

SUBNATIONAL
GOVERNMENTS
STRUCTURE AND
FINANCE

2024 edition



Socio-economic data

2022	Area (km²)*	Inhabitants (thousands)**	GDP*** (USD billions)	GDP*** per capita (USD)	GDP growth****
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia	7 741 220	25 996	1 869,5	71 914	3,0%
Austria	83 878	9 053	638,9	70 570	4,8%
Belgium	30 666	11 680	802,9	68 741	3,0%
Canada	9 984 670	38 930	2 425,3	62 298	3,8%
Germany	357 569	83 798	5 618,5	67 049	1,8%
Mexico	1 964 375	128 582	3 042,6	23 663	3,9%
Spain	505 983	47 615	2 321,4	48 753	5,8%
Switzerland	41 287	8 782	797,5	90 808	2,6%
United States	9 831 510	333 595	25 744,1	77 172	1,9%
Unitary countries					
Chile	756 700	19 829	616,3	31 080	2,4%
Colombia	1 141 770	50 495	1 086,8	21 524	7,3%
Costa Rica	51 060	5 211	135,6	26 028	4,6%
Czechia	78 871	10 688	551,8	51 625	2,4%
Denmark	42 925	5 906	460,4	77 958	2,7%
Estonia	45 336	1 332	64,6	48 536	-1,3%
Finland	338 411	5 557	348,6	62 727	1,6%
France¹	638 475	68 464	3 939,0	57 533	2,5%
Greece	131 694	10 570	405,1	38 326	5,6%
Hungary	93 012	9 684	421,0	43 477	4,6%
Iceland	102 679	382	27,4	71 832	7,2%
Ireland	69 947	5 115	684,2	133 769	9,4%
Israel	22 070	9 551	498,3	52 168	6,5%
Italy	302 073	59 014	3 244,2	54 973	3,7%
Japan	377 970	124 947	5 895,4	47 183	1,0%
Korea	100 339	51 628	2 667,4	51 667	2,6%
Latvia	64 586	1 886	77,8	41 246	3,4%
Lithuania	65 284	2 832	143,4	50 642	2,4%
Luxembourg	2 595	655	95,7	146 015	1,4%
Netherlands	37 378	17 701	1 313,0	74 177	4,3%
New Zealand	267 710	5 128	267,4	52 141	2,9%
Norway	323 381	5 457	677,5	124 154	3,0%
Poland	311 928	37 827	1 713,7	45 303	5,3%
Portugal	92 227	10 299	466,0	45 244	6,8%
Slovak Republic	49 035	5 489	223,7	40 750	1,8%
Slovenia	20 273	2 109	107,6	50 986	2,5%
Sweden	447 424	10 487	715,9	68 265	2,9%
Türkiye	780 270	84 980	3 256,4	38 319	5,5%
United Kingdom	244 424	67 791	3 855,7	56 876	4,3%
OECD38	37 541 005	1 379 043	77 220,3	55 996	2,9%
EU27	4 465 993	448 979	25 653,7	57 138	3,4%

* Source : Total Surface Area (TSA) i.e. including land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers, etc.).

** Source: OECD national accounts database (main aggregates).

*** Current GDP converted to USD using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

**** In real terms 2022/2021

1. France: total area and population include the five outermost regions.

Number of subnational governments*

2023-2024	Municipal level	Intermediary level	Regional or state level	Total
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia	566		8	574
Austria	2 093		9	2 102
Belgium	581	10	6	597
Canada	3 903		13	3 916
Germany	10 755	400	16	11 171
Mexico	2 476		32	2 508
Spain	8 132	50	17	8 199
Switzerland	2 131		26	2 157
United States	35 705	3 031	50	38 786
Unitary countries				
Chile	345		16	361
Colombia	1 104		32	1 136
Costa Rica	84			84
Czechia	6 258		14	6 272
Denmark	98		5	103
Estonia	79			79
Finland	309		22	331
France	34 935	101	18	35 054
Greece	332		13	345
Hungary	3 155		19	3 174
Iceland	64			64
Ireland	31			31
Israel	255			255
Italy	7 896		20	7 916
Japan	1 747		47	1 794
Korea	226		17	243
Latvia	43			43
Lithuania	60			60
Luxembourg	100			100
Netherlands	342		12	354
New Zealand	67		11	78
Norway	357		15	372
Poland	2 477	380	16	2 873
Portugal	308		2	310
Slovak Republic	2 927		8	2 935
Slovenia	212			212
Sweden	290		21	311
Türkiye	1 393		81	1 474
United Kingdom	374	35	3	412
OECD38	132 210	4 007	569	136 786
EU27	85 530	941	287	86 758

*Country notes: See following sheet.

Country notes

Federal and quasi-federal countries

1. **Australia:** the municipal level comprises "local government areas" (LGAs) covering the whole of Australia, including unincorporated areas (ASGS Edition 3). The regional level comprises six states and two internal territories (the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory).
2. **Austria:** the municipal level comprises statutory cities, towns, markets and villages. The nine Bundesländer include Vienna.
3. **Belgium:** the upper level consists of six federated entities (three communities and three regions). Following the merger of 15 municipalities in Flanders in 2019, the total number of municipalities decreased from 589 to 581.
4. **Canada:** the municipal level corresponds to census subdivisions, as per the latest 2021 census. Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganised territories (1 258 entities in 2021) as well as special purpose entities are excluded from the count reported in the table. The upper level consists of 10 provinces and 3 territories.
5. **Germany:** the intermediary level comprise 294 rural districts and 106 urban districts (or "district-free cities"). Within the municipal level, there are 2 059 urban municipalities.
6. **Mexico:** the upper level consists of 31 states and the Federal District (Mexico City). The municipal level includes the 16 former boroughs (demarcaciones territoriales) of Mexico City.
7. **Spain:** the two autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are included in the number of municipalities, and not in the number of provinces. At the regional level, the two "foral" autonomous communities (Basque Country and Navarra) retain more autonomy than other regions in terms of financing.
8. **United States:** the municipal level comprises only general purpose entities (i.e. municipalities and townships). The 52 101 special districts and schools districts are excluded from the counts. The regional level does not include the Federal District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.).

Unitary countries

9. **Chile:** self-governing regions were introduced with the Law No. 20.990 of January 2017, and the first elections of regional governors took place in 2021. At the municipal level, the municipality of Cape Horn administers the two communes of Cape Horn and Antarctica.
10. **Czechia:** the municipal level includes 5 391 municipalities, 609 towns, 231 market towns and 27 statutory cities as of 2022. The number of regions includes Prague.
11. **Denmark:** the number of municipalities does not include Christiansø, which has a special status.
12. **Estonia:** following the administrative reform completed in October 2017, the number of municipalities decreased from 213 to 79 (divided into 15 urban towns and 64 rural municipalities, as of 2024).
13. **Finland:** the regional government level comprises 21 well-being service counties with self-governing councils and one autonomous region (Åland), as of 2022. Finland also has 19 regional councils (18 in mainland Finland and the Åland region) which act as statutory joint municipal authorities, and whose statutory tasks include regional development and spatial planning.
14. **France:** the total number of subnational governments in each level includes those of Corsica and outermost regions. The 18 regions (a decrease from 27 regions prior to 2016) include 13 regions in mainland France and 5 outermost regions. Between 2010 and 2024, 2 575 municipalities have merged to create 804 "new municipalities". There are also 1 254 inter-municipal cooperation bodies in 2024.
15. **Greece:** since the 2010-2011 Kallikratis reform, the 13 self-governing regions have replaced the former 54 prefectures.
16. **Hungary:** the municipal level includes 348 cities (including the capital city and 25 cities with county status), 127 large towns, and 2 680 villages. The number of counties excludes Budapest.
17. **Ireland:** since the 2014 municipal reform, the municipal level includes 26 county councils, 3 city councils and 2 county and city councils. There are also 95 municipal districts at the sub-county level as of 2024.

Country notes

Unitary countries (follow-up)

18. **Israel:** the municipal level comprises 77 municipalities, 124 local councils and 54 regional councils. Regional councils are responsible for governing a number of settlements spread across rural areas (mainly *kibbutzim* and *moshavim*). The total number includes the two industrial local councils.

19. **Italy:** the 2014 territorial reform (law no. 56/2014) abolished the intermediate level of government made of provinces, which became inter-municipal cooperation bodies. Among the 20 regions, 15 have an ordinary status and 5 have a special status (Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Aosta Valley and Friuli-Venezia Giulia).

20. **Japan:** the municipal level comprises Cabinet-Order Designated Cities, cities, towns, villages and the 23 special wards in metropolitan Tokyo. The prefectural level consists of one metropolitan district (Tokyo), one "territory" (Hokkaido), two urban prefectures (Kyoto and Osaka), and 43 rural prefectures.

21. **Korea:** the municipal level comprises 75 cities, 82 counties (mostly rural) and 69 districts. The regional level consists of eight provinces, six metropolitan cities, Jeju Self-governing Province, Sejong Self-governing City and Seoul Metropolitan City.

22. **Latvia:** The municipal level comprises 43 municipalities, out of which seven are state cities, and 36 are county municipalities. Municipalities consist of cities and parishes.

23. **Luxembourg:** since 1 January 2018 (the date of entry into force of the last three amalgamation laws) the number of municipalities decreased from 105 to 100.

