

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2017): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia*	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium*	33 (33)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	15.0	15.0	11.7	26.7	N
Chile*	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Czech Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Denmark	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Estonia*	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
Finland	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
France*	34.43 (33.33)	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany*	15.825 (15)	15.8	14.4	30.2	N
Greece	29.0	29.0		29.0	Y
Hungary*	9.0	9.0		9.0	N
Iceland*	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel*	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	Y
Italy*	24.0	23.9	3.9	27.8	N
Japan*	23.4	22.6	7.4	30.0	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.2	24.2	Y
Latvia	15.0	15.0		15.0	N
Luxembourg*	20.33 (19)	20.3	6.8	27.1	N
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Netherlands*	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
New Zealand*	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	24.0	24.0		24.0	N
Poland*	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal*	28 (21)	28.0	1.5	29.5	N
Slovak Republic	21.0	21.0		21.0	N
Slovenia	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Spain	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Sweden	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Switzerland*	8.5	6.7	14.4	21.1	N
Turkey*	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom*	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
United States*	35.0	32.9	6.0	38.9	N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. Corporate income tax rate - This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. Central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. Sub-central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. Combined corporate income tax rate - shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. Targeted corporate tax rates - indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

* Country-specific footnotes:

Australia: has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

Belgium: A notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE) reduces the effective CIT rate. E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (0.2370% in 2017). See Explanatory Annex for more details.

Chile: Applicable to taxpayers adhered to the totally integrated with income attribution tax regime. Taxpayers under the partially integrated income tax system face a corporate tax rate of 25.5% in 2017 (27% from 2018). See the Explanatory Annex for further details.

Estonia: from 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

France: The standard corporate income tax rate is 33.33%. It is increased by a 3.3% surcharge (Contribution Sociale sur les Bénéfices) for companies with a turnover of at least EUR 7,630,000 on the part of their liable tax payments in excess of EUR 763,000 - resulting in an effective tax rate of 34.43% for companies that have profits above EUR 2,289,000. It does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, which replaced the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2010). The CIT rate does not include the 3% additional contribution on distributed profits.

Germany: the rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.

Greece: The 26% tax rate applies to Corporations and to Legal entities which maintain double entry books. For those entities which maintain single entry accounting books, a tax rate of 26% is applicable for income up to 50,000€ and 33% for any exceeding amount.

Hungary: The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, bank levy and surtax on the energy sector.

Iceland: In late 2011, the Icelandic Parliament passed Act No. 165/2011 on a new financial activities tax (FAT) as part of a general set of measures aimed at increasing tax revenues. The FAT, which is collected from financial institutions and insurance companies (excluding pension funds), comprises two components: (i) a levy on total remuneration paid to employees at a rate of 5.5% (decreased in 2014 from 6.75% previously) and (ii) a special income tax of 6% on institutions' corporate income tax base in excess of ISK 1 billion.

Israel: Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax.

Italy: these rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). See the Explanatory Annex for more details.

Japan: Japan has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April. The combined corporate income tax rate has been reduced from 32.11% (FY2015) to 29.97% (FY2016). For 'Corporation enterprise tax' (including 'Local special corporation surtax') which is a part of sub-central corporate income tax, the tax rate applicable to corporations with capital of over JPY 100 million is applied.

Luxembourg: the contribution to the unemployment fund is 7%

Netherlands: applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000

New Zealand: has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

Poland: There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.

Portugal: Since 2011 there is a State surtax. In 2011 this surtax was 2% for taxable profit above 2,000,000 euros. In 2012 it was 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 10,000,000. In 2013 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000. In 2014 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros, 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000 and 7% for taxable profit above 35,000,000 euros.

Slovak Republic: As of 2014, there is a minimum tax, called tax license, at three levels: EUR 480 for small corporations, not registered to VAT; EUR 960 for small corporations, registered to VAT and EUR 2,880 for large companies (turnover over EUR 500,000). These minimum amounts have to be paid if the tax calculated on the actual taxable income is lower. The minimum tax is paid as the ordinary CIT, i.e. when tax return is filed. The difference between the minimum tax and the tax calculated based on taxable income may be carried forward and deducted from tax liability up to 3 years.

Companies in the first year of existence and non-profit organizations are exempt.

Switzerland: church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.

Turkey: Corporate income tax is applied at 30% rate on corporate earnings. Taxpayers liable for income from commercial activities and agriculture in

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Denmark	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Estonia*	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
Finland	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
France*	34.43 (33.33)	34.4		34.4	Y
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Greece	29.0	29.0		29.0	Y
Hungary*	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Iceland*	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel*	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	Y
Italy*	27.5	27.4	3.9	31.3	N
Japan*	23.4	22.6	7.4	30.0	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.2	24.2	Y
Latvia	15.0	15.0		15.0	N
Luxembourg*	22.47 (21)	22.5	6.8	29.2	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands*	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
New Zealand*	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Poland*	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal*	28 (21)	28.0	1.5	29.5	Y
Slovak Republic	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Slovenia	17.0	17.0		17.0	N
Spain	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Sweden	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Switzerland*	8.5	6.7	14.4	21.1	N
Turkey*	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom*	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
United States*	35.0	32.9	6.0	38.9	Y

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2. Central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. Sub-central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. Combined corporate income tax rate - shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. Targeted corporate tax rates - indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

* Country-specific footnotes:

Australia: Has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

Belgium: The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (1.131% in 2016). See Explanatory Annex for more details.

Estonia: From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

France: The standard corporate income tax rate is 33.33%. It is increased by a 3.3% surcharge (Contribution Sociale sur les Bénéfices) for companies with a turnover of at least EUR 7,630,000 on the part of their liable tax payments in excess of EUR 763,000 - resulting in an effective tax rate of 34.43% for companies that have profits above EUR 2,289,000 (assuming that this profit is entirely taxed at the standard rate). It does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, which replaced the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2010). The CIT rate does not include the 3% additional contribution on distributed profits.

Germany: The rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.

Hungary: The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, bank levy and surtax on the energy sector.

Iceland: In late 2011, the Icelandic Parliament passed Act No. 165/2011 on a new financial activities tax (FAT) as part of a general set of measures aimed at increasing tax revenues. The FAT, which is collected from financial institutions and insurance companies (excluding pension funds), comprises two components: (i) a levy on total remuneration paid to employees at a rate of 5.5% (decreased in 2014 from 6.75% previously) and (ii) a special income tax of 6% on institutions' corporate income tax base in excess of ISK 1 billion.

Italy: The statutory combined corporate income tax rate includes the 3.9% regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive: IRAP), which is a broader-based tax compared to CIT. Starting from 2012, 10% of the total amount of IRAP paid can be deducted from the CIT tax base, which is reflected in the column headed "corporate income tax rate less deductions for subnational taxes". The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced for new equity by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). See the Explanatory Annex for more details.

Japan: Japan has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April. The combined corporate income tax rate has been reduced from 32.11% (FY2015) to 29.97% (FY2016). For 'Corporation enterprise tax' (including 'Local special corporation surtax') which is a part of sub-central corporate income tax, the tax rate applicable to corporations with capital of over JPY 100 million is applied.

Luxembourg: The contribution to the unemployment fund is 7%.

Netherlands: Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000

New Zealand: New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

Poland: There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.

Portugal: Since 2011 there is a State surtax. In 2011 this surtax was 2% for taxable profit above 2,000,000 euros. In 2012 it was 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 10,000,000. In 2013 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000. In 2014 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros, 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000 and 7% for taxable profit above 35,000,000 euros.

