

IFN Working Paper No. 956, 2013

# Taxation of Goods and Services in Sweden (1862–2013)

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## **Taxation of Goods and Services in Sweden (1862–2013)**<sup>\*</sup>

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September, 2015

*Abstract*: This paper presents annual Swedish time-series data regarding consumption taxes, i.e., the indirect taxation of goods and services, for the 1862–2013 period. As a share of total state tax revenue, consumption tax revenue was high at the beginning of the period, although as a share of GDP, it was rather low. At the beginning of the period examined, customs duties and specific consumption taxes on alcohol and sugar were the most important sources of revenue. The importance of consumption taxes decreased during World War I. After World War I, consumption taxes began to regain their importance, and taxation of vehicles and tobacco contributed significantly to tax revenue. After another dip during World War II, the tax revenue from consumption taxes increased again following the end of the war, and as a share of GDP, it increased sharply. However, the importance of specific consumption taxes also shifted with an emphasis on energy and environmental taxes. A permanent general consumption tax was introduced in 1960, and its importance has increased sharply since its introduction, accounting for more than 40 percent of central government revenue toward the end of the period examined.

JEL-codes: H20, N43, N44

Keywords: Consumption taxes, Taxation of goods and services, Excise duties, Customs duties, VAT

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>\*</sup> This is the working paper version of a chapter with the same title published in *Swedish Taxation: Developments since 1862* (ch. 4, pp. 179–221), edited by Magnus Henrekson and Mikael Stenkula, New York: Palgrave Macmillan. The author gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Research Foundation. I am also grateful to Joakim Jansson and Max Brimberg for research assistance and help with collecting data.

#### **1. Introduction**

The tax systems of most developed countries are highly complex, consisting of a mixture of income taxes (personal and corporate), payroll taxes, property taxes and consumption taxes (taxes on goods and services). The division between these taxes differs across countries, and these divisions have changed substantially over time. Consumption taxes (including customs duties) have historically been an important source of tax revenue. After a decline that lasted until the turn of the millennium, they are once again growing in importance. Consumption taxes, unlike income taxes, do not reduce incentives to save (see, e.g., Slemrod and Bakija 2008).

The purpose of this paper is to analyze consumption taxes in Sweden between 1862 and 2013. The paper offers a detailed description of the various components of consumption taxes—including general and specific consumption taxes in addition to customs duties—and how they have evolved over time. This paper is the first attempt to calculate an annual series of the evolution of consumption taxes for a timespan that is this long.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, the data and methodology are discussed. Section 3 presents the general evolution of consumption taxes. Section 4 provides an in-depth discussion covering customs duties, general consumption taxes and specific consumption taxes. Section 5 concludes.

#### 2. Data and methodology

Data are taken from several sources. The main source concerning tax revenues is Statistics Sweden (SCB), complemented by information from the Swedish National Financial Management Authority (*Ekonomistyrningsverket*, ESV) and the OECD.<sup>1</sup> Tax revenues will be divided between customs duties, general consumption taxes (i.e., consumption taxes not directed at particular goods or services, such as a general sales tax or VAT) and specific consumption taxes (sometimes called excise duties, i.e., consumption taxes on a particular (type of) commodity or service, such as a tax on liquor or fuel). GDP data are taken from Statistics Sweden (SCB) and Edvinsson, Jacobson and Waldenström (2014).

This paper will focus on central state (national) taxation. Consumption taxation at the local (municipality) level was limited during the period examined (and can also differ substantially across municipalities). According to SCB (1914, 177), at the beginning of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Statistics Sweden (1914–2010), Ekonomistyrningsverket (2010–2014), OECD stat extracts, <u>http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?</u> DataSetCode=REV.

period examined there were no consumption taxes at the local level. According to Gårestad (1987, 234), citing a tax committee from 1900, municipalities did not have the legal right to indirectly tax people through consumption taxes.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless, the sales tax on liquor from this time period can be understood as a form of semi-local tax. Formally, it was a state tax collected by the state, but it was distributed to the municipalities based on how much liquor was sold in the municipalities. This tax is included in the analysis.

Consumption tax revenue will be shown as a percentage of state and total (i.e., state and local combined) tax revenue and will also be shown as a percentage of GDP. <sup>3</sup> GDP is rather straightforward to use, but there have been some methodological changes in how to measure tax revenues.<sup>4</sup> Many of these changes generate temporary and small changes that will not affect the overall pattern. There are, however, some changes that should be mentioned.

One major problem concerns the distinction between reporting gross and net revenues. Some revenues are (or have been) reported as a net figure, correcting for different types of costs or deductions. During the 1990s, an increasing number of figures were reported as gross figures, which mainly affects the evolution of total tax revenue and, to a lesser extent, the tax revenue from different consumption taxes. This reporting change mostly affects general consumption taxes (such as VAT). From 2006, ESV reports VAT as a gross figure without any correction for the VAT paid by authorities and organizations within the governmental (state and local) sector. Prior to 2006, VAT was reported as a net figure, that is, the VAT paid by governmental organizations was reduced from the reported total revenue that VAT generated.<sup>5</sup>

There were several other changes during the 1990s that make a comparison over time less straightforward. One concern relates to accounting principles. Before 2006, tax revenues were based on actual taxes paid each year, i.e., cash-flow. From 2006 onwards, an accrued

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Although municipalities were not legally entitled to tax people indirectly, they were not forbidden to tax dogs. Hence, there was a specific local dog tax paid by dog owners during the nineteenth century. This indirect tax was, however, of negligible importance. After World War I, local authorities nevertheless introduced luxury consumption taxes, which were later transformed into a state tax. Local authorities also had previously introduced a minor excise duty on forestry (*skogsaccis*) in 1909. When vehicle transportation grew into a key component of local economies, the County Administrative Board (*Länsstyrelsen*) was further allowed to introduce local road user charges. This tax was more of a fee than a tax.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Total (or state) revenue can be used instead, but this figure will include temporary and sometimes extraordinarily large revenues, such as sales of state-owned companies, which will result in spikes in the time series. Nonetheless, we included revenue associated with the social security system in the aggregate figure. <sup>4</sup> One reason for these changes is that the responsibility for maintaining the statistics concerning public finances shifted from *Statskontoret, Riksräkenskapsverket* and *Riksrevisionsverket* (and published by Statistics Sweden) to a new body, ESV (*Ekonomistyrningsverket*), in 1998.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The VAT paid by state authorities was about 20 billion crowns in 2006. The state compensates the organizations for these VAT payments.

revenue system for taxes collected was implemented.<sup>6</sup> This procedure is normal in the business sector but was not used by the government until 2006. Nevertheless, its usage does not affect consumption taxes very much. Membership in the EU also affected state revenues and its costs, but this change is a real event that should affect the outcome. In regard to specific consumption taxes, there are some reclassification problems that are mainly related to the fuel tax.<sup>7</sup>

Other notable changes concern the treatment of social security revenues and costs, which does not affect consumption taxes *per se* but does affect consumption tax as a share of total *state* tax revenue, impairing comparability over time. Hence, the consumption tax share of state tax revenue must be interpreted with caution for the last 20 years of the period examined. This problem does not arise when we use *total* tax revenue in the denominator, and the different tax components as a share of GDP are also less affected.

#### 3. General development

Figure 1 depicts the evolution of consumption tax revenue as a percentage of state tax revenue and as a percentage of total tax revenue over the entire period. Figure 2 depicts the evolution as a share of GDP.

As a share of state tax revenue, consumption taxes have been high. During the late 1800s, this share was as high as 75–85 percent. At the beginning of the 1900s, the share began to decline. During World War I, it declined sharply to as low as 12 percent. There were several reasons for this precipitous decline. Customs duties decreased because of restrictions on international trade. Income from taxes on sugar and alcohol, which had been the most important specific consumption taxes (see section 4.2), declined due to rationing. Many consumption taxes were unit taxes (i.e., a constant nominal amount per unit consumed). Due to extremely high inflation during World War I (which was almost 50 percent annually in 1918), tax revenue declined rapidly in real terms. Temporary income taxes were introduced to cover government expenses, including increased military outlays.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> If taxes paid to the tax authority in January of year *t* refer to an economic event (income, sales) from December of year t-1, the tax revenues are treated as revenue for the year t-1, i.e., the year when the economic activity generating the tax revenue was performed. See, e.g., Skatteverket (2012) for a further discussion of methodological changes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The statistics do not allow the separation of the vehicle tax from the fuel tax before 1947. After 1995, the fuel tax is reclassified and cannot be separated from other energy taxes. This reclassification will not distort the measure of state tax revenue or total tax revenue from specific consumption taxes, but it will make the analysis of the disaggregated categories in Section 4.2 more difficult (see Figure 6).

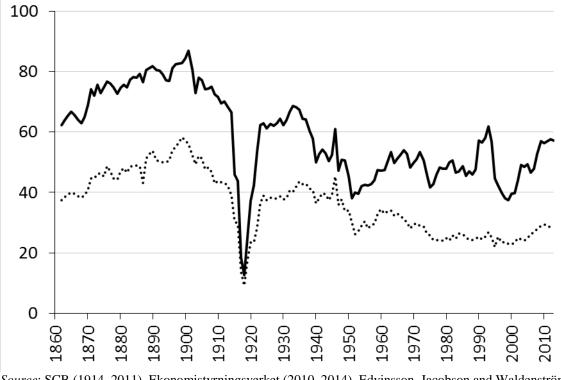
Many of the temporary income tax increases were made permanent after World War I, and the consumption tax share of state tax revenue increased but did not return to its pre-war level. Just after World War I, it was approximately 40 percent. In the 1920s and 1930s, many new consumption taxes were introduced, and this share grew further. In the mid-1930s, the share approached its pre-war levels. During World War II, the share fell again (to nearly 50 percent), but the fall was far less precipitous than during World War I. A temporary general sales tax was also introduced during this time to compensate for the decline in tax revenue and to strengthen the budget. After World War II, the tax share hovered around 50 percent, after a brief dip to 40 percent in the early 1950s.<sup>8</sup> Consumption tax revenue as a percentage of total tax revenue follows the same pattern but at a lower level.