24. **Netherlands:** the number of municipalities gradually decreased from 443 in 2007 to 342 in January 2023. District Water Boards, which are considered as decentralised local governments in the national legislation, are excluded from the count reported in the table.

25. **New Zealand:** the municipal level includes 11 cities, 50 districts, and six unitary councils, which are territorial authorities with regional council responsibilities. There is also a structured sub-municipal level made of 131 community and local boards and 35 Māori wards as of 2022.

26. **Norway:** Oslo, both a region and a municipality, is not included in the count of regions. After several mergers of municipal governments (leading to a decrease from 422 in 2017 to 356 in 2020) and counties (from 19 to 11, inc. Oslo), the process has been reversed in 2024, and the number of counties and municipalities started to increase.

27. **Poland:** the regional level includes 314 counties (*powiats*) and 66 cities with county status.

28. **Portugal:** municipalities are subdivided into 3 092 sub-municipal localities (*freguesias*). The regional level is composed of the two autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira.

29. **Slovak Republic:** the municipal level includes cities, rural municipalities, and city districts in Bratislava (17) and Košice (22), as well as three military districts.

30. **Slovenia:** among the municipalities, there are 12 urban municipalities with a special urban status. There are also 6 035 settlements at the sub-municipal level.

31. **Sweden:** since 2019, all counties have been formally transformed into regions, including the municipality of the island of Gotland.

32. **Republic of Türkiye:** the municipal level comprises 30 metropolitan municipalities, 974 provincial and district municipalities and 387 town municipalities. Turkey also has approximately 18 240 villages (*köy*) as of 2023. Since the 2012 metropolitan reform, the regional level comprises self-governing special provincial administrations (provinces) and metropolitan municipalities.

33. **United Kingdom:** the regional level is composed of the three devolved administrations of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. England is the only devolved administration with an intermediate level (upper tier), comprising 24 county councils, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and 10 combined authorities. The municipal level consists of 309 local authorities in England, 22 in Wales, 32 in Scotland and 11 local councils in Northern Ireland. In addition, there is a structured sub-municipal level of approximately 10 480 parish councils in England, 878 community councils in Wales, and 1 200 in Scotland as of 2022.

Municipality size

2023-2024*	Average municipal size* (number of inhabitants)	Average number of municipalities per 100 000 inhabitants*	Median municipal size** (number of inhabitants)	Average municipal area (km ²)***
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia	45 930	2,2	13 062	13 677
Austria	4 325	23,1	1 843	40
Belgium	20 103	5,0	12 657	53
Canada	9 281	10,8	648	978
Germany	7 792	12,8	1 764	33
Mexico	51 931	1,9	13 552	793
Spain	5 855	17,1	530	62
Switzerland	4 121	24,3	1 643	19
United States	9 288	10,8	1 141	269
Unitary countries				
Chile	57 474	1,7	19 473	2 193
Colombia	45 738	2,2	12 766	1 034
Costa Rica	62 040	1,6	47 894	608
Czechia	1 708	58,6	448	13
Denmark	60 265	1,7	43 383	438
Estonia	16 858	5,9	7 748	574
Finland	17 983	5,6	5 879	1 095
France	1 951	51,3	456	16
Greece	31 837	3,1	17 610	397
Hungary	3 069	32,6	756	29
Iceland	5 969	16,8	1 238	1 604
Ireland	164 991	0,6	139 100	2 256
Israel	37 455	2,7	15 988	87
Italy	7 474	13,4	2 405	38
Japan	71 521	1,4	22 527	216
Korea	228 442	0,4	187 093	444
Latvia	43 866	2,3	28 207	1 502
Lithuania	47 194	2,1	25 743	1 088
Luxembourg	6 553	15,3	3 304	26
Netherlands	51 757	1,9	32 343	109
New Zealand	76 537	1,3	37 500	3 996
Norway	15 286	6,5	5 322	906
Poland	15 271	6,5	7 282	126
Portugal	33 438	3,0	14 201	299
Slovak Republic	1 875	53,3	668	17
Slovenia	9 950	10,1	5 003	96
Sweden	36 162	2,8	16 283	1 543
Türkiye	61 005	1,6	28 972	560
United Kingdom	181 259	0,6	146 136	654
OECD38	10 432	9,6	n.a.	235
EU27	5 249	19,0	n.a.	52

* Average calculations are based on population data as of 2021.

** Calculations do not comprise Indian Reserves and unorganised territories for Canada, Indian reservations areas for United States and French Guyana for France. For Turkey, average and median municipal sizes exclude metropolitan municipalities in order to avoid double counting.

*** Calculations do not comprise Indian Reserves and unorganised territories for Canada, Indian reservations areas for United States and French Guyana for France.

Municipalities by population class size

2023-2024*	% of municipalities			
	Less than 2 000 inhabitants	2 000 to 4 999 inhabitants	5 000 to 19 999 inhabitants	20 000 or more inhabitants
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia	21%	12%	26%	42%
Austria	54%	33%	12%	1%
Belgium	1%	11%	60%	28%
Canada	74%	12%	10%	4%
Germany	53%	20%	21%	6%
Mexico	13%	15%	34%	39%
Spain	72%	12%	11%	5%
Switzerland	56%	25%	17%	2%
United States ¹	61%	14%	15%	10%
Unitary countries				
Chile	5%	7%	40%	48%
Colombia	3%	14%	48%	34%
Costa Rica	0%	0%	15%	85%
Czechia	89%	7%	3%	1%
Denmark	2%	2%	6%	90%
Estonia	5%	18%	66%	11%
Finland	17%	29%	37%	17%
France	84%	9%	5%	1%
Greece	8%	8%	38%	46%
Hungary	77%	15%	7%	2%
Iceland	64%	19%	11%	6%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	100%
Israel	2%	10%	44%	45%
Italy	45%	25%	24%	6%
Japan	5%	11%	30%	53%
Korea	0%	0%	1%	99%
Latvia	0%	2%	21%	77%
Lithuania	0%	3%	25%	72%
Luxembourg	22%	46%	27%	5%
Netherlands	1%	1%	18%	80%
New Zealand	1%	1%	30%	67%
Norway	22%	27%	33%	18%
Poland	1%	27%	58%	14%
Portugal	1%	15%	45%	40%
Slovak Republic	84%	11%	4%	2%
Slovenia	14%	36%	42%	8%
Sweden	0%	6%	52%	43%
Türkiye ²	0%	6%	33%	60%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	0%	99%
OECD38 (UWA)	25%	13%	25%	36%
EU27 (UWA)	28%	18%	27%	26%

* Previous years may have been used for some countries (based on last available census).

1. United States: size-classes are slightly different from other countries, namely: less than 2 499 inhabitants, 2 500 to 4 999, 5 000 to 24 999, and 25 000 or more.

2. Türkiye: metropolitan municipalities are not included, to avoid double counting.

Public expenditure

2022	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP
Federal and quasi-federal countries			
Australia ¹	670,5	25 792	35,9%
Austria	339,7	37 519	53,2%
Belgium	426,8	36 543	53,2%
Canada	1 013,5	26 034	41,8%
Germany	2 779,9	33 174	49,5%
Mexico	825,1	6 417	27,1%
Spain	1 099,7	23 096	47,4%
Switzerland	262,9	29 937	33,0%
United States	10 085,8	30 234	39,2%
Unitary countries			
Chile ¹	164,7	8 308	26,7%
Colombia ¹	384,0	7 605	35,3%
Costa Rica	51,3	9 847	37,8%
Czechia	246,0	23 020	44,6%
Denmark	207,1	35 063	45,0%
Estonia	25,6	19 201	39,6%
Finland	185,9	33 451	53,3%
France	2 296,9	33 549	58,3%
Greece	214,2	20 267	52,9%
Hungary	205,6	21 234	48,8%
Iceland	13,0	34 154	47,5%
Ireland	145,4	28 424	21,2%
Israel	186,5	19 525	37,4%
Italy	1 819,2	30 827	56,1%
Japan ¹	2 526,5	20 220	42,9%
Korea	1 089,5	21 103	40,8%
Latvia	31,4	16 658	40,4%
Lithuania	52,1	18 417	36,4%
Luxembourg	42,0	64 095	43,9%
Netherlands	571,1	32 265	43,5%
New Zealand ¹	109,9	21 440	41,1%
Norway	259,9	47 618	38,4%
Poland	752,3	19 887	43,9%
Portugal	205,5	19 955	44,1%
Slovak Republic	94,6	17 226	42,3%
Slovenia	50,8	24 061	47,2%
Sweden	339,8	32 405	47,5%
Türkiye ¹	969,7	11 411	29,8%
United Kingdom	1 796,3	26 498	46,6%
OECD38	32 540,8	23 597	42,1%
EU27	12 732,9	28 360	49,6%