Slovak Republic: As of 2014, there is a minimum tax, called tax license, at three levels: EUR 480 for small corporations, not registered to VAT; EUR 960 for small corporations, registered to VAT and EUR 2,880 for large companies (turnover over EUR 500,000). These minimum amounts have to be paid if the tax calculated on the actual taxable income is lower. The minimum tax is paid as the ordinary CIT, i.e. when tax return is filed. The difference between the minimum tax and the tax calculated based on taxable income may be carried forward and deducted from tax liability up to 3 years. Companies in the first year of existence and non-profit organizations are exempt.

Switzerland: Church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.

Turkey: Corporate income tax is applied at 20 % rate on corporate earnings. Taxpayers (only for income from commercial activities and agriculture in limited tax liability cases) pay advance tax at the rate of corporate tax, these payments are deducted from corporate tax of current period.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 6 April.

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2015): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia*	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium*	33 (33)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	15.0	15.0	11.7	26.7	Y
Chile*	22.5	22.5		22.5	Y
Czech Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Denmark	23.5	23.5		23.5	N
Estonia*	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
Finland	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
France*	37.9962 (33.33)	38.0		38.0	Y
Germany*	15.825 (15)	15.8	14.4	30.2	N
Greece	26.0	26.0		26.0	Y
Hungary*	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Iceland*	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel*	26.5	26.5	0.0	26.5	Y
Italy*	27.5	27.4	3.9	31.3	N
Japan*	23.9	22.6	9.6	32.1	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.2	24.2	Y
Latvia	15.0	15.0		15.0	N
Luxembourg*	22.47 (21)	22.5	6.8	29.2	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands*	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
New Zealand*	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	27.0	27.0		27.0	Y
Poland*	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal*	28 (21)	28.0	1.5	29.5	Y
Slovak Republic	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Slovenia	17.0	17.0		17.0	N
Spain	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Sweden	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Switzerland*	8.5	6.7	14.4	21.1	N
Turkey*	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom*	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
United States*	35.0	32.8	6.2	39.0	Y

Key to abbreviations:

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Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. Corporate income tax rate - This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. Central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. Sub-central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
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* Country-specific footnotes:

Australia: Australia has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

Belgium: The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (1.63% in 2015). See Explanatory Annex for more details.

Estonia: from 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

Chile: Tax Reform Law enacted in September 2014 modified the Business Profits Tax from 20% to 21% in 2014; to 22.5% in 2015; and to 24% in 2016. In the case of taxpayers adhered to the totally integrated with income attribution tax regime, an income tax rate of 25% will apply from 2017 onwards. For taxpayers adhered to the partially integrated income tax system, a tax rate of 25.5% will apply in 2017 and 27% will apply from 2018 onwards.

France: The standard corporate income tax rate is 33.33%. It is increased by a 3.3% surcharge (Contribution Sociale sur les Bénéfices) for companies with a turnover of at least EUR 7,630,000 on the part of their liable tax payments in excess of EUR 763,000 - resulting in an effective tax rate of 34.43% for companies that have profits above EUR 2,289,000 (assuming that this profit is entirely taxed at the standard rate). The Corporate Income tax rate column also includes the 10.7% temporary surtax, which applies to the standard corporate income tax liability for large companies with a turnover exceeding EUR 250 million: 34.43+(33.33*10.7%). It does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, which replaced the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2010).

The CIT rate does not include the 3% additional contribution on distributed profits.

Germany: The rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.

Greece: The 26% tax rate applies to Corporations and to Legal entities which maintain double entry books. For those entities which maintain single entry accounting books, a tax rate of 26% is applicable for income up to 50,000€ and 33% for any exceeding amount.

Hungary: The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, bank levy and surtax on the energy sector.

Iceland: In late 2011, the Icelandic Parliament passed Act No. 165/2011 on a new financial activities tax (FAT) as part of a general set of measures aimed at increasing tax revenues. The FAT, which is collected from financial institutions and insurance companies (excluding pension funds), comprises two components: (i) a levy on total remuneration paid to employees at a rate of 5.5% (decreased in 2014 from 6.75% previously) and (ii) a special income tax of 6% on institutions' corporate income tax base in excess of ISK 1 billion.

Israel: Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.

Italy: The statutory combined corporate income tax rate includes the 3.9% regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP), which is a broader-based tax compared to CIT. Starting from 2012, 10% of the total amount of IRAP paid can be deducted from the CIT tax base, which is reflected in the column headed "corporate income tax rate less deductions for subnational taxes". The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced for new equity by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). See the Explanatory Annex for more details.

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Luxembourg: The contribution to the unemployment fund is 7%.

Netherlands: Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000

New Zealand: Has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

Poland: There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.

Portugal: Since 2011 there is a State surtax. In 2011 this surtax was 2% for taxable profit above 2,000,000 euros. In 2012 it was 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 10,000,000. In 2013 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000. In 2014 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros, 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000 and 7% for taxable profit above 25,000,000 euros.

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Israel*	26.5	26.5	0.0	26.5	Y
Italy*	27.5	27.4	3.9	31.3	N
Japan*	28.05 (25.5)	26.2	10.8	37.0	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.2	24.2	Y
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Luxembourg*	22.47 (21)	22.5	6.8	29.2	Y
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Slovenia	17.0	17.0		17.0	N
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Switzerland*	8.5	6.7	14.4	21.1	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
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2. Central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. Sub-central government corporate income tax rate - shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. Combined corporate income tax rate - shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. Targeted corporate tax rates - indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applying to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

* Country-specific footnotes:

Australia: has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

Belgium: the effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (2.63% in 2014). See Explanatory Annex for more details.

Estonia: from 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

France: The standard corporate income tax rate is 33.33%. It is increased by a 3.3% surcharge (Contribution Sociale sur les Bénéfices) for companies with a turnover of at least EUR 7,630,000 on the part of their liable tax payments in excess of EUR 763,000 - resulting in an effective tax rate of 34.43% for companies that have profits above EUR 2,289,000. It does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, which replaced the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2010) or the 10.7% temporary surtax, which applies to the standard corporate income tax liability for large companies with a turnover exceeding EUR 250 million. The CIT rate does not include the 3% additional contribution on distributed profits. More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.

Germany: the rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.

Greece: The 26% tax rate applies to Corporations and to Legal entities which maintain double entry books. For those entities which maintain single entry accounting books, a tax rate of 26% is applicable for income up to 50,000€ and 33% for any exceeding amount.

Hungary: the rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, bank levy and surtax on the energy sector.

Iceland: In late 2011, the Icelandic Parliament passed Act No. 165/2011 on a new financial activities tax (FAT) as part of a general set of measures aimed at increasing tax revenues. The FAT, which is collected from financial institutions and insurance companies (excluding pension funds), comprises two components: (i) a levy on total remuneration paid to employees at a rate of 6.75% and (ii) a special income tax of 6% on institutions' corporate income tax base in excess of ISK 1 billion.

Israel: within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.

Italy: these rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive: IRAP). The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). See the Explanatory Annex for more details.

Japan: From 1 April 2013:

- 'Central government corporate income tax rate' is 25.5%. In addition, 'The Special Corporation Tax for Reconstruction' is imposed at a rate of 10% of the corporation tax amount, resulting in an overall 28.05% tax rate. These figures would be presented as 28.05 (Central government corporate income tax rate) and 25.5 (Statutory corporate income tax rate exclusive of surtax) in the table above.

- 'The Special Corporation Tax for Reconstruction' was scheduled to be imposed for a period of three years from FY2012, but in the FY2014 tax reform, it was decided that the tax was going to be abolished one year ahead of schedule. As a result, the 'Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate' is going to be reduced to 23.8%.

- The 'Combined corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 34.6%.

Luxembourg: the contribution to the unemployment fund is 7%

Netherlands: applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000

New Zealand: has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

Poland: there is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.