As a share of GDP, the evolution of consumption tax revenue looks very different. Although consumption tax as a share of state and total tax revenue was high during the 1800s, tax revenue as a share of GDP was rather small, oscillating in the three to four percent range until the outbreak of World War I. Revenue declined during World War I but began to increase rapidly after the war; by the mid-1920s, the ratio exceeded the pre-war level. This revenue growth occurred despite the fact that consumption tax revenue as a share of total tax revenue never returned to its pre-war levels. Ignoring the time just after World War II, the consumption tax revenue continued to increase, and its share of GDP oscillated approximately 12 percent during the last three decades examined.

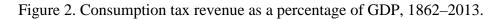
At the beginning of the period, consumption taxes were thus the most important source of revenue for the central government, although total tax revenue as a share of GDP was rather small. By the end of the period, consumption tax revenue was slightly less important in relative terms (though still important, as it constituted 50 percent of state tax revenue), but the consumption tax revenue was now four times larger when measured as a share of GDP. Despite the pronounced increase of consumption tax revenue as a share of GDP since World War II, its share of state tax revenue did not increase to the same extent. One reason for this modest increase is the importance of employer-paid social security contributions and payroll taxes that were introduced toward the end of the 1950s and that increased sharply during the 1960s and 1970s (Du Rietz, Johansson and Stenkula 2015).

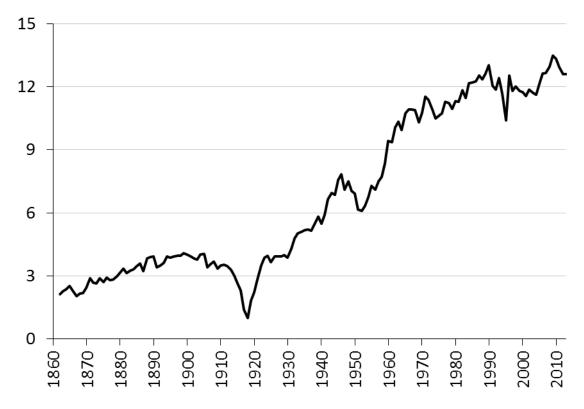
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Of course, the share depends on the evolution of other state taxes as well. During the crisis in the early 1990s, social security contributions paid by employees, for instance, were (re)introduced to bolster the state budget. In 2007, an earned income tax credit was introduced and was extended four times during the 2008–2013 period.

Figure 1. Consumption tax revenue as a percentage of state tax revenue and total tax revenue, 1862–2013.



*Source*: SCB (1914–2011), Ekonomistyrningsverket (2010–2014), Edvinsson, Jacobson and Waldenström (2014), Gårestad (1987) Rodriguez (1980), OECD stat extracts. http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV.





Source: SCB (1914-2011), Ekonomistyrningsverket (2010-2014).

#### 4. The composition of consumption taxes

Figures 3 and 4 show the different types of consumption taxes (customs duties, general consumption taxes and specific consumption taxes) as a share of state and total tax revenues. Each of these types of consumption tax is discussed in more detail below.

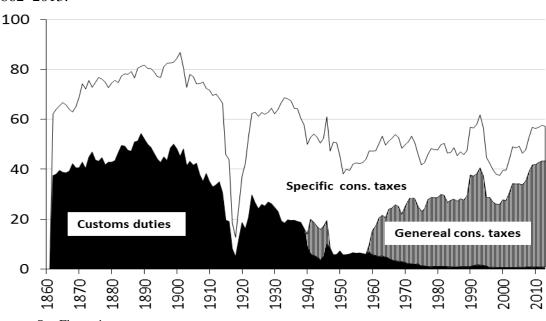
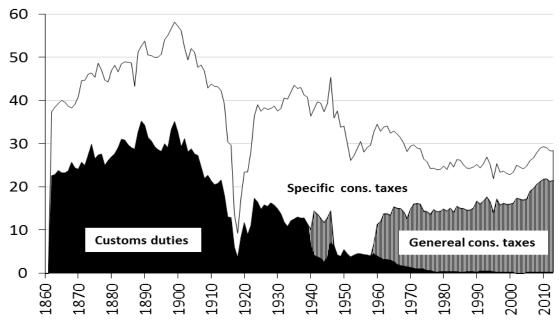


Figure 3. Composition of consumption tax revenue as a percentage of state tax revenue, 1862–2013.

Source: See Figure 1.

Figure 4. Composition of consumption tax revenue as a percentage of total tax revenue, 1862–2013.



Source: See Figure 1.

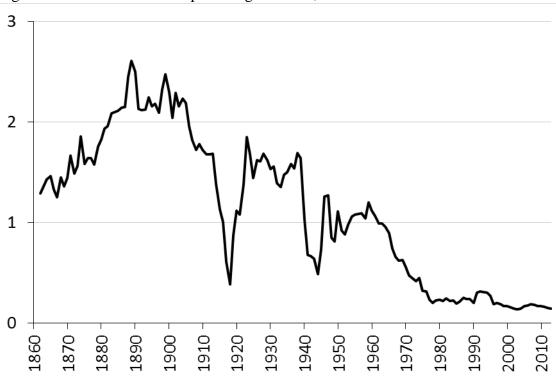
#### 4.1 Customs duties

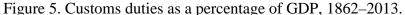
Figure 3 shows that customs duties have been an important source of income for the state government. Customs duties in Sweden have had both fiscal (to raise revenue) and protectionist purposes (to protect vital or infant industries). In the mid-1850s, customs duties decreased internationally, and Sweden followed this trend. By the end of the nineteenth century, political opinions had changed, and customs duties were raised in response to protectionist demands from industry and the general population.<sup>9</sup> During the 1800s, up to 50 percent of state revenue consisted of customs duties, and this proportion grew during the late 1800s. However, this share decreased sharply during World War I (together with all other consumption taxes). After World War I, the share of customs duties increased again (to approximately 20 percent) but never returned to pre-war levels.

During World War II, the share of customs duties declined to between five and ten percent. The share increased slightly after the war, but only temporarily. A 1952 tax committee claimed that the main motivation for existing customs duties was to protect Swedish industry. Customs duties were thus no longer understood as a way to generate tax revenue.<sup>10</sup> Since the 1990s, the share has been negligible and amounts to less than one percent of state tax revenue and less than one-half of one percent of total tax revenue. As a share of GDP (Figure 5), income from customs duties was at most 2.5 percent (at the end of the nineteenth century).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Gårestad (1987, Chapter 4) for a more thorough discussion of customs duties in the Swedish tax system until World War I.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See, e.g., Rodriguez (1980, 50).





Source: See Figure 2.

#### 4.2 Specific consumption taxes

Together with customs duties, specific consumption taxes were the most important tax categories during the nineteenth century. Figure 6 specifies the types of commodities that were taxed and shows that alcohol-related taxes were the most important specific consumption tax until World War I.<sup>11</sup> Some 25–30 percent of state tax revenue consisted of some form of alcohol tax.<sup>12</sup> There was also a specific tax on sugar that amounted to ten percent of state tax revenue. Thus, up to 40 percent of state tax revenue was attributable these taxes before World War I. There was a slight upward trend in the share until World War I.

The share of specific consumption taxes decreased dramatically during World War I. After the war, the share quickly reverted to high levels, reaching 30 to 40 percent during the 1920s and peaking at almost 50 percent in the 1930s—clearly higher than before World War

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The share of total tax revenue follows a similar trajectory, although at a lower level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Taxes could be levied on both the production and consumption sides. Initially, Swedish vodka (*brännvin*) was the most important source of the beverage tax. At the beginning of the twentieth century, a specific malt tax (beer) as well as a tax on punsch (Swedish punch) was introduced. Punsch is a sweet arrack-based liqueur that was (and remains) a popular drink among students and teachers in the university cities of Lund and Uppsala. The punsch tax, compared to other taxes at that time, was high, at times reaching 30 percent (of the pre-tax consumer price).

I.<sup>13</sup> However, the goods that were subject to consumption taxes had changed. Taxes on sugar decreased and ultimately disappeared. Taxes on alcohol decreased (to approximately 15–20 percent) but remained the most important consumption tax base during the interwar period. Two other specific taxes now contributed to a sizeable share of the government budget: taxes on tobacco and taxes on vehicles (automobiles). Tobacco taxes were first introduced during World War I. Their importance was relatively modest at first (a few percentage points, at most). After World War I, tobacco tax revenue increased rapidly to more than ten percent of state tax revenue. A vehicle tax was introduced at the beginning of the 1920s.<sup>14</sup> The changing economic structure and the rapid increase in the use of cars made vehicles an important tax base. During the 1930s, the share of this tax base increased to more than ten percent. Vehicle taxes were also progressive, as they mostly affected high-income earners, which made it easier for the population (and politicians) to accept them. Alcohol (and tobacco) taxes were also motivated by public health concerns.

During World War II, specific taxes declined in importance when measured as a share of state tax revenue. However, as a share of GDP, income from specific taxes continued to increase even during World War II (see below), but revenue from other taxes increased more rapidly. Tax revenue from vehicles almost disappeared during World War II. This decrease was offset by the introduction of new taxes on, for instance, "entertainment" (cinemas, theater, concerts etc.), and by raising the tax on tobacco and alcohol.