1.Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government expenditure

2022	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP	% public expenditure
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia¹	323,1	12 427	17,3%	48,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>38,3</i>	<i>1 472</i>	<i>2,0%</i>	<i>5,7%</i>
Austria	115,6	12 768	18,1%	34,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>56,2</i>	<i>6 208</i>	<i>8,8%</i>	<i>16,5%</i>
Belgium	214,6	18 372	26,7%	50,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>55,7</i>	<i>4 767</i>	<i>6,9%</i>	<i>13,0%</i>
Canada	751,3	19 299	31,0%	74,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>198,5</i>	<i>5 099</i>	<i>8,2%</i>	<i>19,6%</i>
Germany	1 322,8	15 786	23,5%	47,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>488,5</i>	<i>5 830</i>	<i>8,7%</i>	<i>17,6%</i>
Mexico	355,3	2 763	11,7%	43,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>51,4</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>1,7%</i>	<i>6,2%</i>
Spain	568,4	11 937	24,5%	51,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>156,9</i>	<i>3 296</i>	<i>6,8%</i>	<i>14,3%</i>
Switzerland	163,0	18 558	20,4%	62,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>56,1</i>	<i>6 389</i>	<i>7,0%</i>	<i>21,3%</i>
United States	4 909,1	14 716	19,1%	48,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries				
Chile¹	22,7	1 144	3,7%	13,8%
Colombia¹	120,8	2 391	11,1%	31,4%
Costa Rica	2,2	428	1,6%	4,3%
Czech Republic	69,8	6 527	12,6%	28,4%
Denmark	138,1	23 380	30,0%	66,7%
Estonia	6,2	4 666	9,6%	24,3%
Finland	77,1	13 880	22,1%	41,5%
France	440,8	6 438	11,2%	19,2%
Greece	15,8	1 493	3,9%	7,4%
Hungary	24,9	2 569	5,9%	12,1%
Iceland	3,9	10 150	14,1%	29,7%
Ireland	14,1	2 758	2,1%	9,7%
Israel	26,9	2 817	5,4%	14,4%
Italy	464,5	7 870	14,3%	25,5%
Japan¹	1 018,3	8 150	17,3%	40,3%
Korea	473,7	9 175	17,8%	43,5%
Latvia	7,8	4 135	10,0%	24,8%
Lithuania	12,7	4 486	8,9%	24,4%
Luxembourg	4,8	7 329	5,0%	11,4%
Netherlands	169,0	9 550	12,9%	29,6%
New Zealand¹	11,9	2 325	4,5%	10,8%
Norway	85,4	15 653	12,6%	32,9%
Poland	236,2	6 244	13,8%	31,4%
Portugal	30,1	2 924	6,5%	14,7%
Slovak Republic	17,8	3 246	8,0%	18,8%
Slovenia	9,7	4 607	9,0%	19,1%
Sweden	166,8	15 907	23,3%	49,1%
Türkiye¹	95,6	1 125	2,9%	9,9%
United Kingdom	355,4	5 243	9,2%	19,8%
OECD38	12 846,1	9 315	16,6%	39,5%
EU27	4 376,4	9 747	17,1%	34,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>2 819,1</i>	<i>6 279</i>	<i>11,0%</i>	<i>22,1%</i>

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government expenditure category as a share of public expenditure

2022 (% of public expenditure of the same category)	Compensation of employees	Public procurement*	Current social expenditure
Federal and quasi-federal countries			
Australia¹	72,7%	n.a	5,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>7,0%</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>0,0%</i>
Austria	55,8%	42,6%	12,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>25,1%</i>	<i>24,8%</i>	<i>5,2%</i>
Belgium	79,7%	46,1%	22,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>31,9%</i>	<i>12,9%</i>	<i>3,0%</i>
Canada	82,9%	85,3%	36,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>32,8%</i>	<i>26,9%</i>	<i>1,8%</i>
Germany	78,1%	40,1%	16,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>26,4%</i>	<i>23,2%</i>	<i>8,5%</i>
Mexico	65,2%	59,2%	12,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>8,2%</i>	<i>19,2%</i>	<i>0,9%</i>
Spain	80,3%	81,3%	15,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>18,4%</i>	<i>24,9%</i>	<i>0,6%</i>
Switzerland	83,9%	72,6%	23,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>28,1%</i>	<i>38,1%</i>	<i>5,6%</i>
United States	76,5%	69,0%	25,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>
Unitary countries			
Chile¹	30,0%	n.a	0,4%
Colombia¹	45,4%	n.a	20,5%
Costa Rica	4,6%	16,5%	0,3%
Czech Republic	53,2%	37,5%	1,6%
Denmark	72,6%	64,0%	76,2%
Estonia	42,6%	30,8%	3,2%
Finland	73,4%	65,1%	10,5%
France	27,9%	31,3%	4,0%
Greece	12,0%	20,3%	0,5%
Hungary	19,5%	20,5%	0,6%
Iceland	43,4%	39,7%	6,0%
Ireland	7,5%	20,0%	4,4%
Israel	16,3%	21,4%	3,3%
Italy	38,7%	73,3%	10,9%
Japan¹	77,8%	n.a	10,8%
Korea	58,3%	39,6%	29,9%
Latvia	44,9%	38,1%	4,0%
Lithuania	47,2%	33,3%	4,6%
Luxembourg	16,4%	25,0%	0,3%
Netherlands	59,6%	32,8%	11,6%
New Zealand¹	8,8%	n.a	0,0%
Norway	56,3%	43,7%	7,4%
Poland	53,2%	45,4%	12,1%
Portugal	20,2%	31,1%	4,0%
Slovak Republic	37,7%	25,1%	0,8%
Slovenia	35,5%	30,1%	2,0%
Sweden	75,2%	67,2%	24,8%
Türkiye¹	7,1%	n.a	1,5%
United Kingdom	30,2%	31,4%	14,7%
OECD38²	61,4%	54,3%	17,1%
EU27	53,8%	45,2%	12,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>34,9%</i>	<i>34,7%</i>	<i>8,2%</i>

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

2. SNG Public Procurement weighted averages do not include Australia, Chile, Colombia, Japan, New Zealand and Türkiye

* Public procurement is defined here as the sum of intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation and social transfers in kind via market producers.

Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by category

2022 (% of subnational expenditure)	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Current social expenditure	Subsidies & current transfers	Capital expenditure	Other*
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	36,9%	23,6%	3,4%	15,7%	17,8%	2,7%
Local government alone	30,1%	32,5%	0,0%	1,2%	35,2%	0,9%
Austria	32,1%	21,3%	15,2%	19,8%	10,0%	1,7%
Local government alone	29,6%	25,0%	13,4%	17,5%	13,1%	1,3%
Belgium	36,6%	11,5%	20,8%	19,0%	10,9%	1,2%
Local government alone	56,5%	16,7%	10,9%	3,7%	11,5%	0,6%
Canada	32,0%	19,2%	14,6%	15,5%	12,8%	6,0%
Local government alone	47,8%	25,1%	2,7%	3,6%	18,4%	2,4%
Germany	26,4%	18,0%	17,6%	24,4%	12,6%	1,1%
Local government alone	24,1%	24,3%	24,5%	12,0%	14,4%	0,7%
Mexico	44,3%	13,2%	4,1%	23,4%	13,0%	2,0%
Local government alone	38,5%	24,5%	2,0%	9,1%	25,0%	0,9%
Spain	37,7%	19,8%	12,5%	18,9%	9,7%	1,4%
Local government alone	31,4%	30,2%	1,7%	23,7%	12,4%	0,7%
Switzerland	29,8%	18,0%	12,4%	26,2%	13,0%	0,6%
Local government alone	29,1%	30,1%	8,7%	16,1%	15,4%	0,7%
United States	34,8%	29,1%	20,6%	0,0%	10,6%	4,8%
Local government alone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile¹	54,7%	24,1%	1,0%	14,5%	5,6%	0,0%
Colombia¹	23,2%	20,9%	16,0%	25,2%	12,6%	2,2%
Costa Rica	32,6%	25,5%	0,9%	8,2%	31,6%	1,1%
Czechia	42,8%	23,6%	2,1%	11,6%	18,5%	1,4%
Denmark	32,9%	17,5%	37,8%	6,8%	4,5%	0,5%
Estonia	46,1%	27,1%	4,6%	4,9%	17,3%	0,0%
Finland	41,2%	35,2%	9,8%	3,0%	10,5%	0,4%
France	30,9%	20,0%	9,2%	13,8%	24,3%	1,8%
Greece	34,0%	30,9%	2,5%	0,6%	31,5%	0,5%
Hungary	33,9%	30,9%	1,1%	9,5%	23,8%	0,7%
Iceland	45,7%	30,5%	4,0%	2,6%	12,6%	4,5%
Ireland	20,7%	27,8%	15,5%	0,8%	34,1%	1,1%
Israel	27,9%	26,9%	5,4%	13,7%	23,9%	2,1%
Italy	26,0%	31,4%	17,8%	10,0%	12,4%	2,5%
Japan¹	23,3%	17,2%	13,8%	25,8%	18,4%	1,4%
Korea	23,2%	10,2%	21,8%	22,8%	21,8%	0,2%
Latvia	47,4%	24,1%	5,1%	5,6%	16,9%	0,8%
Lithuania	53,9%	19,9%	7,2%	7,0%	11,9%	0,0%
Luxembourg	33,3%	22,8%	1,3%	4,9%	37,4%	0,3%
Netherlands	38,3%	28,0%	18,2%	3,6%	10,8%	1,0%
New Zealand	16,9%	29,4%	0,0%	6,2%	42,8%	4,6%
Norway	48,5%	23,4%	7,2%	5,7%	13,5%	1,7%
Poland	37,9%	25,1%	14,9%	4,5%	15,7%	1,9%
Portugal	33,3%	25,9%	11,4%	8,6%	20,6%	0,2%
Slovak Republic	50,3%	24,2%	1,8%	8,5%	14,8%	0,5%
Slovenia	44,7%	21,2%	4,1%	4,9%	24,9%	0,4%
Sweden	37,8%	22,7%	15,6%	4,2%	10,1%	9,5%
Türkiye¹	14,8%	47,2%	4,2%	3,4%	28,2%	2,1%
United Kingdom	31,9%	28,3%	24,8%	2,4%	10,1%	2,5%
OECD38	32,4%	23,7%	17,0%	10,7%	13,1%	3,1%
EU27	31,7%	21,2%	16,0%	15,9%	13,4%	1,7%
Local government alone	32,0%	25,1%	16,2%	9,9%	14,9%	1,9%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

* Other: paid taxes, financial charges (including interest), adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds.

Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by area (COFOG)*

2021 (% of subnational government expenditure)	Education	Social protection**	General services	Health	Economic affairs	Other***
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	16,7%	7,8%	9,4%	24,8%	21,4%	19,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	0,6%	3,7%	25,9%	1,0%	26,4%	42,4%
Austria	16,1%	21,6%	13,3%	29,6%	12,4%	7,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	17,1%	21,5%	15,7%	24,3%	11,4%	10,1%
Belgium	25,7%	23,7%	16,5%	4,8%	16,1%	13,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	19,7%	20,5%	18,5%	1,1%	9,4%	30,9%
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	19,9%	24,6%	20,7%	4,0%	16,8%	14,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	17,2%	32,9%	16,9%	2,4%	14,4%	16,1%
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	17,6%	7,6%	20,7%	27,7%	13,1%	13,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	3,5%	10,9%	34,2%	1,1%	17,5%	32,8%
Switzerland	26,1%	19,4%	13,7%	11,0%	15,9%	14,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	29,5%	18,5%	13,7%	4,6%	12,6%	21,1%
United States	28,7%	5,0%	13,8%	27,0%	13,7%	11,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	30,1%	19,1%	15,3%	10,0%	10,9%	14,7%
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czechia	30,1%	9,8%	10,4%	14,9%	17,5%	17,4%
Denmark	8,1%	53,6%	5,7%	26,0%	3,3%	3,2%
Estonia	37,1%	7,9%	5,7%	15,7%	16,4%	17,3%
Finland	16,5%	25,3%	18,4%	27,3%	6,3%	6,1%
France	13,6%	19,2%	18,2%	0,7%	20,2%	28,1%
Greece	5,3%	2,5%	22,5%	0,0%	29,6%	40,1%
Hungary	13,3%	12,0%	28,5%	5,4%	17,9%	22,8%
Iceland	34,3%	22,6%	10,5%	0,3%	10,1%	22,2%
Ireland	0,4%	37,6%	5,2%	0,0%	21,7%	35,0%
Israel	38,9%	17,0%	11,4%	0,3%	6,6%	25,9%
Italy	6,1%	5,1%	15,6%	49,8%	11,9%	11,5%
Japan	14,9%	26,9%	8,5%	14,1%	19,4%	16,2%
Korea	26,0%	23,4%	14,5%	3,8%	14,7%	17,5%
Latvia	35,1%	9,1%	5,5%	12,7%	18,8%	18,5%
Lithuania	35,7%	10,4%	5,7%	22,2%	10,2%	16,1%
Luxembourg	12,3%	14,7%	21,7%	0,6%	15,5%	35,5%
Netherlands	30,5%	26,7%	4,9%	3,7%	12,8%	21,3%
New Zealand¹	0,0%	0,0%	28,8%	0,0%	28,7%	42,5%
Norway	21,7%	28,2%	7,4%	15,3%	12,4%	15,1%
Poland	25,1%	21,7%	8,3%	18,0%	13,7%	13,2%
Portugal	11,0%	10,0%	28,5%	6,2%	18,5%	25,8%
Slovak Republic	40,1%	7,6%	16,1%	4,0%	15,0%	17,1%
Slovenia	36,6%	11,6%	7,9%	15,4%	12,6%	15,8%
Sweden	21,5%	25,2%	10,3%	28,7%	6,4%	7,8%
Türkiye¹	4,1%	2,6%	38,4%	1,1%	18,7%	35,1%
United Kingdom	24,0%	35,2%	6,3%	2,0%	10,1%	22,3%
OECD34	22,7%	14,7%	14,2%	19,3%	14,7%	14,4%
EU27²	18,0%	20,7%	16,7%	15,6%	14,4%	14,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	15,6%	22,3%	15,0%	16,5%	13,5%	17,1%

* COFOG: Classification of the Functions of Government

** Social protection expenditure includes both capital and current expenditure.

*** Other: defence; public order and safety; housing and community amenities; recreation, culture and religion; environment protection.

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics. 2. Data from Eurostat.

Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by area (COFOG)* as % of GDP

2021 (% of GDP)	Education	Social protection**	General services	Health	Economic affairs	Other***
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia ¹	2,8%	1,3%	1,6%	4,1%	3,6%	3,3%
Local government alone	0,0%	0,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%	0,9%
Austria	3,1%	4,1%	2,5%	5,6%	2,3%	1,3%
Local government alone	1,5%	1,9%	1,4%	2,2%	1,0%	0,9%
Belgium	7,0%	6,5%	4,5%	1,3%	4,4%	3,6%
Local government alone	1,3%	1,4%	1,3%	0,1%	0,6%	2,1%
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Local government alone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	4,9%	6,0%	5,1%	1,0%	4,1%	3,4%
Local government alone	1,5%	2,8%	1,5%	0,2%	1,2%	1,4%
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Local government alone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	4,4%	1,9%	5,1%	6,9%	3,3%	3,3%
Local government alone	0,2%	0,7%	2,2%	0,1%	1,1%	2,1%
Switzerland	5,6%	4,2%	3,0%	2,4%	3,4%	3,0%
Local government alone	2,1%	1,3%	1,0%	0,3%	0,9%	1,5%
United States	5,3%	0,9%	2,5%	5,0%	2,5%	2,2%
Local government alone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	2,7%	1,7%	1,4%	0,9%	1,0%	1,3%
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czechia	3,9%	1,3%	1,3%	1,9%	2,3%	2,2%
Denmark	2,7%	17,8%	1,9%	8,6%	1,1%	1,1%
Estonia	3,8%	0,8%	0,6%	1,6%	1,7%	1,8%
Finland	3,8%	5,8%	4,2%	6,3%	1,5%	1,4%
France	1,5%	2,1%	2,0%	0,1%	2,3%	3,1%
Greece	0,2%	0,1%	0,9%	0,0%	1,2%	1,6%
Hungary	0,8%	0,7%	1,7%	0,3%	1,1%	1,4%
Iceland	4,9%	3,3%	1,5%	0,0%	1,4%	3,2%
Ireland	0,0%	0,8%	0,1%	0,0%	0,5%	0,8%
Israel	2,1%	0,9%	0,6%	0,0%	0,4%	1,4%
Italy	0,9%	0,7%	2,3%	7,3%	1,7%	1,7%
Japan	2,8%	5,0%	1,6%	2,6%	3,6%	3,0%
Korea ³	4,3%	3,9%	2,4%	0,6%	2,4%	2,9%
Latvia	3,8%	1,0%	0,6%	1,4%	2,0%	2,0%
Lithuania	3,2%	0,9%	0,5%	2,0%	0,9%	1,5%
Luxembourg	0,6%	0,7%	1,0%	0,0%	0,7%	1,7%
Netherlands	4,1%	3,6%	0,7%	0,5%	1,7%	2,8%
New Zealand ¹	0,0%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	1,1%	1,6%
Norway	3,4%	4,4%	1,1%	2,4%	1,9%	2,3%
Poland	3,6%	3,1%	1,2%	2,6%	1,9%	1,9%
Portugal	0,8%	0,7%	2,0%	0,4%	1,3%	1,8%
Slovak Republic	3,1%	0,6%	1,2%	0,3%	1,1%	1,3%
Slovenia	3,3%	1,0%	0,7%	1,4%	1,1%	1,4%
Sweden	5,2%	6,1%	2,5%	7,0%	1,5%	1,9%
Türkiye ¹	0,1%	0,1%	1,1%	0,0%	0,5%	1,0%
United Kingdom	2,3%	3,4%	0,6%	0,2%	1,0%	2,2%
OECD34	3,8%	2,4%	2,4%	3,2%	2,4%	2,4%
EU27 ²	3,2%	3,7%	3,0%	2,8%	2,6%	2,6%
Local government alone	1,8%	2,5%	1,7%	1,9%	1,5%	1,9%

* COFOG: Classification of the Functions of Government. ** Social protection expenditure includes both capital and current expenditure. *** Other: defence; public order and safety; housing and community amenities; recreation, culture and religion; environment protection.