Portugal: since 2011 there is a State surtax. In 2011 this surtax was 2% for taxable profit above 2,000,000 euros. In 2012 it was 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 10,000,000. In 2013 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000. In 2014 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros, 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000 and 7% for taxable profit above 35,000,000 euros.

Slovak Republic: As of 2014, there is a minimum tax, called tax license, at three levels: EUR 480 for small corporations, not registered to VAT; EUR 600 for small corporations, registered to VAT and EUR 1,280 for large companies (turnover over EUR 500,000). These minimum amounts have to be

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Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2013): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	15.0	15.0	11.3	26.1	Y
Chile ^c	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Czech Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Finland	24.5	24.5		24.5	N
France ^e	34.4	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	15,825 (15,0)	15,825	14.4	30.2	N
Greece	26.0	26.0		26.0	Y
Hungary ^g	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Iceland ^h	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ⁱ	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	Y
Italy ^j	27.5	27.5		27.5	N
Japan ^k	28.05(25.5)	26.2	10.8	37.0	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.2	24.2	Y
Luxembourg ^l	22,47 (21,0)	22.5	6.8	29.2	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands ^m	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
New Zealand ⁿ	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^o	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal ^p	25.0	30.0	1.5	31.5	Y
Slovak Republic	23.0	23.0		23.0	N
Slovenia	17.0	17.0		17.0	
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	22.0	22.0		22.0	N
Switzerland ^q	8.5	6.7	14.4	21.1	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ^r	23.0	23.0		23.0	Y
United States ^s	35.0	32.8	6.3	39.1	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (2.742% in 2013). See Explanatory Annex for more details.
- (c) The Tax Reform Law, enacted and published in September 2012, permanently increased the Corporate Income Tax rate to 20%.
- (d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (e) The rate includes a surcharge (the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)), but does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, a new tax replacing the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2010) or the 5% temporary surtax, which applies to the standard corporate income tax liability for large companies with a turnover exceeding EUR 250 million. The CIT rate does not include the 3 % additional contribution on distributed profits. More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.
- (f) The rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.
- (g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, temporary sectoral taxes on corporations in the financial sector, energy sector, telecommunication and retail sectors.
- (h) In late 2011, the Icelandic Parliament passed Act No. 165/2011 on a new financial activities tax (FAT) as part of a general set of measures aimed at increasing tax revenues. The FAT, which is collected from financial institutions and insurance companies (excluding pension funds), comprises two components: (1) a levy on total remuneration paid to employees at a rate of 6.75% and (2) a special income tax of 6% on institutions' corporate income tax base in excess of ISK 1 billion.
- (i) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (j) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See Explanatory Annex for more details.
- (k) From 1 April 2012:
 - 'Central government corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 25.5%. At the same time 'The Special Corporation Tax for Reconstruction' was imposed for a period of three years at a rate of 10% resulting in an overall 28.05% tax rate. These figures would be presented as 28.05(25.5) in the table above. The 'Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 26.2%
 - The 'Sub-central government corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 10.8%
 - As a result of these changes, the 'Combined corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 37.0%.
- (l) The contribution to the unemployment fund is 5%.
- (m) Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000.
- (n) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (o) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.
- (p) Since 2011 there is a State surtax. In 2011 this surtax was 2% for taxable profit above 2,000,000 euros. In 2012 it was 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 10,000,000. And in 2013 it is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 7,500,000. From 2014 onwards as in 2011.
- (q) Church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.
- (r) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (s) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See Explanatory Annex for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2012): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	15.0	15.0	11.14	26.1	Y
Chile ^c	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Czech Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Finland	24.5	24.5		24.5	N
France ^e	34.4	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	15,825 (15.0)	15,825	14.35	30.2	N
Greece	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Hungary ^g	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Iceland ^h	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ⁱ	25.0	25.0	0.00	25.0	Y
Italy ^j	27.5	27.5		27.5	N
Japan ^k	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.20	24.2	Y
Luxembourg ^l	22.05 (21.0)	22.1	6.75	28.8	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands ^m	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
New Zealand ⁿ	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^o	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal ^p	25.0	30.0	1.50	31.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	20.0	20.0		20.0	
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	26.3	26.3		26.3	N
Switzerland ^q	8.5	6.7	14.47	21.2	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ^r	24.0	24.0		24.0	Y
United States ^s	35.0	32.8	6.36	39.1	Y

Key to abbreviations:
n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a "Y" is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (3.0% in 2012). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (c) The Tax Reform Law, enacted and published in September 2012, permanently increased the Corporate Income Tax rate to 20%.
- (d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (e) The rates include a surcharge (the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)), but does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, a new tax replacing the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2011) or the 5% temporary surtax applies to the standard corporate income tax liability for large company with a turnover exceeding EUR 250 million. More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.
- (f) The rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.
- (g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, temporary sectoral taxes on corporations in the financial sector, energy sector, telecommunication and retail sectors.
- (h) In late 2011, the Icelandic Parliament passed Act No. 165/2011 on a new financial activities tax (FAT) as part of a general set of measures aimed at increasing tax revenues. The FAT, which is collected from financial institutions and insurance companies (excluding pension funds), comprises two components: (1) a levy on total remuneration paid to employees at a rate of 5.45% and (2) a special income tax of 6% on institutions' corporate income tax base in excess of ISK 1 billion.
- (i) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (j) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (k) From 1 April 2012:
 - 'Central government corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 25.5%. At the same time 'The Special Corporation Tax for Reconstruction' was imposed for a period of three years at a rate of 10% resulting in an overall 28.05% tax rate. These figures would be presented as 28.05(25.5) in the table above. The 'Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 26.2%
 - The 'Sub-central government corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 10.8%
 - As a result of these changes, the 'Combined corporate income tax rate' has been reduced to 37.0%.
- (l) The contribution to the unemployment fund is 5%
- (m) Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000
- (n) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (o) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.
- (p) Since 2011 there is a State surtax. In 2011 this surtax was 2% for taxable profit above 2,000,000 euros, while in 2012 and 2013 this surtax is 3% for taxable profit above 1,500,000 euros and 5% for taxable profit above 10,000,000 euros. From 2014 onwards as in 2011.
- (q) Church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.
- (r) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (s) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2011): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	16.5	16.5	11.14	27.6	Y
Chile ^c	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Czech Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^e	34.4	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	15,825 (15,0)	15,825	14.35	30.2	N
Greece	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Hungary ^g	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Iceland	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^h	24.0	24.0	0.00	24.0	Y
Italy ⁱ	27.5	27.5		27.5	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.20	24.2	Y
Luxembourg ^j	22.05 (21.0)	22.1	6.75	28.8	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands ^k	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
New Zealand ^l	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^m	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal ⁿ	25.0	27.0	1.50	28.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	20.0	20.0		20.0	
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	26.3	26.3		26.3	N
Switzerland ^o	8.5	6.7	14.47	21.2	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ^p	26.0	26.0		26.0	Y
United States ^q	35.0	32.7	6.44	39.2	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (3.425% in 2011). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (c) The Corporate Income Tax rate will be temporarily increased to 20% and 18.5% for profits earned in 2011 and 2012 respectively. It is one of the measures contained in Law 20.455, which was enacted to raise finance for the reconstruction of the country hit by an earthquake in February 2010.
- (d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (e) The rates include a surcharge, but does not include the local business tax (Contribution économique territoriale, a new tax replacing the former Taxe professionnelle from January 1st 2011) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité). More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.
- (f) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, temporary sectoral taxes on corporations in the financial sector, energy sector, telecommunication and retail sectors.
- (h) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (i) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (j) The contribution to the unemployment fund increased by 1% up to 5% (up from 4% in 2010)
- (k) Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000.
- (l) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (m) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.
- (n) Since 2009, two general tax rates are applied at a Central Government Level. A general tax rate of 12.5% will be applied for the first € 12500 of taxable income and a 25% tax rate will be applied for the remaining amount of taxable income (when the total taxable income exceeds € 12500)
- (o) Church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.
- (p) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (q) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2010) : Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	18.0	18.0	11.36	29.4	Y
Chile ^c	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^e	34.43	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	15,825 (15.0)	15,825	14.35	30.2	N
Greece	24.0	24.0		24.0	Y
Hungary ^g	19.0	19.0		19.0	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^h	25.0	25.0	0.00	25.0	Y
Italy ⁱ	27.5	27.5		27.5	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.20	24.2	Y
Luxembourg	21.84 (21.0)	21.8	6.75	28.6	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands ^j	25.5	25.5		25.5	Y
New Zealand ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^l	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal ^m	25.0	25.0	1.50	26.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	20.0	20.0		20.0	
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	26.3	26.3		26.3	N
Switzerland ⁿ	8.5	6.7	14.47	21.2	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ^o	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
United States ^p	35.0	32.7	6.47	39.2	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (3.8% in 2010). See explanatory notes for more details.