Following World War II, specific tax revenue as a share of state tax revenue increased but never again reached 50 percent despite higher taxes on many goods and the introduction of new taxes, such as a general consumption tax on electricity (introduced in the 1950s). During the 1960s, the share of specific consumption tax revenue began to decrease rapidly as the sales tax/value added tax was introduced and continuously raised. The importance of alcohol, tobacco and vehicle taxes has continued to decrease since that time. By the end of the period examined, these taxes combined contributed only about five percent of state tax revenue. However, new specific consumption taxes have been introduced in recent decades, mainly related to energy and/or the environment. These taxes constitute almost ten percent of total state tax revenue. Despite these new specific taxes, the share trended downwards after World War II until the turn of the millennium. Increased taxes on energy and activities

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> One reason for the increase during the 1930s was that the Social Democratic Party, which won election in 1932, primarily increased consumption taxes and not income taxes (Steinmo 1993, 86).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The tax on vehicles formally consisted of different parts. One tax was based on the weight of the vehicle. However, there also was a specific tax on tires. It was soon followed by a specific fuel tax. Initially, the revenue from these taxes was supposed to cover the costs of production and maintenance of the road network, i.e., they could be understood as fees, but this connection was gradually attenuated.

detrimental to the environment have reversed the trend. Almost 15 percent of state tax revenue came from specific consumption taxes in 2013.

As a share of GDP (Figure 7), revenue from specific taxes peaked at almost seven percent in the late 1950s. The share increased sharply between the wars (from roughly two percent to four percent). It has decreased since the late 1950s, dropping to roughly three percent by the end of the period. Although revenue from specific consumption taxes constitutes a much smaller share of total tax revenue today compared to the nineteenth century, its share of GDP has more than doubled since the beginning of the period.

Until World War I, sugar and alcohol were the most important tax bases. During the interwar period, alcohol, tobacco and vehicles became the most important. In the postwar period, these tax bases continued to be important but decreased in importance during the 1960s, whereas the importance of taxes on energy and environment increased. As a share of total tax revenue, specific consumption taxes peaked during the 1930s. As a share of GDP, specific consumption taxes peaked in the 1950s.

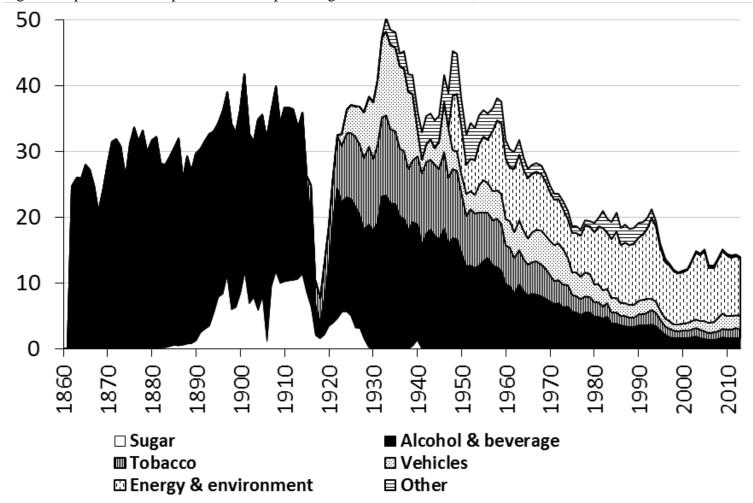


Figure 6. Specific consumption taxes as a percentage of state tax revenue, 1862–2013.

*Note*: Due to problems with classification, fuel tax is included in "Vehicles" until 1947 and in "Energy & environment" thereafter. *Source*: See Figure 1.

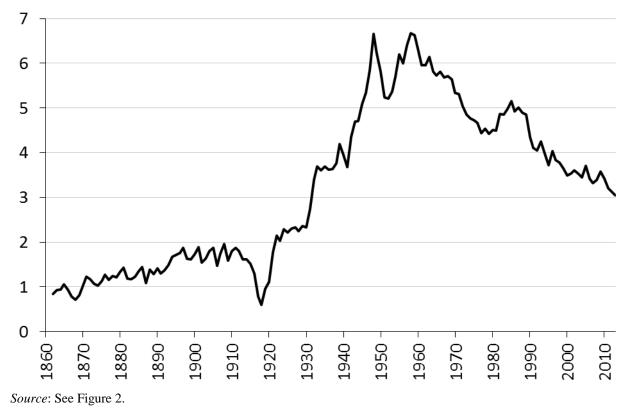


Figure 7. Specific consumption taxes as a percentage of GDP, 1862–2013.

#### 4.3 General consumption taxes

Figure 3 shows that general consumption taxes are a recent component of the Swedish system compared with other types of taxes. One important objection to general consumption taxes is that they are allegedly regressive, hitting people with low incomes the hardest. A temporary general sales tax was first introduced during World War II, and the tax rate was set at five percent. It contributed more than ten percent of state tax revenue and was high enough to compensate for the drop in customs duties during the war. However, the sales tax was abolished after the war.

After World War II, there was an intense debate among politicians, and several official reports analyzed the expected effect of a general consumption tax. It had become more difficult to raise direct income taxes, and a general consumption tax was considered a viable alternative and complement to regular income taxes. Several arguments were put forward in favor of a general consumption tax. The consumption tax avoided bracket creep, i.e., when price and wage inflation in combination with a progressive tax schedule pushes taxpayers into income brackets with higher marginal tax rates. This problem was severe because, at the time,

Sweden had a highly progressive income tax system and high inflation.<sup>15</sup> Consumption taxes were less noticeable to taxpayers (and hence easier to introduce and increase without taxpayer objection) and could also encourage savings. If (part of) the revenue from such a tax was used to support low-income groups, the introduction of a general consumption tax could be acceptable from a distributional perspective. A general consumption tax was easier to collect and required less control compared with a system with highly differentiated tax rates on specific goods and services. A general consumption tax could also be used as a countercyclical mechanism.<sup>16</sup> After intense debate, a sales tax was introduced in 1960. Initially, the tax rate was four percent, but it was soon raised and reached ten percent in 1963 (see Table 1). As a result, the sales tax share of state tax revenue increased to approximately 20 percent during the 1960s.

In 1969, the sales tax was transformed into a value-added tax (VAT) due to practical and technical reasons. A VAT would not discourage investment, and it paved the way for further increases during the 1970s. The VAT rate almost doubled from ten percent at the beginning of the 1970s to 19 percent at the beginning of the 1980s (see Table 1). The VAT share of state tax revenue continued to increase and varied between 25 and 30 percent during the 1980s. Thus, the revenue from general consumption taxes exceeded the revenue from specific consumption taxes by the beginning of the 1970s, i.e., about ten years after its introduction.

In 1990–1991, a major tax reform was implemented. The VAT was raised to 20 percent, and its base was broadened with tax exemptions for only a handful of services, such as dental care and other social services. Later, the VAT was differentiated with a decreased tax rate on items such as food, hotels, passenger transportation and books (see Table 2). Conversely, some goods and services, such as newspapers, cinemas and concerts, which were previously tax-exempt, began to be taxed, although at a low rate.<sup>17</sup> The VAT share of state tax revenue has continued to increase and constituted more than 40 percent of state tax revenue at the end of the period examined (Table 3).

Figure 8 depicts general consumption tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. The tax share increased sharply during the 1960s and 1970s. When the sales tax was raised from four to more than nine percent, the share increased from approximately two to four percent. When the VAT increased from ten to 15 percent, its share of GDP increased from four to six percent. It

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> See Du Rietz, Johansson and Stenkula (2015) for a further discussion about the progressive income tax system.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> See Rodriguez (1980, 138ff) for a further discussion about indirect taxation and consumption taxes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> At the end of the period, there were three VAT rates: full tax, with a tax rate of 25 percent (20 percent of sales price), and two lower tax rates of 12 (10.71) and six (5.67) percent (see Table 2).

continued to increase until it stabilized around eight percent of GDP in the mid-1980s. In addition, a new increase is discernible at the end of the period examined.

Year	Percent of sales	
1941	5.0	
1942	5.0	
1943	5.0	
1944	5.0	
1945	5.0	
1946	5.0	
1947–1959	-	
1960	4.0	
1961	4.0	
1962	6.0	
1963	6.0	
1964	6.0	
1965	9.1	
1966	9.1	
1967	10.0	
1968	10.0	
Year	Percent of	Percent of
1 cui	sales price	purchase price
1969	10.0	11.1
1970*	10.0	11.1
1971	15.0	17.65
1972	15.0	17.65
1973	15.0	17.65
1974**	15.0	17.65
1975	15.0	17.65
1976	15.0	17.65
1977	17.1	20.63
1978	17.1	20.63
1979	17.1	20.63
1980	17.1	20.63
1981	19.0	23.46
1982	17.7	21.51
1983	19.0	23.46
1984	19.0	23.46
1985	19.0	23.46
1986	19.0	23.46
1987	19.0	23.46
1988	19.0	23.46
1989	19.0	23.46
1990-2013	20.0	25.0

Table 1. Sales tax rates and value added tax rates, 1941–2013.

*Note*: The change did not always occur on January 1 each year.

\* In 1970, the VAT had previously increased first to 14 and then to 15 percent for some "luxury" commodities (TV sets, cars, etc.)

\*\* In 1974, the VAT was temporarily reduced to 12 (13.64) percent during part of the year.

Source: SOU 2005:57, Rodriguez (1980), Skatteverket (2011).

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997–	2001	2002-	2007-	2012-
							2000		2006	2011	2013
General	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Food	25	18	21	21	21	12	12	12	12	12	12
Restaurants	25	18	21	21	25	25	25	25	25	25	12
Hotel and camping	25	18	21	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Passenger transportation	25	18	21	12	12	12	12	6	6	6	6
Transports in skilifts	25	18	21	12	12	12	12	12	12	6	6
Newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cinemas	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6
Concerts, opera etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6
Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6
Entrance fee zoo	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	6	6	6	6
Books and magazines	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	6	6	6

Table 2. Differentiated value added tax rates 1991–2013.

Source: Skatteverket (2013).