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

2. Data from Eurostat

Public investment

2022	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP	% total expenditure
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia ¹	65,2	2 507	3,5%	9,7%
Austria	26,7	2 953	4,2%	7,9%
Belgium	22,8	1 956	2,8%	5,4%
Canada	91,1	2 340	3,8%	9,0%
Germany	144,7	1 727	2,6%	5,2%
Mexico	42,1	327	1,4%	5,1%
Spain	66,8	1 403	2,9%	6,1%
Switzerland	24,9	2 838	3,1%	9,5%
United States	803,2	2 408	3,1%	8,0%
Unitary countries				
Chile ¹	10,4	524	1,7%	6,3%
Colombia ¹	29,5	584	2,7%	7,7%
Costa Rica	2,2	419	1,6%	4,3%
Czechia	27,0	2 525	4,9%	11,0%
Denmark	13,7	2 326	3,0%	6,6%
Estonia	3,6	2 695	5,6%	14,0%
Finland	14,0	2 526	4,0%	7,6%
France	153,8	2 247	3,9%	6,7%
Greece	14,8	1 404	3,7%	6,9%
Hungary	29,6	3 055	7,0%	14,4%
Iceland	1,1	3 009	4,2%	8,8%
Ireland	13,8	2 700	2,0%	9,5%
Israel	12,5	1 307	2,5%	6,7%
Italy	100,5	1 703	3,1%	5,5%
Japan ¹	235,2	1 882	4,0%	9,3%
Korea	136,3	2 640	5,1%	12,5%
Latvia	3,5	1 834	4,4%	11,0%
Lithuania	4,6	1 608	3,2%	8,7%
Luxembourg	4,1	6 312	4,3%	9,8%
Netherlands	40,8	2 307	3,1%	7,2%
New Zealand ¹	12,4	2 426	4,7%	11,3%
Norway	28,0	5 133	4,1%	10,8%
Poland	69,9	1 848	4,1%	9,3%
Portugal	11,2	1 083	2,4%	5,4%
Slovak Republic	6,9	1 253	3,1%	7,3%
Slovenia	6,0	2 862	5,6%	11,9%
Sweden	34,3	3 268	4,8%	10,1%
Türkiye ¹	93,3	1 098	2,9%	9,6%
United Kingdom	117,1	1 728	3,0%	6,5%
OECD38	2 517,7	1 826	3,3%	7,7%
EU27	849,1	1 891	3,3%	6,7%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government investment

2022	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP	% subnational expenditure	% public investment*
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia¹	50,8	1 953	2,7%	15,7%	77,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>13,3</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>0,7%</i>	<i>34,7%</i>	<i>20,4%</i>
Austria	8,5	944	1,3%	7,4%	32,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>6,4</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>1,0%</i>	<i>11,3%</i>	<i>23,8%</i>
Belgium	17,8	1 522	2,2%	8,3%	77,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>6,0</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>0,7%</i>	<i>10,8%</i>	<i>26,3%</i>
Canada	80,4	2 065	3,3%	10,7%	88,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>36,5</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>1,5%</i>	<i>18,4%</i>	<i>40,1%</i>
Germany	99,3	1 185	1,8%	7,5%	68,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>55,4</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>1,0%</i>	<i>11,3%</i>	<i>38,3%</i>
Mexico	31,4	244	1,0%	8,8%	74,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>12,8</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0,4%</i>	<i>24,9%</i>	<i>30,4%</i>
Spain	43,5	913	1,9%	7,7%	65,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>17,6</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>0,8%</i>	<i>11,2%</i>	<i>26,4%</i>
Switzerland	16,4	1 867	2,1%	10,1%	65,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>7,4</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>0,9%</i>	<i>13,1%</i>	<i>29,6%</i>
United States	517,5	1 551	2,0%	10,5%	64,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries					
Chile¹	1,2	62	0,2%	5,4%	11,8%
Colombia¹	14,4	284	1,3%	11,9%	48,7%
Costa Rica	0,7	133	0,5%	31,1%	31,8%
Czechia	11,8	1 105	2,1%	16,9%	43,8%
Denmark	5,9	1 006	1,3%	4,3%	43,3%
Estonia	1,0	778	1,6%	16,7%	28,9%
Finland	8,1	1 451	2,3%	10,5%	57,4%
France	88,9	1 298	2,3%	20,2%	57,8%
Greece	4,8	458	1,2%	30,7%	32,6%
Hungary	5,4	555	1,3%	21,6%	18,2%
Iceland	0,5	1 198	1,7%	11,8%	39,8%
Ireland	4,4	856	0,6%	31,0%	31,7%
Israel	6,4	670	1,3%	23,8%	
Italy	48,9	829	1,5%	10,5%	48,7%
Japan¹	156,6	1 254	2,7%	15,4%	66,6%
Korea	78,7	1 524	3,0%	16,6%	57,7%
Latvia	1,3	689	1,7%	16,7%	37,6%
Lithuania	1,4	511	1,0%	11,4%	31,8%
Luxembourg	1,8	2 713	1,9%	37,0%	43,0%
Netherlands	17,1	967	1,3%	10,1%	41,9%
New Zealand¹	5,0	984	1,9%	42,3%	40,6%
Norway	11,3	2 067	1,7%	13,2%	40,3%
Poland	30,4	804	1,8%	12,9%	43,5%
Portugal	5,1	499	1,1%	17,0%	46,0%
Slovak Republic	2,6	465	1,1%	14,3%	37,1%
Slovenia	2,4	1 127	2,2%	24,5%	39,4%
Sweden	15,6	1 487	2,2%	9,3%	45,5%
Türkiye¹	23,7	279	0,7%	24,8%	25,5%
United Kingdom	30,6	451	0,8%	8,6%	26,1%
OECD38	1 451,6	1 053	1,9%	11,3%	57,7%
EU27	450,4	1 003	1,8%	10,3%	53,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>361,8</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>1,4%</i>	<i>12,8%</i>	<i>42,6%</i>

*. Israel is excluded from the average calculation, given that direct investment by the central government is carried out by public companies and not recorded in General Government Expenditure, thus leading to an overestimation of the ratio of subnational government public investment.

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government investment by area (COFOG)

2021 (% of subnational government investment)	Economic affairs	Education	General public services	Housing and community amenities	Environmental protection	Other*
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia	55,6%	9,4%	9,0%	3,6%	3,2%	19,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	35,4%	0,3%	28,6%	7,5%	7,5%	20,7%
Austria	31,7%	14,7%	14,6%	1,5%	0,5%	36,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	31,4%	21,8%	15,2%	2,2%	0,6%	28,7%
Belgium	33,9%	15,1%	29,2%	4,0%	5,6%	12,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	29,2%	10,6%	11,5%	8,2%	10,8%	29,7%
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	26,3%	20,3%	27,6%	4,5%	4,0%	17,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	30,9%	25,6%	11,4%	7,2%	6,0%	19,0%
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	35,5%	10,6%	17,2%	6,7%	5,7%	24,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	45,0%	3,0%	13,7%	10,8%	7,1%	20,4%
Switzerland	22,6%	20,7%	36,4%	3,3%	4,8%	12,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	26,0%	30,1%	11,4%	7,2%	9,1%	16,3%
United States	42,2%	30,1%	7,3%	7,8%	0,0%	12,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czechia	32,2%	21,4%	1,4%	2,6%	14,4%	28,1%
Denmark²	17,6%	16,6%	4,4%	n.a.	1,3%	60,2%
Estonia¹	39,2%	23,1%	n.a.	7,9%	1,1%	28,7%
Finland²	23,8%	25,8%	13,9%	n.a.	0,2%	36,3%
France	31,6%	14,0%	14,1%	14,5%	9,9%	15,9%
Greece	76,3%	0,1%	2,5%	6,1%	8,0%	6,9%
Hungary	22,3%	6,4%	28,0%	6,8%	14,4%	22,0%
Iceland	45,5%	18,4%	3,9%	11,4%	1,3%	19,5%
Ireland	24,1%	0,0%	3,7%	11,0%	1,6%	59,6%
Israel	23,5%	33,2%	8,0%	12,4%	4,2%	18,6%
Italy	30,6%	9,6%	22,6%	6,0%	7,2%	24,0%
Japan	48,8%	9,5%	6,1%	9,7%	15,9%	9,9%
Korea	30,6%	16,6%	6,7%	20,5%	8,9%	16,7%
Latvia¹	34,6%	21,6%	n.a.	17,4%	2,8%	23,6%
Lithuania	41,2%	15,8%	1,0%	12,7%	1,5%	27,9%
Luxembourg	17,8%	15,4%	11,9%	8,1%	18,6%	28,3%
Netherlands²	27,4%	33,0%	2,7%	n.a.	20,2%	16,7%
New Zealand	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	24,3%	22,9%	3,1%	13,7%	9,4%	26,6%
Poland²	50,1%	9,5%	7,0%	n.a.	6,9%	26,5%
Portugal	35,3%	4,1%	13,6%	9,9%	8,5%	28,6%
Slovak Republic	34,7%	15,5%	7,1%	17,7%	6,5%	18,6%
Slovenia	32,8%	11,8%	4,7%	13,0%	11,0%	26,7%
Sweden	18,8%	20,4%	16,1%	8,3%	4,6%	31,8%
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	33,6%	11,2%	11,2%	32,9%	4,3%	6,9%
OECD31	38,6%	20,1%	11,0%	9,0%	5,5%	15,9%
EU27³	30,6%	16,3%	17,5%	6,8%	7,3%	21,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	31,4%	16,7%	13,0%	8,0%	8,4%	22,4%

* Other: defence; public order and safety; health; recreation, culture and religion; social protection.

1. Due to negative values (disinvestment), General public services are not taken into account for the breakdown of investment by function.

2. Due to negative values (disinvestment), Housing and community amenities are not taken into account for the breakdown of investment by function.