(c) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).

(d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

(e) The rates include a surcharge, but does not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.

(f) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, temporary sectoral taxes on corporations in the financial sector, energy sector, telecommunication and retail sectors.

(h) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.

(i) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.

(j) Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000.

(k) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(l) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.

(m) Since 2009, two general tax rates are applied at a Central Government Level. A general tax rate of 12.5% will be applied for the first € 12500 of taxable income and a 25% tax rate will be applied for the remaining amount of taxable income (when the total taxable income exceeds € 12500) .

(n) Church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.

(o) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(p) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2009): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	19.0	19.0	12.02	31.0	Y
Chile ^c	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^e	34.43	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	15,825 (15.0)	15,825	14.35	30.2	N
Greece	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Hungary ^g	20.0 (16.0)	20.0		20.0	Y
Iceland	15.0	15.0		15.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^h	26.0	26.0	0.00	26.0	Y
Italy ⁱ	27.5	27.5		27.5	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	22.0	22.0	2.20	24.2	Y
Luxembourg	21.84 (21.0)	21.8	6.75	28.6	Y
Mexico	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Netherlands ^j	25.5	25.5		25.5	Y
New Zealand ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^l	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal ^m	25.0	25.0	1.50	26.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	26.3	26.3		26.3	N
Switzerland ⁿ	8.5	6.7	14.47	21.2	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ^o	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
United States ^p	35.0	32.8	6.30	39.1	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (4.473% in 2009). See explanatory notes for more details.

(c) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).

(d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

(e) The rates include a surcharge, but does not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.

(f) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax, the credit institutions' surtax and the energy suppliers' surtax.

(h) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.

(i) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.

(j) Applies to taxable income over EUR 200,000.

(k) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(l) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.

(m) Since 2009, two general tax rates are applied at a Central Government Level. A general tax rate of 12.5% will be applied for the first € 12500 of taxable income and a 25% tax rate will be applied for the remaining amount of taxable income (when the total taxable income exceeds € 12500).

(n) Church taxes, which cannot be avoided by enterprises, are included.

(o) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(p) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2008): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	19.5	19.5	11.93	31.4	Y
Chile ^c	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	21.0	21.0		21.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	21.0	21.0		21.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^e	34.43	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	15.825 (15.0)	15.8	14.35	30.2	N
Greece	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Hungary ^g	20.0 (16.0)	20.0		20.0	Y
Iceland	15.0	15.0		15.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^h	27.0	27.0	0.00	27.0	Y
Italy ⁱ	27.5	27.5		27.5	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	6.75	29.6	Y
Mexico	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Netherlands ^j	25.5	25.5		25.5	Y
New Zealand ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal	25.0	25.0	1.50	26.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	22.0	22.0		22.0	
Spain	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^m	8.5	6.7	14.47	21.2	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ⁿ	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
United States ^o	35.0	32.7	6.54	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (4.307% in 2008). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (c) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (e) The rates include a surcharge, but does not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.
- (f) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax and the credit institutions' surtax.
- (h) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (i) these rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (j) Applies to taxable income over EUR 275,000
- (k) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (l) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.
- (m) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (n) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (o) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2007): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	22.12 (21.0)	22.1	11.83	34.0	Y
Chile ^c	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	24.0	24.0		24.0	Y
Denmark	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Estonia ^d	22.0	22.0		22.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^e	34.43	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	26.375 (25.0)	21.9	17.01	38.9	N
Greece	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Hungary ^g	20.0 (16.0)	20.0		20.0	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^h	29.0	29.0	0.00	29.0	Y
Italy ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	6.75	29.6	Y
Mexico	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Netherlands	25.5	25.5		25.5	Y
New Zealand ^j	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^k	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal	25.0	25.0	1.50	26.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	23.0	23.0		23.0	
Spain	32.5	32.5		32.5	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^l	8.5	6.7	14.64	21.3	N
Turkey	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ^m	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ⁿ	35.0	32.7	6.55	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (3.781% in 2007). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (c) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (e) The rates include a surcharge, but does not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.
- (f) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax and the credit institutions' surtax.
- (h) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (i) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (j) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (k) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.
- (l) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (m) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (n) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2006): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium ^b	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	22.12 (21.0)	22.1	11.81	33.9	Y
Chile ^c	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	24.0	24.0		24.0	Y
Denmark	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Estonia ^d	23.0	23.0		23.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^e	34.43	34.4		34.4	Y
Germany ^f	26.375 (25.0)	21.9	17.01	38.9	N
Greece	29.0	29.0		29.0	Y
Hungary ^g	17.33 (16.0)	17.3		17.3	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^h	31.0	31.0	0.00	31.0	Y
Italy ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	6.75	29.6	Y
Mexico	29.0	29.0		29.0	Y
Netherlands	29.6	29.6		29.6	Y
New Zealand ^j	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland ^k	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^l	8.5	6.7	14.64	21.3	N
Turkey ^m	20.0	20.0		20.0	N
United Kingdom ⁿ	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^o	35.0	32.7	6.60	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) The effective CIT rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity (ACE). E.g. the effective tax rate is only half the nominal tax rate when the return on equity before tax is twice the notional interest rate (3.442% in 2006). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (c) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (d) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (e) The rates include a surcharge, but does not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharge is included as a comment.
- (f) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (g) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax and the special tax payable by credit institutions and financial enterprises.
- (h) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (i) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (j) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (k) There is no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (of each level) participate in tax revenue at a given percentage for each level of local authority.
- (l) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (m) From 21 June 2006 onwards, the corporate income tax rate was reduced from 30% to 20%. The rate of 20% will be applied to the corporate profits earned in 2006.
- (n) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (o) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2005): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	25.0	25.0		25.0	N
Belgium	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	22.12 (21.0)	22.1	12.06	34.2	Y
Chile ^b	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	26.0	26.0		26.0	Y
Denmark	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Estonia ^c	24.0	24.0		24.0	
Finland	26.0	26.0		26.0	N
France ^d	34.95 (33.33)	35.0		35.0	Y
Germany ^e	26.375 (25.0)	21.9	17.01	38.9	N
Greece	32.0	32.0		32.0	Y
Hungary ^f	16.0	16.0		16.0	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^g	34.0	34.0	0.00	34.0	Y
Italy ^h	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	7.50	30.4	Y
Mexico	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Netherlands	31.5	31.5		31.5	Y
New Zealand ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	23.75	23.8	4.25	28.0	Y
Poland	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^j	8.5	6.7	14.64	21.3	N
Turkey	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
United Kingdom ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^l	35.0	32.7	6.58	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (c) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (d) These are the rates applying to income earned in 2005, to be liquidated in 2006. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (e) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax, the innovation tax and the special tax payable by credit institutions and financial enterprises.
- (g) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (h) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (i) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (j) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (k) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (l) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