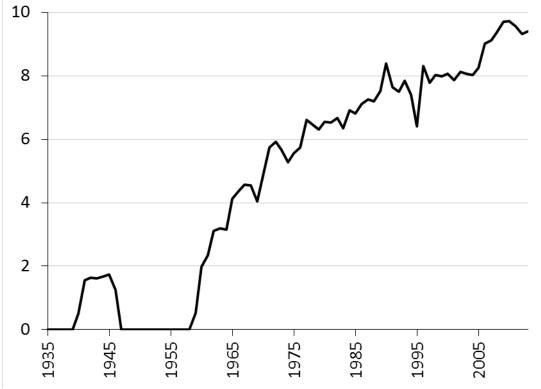


Figure 8. General consumption taxes as a percentage of GDP, 1935–2013.

*Note:* The share was zero percent until 1940. *Source:* See Figure 2.

#### 5. Conclusion

This paper has described the evolution of Swedish consumption taxes between 1862 and 2013. The development has been traced for customs duties, general consumption taxes (sales taxes and VAT) and specific consumption taxes (notably, taxes on alcohol, sugar, tobacco, vehicles and energy).

At the beginning of the period, revenue from consumption taxes constituted a substantial (and increasing) share of state and total tax revenue. At the turn of the nineteenth century, it peaked at 85 percent of state tax revenue. Because the state sector remained small, the share of GDP was rather moderate—at approximately three percent. Revenue from customs duties fell precipitously during World War I but swiftly rebounded after the war. Consumption tax revenue as a share of total tax revenue decreased during and after World War II, whereas it decreased as a share of GDP only after the war. Tax revenue from consumption taxes continued to increase during the war, but revenue from other taxes increased even more.

After World War II, consumption taxes as a share of GDP increased substantially. However, only recently is there also an increasing trend as a share of total tax revenue. One reason for this is the importance of social security contributions—introduced at the end of the 1950s—which have increased rapidly. This implied that consumption taxes as a share of tax revenue have been relatively constant although their share of GDP has increased. The highest share of tax revenue (state or total) was reached in or near 1900, whereas the highest share of GDP was realized at the end of the period examined.

With respect to the type of consumption taxes, customs duties were the most important component before World War I and specific consumption taxes assumed this role just before World War I, whereas general consumption taxes have been the most important component since the 1970s.

Customs duties were initially used both as a fiscal device and for protectionist purposes. Customs duties importance increased near the end of the nineteenth century due to more protectionist demands from industry and the population at large. Revenue from custom duties decreased sharply during the World Wars but remained an important source of revenue between the wars. After World War II, its importance fell rapidly and it became fiscally insignificant.

The importance of specific consumption taxes has also decreased. At the beginning of the period, alcohol and sugar were the primary specific consumption taxes. In the interwar period, when specific taxes were the most important consumption tax component, vehicles, alcohol and tobacco were primarily taxed. After World War II, when the importance of specific

consumption taxes began to decline, the composition changed and environmental and energy taxes now dominate.

General consumption taxes were first introduced temporarily during World War II and then permanently beginning in 1960. The tax rate increased quickly during the 1960s and 1970s, and the share of state tax revenue and of GDP attributable to general consumption taxes increased accordingly. In 1980, general consumption taxes constituted almost 30 percent of state tax revenue and almost seven percent of GDP. Its share has continued to increase at the end of the period examined.

### Appendix

Table A1. Customs duties,	specific consumption	taxes and general	consumption taxes,
percent of state tax revenue	2.		

ercent of state ta	ax revenue.			
Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1862	37.5	24.7	-	62.2
1863	38.1	26.0	-	64.1
1864	39.6	25.8	-	65.4
1865	38.8	27.9	-	66.7
1866	38.6	27.2	-	65.7
1867	39.3	24.7	-	64.0
1868	42.2	20.7	-	62.9
1869	40.6	24.4	-	65.0
1870	40.6	28.2	-	68.8
1871	42.8	31.4	-	74.3
1872	40.3	31.8	-	72.1
1873	44.8	30.7	-	75.6
1874	46.9	25.9	-	72.8
1875	43.7	31.1	-	74.8
1876	43.2	33.6	-	76.8
1877	44.7	31.4	-	76.1
1878	41.8	33.1	-	74.9
1879	42.8	29.8	-	72.7
1880	42.8	31.7	-	74.6
1881	43.5	32.1	-	75.6
1882	46.6	28.1	-	74.7
1883	49.5	27.9	-	77.4
1884	49.3	28.9	-	78.2
1885	47.6	30.5	-	78.1
1886	47.3	31.9	-	79.2
1887	50.9	25.6	-	76.6
1888	51.3	29.2	-	80.5
1889	54.3	26.9	-	81.2
1890	52.1	29.6	-	81.7
1891	50.1	30.4	-	80.5
1892	48.8	31.5	-	80.3
1893	46.4	32.6	-	79.0
1894	44.1	33.0	-	77.1
1895	42.7	34.1	-	76.8
1896	45.0	36.2	-	81.1
1897	43.5	38.9	-	82.4
1898	48.5	34.1	-	82.6
1899	50.1	32.8	-	82.9
1900	48.2	36.3	-	84.4
1901	45.1	41.7	-	86.8
1902	48.2	32.6	-	80.7
1903	41.4	31.4	-	72.8
1904	43.2	34.8	-	78.0
1905	41.6	35.5	-	77.1
1906	42.4	31.8	-	74.2
1907	37.9	36.4	-	74.3

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1908	35.1	39.8	-	74.9
1909	38.3	34.1	-	72.4
1910	35.0	36.6	-	71.6
1911	32.9	36.6	-	69.5
1912	33.8	36.4	-	70.1
1913	35.0	33.5	-	68.5
1914	30.6	35.8	-	66.4
1915	19.6	26.2	-	45.8
1916	19.0	24.8	-	43.8
1917	8.13	10.4	-	18.5
1918	4.94	7.75	-	12.7
1919	12.1	13.1	-	25.2
1920	18.7	18.6	-	37.3
1921	16.0	26.3	-	42.3
1922	20.9	32.4	-	53.3
1923	29.7	32.6	-	62.3
1924	26.6	36.3	-	62.9
1925	24.1	37.0	-	61.2
1926	25.9	36.8	-	62.7
1927	25.3	36.7	-	62.0
1928	26.9	35.9	-	62.8
1929	26.2	38.2	-	64.4
1930	24.7	37.5	-	62.2
1931	23.1	40.8	-	63.9
1932	19.4	47.3	-	66.7
1933	18.4	50.2	-	68.7
1934	19.8	48.4	-	68.2
1935	19.5	48.0	-	67.4
1936	19.6	44.8	-	64.4
1937	19.1	45.1	-	64.2
1938	18.7	41.7	-	60.4
1939	16.3	41.6	-	57.8
1940	9.35	36.0	4.63	49.9
1941	6.06	32.8	13.9	52.8
1942	5.39	35.4	13.4	54.1
1943	4.86	35.8	12.2	52.9
1944	3.59	34.6	12.3	50.5
1945	5.11	35.3	12.1	52.5
1946	9.79	41.6	9.67	61.0
1947	8.45	38.8	-	47.3
1948	5.74	45.1	-	50.9
1949	5.84	44.7	-	50.6
1950	7.29	38.1	-	45.4
1951	5.67	32.4	-	38.1
1952	5.79	34.2	-	40.0
1953	6.07	33.4	-	39.5
1954	6.59	35.4	-	42.0
1955	6.30	36.3	-	42.6
1956	6.48	35.8	-	42.2
1957	6.21	36.5		42.7

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1958	5.92	38.1	-	44.0
1959	6.80	37.5	2.99	47.3
1960	5.61	31.7	9.92	47.2
1961	5.39	30.2	11.8	47.4
1962	4.93	29.8	15.6	50.3
1963	5.10	31.7	16.5	53.2
1964	4.80	29.1	15.8	49.7
1965	4.27	27.3	19.7	51.3
1966	3.56	27.9	20.9	52.4
1967	3.26	28.1	22.5	53.9
1968	3.01	27.7	22.0	52.7
1969	2.94	26.5	19.0	48.4
1970	2.56	24.8	22.5	49.8
1971	2.09	23.5	25.4	51.0
1972	2.07	23.5	27.6	53.3
1973	1.92	22.5	26.1	50.5
1974	1.96	20.9	23.1	45.9
1975	1.27	18.6	21.9	41.7
1976	1.26	18.6	22.8	42.7
1977	0.95	18.1	26.9	45.9
1978	0.86	19.5	27.9	48.2
1979	1.00	19.3	27.6	47.9
1980	0.98	19.1	27.7	47.7
1981	0.97	19.9	28.9	49.8
1982	1.04	20.8	28.5	50.4
1983	0.88	19.7	25.8	46.5
1984	0.86	19.2	26.7	46.8
1985	0.78	20.6	27.3	48.7
1986	0.78	18.3	26.4	45.4
1987	0.94	18.8	27.3	47.0
1988	0.89	18.2	26.7	45.8
1989	0.90	18.3	28.3	47.5
1990	0.89	19.1	36.8	56.8
1991	1.43	19.3	35.8	56.5
1992	1.55	19.8	36.7	58.0
1993	1.53	21.2	39.0	61.8
1994	1.47	19.3	35.9	56.7
1995	1.16	16.0	27.5	44.6
1996	0.63	13.6	28.0	42.3
1997	0.66	12.9	26.1	39.6
1998	0.59	12.0	25.4	38.0
1999	0.53	11.6	25.4	37.5
2000	0.57	11.8	27.2	39.5
2001	0.53	12.1	27.0	39.7
2002	0.53	13.4	30.1	44.0
2002	0.55	14.8	33.7	49.0
2003	0.59	14.4	33.5	48.5
2004	0.68	15.1	33.5	49.2
2005	0.65	12.6	33.2	46.4
2000	0.65	12.6	33.2 34.5	46.4 47.8

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
2008	0.75	13.8	38.2	52.7
2009	0.70	15.1	41.0	56.8
2010	0.72	14.5	41.1	56.3
2011	0.72	14.1	42.0	56.8
2012	0.68	14.3	42.6	57.6
2013	0.65	13.8	42.7	57.1

Source: See Figure 1.