3. Data from Eurostat.

Public revenue

2022	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP
Federal and quasi-federal countries			
Australia ¹	606,8	23 343	32,5%
Austria	317,0	35 020	49,6%
Belgium	398,4	34 110	49,6%
Canada	1 016,1	26 102	41,9%
Germany	2 639,5	31 498	47,0%
Mexico	668,7	5 201	22,0%
Spain	989,8	20 788	42,6%
Switzerland	272,5	31 027	34,2%
United States	8 998,1	26 973	35,0%
Unitary countries			
Chile ¹	173,3	8 739	28,1%
Colombia ¹	330,7	6 548	30,4%
Costa Rica	52,3	10 042	38,6%
Czechia	228,3	21 362	41,4%
Denmark	222,5	37 669	48,3%
Estonia	25,0	18 745	38,6%
Finland	184,1	33 128	52,8%
France	2 107,6	30 785	53,5%
Greece	204,6	19 360	50,5%
Hungary	179,3	18 519	42,6%
Iceland	11,9	31 217	43,5%
Ireland	156,9	30 669	22,9%
Israel	188,7	19 758	37,9%
Italy	1 558,5	26 409	48,0%
Japan ¹	2 313,8	18 518	39,2%
Korea	1 040,4	20 152	39,0%
Latvia	27,8	14 760	35,8%
Lithuania	51,2	18 086	35,7%
Luxembourg	41,7	63 680	43,6%
Netherlands	569,9	32 195	43,4%
New Zealand ¹	98,5	19 213	36,8%
Norway	433,2	79 375	63,9%
Poland	689,2	18 221	40,2%
Portugal	204,0	19 810	43,8%
Slovak Republic	90,0	16 404	40,3%
Slovenia	47,5	22 523	44,2%
Sweden	348,8	33 265	48,7%
Türkiye ¹	868,4	10 218	26,7%
United Kingdom	1 614,6	23 818	41,9%
OECD38	29 969,8	21 732	38,8%
EU27	11 875,9	26 451	46,3%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Public tax revenue

2022	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP	% total public revenue
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia ¹	498,6	19 178	26,7%	82,2%
Austria	180,4	19 929	28,2%	56,9%
Belgium	239,2	20 483	29,8%	60,1%
Canada	717,1	18 419	29,6%	70,6%
Germany	1 385,3	16 532	24,7%	52,5%
Mexico	416,2	3 236	13,7%	62,2%
Spain	570,8	11 987	24,6%	57,7%
Switzerland	162,0	18 448	20,3%	59,5%
United States	5 550,5	16 638	21,6%	61,7%
Unitary countries				
Chile ¹	141,9	7 157	23,0%	81,9%
Colombia ¹	204,3	4 045	18,8%	61,8%
Costa Rica	22,9	4 388	16,9%	43,7%
Czechia	105,9	9 910	19,2%	46,4%
Denmark	193,5	32 768	42,0%	87,0%
Estonia	13,6	10 244	21,1%	54,6%
Finland	107,8	19 398	30,9%	58,6%
France	1 219,5	17 812	31,0%	57,9%
Greece	116,5	11 023	28,8%	56,9%
Hungary	105,4	10 886	25,0%	58,8%
Iceland	9,0	23 651	32,9%	75,8%
Ireland	120,3	23 512	17,6%	76,7%
Israel	139,1	14 563	27,9%	73,7%
Italy	949,2	16 084	29,3%	60,9%
Japan ¹	1 295,7	10 370	22,0%	56,0%
Korea	638,1	12 360	23,9%	61,3%
Latvia	16,2	8 578	20,8%	58,1%
Lithuania	30,7	10 858	21,4%	60,0%
Luxembourg	26,2	39 979	27,4%	62,8%
Netherlands	333,0	18 812	25,4%	58,4%
New Zealand ¹	86,0	16 764	32,2%	87,3%
Norway	243,7	44 655	36,0%	56,3%
Poland	366,6	9 691	21,4%	53,2%
Portugal	119,3	11 581	25,6%	58,5%
Slovak Republic	44,8	8 165	20,0%	49,8%
Slovenia	22,9	10 877	21,3%	48,3%
Sweden	279,4	26 643	39,0%	80,1%
Türkiye ¹	532,0	6 260	16,3%	61,3%
United Kingdom	1 118,2	16 495	29,0%	69,3%
OECD38	18 321,7	13 286	23,7%	61,1%
EU27	6 931,8	15 439	27,0%	58,4%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government revenue

2022	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP	% public revenue
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia¹	282,5	10 866	15,1%	46,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>40,2</i>	<i>1 545</i>	<i>2,1%</i>	<i>6,6%</i>
Austria	119,7	13 225	18,7%	37,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>57,6</i>	<i>6 358</i>	<i>9,0%</i>	<i>18,2%</i>
Belgium	207,0	17 719	25,8%	51,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>55,2</i>	<i>4 725</i>	<i>6,9%</i>	<i>13,9%</i>
Canada	743,7	19 104	30,7%	73,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>196,7</i>	<i>5 053</i>	<i>8,1%</i>	<i>19,4%</i>
Germany	1 350,5	16 116	24,0%	51,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>495,3</i>	<i>5 911</i>	<i>8,8%</i>	<i>18,8%</i>
Mexico	366,2	2 848	12,0%	54,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>52,6</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>1,7%</i>	<i>7,9%</i>
Spain	539,7	11 334	23,2%	54,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>154,3</i>	<i>3 240</i>	<i>6,6%</i>	<i>15,6%</i>
Switzerland	168,2	19 148	21,1%	61,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>56,0</i>	<i>6 373</i>	<i>7,0%</i>	<i>20,5%</i>
United States	5 017,6	15 041	19,5%	55,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries				
Chile¹	24,3	1 223	3,9%	14,0%
Colombia¹	124,6	2 468	11,5%	37,7%
Costa Rica	2,3	432	1,7%	4,3%
Czechia	74,9	7 012	13,6%	32,8%
Denmark	138,5	23 456	30,1%	62,3%
Estonia	6,0	4 519	9,3%	24,1%
Finland	76,6	13 784	22,0%	41,6%
France	442,0	6 456	11,2%	21,0%
Greece	15,1	1 432	3,7%	7,4%
Hungary	23,8	2 462	5,7%	13,3%
Iceland	3,5	9 118	12,7%	29,2%
Ireland	13,4	2 610	2,0%	8,5%
Israel	28,1	2 937	5,6%	14,9%
Italy	465,9	7 894	14,4%	29,9%
Japan¹	1 074,5	8 600	18,2%	46,4%
Korea	483,1	9 357	18,1%	46,4%
Latvia	7,8	4 156	10,1%	28,2%
Lithuania	13,0	4 583	9,1%	25,3%
Luxembourg	4,6	7 027	4,8%	11,0%
Netherlands	171,4	9 684	13,1%	30,1%
New Zealand¹	10,1	1 978	3,8%	10,3%
Norway	79,6	14 595	11,8%	18,4%
Poland	228,9	6 052	13,4%	33,2%
Portugal	29,9	2 907	6,4%	14,7%
Slovak Republic	17,0	3 093	7,6%	18,9%
Slovenia	9,5	4 517	8,9%	20,1%
Sweden	169,7	16 183	23,7%	48,7%
Türkiye¹	97,1	1 143	3,0%	11,2%
United Kingdom	344,4	5 081	8,9%	21,3%
OECD38	12 974,8	9 409	16,8%	43,3%
EU27	4 383	9 762	17,1%	36,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>2 832</i>	<i>6 307</i>	<i>11,0%</i>	<i>23,8%</i>

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government revenue by type

2022 (% of subnational government revenue)	Taxes	Grants and subsidies	Tariffs and fees	Property income	Social contributions
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia¹	34,5%	45,1%	11,0%	9,4%	0,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	37,9%	34,0%	26,7%	1,4%	0,0%
Austria	10,6%	75,1%	11,1%	1,5%	1,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	14,0%	67,6%	15,3%	1,8%	1,3%
Belgium	25,7%	57,9%	8,5%	1,5%	6,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	28,3%	53,3%	11,1%	2,5%	4,8%
Canada	51,9%	26,5%	12,3%	7,7%	1,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	36,4%	47,9%	13,8%	1,9%	0,0%
Germany	55,9%	28,8%	10,8%	0,9%	3,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	37,9%	44,2%	15,3%	1,3%	1,3%
Mexico	8,4%	91,2%	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	17,7%	81,9%	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%
Spain	37,7%	54,4%	7,3%	0,4%	0,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	46,4%	42,8%	9,7%	0,8%	0,4%
Switzerland	53,1%	24,4%	17,0%	5,2%	0,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	60,5%	17,8%	18,8%	2,5%	0,3%
United States	48,1%	27,2%	22,3%	1,9%	0,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries					
Chile¹	43,4%	52,5%	3,7%	0,4%	0,0%
Colombia¹	30,6%	57,2%	6,0%	6,2%	0,0%
Costa Rica	40,5%	22,8%	33,3%	2,5%	0,9%
Czechia	44,6%	42,4%	11,1%	1,5%	0,3%
Denmark	37,0%	57,9%	4,7%	0,3%	0,1%
Estonia	2,1%	88,4%	8,6%	0,6%	0,3%
Finland	45,1%	31,7%	20,8%	2,4%	0,0%
France	56,0%	27,1%	15,4%	1,2%	0,3%
Greece	25,5%	64,0%	9,8%	0,6%	0,0%
Hungary	29,2%	56,1%	12,1%	2,4%	0,2%
Iceland	77,9%	9,7%	8,9%	3,6%	0,0%
Ireland	15,7%	66,8%	12,3%	0,2%	5,0%
Israel	48,1%	45,5%	4,4%	1,0%	1,0%
Italy	28,7%	58,6%	11,1%	1,2%	0,4%
Japan¹	43,4%	49,6%	4,8%	0,5%	1,7%
Korea	31,1%	62,5%	4,8%	0,7%	1,0%
Latvia	49,4%	41,0%	7,9%	0,8%	1,0%
Lithuania	3,6%	89,5%	5,6%	0,8%	0,5%
Luxembourg	29,0%	56,2%	13,7%	1,1%	0,0%
Netherlands	9,6%	75,8%	11,5%	1,4%	1,8%
New Zealand¹	55,5%	26,6%	16,1%	1,8%	0,0%
Norway	38,0%	43,2%	14,5%	3,6%	0,7%
Poland	30,5%	59,4%	7,9%	1,7%	0,5%
Portugal	39,6%	37,8%	15,9%	2,1%	4,6%
Slovak Republic	6,8%	79,6%	11,9%	0,7%	1,0%
Slovenia	36,0%	45,7%	16,8%	0,2%	1,2%
Sweden	50,4%	38,2%	8,7%	1,4%	1,2%
Türkiye¹	8,2%	78,3%	10,6%	1,7%	1,2%
United Kingdom	19,0%	64,4%	14,2%	1,0%	1,3%
OECD38	42,7%	39,8%	14,4%	2,0%	1,1%
EU27	42,2%	44,2%	10,6%	1,1%	1,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	37,0%	48,6%	12,2%	1,3%	0,9%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government tax revenue