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Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2004): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	22.12 (21.0)	22.1	12.26	34.4	Y
Chile ^b	17.0	17.0		17.0	Y
Czech Republic	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Denmark	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Estonia ^c	26.0	26.0		26.0	
Finland	29.0	29.0		29.0	N
France ^d	35.43 (33.33)	35.4		35.4	Y
Germany ^e	26.375 (25.0)	21.9	17.01	38.9	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Hungary ^f	16.0	16.0		16.0	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^g	35.0	35.0	0.00	35.0	Y
Italy ^h	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Japan	30.0	28.0	11.55	39.5	Y
Korea	27.0	27.0	2.70	29.7	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	7.50	30.4	Y
Mexico	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
Netherlands	34.5	34.5		34.5	Y
New Zealand ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Portugal	25.0	25.0	2.50	27.5	Y
Slovak Republic	19.0	19.0		19.0	N
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^j	8.5	6.5	17.65	24.1	N
Turkey	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
United Kingdom ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^l	35.0	32.7	6.63	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (c) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (d) These are the rates applying to income earned in 2004, to be liquidated in 2005. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (e) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax and the innovation tax.
- (g) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (h) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (i) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (j) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (k) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (l) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2003): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	33.99 (33.0)	34.0		34.0	Y
Canada	24.12 (23.0)	24.1	11.75	35.9	Y
Chile ^b	16.5	16.5		16.5	Y
Czech Republic	31.0	31.0		31.0	Y
Denmark	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Estonia ^c	26.0	26.0		26.0	
Finland	29.0	29.0		29.0	N
France ^d	35.43 (33.33)	35.4		35.4	Y
Germany ^e	27.96 (26.5)	23.2	17.01	40.2	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Hungary ^f	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	12.5	12.5		12.5	Y
Israel ^g	36.0	36.0	0.00	36.0	Y
Italy ^h	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Japan	30.0	27.4	13.50	40.9	Y
Korea	27.0	27.0	2.70	29.7	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	7.50	30.4	Y
Mexico	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Netherlands	34.5	34.5		34.5	Y
New Zealand ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	27.0	27.0		27.0	N
Portugal	30.0	30.0	3.00	33.0	Y
Slovak Republic	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^j	8.5	6.5	17.65	24.1	N
Turkey	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
United Kingdom ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^l	35.0	32.7	6.63	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (c) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (d) These are the rates applying to income earned in 2003, to be liquidated in 2004. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (e) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (g) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (h) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (i) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (j) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (k) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (l) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2002): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	26.12 (25)	26.1	11.90	38.0	Y
Chile ^b	16.0	16.0		16.0	Y
Czech Republic	31.0	31.0		31.0	Y
Denmark	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Estonia ^c	26.0	26.0		26.0	
Finland	29.0	29.0		29.0	N
France ^d	35.43 (33.33)	35.4		35.4	Y
Germany ^e	26.375 (25.0)	21.9	17.01	38.9	N
Greece	35.00	35.0		35.0	Y
Hungary ^f	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Ireland	16.0	16.0		16.0	Y
Israel ^g	36.0	36.0	0.00	36.0	Y
Italy ^h	36.0	36.0		36.0	N
Japan	30.0	27.4	13.50	40.9	Y
Korea	27.0	27.0	2.70	29.7	Y
Luxembourg	22.88 (22.0)	22.9	7.50	30.4	Y
Mexico	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Netherlands	34.5	34.5		34.5	Y
New Zealand ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Portugal	30.0	30.0	3.00	33.0	Y
Slovak Republic	25.0	25.0		25.0	Y
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^j	8.5	6.4	17.99	24.4	N
Turkey	33.0 (30.0)	33.0		33.0	N
United Kingdom ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^l	35.0	32.7	6.60	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).

(c) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.

(d) These are the rates applying to income earned in 2002, to be liquidated in 2003. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.

(e) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.

(g) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.

(h) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.

(i) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(j) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(k) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(l) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2001): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	28.12 (27.0)	28.1	12.36	40.5	Y
Chile ^b	15.0	15.0		15.0	Y
Czech Republic	31.0	31.0		31.0	Y
Denmark	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Estonia ^c	26.0	26.0		26.0	
Finland	29.0	29.0		29.0	N
France ^d	36.43 (33.33)	36.4		36.4	Y
Germany ^e	26.375 (25.0)	21.9	17.01	38.9	N
Greece ^f	37.5	37.5		37.5	Y
Hungary ^f	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Ireland	20.0	20.0		20.0	Y
Israel ^g	36.0	36.0	0.00	36.0	Y
Italy ^h	36.0	36.0		36.0	N
Japan	30.0	27.4	13.50	40.9	Y
Korea	28.0	28.0	2.80	30.8	Y
Luxembourg	31.2 (30.0)	28.4	9.09	37.5	Y
Mexico	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Portugal	32.0	32.0	3.20	35.2	Y
Slovak Republic	29.0	29.0		29.0	Y
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^j	8.5	6.4	18.30	24.7	N
Turkey	33.0 (30.0)	33.0		33.0	N
United Kingdom ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^l	35.0	32.7	6.56	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (c) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (d) These are the rates applying to income earned in 2001, to be liquidated in 2002. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (e) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbsteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (g) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (h) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (i) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (j) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (k) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (l) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (2000): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	29.12 (28.0)	29.1	13.31	42.4	Y
Chile ^b	15.0	15.0		15.0	Y
Czech Republic	31.0	31.0		31.0	Y
Denmark	32.0	32.0		32.0	N
Estonia ^c	26.0	26.0		26.0	
Finland	29.0	29.0		29.0	N
France ^d	37.76 (33.33)	37.8		37.8	Y
Germany ^e	42.2 (40.0)	35.0	17.01	52.0	N
Greece	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Hungary ^f	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Ireland	24.0	24.0		24.0	Y
Israel ^g	36.0	36.0	0.00	36.0	Y
Italy ^h	37.0	37.0		37.0	N
Japan	30.0	27.4	13.50	40.9	Y
Korea	28.0	28.0	2.80	30.8	Y
Luxembourg	31.2 (30.0)	28.4	9.09	37.5	Y
Mexico	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Portugal	32.0	32.0	3.20	35.2	Y
Slovak Republic	29.0	29.0		29.0	Y
Slovenia	25.0	25.0		25.0	
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^j	8.5	6.4	18.54	24.9	N
Turkey	33.0 (30.0)	33.0		33.0	N
United Kingdom ^k	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ^l	35.0	32.7	6.64	39.3	Y

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources, with a general tax rate of 35% (lower rates apply for some types of income and are available under double taxation agreements).
- (c) From 1 January 2000, the corporate income tax is levied on distributed profits.
- (d) These are the rates applying to income earned in 2000, to be liquidated in 2001. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (e) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (g) Within the VAT law, Financial Institutions pay taxes on the combination of their wages and salaries and their profits. These amounts are deductible from profits in the assessment of corporate income tax. See the Explanatory Annex for a table showing the historical tax rates.
- (h) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (i) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (j) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (k) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (l) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1999): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	29.12 (28.0)	29.12	13.8	42.87	Y
Czech Republic	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Denmark	32.0	32.0	-	32.0	N
Finland	28.0	28.0		28.0	n.a.
France ^b	40.0 (33,33)	40.0		40.0	Y
Germany ^c	42.2 (40.0)	35.0	17.0	52.0	N
Greece	40.0	40.0		40.0	
Hungary ^d	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Italy ^e	37.0	37.0		37.0	Y
Japan	30.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 9.6	40.9	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(30.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	N
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Portugal	34.0	34.0	3.4	37.4	Y
Slovak Republic	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^g	8.5	6.37	18.73	25.09	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^h	30.0	30.0		30.0	Y
United States ⁱ	35.0	32.6	6.76	39.39	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1999, to be liquidated in 2000. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (c) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (d) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (e) These rates do not include the regional business tax (*Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive*; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (h) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (i) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1998): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	29.12 (28.0)	29.12	13.8	42.94	Y
Czech Republic	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Denmark	34.0	34.0	-	34.0	N
Finland	28.0	28.0		28.0	n.a.
France ^b	41,66 (33,33)	41.66		41.66	Y
Germany ^c	47,475 (45,0)	39.7	16.3	56.0	N
Greece	40.0	40.0		40.0	
Hungary ^d	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	32.0	32.0		32.0	Y
Italy ^e	37.0	37.0		37.0	Y
Japan	34.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 11.0	46.4	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(30.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	N
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	28.0	28.0		28.0	Y
Poland	36.0	36.0		36.0	N
Portugal	34.0	34.0	3.4	37.4	Y
Slovak Republic	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^g	8.5	6.14	21.66	27.798	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^h	31.0	31.0		31.0	Y
United States ⁱ	35.0	32.6	6.83	39.44	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates.

Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1998, to be liquidated in 1999. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.(c) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(d) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.

(e) These rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive; IRAP). See explanatory notes for more details.

(f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(g) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(h) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(i) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1997): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	29.12 (28.0)	29.12	13.8	42.94	Y
Czech Republic	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Denmark	34.0	34.0	-	34.0	N
Finland	28.0	28.0		28.0	n.a.
France ^b	41.66 (33.33)	41.66		41.66	Y
Germany ^c	48,375 (45.0)	40.5	16.3	56.8	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Hungary ^d	18.0	18.0		18.0	Y
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Italy ^e	53.2 (37)	53.2		53.2	Y
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(32.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	21.3	21.3	6.8	28.0	Y
Poland	38.0	38.0		38.0	N
Portugal	34.0	34.0	3.4	37.4	Y
Slovak Republic	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^g	9.8	7.01	21.46	28.5	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^h	31.0	31.0		31.0	Y
United States ⁱ	35.0	32.6	6.85	39.45	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1997, to be liquidated in 1998. The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (c) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (d) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (*Imposta Locale sui Redditi*; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (h) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (i) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1996): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	29.12 (28.0)	29.12	13.8	42.94	Y
Czech Republic	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Denmark	34.0	34.0	-	34.0	N
Finland	28.0	28.0		28.0	n.a.
France ^b	36,66 (33,33)	36.66		36.66	Y
Germany ^c	48,375 (45,0)	41.3	14.5	55.9	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Hungary ^d	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Italy ^e	53,2 (37)	53.2		53.2	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(33.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	20.8	20.8	7.3	28.0	Y
Poland	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Portugal	36.0	36.0	3.6	39.6	Y
Slovak Republic	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^g	9.8	7.01	21.46	28.469	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^h	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
United States ⁱ	35.0	32.6	6.97	39.53	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1996, to be liquidated in 1997. . The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.

(c) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(d) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax and the 23% supplementary tax (payable by corporations on certain payments like dividends).

(e) These rates include the local income tax (*Imposta Locale sui Redditi*; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(g) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(h) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(i) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1995): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	29.12 (28.0)	29.12	13.7	42.86	Y
Czech Republic	41.0	41.0		41.0	Y
Denmark	34.0	34.0	-	34.0	N
Finland	25.0	25.0		25.0	n.a.
France ^b	36,66 (33,33)	36.66		36.66	Y
Germany ^c	48,375 (45,0)	42.1	13.0	55.1	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Hungary ^d	18.0	18.0		18.0	N
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	38.0	38.0		38.0	Y
Italy ^e	53,2 (37)	53.2		53.2	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(33.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	19.8	19.8	8.3	28.0	Y
Poland	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Portugal	36.0	36.0	3.6	39.6	Y
Slovak Republic	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^g	9.8	7.01	21.46	28.469	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^h	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
United States ⁱ	35.0	32.5	7.09	39.61	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1995, to be liquidated in 1996. . The rates include surcharges, but do not include the local business tax (*Taxe professionnelle*) or the turnover based solidarity tax (*Contribution de Solidarité*). More information on the surcharges is included as a comment.
- (c) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (d) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax and the 23% supplementary tax (payable by corporations on certain payments like dividends).
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (*Imposta Locale sui Redditi*; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (h) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (i) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xls

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1994): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
Austria	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	13.7	42.58	Y
Czech Republic	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Denmark	34.0	34.0	-	34.0	N
Finland	25.0	25.0		25.0	n.a.
France ^b	33.3	33.3		33.3	Y
Germany ^c	45.0	39.1	13.0	52.2	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Hungary ^d	36.0	36.0		36.0	N
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Italy ^e	53.2 (37)	53.2		53.2	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(33.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	18.5	18.5	9.5	28.0	Y
Poland	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Portugal	36.0	36.0	3.6	39.6	Y
Slovak Republic	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^g	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Switzerland ^h	9.8	7.01	21.46	28.467	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
United States ^j	35.0	32.5	7.21	39.69	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1994, to be liquidated in 1995. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)
- (c) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (d) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) A major tax reform is carried through: The tax base for the central government tax is broadened and the tax rate is lowered to 28%. The rules are independent of the size of the company.
- (h) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (i) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (j) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1993): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
Austria ^b	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Belgium	40.2 (39.0)	40.2		40.2	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	13.7	42.56	Y
Czech Republic	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Denmark	34.0	34.0	-	34.0	N
Finland	25.0	25.0		25.0	n.a.
France ^c	33.3	33.3		33.3	Y
Germany ^d	50.0	43.5	13.0	56.5	N
Greece	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Hungary ^e	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Italy ^f	52.2 (36)	52.2		52.2	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(33.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	34.8	34.8		34.8	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^g	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	17.0	17.0	11.0	28.0	Y
Poland	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Portugal	36.0	36.0	3.6	39.6	Y
Slovak Republic	45.0	45.0		45.0	N
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Switzerland ^h	9.8	7.01	21.46	28.467	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ⁱ	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
United States ^j	35.0	32.4	7.31	39.75	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) There was also a business tax of 13.5% (tax rate 4.5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 11.9%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 38.3% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1993, to be liquidated in 1994. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité).

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(e) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.

(f) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(h) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(i) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(j) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1992): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Austria ^b	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Belgium	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	13.7	42.52	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	34.0	34.0		34.0	N
Finland	19.0	n.a.	n.a.	39.0	n.a.
France ^c	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
Germany ^d	51,875 (50.0)	45.1	13.0	58.2	N
Greece ^e	46 -- 35	46 -- 35		46 -- 35	
Hungary ^f	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Italy ^g	52,2 (36)	52.2		52.2	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(33.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^h	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	17.0	17.0	11.0	28.0	Y
Poland	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Portugal	36.0	36.0	3.6	39.6	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	7.05	20.98	28.034	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
United States ^k	34.0	31.5	7.37	38.86	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) There was also a business tax of 13,5% (tax rate 4,5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 11,9%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 38,3% at the companies' level.
- (c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1992, to be liquidated in 1993. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)
- (d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (e) Two different rates for 1992: Jan-Jun (46%) and Jul-Dec (35%).
- (f) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.
- (g) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (h) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1991): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Austria ^b	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Belgium	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	13.0	41.81	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	38.0	38.0	-	38.0	N
Finland	23.0	n.a.	n.a.	42.0	n.a.
France ^c	42.0 (34.0)	42.0		42.0	Y
Germany ^d	51,875 (50.0)	47.2	9.1	56.3	N
Greece	46.0	46.0		46.0	
Hungary ^e	40.0	40.0		40.0	N
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Italy ^f	52.2 (36)	47.8		47.8	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(33.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^g	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	36.0	36.0	3.6	39.6	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^h	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	7.08	20.64	27.721	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	33.0	33.0		33.0	Y
United States ^k	34.0	31.5	7.35	38.85	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) There was also a business tax of 13.5% (tax rate 4.5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 11.9%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 38.3% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1991, to be liquidated in 1992. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(e) The rates do not include the turnover based local business tax.