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1862	22.6	14.9	-	37.4
1863	22.9	15.6	-	38.5
1864	23.8	15.5	-	39.3
1865	23.3	16.8	-	40.0
1866	23.2	16.4	-	39.6
1867	23.7	15.0	-	38.7
1868	25.7	12.6	-	38.2
1869	24.4	14.7	-	39.1
1870	24.1	16.7	-	40.8
1871	25.7	18.8	-	44.5
1872	25.0	19.7	-	44.7
1873	27.3	18.7	-	46.1
1874	29.9	16.5	-	46.4
1875	26.5	18.9	-	45.4
1876	27.4	21.3	-	48.6
1877	27.6	19.4	-	47.0
1878	24.9	19.8	-	44.7
1879	26.1	18.2	-	44.3
1880	27.0	20.0	-	46.9
1881	27.7	20.5	-	48.2
1882	29.1	17.6	-	46.6
1883	31.0	17.5	-	48.5
1884	30.8	18.1	-	48.9
1885	29.8	19.1	-	48.8
1886	29.1	19.6	-	48.7
1887	28.8	14.5	_	43.2
1888	32.6	18.5	_	51.2
1889	35.2	17.4	_	52.6
1890	34.3	19.4	_	53.7
1890	31.4	19.1	_	50.5
1891	30.6	19.8		50.4
1892	29.3	20.6		49.9
1893	28.6	21.4	-	50.0
1895	28.2	22.5	-	50.7
1895	30.0	24.1	-	54.1
1890	29.1	26.0	-	55.1
1897	33.3	23.3	-	56.6
			-	
1899	35.1	23.0	-	58.1
1900	32.6	24.6	-	57.2
1901	29.2	27.0	-	56.2
1902	31.1	21.1	-	52.2
1903	28.1	21.3	-	49.4
1904	28.8	23.2	-	52.0
1905	27.6	23.6	-	51.2
1906	27.3	20.4	-	47.7
1907	24.6	23.6	-	48.2
1908	21.9	24.9	-	46.8
1909	22.7	20.2	_	42.9

Table A2. Customs duties, specific consumption taxes and general consumption taxes, percent of total tax revenue.

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1910	21.4	22.4	-	43.8
1911	20.5	22.8	-	43.3
1912	20.8	22.4	-	43.1
1913	21.6	20.7	-	42.3
1914	18.0	21.1	-	39.1
1915	13.0	17.4	-	30.4
1916	12.9	16.8	-	29.7
1917	6.04	7.72	-	13.8
1918	3.59	5.62	-	9.21
1919	8.35	9.08	-	17.4
1920	11.7	11.7	-	23.4
1921	8.88	14.6	-	23.4
1922	11.1	17.2	-	28.3
1923	17.3	19.0	-	36.4
1924	16.5	22.5	-	39.0
1925	14.8	22.7	-	37.5
1926	15.8	22.5	-	38.3
1927	15.5	22.5	-	37.9
1928	16.3	21.8	-	38.1
1929	15.7	23.0	-	38.7
1930	14.9	22.7	-	37.6
1931	13.8	24.3	-	38.1
1932	11.8	28.8	-	40.6
1933	10.8	29.5	-	40.3
1934	12.1	29.8	-	41.9
1935	12.6	31.0	-	43.5
1936	13.0	29.8	-	42.8
1937	12.8	30.2	-	43.0
1938	12.8	28.5	-	41.2
1939	11.5	29.3	-	40.8
1940	6.81	26.2	3.37	36.4
1941	4.37	23.6	10.0	38.0
1942	3.95	25.9	9.79	39.7
1943	3.62	26.6	9.12	39.4
1944	2.66	25.6	9.08	37.4
1945	3.83	26.4	9.03	39.3
1946	7.27	30.9	7.19	45.4
1947	6.43	29.5	-	35.9
1948	4.24	33.3	-	37.6
1949	3.91	29.9	-	33.8
1950	5.47	28.6	-	34.1
1951	4.48	25.6	-	30.1
1952	3.77	22.3	-	26.1
1953	4.19	23.0	-	27.2
1954	4.53	24.3	-	28.8
1955	4.52	26.0	-	30.5
1955	4.30	23.7	-	28.0
1950	4.24	24.9	-	29.1
1957	3.99	25.6	-	29.6
1950	4.71	26.0	2.07	32.7

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1960	4.09	23.2	7.24	34.5
1961	3.73	20.9	8.20	32.9
1962	3.32	20.1	10.5	33.9
1963	3.27	20.3	10.5	34.1
1964	3.13	19.0	10.3	32.4
1965	2.74	17.5	12.7	32.9
1966	2.19	17.2	12.9	32.2
1967	1.89	16.4	13.1	31.4
1968	1.72	15.8	12.5	30.0
1969	1.71	15.4	11.0	28.2
1970	1.51	14.6	13.3	29.4
1971	1.22	13.7	14.8	29.7
1972	1.13	12.8	15.0	29.0
1973	1.09	12.8	14.9	28.8
1974	1.13	12.0	13.3	26.4
1975	0.79	11.5	13.5	25.8
1976	0.71	10.5	13.0	24.2
1977	0.50	9.55	14.2	24.3
1978	0.43	9.70	13.8	24.0
1979	0.50	9.70	13.8	24.0
1980	0.51	9.91	14.4	24.8
1981	0.47	9.60	14.0	24.0
1982	0.53	10.6	14.6	25.7
1983	0.47	10.4	13.7	24.6
1984	0.48	10.8	15.0	26.3
1985	0.42	11.1	14.7	26.2
1986	0.43	10.1	14.5	25.1
1987	0.49	9.72	14.1	24.3
1988	0.47	9.65	14.2	24.3
1989	0.47	9.48	14.7	24.6
1990	0.39	8.46	16.3	25.2
1991	0.62	8.31	15.4	24.4
1992	0.68	8.65	16.0	25.3
1993	0.66	9.23	17.0	26.9
1994	0.65	8.58	15.9	25.2
1995	0.57	7.84	13.5	21.9
1996	0.38	8.19	16.8	25.4
1997	0.39	7.58	15.4	23.4
1998	0.37	7.46	15.8	23.7
1999	0.32	7.15	15.6	23.1
2000	0.33	6.80	15.7	22.8
2000	0.31	7.16	15.9	23.4
2001	0.30	7.61	17.1	25.0
2002	0.28	7.39	16.9	23.0
2003	0.30	7.18	16.7	24.3
2004	0.34	7.59	16.9	24.2 24.8
2003 2006	0.36	7.08	18.6	
2008	0.30	7.08	18.6	26.1 26.6
2008	0.39	7.29	20.2	27.9

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
2010	0.37	7.52	21.4	29.3
2011	0.37	7.21	21.5	29.1
2012	0.33	7.05	21.0	28.3
2013	0.32	6.86	21.2	28.4

Source: See Figure 1.

ent of GDP.				
Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1862	1.29	0.85	-	2.13
1863	1.36	0.93	-	2.28
1864	1.43	0.93	-	2.36
1865	1.46	1.05	-	2.51
1866	1.33	0.94	-	2.26
1867	1.25	0.79	-	2.04
1868	1.45	0.71	-	2.16
1869	1.36	0.82	-	2.18
1870	1.44	1.00	-	2.44
1871	1.66	1.22	-	2.88
1872	1.49	1.18	-	2.67
1873	1.56	1.07	-	2.64
1874	1.86	1.03	-	2.88
1875	1.58	1.12	-	2.70
1876	1.64	1.27	-	2.91
1877	1.64	1.15	-	2.79
1878	1.57	1.25	-	2.82
1879	1.75	1.22	-	2.97
1880	1.82	1.35	-	3.17
1881	1.93	1.43	-	3.36
1882	1.96	1.18	-	3.14
1883	2.08	1.17	-	3.26
1884	2.10	1.23	-	3.33
1885	2.11	1.35	-	3.46
1886	2.14	1.45	-	3.59
1887	2.15	1.08	_	3.23
1888	2.45	1.39	_	3.84
1889	2.61	1.29	_	3.90
1890	2.50	1.42	_	3.92
1891	2.13	1.29	_	3.42
1892	2.13	1.37	_	3.49
1893	2.12	1.49		3.62
1893	2.12	1.68	-	3.92
1894	2.15	1.72	-	3.92
1895	2.13	1.72	-	3.94
1890	2.18		-	
		1.87	-	3.96
1898	2.32	1.63	-	3.95
1899	2.47	1.62	-	4.09
1900	2.30	1.73	-	4.03
1901	2.04	1.89	-	3.93
1902	2.29	1.55	-	3.84
1903	2.15	1.63	-	3.79
1904	2.23	1.80	-	4.03
1905	2.19	1.87	-	4.06
1906	1.96	1.47	-	3.42
1907	1.81	1.75	-	3.56
1908	1.72	1.96	-	3.68
1909	1.78	1.58	-	3.36

Table A3. Customs duties, specific consumption taxes and general consumption taxes, percent of GDP.