2022	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP	% subnational revenue	% public tax revenue
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia¹	97,4	3 745	5,2%	34,5%	19,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>15,2</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>0,8%</i>	<i>37,9%</i>	<i>3,1%</i>
Austria	12,7	1 398	2,0%	10,6%	7,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>8,1</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1,3%</i>	<i>14,0%</i>	<i>4,5%</i>
Belgium	53,1	4 550	6,6%	25,7%	22,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>15,6</i>	<i>1 336</i>	<i>1,9%</i>	<i>28,3%</i>	<i>6,5%</i>
Canada	386,3	9 924	15,9%	51,9%	53,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>71,6</i>	<i>1 839</i>	<i>3,0%</i>	<i>36,4%</i>	<i>10,0%</i>
Germany	754,4	9 002	13,4%	55,9%	54,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>187,9</i>	<i>2 243</i>	<i>3,3%</i>	<i>37,9%</i>	<i>13,6%</i>
Mexico	30,9	240	1,0%	8,4%	7,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>9,3</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>0,3%</i>	<i>17,7%</i>	<i>2,2%</i>
Spain	203,6	4 276	8,8%	37,7%	35,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>71,6</i>	<i>1 503</i>	<i>3,1%</i>	<i>46,4%</i>	<i>12,5%</i>
Switzerland	89,3	10 166	11,2%	53,1%	55,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>33,9</i>	<i>3 858</i>	<i>4,2%</i>	<i>60,5%</i>	<i>20,9%</i>
United States	2 415,4	7 240	9,4%	48,1%	43,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries					
Chile¹	10,2	514	1,7%	42,0%	7,2%
Colombia¹	38,1	754	3,5%	30,5%	18,6%
Costa Rica	0,9	175	0,7%	40,5%	4,0%
Czechia	33,5	3 130	6,1%	44,6%	31,6%
Denmark	51,3	8 681	11,1%	37,0%	26,5%
Estonia	0,1	94	0,2%	2,1%	0,9%
Finland	34,5	6 212	9,9%	45,1%	32,0%
France	247,5	3 615	6,3%	56,0%	20,3%
Greece	3,9	365	1,0%	25,5%	3,3%
Hungary	7,0	719	1,7%	29,2%	6,6%
Iceland	2,7	7 103	9,9%	77,9%	30,0%
Ireland	2,1	410	0,3%	15,7%	1,7%
Israel	13,5	1 413	2,7%	48,1%	9,7%
Italy	133,8	2 268	4,1%	28,7%	14,1%
Japan¹	466,5	3 734	7,9%	43,4%	36,0%
Korea	150,2	2 909	5,6%	31,1%	23,5%
Latvia	3,9	2 057	5,0%	49,5%	24,0%
Lithuania	0,5	165	0,3%	3,6%	1,5%
Luxembourg	1,3	2 035	1,4%	29,0%	5,1%
Netherlands	16,4	927	1,2%	9,6%	4,9%
New Zealand¹	5,6	1 097	2,1%	55,5%	6,5%
Norway	30,3	5 547	4,5%	38,0%	12,4%
Poland	69,9	1 849	4,1%	30,5%	19,1%
Portugal	11,8	1 150	2,5%	39,6%	9,9%
Slovak Republic	1,2	212	0,5%	6,9%	2,6%
Slovenia	3,4	1 628	3,2%	36,0%	15,0%
Sweden	85,6	8 160	12,0%	50,4%	30,6%
Türkiye¹	8,0	94	0,2%	8,2%	1,5%
United Kingdom	65,6	967	1,7%	19,0%	5,9%
OECD38	5 542,2	4 019	7,2%	42,7%	30,2%
EU27	1 848,8	4 118	7,2%	42,2%	26,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>1 048,0</i>	<i>2 334</i>	<i>4,1%</i>	<i>37,0%</i>	<i>15,1%</i>

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Public budget balance and debt

	Budget balance			Debt*	
2022	USD billions	% GDP	2022	USD billions**	% GDP***
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia¹	-63,7	-3,4%	Australia¹	1 299,5	75,1%
Austria	-22,6	-3,5%	Austria	384,1	80,5%
Belgium	-28,4	-3,5%	Belgium	613,7	103,9%
Canada	2,6	0,1%	Canada	2 346,0	113,4%
Germany	-140,4	-2,5%	Germany	2 705,8	65,4%
Mexico	-156,4	-5,1%	Mexico²	818,5	54,0%
Spain	-109,9	-4,7%	Spain	1 669,4	116,3%
Switzerland	9,6	1,2%	Switzerland¹	313,6	36,9%
United States	-1 087,7	-4,2%	United States¹	34 363,6	133,5%
Unitary countries					
Chile¹	8,6	1,4%	Chile²	125,1	41,3%
Colombia¹	-53,4	-4,9%	Colombia¹	240,0	78,9%
Costa Rica	1,0	0,7%	Costa Rica	n.a	n.a
Czechia	-17,7	-3,2%	Czechia	143,1	47,7%
Denmark	15,4	3,3%	Denmark	140,8	34,7%
Estonia	-0,6	-1,0%	Estonia	9,8	25,4%
Finland	-1,8	-0,5%	Finland	212,8	74,3%
France	-189,3	-4,8%	France	3 302,4	117,3%
Greece	-9,6	-2,4%	Greece	421,3	191,2%
Hungary	-26,3	-6,2%	Hungary	135,9	77,3%
Iceland	-1,1	-4,1%	Iceland	27,3	102,3%
Ireland	11,5	1,7%	Ireland	250,0	46,3%
Israel	2,2	0,4%	Israel³	422,4	83,0%
Italy	-260,7	-8,0%	Italy	3 082,5	148,5%
Japan¹	-212,7	-3,6%	Japan¹	10 110,0	239,6%
Korea	-49,1	-1,8%	Korea¹	913,1	53,5%
Latvia	-3,6	-4,6%	Latvia	20,0	48,2%
Lithuania	-0,9	-0,7%	Lithuania	27,2	37,9%
Luxembourg	-0,3	-0,3%	Luxembourg	24,3	29,4%
Netherlands	-1,2	-0,1%	Netherlands	555,2	54,3%
New Zealand¹	-11,4	-4,3%	New Zealand¹	142,8	58,2%
Norway	173,3	25,6%	Norway	240,0	41,5%
Poland	-63,0	-3,7%	Poland	409,5	58,8%
Portugal	-1,5	-0,3%	Portugal	297,6	115,2%
Slovak Republic	-4,5	-2,0%	Slovak Republic	75,0	64,1%
Slovenia	-3,2	-3,0%	Slovenia	43,6	71,8%
Sweden	9,0	1,3%	Sweden	304,1	53,0%
Türkiye¹	-101,4	-3,1%	Türkiye¹	296,4	37,0%
United Kingdom	-181,7	-4,7%	United Kingdom	3 128,9	103,5%
OECD38	-2 571,1	-3,3%	OECD37	69 615,6	116,0%
EU27	-857,1	-3,3%	EU27¹	14 130,7	83,5%

** Debt: OECD definition (see page 24) ** Data extracted in US \$, current prices, current exchange rates, end of period (USD CXCE) except for EU 27 (euros), Australia, Switzerland, United States, Colombia, Japan, Korea, and Türkiye (national currency)

*** Ratio calculated using national currency (and in Euros for EU27)

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics and Eurostat (for EU 27)