(f) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible up to 75% from IRPEG.

(g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(h) A tax reform is carried through and the tax rate for central government income tax is further reduced to 30%. The profit sharing tax and the special tax were abolished this year. The rules are independent of the size of the company.

(i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1990): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Austria ^b	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Belgium	41.0	41.0		41.0	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	12.6	41.45	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	40.0	40.0	-	40.0	N
Finland	25.0	n.a.	n.a.	44.5	n.a.
France ^c	42.0 (37.0)	42.0		42.0	Y
Germany ^d	50.0	45.5	9.1	54.5	N
Greece	46.0	46.0		46.0	
Hungary	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	43.0	43.0		43.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	37.5	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	50.0	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(34.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	36.0	36.0		36.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	36.5	36.5	3.7	40.2	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^g	40.0	40.0	-	53.0	N
Switzerland ^h	9.8	6.802	23.80	30.597	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ⁱ	34.0	34.0		34.0	Y
United States ^j	34.0	31.6	7.05	38.65	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) There was also a business tax of 13.5% (tax rate 4.5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 11.9%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 38.3% at the companies' level.
- (c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1990, to be liquidated in 1991. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité).
- (d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) The tax rate for central government income tax is lowered. The profit sharing tax and the special profits tax is unchanged compared to the year 1989. The rules are independent of the size of the company.
- (h) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (i) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (j) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013
http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1989): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Austria ^b	30.0	30.0		30.0	N
Belgium	43.0	43.0		43.0	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	12.5	41.34	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	N
Finland	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	52.5	n.a.
France ^c	42.0 (39.0)	42.0		42.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	46.0	46.0		46.0	
Hungary	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	43.0	43.0		43.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	40.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(34.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	37.0	37.0		37.0	Y
Netherlands	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	33.0	33.0		33.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	36.5	36.5	3.7	40.2	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^g	52.0	52.0	-	60.1	N
Switzerland ^h	9.8	6.802	23.80	30.6	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ⁱ	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
United States ^j	34.0	31.6	7.1	38.7	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) There was also a business tax of 13.5% (tax rate 4.5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 11.9%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 38.3% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1989, to be liquidated in 1990. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(g) The same rules as for 1984 were applicable with the exception that an additional, temporary, special profits tax was levied for this year until 1990. This special profits tax was levied on the same base and with the same coordination with the central government tax as the profit sharing tax which gave a total gross rate of 35 per cent and an increase of the net overall rate with approximately 4 percentage points. The rules are independent of the size of the company.

(h) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(i) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(j) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1988): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	39.0	39.0		39.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	43.0	43.0		43.0	Y
Canada	28.84 (28.0)	28.84	12.5	41.29	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	N
Finland	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	51.5	n.a.
France ^c	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	49.0	49.0		49.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	47.0	47.0		47.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	42.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(36.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	39.2	39.2		39.2	Y
Netherlands	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
New Zealand ^f	28.0	28.0		28.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	45 (37.50)	44.58 (37.50)	3.5	48.08	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^g	52.0	52.0	-	56.6	N
Switzerland ^h	9.8	6.802	23.79	30.595	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ⁱ	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
United States ^j	34.0	31.6	7.0	38.6	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.
- (c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1988, to be liquidated in 1989. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité).
- (d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) A profit-sharing tax is levied at a rate of 20 per cent on the inflation-adjusted profit. The profit-sharing tax is levied on the income-after-central government tax and the profit-sharing tax is deductible against the central government tax in the following year. For reasons of simplification, this double deductibility is presented for this tax year. The rules for the central government tax are independent of the size of the company while there is a threshold for the profit-sharing tax.
- (h) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (i) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (j) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1987): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	49.0	49.0		49.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	43.0	43.0		43.0	Y
Canada	36.05 (35.0)	36.05	12.5	48.58	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	N
Finland	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	51.5	n.a.
France ^c	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	49.0	49.0		49.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	42.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(38.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	40.6	40.6		40.6	Y
Netherlands	42.0	42.0		42.0	N
New Zealand ^f	48.0	48.0		48.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	45 (37.50)	44.58 (37.50)	3.5	48.08	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^g	52.0	52.0	-	56.6	N
Switzerland ^h	9.8	6.695	24.99	31.7	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ⁱ	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
United States ^j	40.0	37.2	7.0	44.2	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.
- (c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1987, to be liquidated in 1988. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité).
- (d) The rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (g) A profit-sharing tax is levied at a rate of 20 per cent on the inflation-adjusted profit. The profit-sharing tax is levied on the income-after-central government tax and the profit-sharing tax is deductible against the central government tax in the following year. For reasons of simplification, this double deductibility is presented for this tax year. The rules for the central government tax are independent of the size of the company while there is a threshold for the profit-sharing tax.
- (h) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (i) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (j) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1986): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	49.0	49.0		49.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Canada	37.8 (36.0)	37.8	12.0	49.8	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	N
Finland	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	51.5	n.a.
France ^c	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	49.0	49.0		49.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	43.3	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(40.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico ^f	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Netherlands	42.0	42.0		42.0	N
New Zealand ^g	48.0	48.0		48.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	47.20 (40.00)	46.78 (40.00)	3.5	50.28	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^h	52.0	52.0	-	56.6	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	6.695	24.99	31.684	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	35.0	35.0		35.0	Y
United States ^k	46.0	42.7	7.1	49.8	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits.

There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1986, to be liquidated in 1987. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.

(e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(f) From 1980 to 1986, corporations paid their tax according to a tax table with rates between 5 and 42%.

(g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(h) A profit-sharing tax is levied at a rate of 20 per cent on the inflation-adjusted profit. The profit-sharing tax is levied on the income-after-central government tax and the profit-sharing tax is deductible against the central government tax in the following year. For reasons of simplification, this double deductibility is presented for this tax year. The rules for the central government tax are independent of the size of the company while there is a threshold for the profit-sharing tax.

(i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1985): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	46.0	46.0		46.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Canada	37.8 (36.0)	37.8	11.6	49.4	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	N
Finland	43.0	n.a.	n.a.	61.8	n.a.
France ^c	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	49.0	49.0		49.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	43.3	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(40.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico ^f	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Netherlands	43.0	43.0		43.0	N
New Zealand ^g	45.0	45.0		45.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	51.60 (45.00)	51.12 (45.00)	4.0	55.12	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^h	52.0	52.0	-	56.6	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	6.677	25.19	31.866	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	40.0	40.0		40.0	Y
United States ^k	46.0	42.8	7.0	49.8	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1985, to be liquidated in 1986. The rates do not include the local

business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(f) From 1980 to 1986, corporations paid their tax according to a tax table with rates between 5 and 42%.

(g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(h) A profit-sharing tax is levied at a rate of 20 per cent on the inflation-adjusted profit. The profit-sharing tax is levied on the income-after-central government tax and the profit-sharing tax is deductible against the central government tax in the following year. For reasons of simplification, this double deductibility is presented for this tax year. The rules for the central government tax are independent of the size of the company while there is a threshold for the profit-sharing tax.