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1910	1.72	1.80	-	3.52
1911	1.68	1.87	-	3.54
1912	1.68	1.80	-	3.48
1913	1.69	1.61	-	3.30
1914	1.38	1.62	-	3.00
1915	1.13	1.51	-	2.64
1916	1.00	1.30	-	2.30
1917	0.61	0.78	-	1.38
1918	0.38	0.60	-	0.99
1919	0.87	0.95	-	1.82
1920	1.12	1.12	-	2.23
1921	1.08	1.77	-	2.84
1922	1.38	2.14	-	3.52
1923	1.85	2.03	-	3.88
1924	1.68	2.29	-	3.97
1925	1.44	2.22	-	3.66
1926	1.62	2.30	-	3.92
1927	1.61	2.33	-	3.94
1928	1.68	2.25	-	3.94
1929	1.62	2.36	-	3.98
1930	1.53	2.33	-	3.86
1931	1.55	2.74	-	4.30
1932	1.39	3.39	-	4.78
1933	1.35	3.69	-	5.04
1934	1.47	3.61	-	5.08
1935	1.50	3.69	-	5.18
1936	1.58	3.62	-	5.21
1937	1.53	3.63	-	5.16
1938	1.69	3.76	-	5.45
1939	1.64	4.19	-	5.83
1940	1.03	3.96	0.51	5.49
1941	0.68	3.68	1.56	5.92
1942	0.66	4.35	1.64	6.65
1943	0.64	4.69	1.61	6.94
1944	0.49	4.71	1.67	6.87
1945	0.74	5.08	1.74	7.56
1946	1.26	5.34	1.24	7.84
1947	1.27	5.84	-	7.11
1948	0.85	6.67	-	7.51
1949	0.81	6.22	-	7.03
1950	1.11	5.81	-	6.92
1951	0.92	5.24	-	6.16
1952	0.88	5.21	-	6.09
1952	0.97	5.36	-	6.34
1954	1.06	5.69	-	6.75
1955	1.08	6.20	-	7.28
1955	1.09	6.00	_	7.09
1950	1.09	6.40	-	7.50
1957	1.04	6.67	-	7.50
1950	1.20	6.63	0.53	8.36

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
1960	1.12	6.33	1.98	9.43
1961	1.06	5.96	2.34	9.37
1962	0.99	5.96	3.12	10.1
1963	0.99	6.15	3.20	10.3
1964	0.96	5.82	3.16	9.94
1965	0.89	5.72	4.13	10.7
1966	0.74	5.82	4.36	10.9
1967	0.66	5.69	4.56	10.9
1968	0.62	5.72	4.54	10.9
1969	0.63	5.64	4.04	10.3
1970	0.55	5.34	4.85	10.8
1971	0.47	5.31	5.74	11.5
1972	0.44	5.03	5.91	11.4
1973	0.41	4.86	5.65	10.9
1974	0.45	4.77	5.27	10.5
1975	0.32	4.73	5.57	10.6
1976	0.32	4.67	5.75	10.7
1977	0.23	4.43	6.61	11.3
1978	0.20	4.54	6.48	11.2
1979	0.23	4.42	6.31	11.0
1980	0.23	4.51	6.54	11.3
1981	0.22	4.49	6.53	11.3
1982	0.24	4.87	6.66	11.8
1983	0.22	4.85	6.35	11.5
1984	0.22	4.98	6.92	12.2
1985	0.19	5.16	6.82	12.2
1986	0.21	4.92	7.11	12.3
1987	0.25	5.01	7.26	12.5
1988	0.24	4.90	7.20	12.4
1989	0.24	4.86	7.52	12.6
1990	0.20	4.35	8.39	13.0
1991	0.30	4.11	7.63	12.1
1992	0.32	4.05	7.50	11.9
1993	0.31	4.26	7.84	12.4
1994	0.30	3.97	7.39	11.7
1995	0.27	3.72	6.40	10.4
1996	0.19	4.04	8.30	12.5
1997	0.20	3.83	7.77	11.8
1998	0.19	3.78	8.03	12.0
1999	0.17	3.65	7.98	11.8
2000	0.17	3.50	8.07	11.7
2001	0.16	3.54	7.87	11.6
2002	0.14	3.61	8.12	11.9
2003	0.14	3.53	8.06	11.7
2004	0.14	3.45	8.01	11.6
2005	0.17	3.71	8.25	12.1
2005	0.18	3.42	9.01	12.6
2000	0.19	3.32	9.11	12.0
2007	0.18	3.39	9.37	13.0
2008	0.17	3.58	9.71	13.5

Year	Customs duties	Specific taxes	General taxes	Total
2010	0.17	3.42	9.72	13.3
2011	0.16	3.20	9.55	12.9
2012	0.15	3.13	9.31	12.6
2013	0.14	3.04	9.39	12.6

Source: See Figure 2.

Year	beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Othe
1862	24.7	-	-	-	-	-
1863	26.0	-	-	-	-	-
1864	25.8	-	-	-	-	-
1865	27.9	-	-	-	-	-
1866	27.2	-	-	-	-	-
1867	24.7	-	-	-	-	-
1868	20.7	-	-	-	-	-
1869	24.4	-	-	-	-	-
1870	28.2	-	-	-	-	-
1871	31.4	_	-	-	-	-
1872	31.8	-	-	-	-	-
1873	30.7	0.07	-	_	-	-
1874	25.8	0.10	-	-	-	-
1875	31.0	0.06	-	_	-	-
1876	33.5	0.07	-	_	_	-
1877	31.4	0.09	-	_	-	-
1878	33.0	0.07	_	_	_	_
1879	29.8	0.07	_	_	_	_
1880	31.6	0.11	_	_	_	
1880	32.0	0.11	-	-	-	-
1881	28.0	0.13	-	-	-	-
1882	28.0	0.17	-	-	-	-
1885	27.7 28.6	0.19	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
1885	30.0	0.55	-	-	-	-
1886	31.4	0.48	-	-	-	-
1887	25.1	0.58	-	-	-	-
1888	28.4	0.75	-	-	-	-
1889	26.0	0.83	-	-	-	-
1890	28.3	1.24	-	-	-	-
1891	27.9	2.47	-	-	-	-
1892	28.5	3.00	-	-	-	-
1893	29.1	3.46	-	-	-	-
1894	27.5	5.48	-	-	-	-
1895	26.3	7.85	-	-	-	-
1896	27.8	8.34	-	-	-	-
1897	27.8	11.1	-	-	-	-
1898	28.1	5.96	-	-	-	-
1899	26.5	6.30	-	-	-	-
1900	27.8	8.44	-	-	-	-
1901	30.0	11.7	-	-	-	-
1902	25.7	6.87	-	-	-	-
1903	23.6	7.81	-	-	-	-
1904	29.0	5.82	-	-	-	-
1905	27.5	8.03	-	-	-	-
1906	30.7	1.15	-	-	-	-
1907	27.0	9.44	-	-	-	-
1908	28.1	11.7	-	-	-	-
1909	24.1	9.97	-	_	-	-

Table A4. Specific consumption taxes, percent of state tax revenue.

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Other
1911	26.3	10.4	-	-	-	-
1912	25.9	10.4	-	-	-	-
1913	22.9	10.6	-	-	-	-
1914	24.4	11.4	-	-	-	-
1915	16.7	8.54	0.94	-	-	-
1916	13.7	6.34	4.78	-	-	-
1917	4.73	2.04	3.60	-	-	-
1918	2.30	1.55	3.89	-	-	-
1919	5.75	2.12	5.25	_	-	-
1920	9.33	3.44	5.88	_	-	-
1921	15.8	3.94	6.54	-	-	-
1922	19.7	4.65	8.11	_	-	-
1923	16.6	5.63	8.58	1.81	-	_
1923	17.4	5.64	9.68	3.57	_	_
1924	17.4	4.97	10.1	4.26	-	-
1925 1926	18.4	3.20	10.1	4.20	-	-
1926 1927	18.4	3.20 3.15	10.7	4.52 5.68	-	-
1927	16.6	1.45	10.8	5.08 6.95		-
1928	18.7	0.24	10.9	0.93 7.51	-	-
1929 1930					-	-
	17.9	-	11.0	8.60	-	-
1931	19.1	-	11.8	9.88	-	-
1932	23.1	-	12.1	12.1	-	0.07
1933	23.3	-	12.1	12.8	-	2.02
1934	22.1	-	11.4	12.7	-	2.29
1935	21.9	-	11.0	12.7	-	2.26
1936	20.0	-	10.4	12.5	-	1.90
1937	19.8	-	10.3	12.4	-	2.63
1938	17.9	-	9.36	11.8	-	2.65
1939	18.8	0.47	9.41	10.1	-	2.86
1940	17.6	1.32	10.4	3.66	-	2.99
1941	15.7	-	11.0	2.05	-	4.10
1942	17.4	-	11.0	2.61	-	4.34
1943	18.1	-	10.6	3.09	-	3.92
1944	17.1	-	10.8	2.57	-	4.15
1945	16.6	-	10.8	4.21	-	3.78
1946	18.2	-	11.7	7.64	-	4.01
1947	15.8	-	10.2	7.55	-	5.26
1948	16.8	-	10.5	2.83	8.32	6.68
1949	16.7	-	10.3	3.09	8.55	6.12
1950	14.6	-	9.28	2.83	7.22	4.18
1951	12.5	-	7.70	3.39	4.39	4.48
1952	12.6	-	8.63	2.77	4.83	5.42
1953	12.2	-	8.32	2.87	5.24	4.78
1954	12.6	-	8.10	4.14	6.19	4.35
1955	13.3	-	7.37	4.93	6.56	4.14
1956	13.8	-	6.84	4.65	6.49	3.98
1957	12.6	-	6.87	4.45	9.15	3.35
1958	12.4	-	7.37	4.36	10.5	3.45
1959	11.9	-	7.18	4.52	10.8	3.21
1960	9.76		5.98	3.99	9.21	2.78