2. SNA 2008 - non-consolidated (OECD Stats)

3. 2021 Data

Subnational government balance and debt

	Budget balance			Debt*		
2022	USD billions	% GDP	2022	USD billions**	% GDP***	% public debt
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	-40,6	-2,2%	Australia¹	406,2	23,5%	31,3%
Local government alone	1,9	0,1%	Local government alone	17,6	1,0%	1,4%
Austria	4,1	0,6%	Austria	56,6	11,9%	14,7%
Local government alone	1,4	0,2%	Local government alone	23,8	5,0%	6,2%
Belgium	-7,6	-0,9%	Belgium	141,0	23,9%	23,0%
Local government alone	-0,5	-0,1%	Local government alone	30,0	5,1%	4,9%
Canada	-7,6	-0,3%	Canada	1 154,4	55,8%	49,2%
Local government alone	-1,8	-0,1%	Local government alone	182,7	8,8%	7,8%
Germany	27,7	0,5%	Germany	822,5	19,9%	30,4%
Local government alone	6,8	0,1%	Local government alone	192,5	4,7%	7,1%
Mexico	10,9	0,4%	Mexico²	47,7	3,1%	5,8%
Local government alone	1,1	0,0%	Local government alone	10,6	0,7%	1,3%
Spain	-28,7	-1,2%	Spain	430,8	30,0%	25,8%
Local government alone	-2,7	-0,1%	Local government alone	56,5	3,9%	3,4%
Switzerland	5,2	0,6%	Switzerland¹	163,1	19,2%	52,0%
Local government alone	-0,1	0,0%	Local government alone	68,2	8,0%	21,7%
United States	108,5	0,4%	United States¹	7 667,3	29,8%	22,3%
Local government alone	n.a.	n.a.	Local government alone	n.a	n.a	n.a
Unitary countries						
Chile¹	1,6	0,3%	Chile****	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia¹	3,9	0,4%	Colombia¹	32,7	10,7%	13,6%
Costa Rica	0,0	0,0%	Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czechia	5,2	0,9%	Czechia	9,8	3,3%	6,9%
Denmark	0,4	0,1%	Denmark	36,2	8,9%	25,7%
Estonia	-0,2	-0,3%	Estonia	1,4	3,7%	14,7%
Finland	-0,5	-0,2%	Finland	50,0	17,5%	23,5%
France	1,2	0,0%	France	296,3	10,5%	9,0%
Greece	-0,6	-0,2%	Greece	2,6	1,2%	0,6%
Hungary	-1,0	-0,2%	Hungary	3,4	1,9%	2,5%
Iceland	-0,4	-1,4%	Iceland	3,6	13,6%	13,3%
Ireland	-0,8	-0,1%	Ireland	11,4	2,1%	4,6%
Israel	1,1	0,2%	Israel³	9,7	1,9%	2,3%
Italy	1,4	0,0%	Italy	193,4	9,3%	6,3%
Japan¹	56,2	1,0%	Japan¹	1 301,1	30,8%	12,9%
Korea	9,4	0,4%	Korea¹	57,4	3,4%	6,3%
Latvia	0,0	0,1%	Latvia	3,0	7,1%	14,7%
Lithuania	0,3	0,2%	Lithuania	1,0	1,3%	3,5%
Luxembourg	-0,2	-0,2%	Portugal	1,9	2,2%	7,6%
Netherlands	2,4	0,2%	Netherlands	91,8	9,0%	16,5%
New Zealand¹	-1,8	-0,7%	New Zealand¹	16,0	6,5%	11,2%
Norway	-5,8	-0,9%	Norway	81,7	14,1%	34,0%
Poland	-7,3	-0,4%	Poland	34,7	5,0%	8,5%
Portugal	-0,2	0,0%	Portugal	13,1	5,1%	4,4%
Slovak Republic	-0,8	-0,4%	Slovak Republic	3,5	3,0%	4,6%
Slovenia	-0,2	-0,2%	Slovenia	1,7	2,8%	3,9%
Sweden	2,9	0,4%	Sweden	103,5	18,0%	34,0%
Türkiye¹	1,5	0,0%	Türkiye¹	15,7	2,0%	5,3%
United Kingdom	-11,0	-0,3%	United Kingdom	295,4	9,8%	9,4%
OECD38	128,8	0,2%	OECD38	13 561,6	22,7%	19,5%
EU27	6,6	0,0%	EU27	2 037,6	12,0%	14,4%
Local government alone	12,5	0,0%	Local government alone	898,0	5,3%	6,4%

* Debt: OECD definition (see page 24). ** Data extracted in US \$, current prices, current exchange rates, end of period (USD CXCE) except for EU 27 (euros), Australia, Switzerland, United States, Colombia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and Türkiye (national currency) *** Ratio calculated using national currency (and in Euros for EU27). **** In Chile, local borrowing is prohibited. However, use of short-term floating debt (commercial debt) and leasing and leaseback operations are common.

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics and Eurostat (for EU 27)

2. SNA 2008 - non-consolidated (OECD Stats) 3. 2021 Data.

Recommendation of the Council on Effective Public Investment across Levels of Government

The impact of public investment depends largely on how governments manage it, and notably how different levels of government co-ordinate and develop capacities to design and implement investment projects.

To make the most of multi-level governance of public investment and to promote good practices, **the OECD has developed a Recommendation on Effective Public Investment Across Levels of Government** which has been adopted by the OECD Council in 2014 as an official OECD instrument.

PILLAR I

Co-ordinate public investment across levels of government and policies

1. Invest using an integrated strategy tailored to different places
2. Adopt effective instruments for co-ordinating across national and subnational levels of governments
3. Co-ordinate horizontally among sub-national governments to invest at the relevant scale

PILLAR II

Strengthen capacities for public investment and promote policy learning across levels of government

4. Assess upfront the long-term impact and risks of public investment
5. Engage with stakeholder throughout the investment cycle
6. Mobilise private actors and innovative financing arrangements to diversify sources of funding and strengthen capacities
7. Reinforce the expertise of public officials and institutions involved in public investment.
8. Focus on results and promote learning from experience

PILLAR III

Ensure proper framework conditions for public investment at all levels of government

9. Develop a fiscal framework adapted to the investment objectives pursued
10. Require sound and transparent financial management at all levels of government
11. Promote transparency and strategic use of public procurement at all levels of government
12. Strive for quality and consistency in regulatory systems across levels of government

A Toolkit provides implementation guidance for the Recommendation. This on-line resource supports implementation and peer learning, with indicators and good practices from countries, regions, and municipalities. The objective is to help governments assess the strengths and weaknesses of their public investment capacity, with a particular focus on the subnational level, and to help policy-makers set priorities for improvement.

More information:

<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/public-investment-and-infrastructure.html>

Sources and methodology

SOURCES

Data at country level are derived mainly from the OECD National Accounts harmonised according to the new standards of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, implemented by most OECD countries since December 2014. They are complemented by data from Eurostat, IMF (Australia and Chile) and national statistical institutes for some countries or indicators (in particular, territorial organisation). Data were extracted in May 2024 and are from 2022, unless otherwise specified.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

METHODOLOGY

The term "public" is used for "general government" sector (S.13). It includes four sub-sectors: central/federal government and related public entities (S.1311); federated government ("states") and related public entities (S.1312); local government i.e. regional and local governments and related public entities (S.1313) and social security funds (S.1314). Data are consolidated within S.13 as well as within each subsector (neutralisation of financial cross-flows).

Subnational government is defined here as the sum (non consolidated) of subsectors S.1312 (federated government or "states") and S.1313 (local government).

Expenditure comprises current expenditure (compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, social expenditure, subsidies and other current transfers, taxes, financial charges, adjustments) and capital expenditure.

Expenditure/investment by area are defined according to the ten functions defined in the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG): general public services; defence; public order and safety; economic affairs; environmental protection; housing and community amenities; health; recreation, culture and religion; education; and social protection.

Capital expenditure consists of investments (see below) and capital transfers (i.e. investment grants and subsidies in cash or in kind made by subnational governments to other institutional units).

Investment includes gross capital formation and acquisitions, less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets. Gross fixed capital formation (or fixed investment) is the main component of investments.

NB: since the new standards of the SNA 2008, expenditures on research and development and weapons systems are included in gross fixed capital formation.

Revenue comprises tax revenue, transfers (current and capital grants and subsidies), tariffs and fees, property income and social contributions.

Tax revenue comprises taxes on production and imports (D2), current taxes on income and wealth (D5) and capital taxes (D91). It includes both own-source (or "autonomous") taxes and shared taxes (tax revenue shared between central and subnational governments).

NB: the SNA 2008 has introduced some changes concerning the classification of some shared taxes. In several countries, certain tax receipts have been recently reclassified as transfers and no longer as shared taxes.

Budget balance: deficit/surplus is defined as the net lending/net borrowing. It measures the difference between all expenditure and revenue.

Debt: based on the SNA 2008, gross debt includes the sum of the following liabilities: currency and deposits + debt securities + loans + insurance pension and standardised guarantees + other accounts payable. Most debt instruments are valued at market prices. NB: OECD definition differs from the one defined in the EU Maastricht protocol which is restricted to the sum of the first three items (i.e. mainly borrowing).

Currency and change: data were extracted in current national currency and converted to USD using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP), except for the debt (data extracted in US \$, current prices, current exchange rates, end of period). The absolute amounts are therefore provided after conversion to USD PPP.

OECD and EU averages are weighted, unless otherwise specified. 2021 may have been used to compute OECD averages. The on-line database presents unweighted averages (i.e. unweighted average, arithmetic mean) as well as intermediary averages for OECD federal countries and unitary countries.

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