(i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1984): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	46.0	46.0		46.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Canada	36.0 (36.0)	36.0	11.6	47.6	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	40.0	40.0	-	40.0	N
Finland	43.0	n.a.	n.a.	61.8	n.a.
France ^c	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	45.0	45.0		45.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	43.3	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(40.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico ^f	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Netherlands	43.0	43.0		43.0	N
New Zealand ^g	45.0	45.0		45.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	51.60 (45.00)	51.12 (45.00)	4.0	55.12	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	35.0	35.0		35.0	
Sweden ^h	52.0	52.0	-	56.6	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	6.579	26.29	32.866	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
United States ^k	46.0	42.8	7.0	49.8	Y
					N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1984, to be liquidated in 1985. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(e) These rates include the local income tax (*Imposta Locale sui Redditi*; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(f) From 1980 to 1986, corporations paid their tax according to a tax table with rates between 5 and 42%.

(g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(h) In this year, the sub-central government corporate tax was abolished and a profit-sharing tax, levied at a rate of 20 per cent on the inflation-adjusted profit, was introduced. The profit-sharing tax is levied on the income-after-central government tax and the profit-sharing tax is deductible against the central government tax in the following year. For reasons of simplification, this double deductibility is presented for this tax year. The rules for the central government tax are independent of the size of the company while there is a threshold for the profit-sharing tax.

(i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1983): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	46.0	46.0		46.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Canada	36.9 (36.0)	36.9	11.4	48.3	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	40.0	40.0	-	40.0	N
Finland	43.0	n.a.	n.a.	61.5	n.a.
France ^c	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	45.0	45.0		45.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Italy ^e	52.2 (36)	46.4		46.4	N
Japan	42.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(40.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico ^f	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Netherlands	48.0	48.0		48.0	Y
New Zealand ^g	45.0	45.0		45.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	51.60 (45.00)	51.12 (45.00)	4.0	55.12	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	33.0	33.0		33.0	
Sweden ^h	40.0	27.9	30.2	58.1	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	6.561	26.49	33.048	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
United States ^k	46.0	42.7	7.1	49.8	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.
- (c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1983, to be liquidated in 1984. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)
- (d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) From 1980 to 1986, corporations paid their tax according to a tax table with rates between 5 and 42%.
- (g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (h) The sub-central government income tax rate is deductible against the central government corporate income tax. The rules are independent of the size of the company.
- (i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

14-Feb-14

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1982): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	46.0	46.0		46.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	48.0	48.0		48.0	Y
Canada	37.8 (36.0)	37.8	11.7	49.5	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	40.0	40.0	-	40.0	N
Finland	43.0	n.a.	n.a.	61.8	n.a.
France ^c	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	45.0	45.0		45.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Italy ^e	46.2 (30)	41.3		41.3	N
Japan	42.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(40.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico ^f	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Netherlands	48.0	48.0		48.0	Y
New Zealand ^g	45.0	45.0		45.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	47.20 (40.00)	46.72 (40.00)	4.0	50.72	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	33.0	33.0		33.0	
Sweden ^h	40.0	28.1	29.7	57.8	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	6.561	26.49	33.048	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	52.0	52.0		52.0	Y
United States ^k	46.0	42.8	6.9	49.7	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.
2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.
4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().
5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

- (a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.
- (b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.
- (c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1982, to be liquidated in 1983. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)
- (d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.
- (e) These rates include the local income tax (*Imposta Locale sui Redditi*; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.
- (f) From 1980 to 1986, corporations paid their tax according to a tax table with rates between 5 and 42%.
- (g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.
- (h) The sub-central government income tax rate is deductible against the central government corporate income tax. The rules are independent of the size of the company.
- (i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.
- (j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.
- (k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx

Taxation of Corporate and Capital Income (1981): Corporate Income Tax Rate ¹

Country	Central government corporate income tax rate ²	Adjusted central government corporate income tax rate ³	Sub-central government corporate income tax rate ⁴	Combined corporate income tax rate ⁵	Targeted corporate tax rates ⁶
Australia ^a	46.0	46.0		46.0	Y
Austria ^b	55.0	55.0		55.0	N
Belgium	48.0	48.0		48.0	Y
Canada	37.8 (36.0)	37.8	13.1	50.9	Y
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	40.0	40.0	-	40.0	N
Finland	43.0	n.a.	n.a.	61.5	n.a.
France ^c	50.0	50.0		50.0	Y
Germany ^d	56.0	50.9	9.1	60.0	N
Greece	45.0	45.0		45.0	
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	45.0	45.0		45.0	Y
Italy ^e	40 (25)	36.3		36.3	N
Japan	42.0	n.a.	5.0 / 12.3 / 12.0	n.a.	Y
Korea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	(40.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico ^f	42.0	42.0		42.0	Y
Netherlands	48.0	48.0		48.0	Y
New Zealand ^g	45.0	45.0		45.0	N
Norway	29.8	29.8	21.0	50.8	Y
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	47.20 (40.00)	46.96 (40.00)	2.0	48.96	Y
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	33.0	33.0		33.0	
Sweden ^h	40.0	28.2	29.6	57.8	N
Switzerland ⁱ	9.8	6.561	26.49	33.0	N
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom ^j	52.0	52.0		52.0	Y
United States ^k	46.0	42.8	6.9	49.7	Y

N

Key to abbreviations:

n.a.: Data not provided

Explanatory notes about the content of the table

1. This table shows 'basic' (non-targeted) central, sub-central and combined (statutory) corporate income tax rates. Where a progressive (as opposed to flat) rate structure applies, the top marginal rate is shown. Further explanatory notes may be found in the Explanatory Annex.

2. This column shows the basic central government statutory (flat or top marginal) corporate income tax rate, measured gross of a deduction (if any) for sub-central tax. Where surtax applies, the statutory corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

3. This column shows the basic central government statutory corporate income tax rate (inclusive of surtax (if any)), adjusted (if applicable) to show the net rate where the central government provides a deduction in respect of sub-central income tax.

4. This column shows the basic sub-central (combined state/regional and local) statutory corporate income tax rate, inclusive of sub-central surtax (if any). The rate should be the representative rate reported in Table II.3. Where a sub-central surtax applies, the statutory sub-central corporate rate exclusive of surtax is shown in round brackets ().

5. This column shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.

6. This column indicates whether targeted (non-basic) corporate tax rates exist (e.g., with targeting through a special statutory corporate tax rate applied to qualifying income, or through a special deduction determined as a percentage of qualifying income). Where a 'Y' is shown, more information can be found in Table II.2.

Country-specific footnotes:

(a) Australia has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July.

(b) Progressive scale (30-40-50-55%), but half-rate for distributed profits, which did not include the corporate tax itself. For distributed profits equal to after-tax-profits, the (average and marginal) top CIT rate was 37.9% on before-tax-profits. There was also a business tax of 15% (tax rate 5%, multiplier 300%) on adjusted profits. As this tax was deductible from its own base, the effective rate was about 13%. Assuming no adjustments and taking into account the deductibility of the business tax from the corporate tax base, corporate profits were taxed at 46% at the companies' level.

(c) These are the rates applying to income earned in 1981, to be liquidated in 1982. The rates do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover based solidarity tax (Contribution de Solidarité)

(d) The rates include the regional trade tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) and the surcharge.

(e) These rates include the local income tax (Imposta Locale sui Redditi; ILOR), deductible from IRPEG.

(f) From 1980 to 1986, corporations paid their tax according to a tax table with rates between 5 and 42%.

(g) New Zealand has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 1 April.

(h) The sub-central government income tax rate is deductible against the central government corporate income tax. The rules are independent of the size of the company.

(i) Adjusted central and sub-central tax rates are calculated by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (see 'Quels taux effectifs et nominaux d'imposition des sociétés en Suisse pour le calcul des coins fiscaux. Le procédé de la déduction fiscale en Suisse'). Church taxes are included, but the results excluding church taxes are indicated as comments.

(j) United Kingdom has a non-calendar tax year. The rates shown are those in effect as of 5 April.

(k) The sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate. See explanatory notes for more details.

Source: OECD Tax Database, Table II.1., May 2013

http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/Table%20II.1_May%202013.xlsx