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Other
1961	9.53	-	5.88	3.98	8.09	2.73
1962	8.36	-	5.43	3.88	9.66	2.46
1963	9.76	-	5.21	4.56	9.92	2.22
1964	8.68	-	4.97	4.32	9.22	1.91
1965	8.10	-	4.73	4.02	9.10	1.37
1966	8.30	-	4.88	4.50	8.91	1.33
1967	8.23	-	5.11	4.75	8.72	1.32
1968	8.00	-	4.82	5.10	8.56	1.25
1969	7.56	_	4.52	5.17	8.11	1.11
1970	7.18	-	4.09	5.10	7.43	0.96
1971	6.76	-	3.58	5.43	6.82	0.90
1972	6.84	-	3.57	5.63	6.67	0.83
1973	6.32	-	3.53	5.43	6.06	1.13
1974	6.39	_	3.24	4.20	5.81	1.23
1974	5.61	_	2.61	3.40	5.96	1.23
1976	5.44	_	2.50	3.69	5.93	1.00
1970 1977	5.09	-	2.30	3.39	6.18	0.90
1978	5.51	_	2.46	3.64	7.11	0.90
1978	5.41	-	2.46	3.53	7.12	0.81
1979	4.79	-	2.40	2.80	7.88	1.36
1980 1981	4.79	-	2.22	2.80	8.68	1.30
1981		-	1.89	2.78	9.37	2.53
	4.55	-				
1983	4.78	-	2.16	2.15	8.50	2.16
1984	3.77	-	1.76	2.13	8.98	2.56
1985	3.77	-	1.69	2.22	10.1	2.79
1986	3.50	-	1.48	1.94	8.79	2.57
1987	3.42	-	1.55	1.96	9.22	2.63
1988	3.27	-	1.50	1.88	9.09	2.44
1989	3.25	-	1.53	1.95	9.22	2.36
1990	3.56	-	1.68	2.15	9.55	2.16
1991	3.57	-	1.71	2.12	9.93	1.94
1992	3.59	-	1.91	2.09	10.7	1.53
1993	3.69	-	2.26	1.64	12.3	1.35
1994	3.35	-	2.11	1.68	11.5	0.70
1995	2.74	-	1.72	1.38	9.64	0.52
1996	2.10	-	1.29	1.25	8.50	0.50
1997	1.71	-	1.34	1.12	8.43	0.27
1998	1.56	-	1.17	1.00	8.04	0.22
1999	1.58	-	1.10	0.99	7.75	0.19
2000	1.62	-	1.16	1.06	7.73	0.21
2001	1.61	-	1.17	1.12	8.06	0.16
2002	1.68	-	1.27	1.24	9.04	0.15
2003	1.80	-	1.35	1.37	10.1	0.16
2004	1.61	-	1.28	1.38	9.98	0.17
2005	1.48	-	1.18	1.62	10.6	0.18
2006	1.34	-	1.08	1.47	8.42	0.29
2007	1.33	-	1.18	1.58	8.20	0.28
2008	1.45	-	1.26	2.04	8.82	0.23
2009	1.65	-	1.44	2.23	9.53	0.26
2010	1.54		1.34	2.08	9.25	0.25

V	Alcohol &				Energy and	
Year	beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	environment	Other
2011	1.54	-	1.42	1.99	8.87	0.26
2012	1.59	-	1.52	2.01	8.98	0.23
2013	1.52	-	1.39	2.06	8.64	0.20

*Note:* Due to classification problems, fuel tax is included in "Vehicles" until 1947 and in "Energy and environment" thereafter. *Source:* See Figure 1.

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Othe
1862	14.86	-	-	-	-	-
1863	15.61	-	-	-	-	-
1864	15.52	-	-	-	-	-
1865	16.76	-	-	-	-	-
1866	16.36	-	-	-	-	-
1867	14.95	-	-	-	-	-
1868	12.56	-	-	-	-	-
1869	14.70	-	-	-	-	-
1870	16.75	_	-	_	-	-
1871	18.85	_	-	_	-	-
1872	19.74	-	-	-	-	-
1873	18.71	0.04	-	-	-	-
1874	16.43	0.06	-	-	-	-
1875	18.83	0.04	-	-	-	-
1876	21.21	0.04	-	-	-	-
1877	19.38	0.06	-	_	_	-
1878	19.73	0.04	-	_	_	-
1879	18.13	0.04	-	_	_	-
1880	19.89	0.07	-	_	_	-
1881	20.37	0.07	_	_	_	_
1882	17.45	0.09	_	_	_	_
1883	17.34	0.11	_			
1884	17.87	0.12	-	-	-	-
1885	18.75	0.24	-	-	-	-
1886	19.32	0.30	-	-	-	-
1887	19.32	0.30	-	-	-	-
1888	14.13	0.33	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
1889	16.87	0.54	-	-	-	-
1890	18.63	0.81	-	-	-	-
1891	17.54	1.55	-	-	-	-
1892	17.90	1.88	-	-	-	-
1893	18.42	2.19	-	-	-	-
1894	17.84	3.56	-	-	-	-
1895	17.33	5.18	-	-	-	-
1896	18.56	5.56	-	-	-	-
1897	18.59	7.45	-	-	-	-
1898	19.27	4.08	-	-	-	-
1899	18.59	4.42	-	-	-	-
1900	18.86	5.72	-	-	-	-
1901	19.43	7.55	-	-	-	-
1902	16.62	4.44	-	-	-	-
1903	16.01	5.30	-	-	-	-
1904	19.33	3.88	-	-	-	-
1905	18.24	5.33	-	-	-	-
1906	19.69	0.74	-	-	-	-
1907	17.52	6.13	-	-	-	-
1908	17.53	7.33	-	-	-	-
1909	14.29	5.90		_	_	

Table A5. Specific consumption taxes, percent of total tax revenue.

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Other
1911	16.36	6.44	-	-	-	-
1912	15.95	6.41	-	-	-	-
1913	14.13	6.55	-	-	-	-
1914	14.39	6.69	-	-	-	-
1915	11.09	5.66	0.63	-	-	-
1916	9.25	4.29	3.23	_	-	_
1917	3.52	1.52	2.68	_	_	_
1918	1.67	1.13	2.82	_	_	_
1919	3.98	1.13	3.63	_		-
1920	5.86	2.16	3.70	_		-
1920 1921	8.75	2.10	3.62	-	-	-
1921	10.5	2.18	4.31	-	-	-
	9.7			-	-	-
1923		3.28	5.01	1.06	-	-
1924	10.8	3.50	6.01	2.22	-	-
1925	10.9	3.05	6.18	2.61	-	-
1926	11.3	1.95	6.53	2.76	-	-
1927	10.5	1.93	6.62	3.47	-	-
1928	10.1	0.88	6.62	4.22	-	-
1929	11.2	0.14	7.11	4.51	-	-
1930	10.8	-	6.65	5.20	-	-
1931	11.4	-	7.03	5.89	-	-
1932	14.0	-	7.34	7.34	-	0.04
1933	13.7	-	7.13	7.48	-	1.19
1934	13.6	-	7.00	7.80	-	1.41
1935	14.2	-	7.13	8.22	-	1.46
1936	13.3	-	6.92	8.33	-	1.26
1937	13.2	-	6.90	8.32	-	1.76
1938	12.2	-	6.39	8.05	-	1.81
1939	13.2	0.33	6.63	7.10	-	2.02
1940	12.8	0.96	7.58	2.67	-	2.17
1941	11.3	-	7.90	1.48	-	2.96
1942	12.7	-	8.08	1.91	-	3.18
1943	13.5	-	7.90	2.30	-	2.92
1944	12.7	-	7.99	1.91	-	3.07
1945	12.4	-	8.05	3.15	-	2.83
1946	13.5	-	8.71	5.68	-	2.98
1947	12.0	-	7.75	5.74	-	4.00
1948	12.4	-	7.73	2.09	6.15	4.94
1949	11.1	-	6.89	2.06	5.71	4.09
1950	10.9	-	6.97	2.12	5.42	3.14
1951	9.83	-	6.08	2.67	3.47	3.54
1952	8.21	-	5.63	1.81	3.15	3.53
1952	8.43	_	5.73	1.98	3.61	3.30
1954	8.68	_	5.56	2.84	4.25	2.99
1955	9.51	_	5.28	3.53	4.23	2.99
1955	9.16	-	5.28 4.54	3.09	4.70	2.97
		-		3.09		
1957	8.62 8.35	-	4.69		6.24	2.28
1958 1959	8.35 8.20	-	4.96	2.94	7.07	2.32
	8.20	-	4.97	3.12	7.45	2.22

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Other
1961	6.60	-	4.08	2.76	5.61	1.89
1962	5.63	-	3.66	2.61	6.50	1.66
1963	6.25	-	3.33	2.92	6.35	1.42
1964	5.66	_	3.24	2.82	6.02	1.25
1965	5.20	_	3.04	2.58	5.84	0.88
1966	5.10	_	3.00	2.36	5.48	0.82
1967	4.79	-	2.97	2.70	5.07	0.32
1967	4.79	-	2.97	2.77	4.87	0.77
		-				
1969	4.40	-	2.63	3.01	4.73	0.64
1970	4.24	-	2.41	3.01	4.39	0.57
1971	3.94	-	2.09	3.17	3.98	0.52
1972	3.73	-	1.94	3.06	3.63	0.45
1973	3.60	-	2.01	3.10	3.46	0.65
1974	3.68	-	1.87	2.42	3.35	0.71
1975	3.47	-	1.61	2.10	3.69	0.62
1976	3.09	-	1.42	2.10	3.37	0.57
1977	2.69	-	1.31	1.80	3.27	0.48
1978	2.74	-	1.22	1.81	3.53	0.40
1979	2.72	-	1.23	1.77	3.57	0.40
1980	2.49	-	1.16	1.45	4.10	0.71
1981	2.33	-	1.06	1.34	4.18	0.68
1982	2.32	-	0.96	1.28	4.79	1.29
1983	2.53	-	1.14	1.14	4.49	1.14
1984	2.12	-	0.99	1.20	5.05	1.44
1985	2.03	-	0.91	1.20	5.45	1.50
1986	1.93	_	0.81	1.07	4.84	1.42
1987	1.77	-	0.80	1.02	4.77	1.36
1988	1.73	-	0.80	1.00	4.82	1.30
1989	1.68	_	0.79	1.01	4.78	1.22
1990	1.58	_	0.74	0.95	4.23	0.96
1991	1.54	_	0.74	0.93	4.28	0.84
1992	1.57	-	0.84	0.91	4.66	0.67
1993	1.61		0.98	0.72	5.34	0.59
1994	1.49	-	0.98	0.72	5.09	0.31
1995		-	0.94	0.68	4.72	0.25
	1.34	-				
1996 1007	1.26	-	0.77	0.75	5.10	0.30
1997	1.01	-	0.79	0.66	4.97	0.16
1998	0.97	-	0.73	0.62	5.00	0.14
1999	0.97	-	0.68	0.61	4.77	0.12
2000	0.93	-	0.67	0.61	4.46	0.12
2001	0.95	-	0.69	0.66	4.76	0.10
2002	0.96	-	0.72	0.71	5.14	0.08
2003	0.90	-	0.68	0.68	5.04	0.08
2004	0.80	-	0.64	0.69	4.97	0.08
2005	0.74	-	0.60	0.81	5.35	0.09
2006	0.75	-	0.61	0.83	4.73	0.16
2007	0.74	-	0.66	0.88	4.57	0.16
2008	0.77	-	0.67	1.08	4.67	0.12
2009	0.84	-	0.73	1.13	4.85	0.13
2010	0.80	_	0.70	1.08	4.81	0.13

V	Alcohol &				Energy and	
Year	beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	environment	Other
2011	0.79	-	0.73	1.02	4.54	0.13
2012	0.78	-	0.75	0.99	4.42	0.11
2013	0.76	-	0.69	1.02	4.29	0.10

*Note:* Due to classification problems, fuel tax is included in "Vehicles" until 1947 and in "Energy and environment" thereafter. *Source:* See Figure 1.

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Othe
1862	1.06	-	-	-	-	-
1863	1.12	-	-	-	-	-
1864	1.11	-	-	-	-	-
1865	1.25	-	-	-	-	-
1866	1.15	-	-	-	-	-
1867	0.94	-	-	-	-	-
1868	0.87	-	-	-	-	-
1869	0.96	-	-	-	-	-
1870	1.17	-	-	-	-	-
1871	1.43	-	-	-	-	-
1872	1.36	-	-	-	-	-
1873	1.29	-	-	-	-	-
1874	1.18	-	-	-	-	-
1875	1.29	_	_	-	-	-
1876	1.44	-	-	-	-	-
1877	1.32	-	-	-	-	-
1878	1.42	-	-	-	-	-
1879	1.37	-	-	_	-	-
1880	1.55	0.01	-	-	-	-
1881	1.60	0.01	-	-	-	-
1882	1.35	0.01	_	_	-	-
1883	1.30	0.01	_	_	-	-
1884	1.39	0.02	_	_	-	_
1885	1.48	0.02	_	_	-	_
1886	1.60	0.03	_	_	_	_
1887	1.16	0.02	_	_	-	_
1888	1.53	0.03		_	_	_
1889	1.40	0.04		_	_	_
1890	1.54	0.04		_	_	_
1891	1.34	0.12	-	-	-	-
1891	1.34	0.12	-	-	-	-
1892	1.30	0.14		-	-	-
1893	1.40	0.17	-	-	-	-
1894		0.30	-	-	-	-
1895 1896	1.45 1.50	0.43 0.45	-	-	-	-
		0.45 0.59	-	-	-	-
1897	1.47	0.39	-	-	-	-
1898 1899	1.47 1.43	0.31	-	-	-	-
1899 1900	1.43 1.46	0.34 0.44	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
1901	1.47	0.57	-	-	-	-
1902	1.31	0.35	-	-	-	-
1903	1.33	0.44	-	-	-	-
1904	1.62	0.33	-	-	-	-
1905	1.56	0.46	-	-	-	-
1906	1.52	0.06	-	-	-	-
1907	1.36	0.48	-	-	-	-
1908	1.48	0.62	-	-	-	-
1909	1.19	0.49	-	-	-	-

Table A6. Specific consumption taxes, percent of GDP.

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Other
1911	1.42	0.56	-	-	-	-
1912	1.37	0.55	-	-	-	-
1913	1.15	0.53	-	-	-	-
1914	1.18	0.55	-	-	-	-
1915	1.03	0.53	0.06	-	-	_
1916	0.77	0.36	0.27	_	-	-
1917	0.37	0.16	0.28	-	-	-
1918	0.19	0.13	0.32	_	-	_
1919	0.43	0.16	0.40	_	-	_
1920	0.59	0.22	0.37	_	-	_
1920	1.07	0.22	0.44	_	-	_
1921	1.28	0.30	0.53	_	_	_
1922	1.23	0.36	0.55	0.12	-	-
1923	1.14	0.30	0.63	0.12	-	-
1924 1925	1.14	0.37	0.63	0.23	-	-
	1.11	0.31	0.63	0.27	-	-
1926		0.21		0.29	-	-
1927	1.13		0.72		-	-
1928	1.09	0.09	0.71	0.45	-	-
1929	1.19	0.02	0.76	0.48	-	-
1930	1.15	-	0.71	0.55	-	-
1931	1.31	-	0.80	0.67	-	-
1932	1.71	-	0.89	0.89	-	0.01
1933	1.72	-	0.90	0.94	-	0.15
1934	1.69	-	0.87	0.97	-	0.18
1935	1.72	-	0.86	1.00	-	0.18
1936	1.65	-	0.86	1.03	-	0.16
1937	1.64	-	0.86	1.03	-	0.22
1938	1.66	-	0.87	1.09	-	0.24
1939	1.96	0.05	0.98	1.05	-	0.30
1940	2.01	0.15	1.19	0.42	-	0.34
1941	1.80	-	1.26	0.23	-	0.47
1942	2.18	-	1.38	0.33	-	0.54
1943	2.42	-	1.41	0.41	-	0.52
1944	2.35	-	1.48	0.35	-	0.57
1945	2.42	-	1.57	0.62	-	0.55
1946	2.39	-	1.54	1.00	-	0.53
1947	2.42	-	1.56	1.15	-	0.80
1948	2.57	-	1.60	0.43	1.27	1.02
1949	2.38	-	1.47	0.44	1.22	0.87
1950	2.15	-	1.37	0.42	1.06	0.62
1951	1.97	-	1.22	0.54	0.69	0.71
1952	1.88	-	1.29	0.41	0.72	0.81
1953	1.92	-	1.30	0.45	0.82	0.75
1954	2.00	-	1.28	0.65	0.98	0.69
1955	2.23	-	1.24	0.83	1.10	0.70
1956	2.28	_	1.13	0.77	1.07	0.66
1957	2.18	-	1.19	0.77	1.58	0.58
1958	2.14	_	1.27	0.75	1.81	0.60
1959	2.06	-	1.25	0.79	1.88	0.56
1960	1.93		1.18	0.79	1.82	0.55

Year	Alcohol & beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	Energy and environment	Other
1961	1.87	-	1.16	0.78	1.59	0.54
1962	1.68	-	1.09	0.78	1.94	0.49
1963	1.91	-	1.02	0.89	1.94	0.43
1964	1.75	-	1.00	0.87	1.86	0.39
1965	1.72	-	1.00	0.85	1.93	0.29
1966	1.75	_	1.03	0.95	1.88	0.28
1967	1.69	_	1.05	0.98	1.79	0.27
1968	1.68	_	1.01	1.07	1.80	0.26
1969	1.64	-	0.98	1.12	1.76	0.24
1970	1.58	-	0.90	1.13	1.64	0.21
1971	1.56	-	0.83	1.26	1.58	0.21
1972	1.50	-	0.78	1.23	1.46	0.18
1973	1.40	_	0.78	1.20	1.34	0.25
1974	1.49	_	0.76	0.98	1.36	0.29
1974	1.40	_	0.70	0.98	1.55	0.25
1975	1.40	-	0.64	0.88	1.53	0.20
1970 1977	1.40	-	0.62	0.95	1.55	0.20
1978	1.31	_	0.59	0.85	1.69	0.23
1978	1.31	-	0.59	0.87	1.66	0.19
1979 1980	1.16	-	0.54	0.67	1.90	0.19
1980 1981	1.10	-	0.54	0.64	2.00	0.33
		-				
1982	1.09	-	0.45	0.60	2.24	0.60
1983	1.20	-	0.54	0.54	2.13	0.54
1984	1.00	-	0.46	0.56	2.37	0.68
1985	0.96	-	0.43	0.57	2.58	0.71
1986	0.96	-	0.40	0.53	2.40	0.70
1987	0.92	-	0.42	0.53	2.49	0.71
1988	0.89	-	0.41	0.51	2.48	0.67
1989	0.87	-	0.41	0.52	2.48	0.63
1990	0.82	-	0.39	0.50	2.21	0.50
1991	0.77	-	0.37	0.46	2.14	0.42
1992	0.74	-	0.40	0.43	2.20	0.32
1993	0.74	-	0.45	0.33	2.46	0.27
1994	0.69	-	0.43	0.35	2.36	0.14
1995	0.64	-	0.40	0.32	2.24	0.12
1996	0.62	-	0.38	0.37	2.52	0.15
1997	0.51	-	0.40	0.33	2.51	0.08
1998	0.49	-	0.37	0.31	2.54	0.07
1999	0.50	-	0.35	0.31	2.44	0.06
2000	0.48	-	0.34	0.31	2.29	0.06
2001	0.47	-	0.34	0.33	2.35	0.05
2002	0.45	-	0.34	0.34	2.44	0.04
2003	0.43	-	0.32	0.33	2.41	0.04
2004	0.39	-	0.31	0.33	2.39	0.04
2005	0.36	-	0.29	0.40	2.62	0.04
2006	0.36	-	0.29	0.40	2.29	0.08
2007	0.35	-	0.31	0.42	2.17	0.07
2008	0.36	-	0.31	0.50	2.17	0.06
2009	0.39	-	0.34	0.53	2.26	0.06
2010	0.36		0.32	0.49	2.19	0.06

Year	Alcohol &			Energy and		
	beverages	Sugar	Tobacco	Vehicles	environment	Other
2011	0.35	-	0.32	0.45	2.02	0.06
2012	0.35	-	0.33	0.44	1.96	0.05
2013	0.34	-	0.31	0.45	1.90	0.04

*Note:* Due to classification problems, fuel tax is included in "Vehicles" until 1947 and in "Energy and environment" thereafter. *Source:* See Figure 2.

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