telecommunications agricultural and utility sectors as well as government 'businesses' that are government organs but not formally part of accounting as government revenue.[209] For instance the OECD numbers for Canada indicate that government tax revenue is only 37.2 % of GDP but spending is actually at 43 % [which includes the above mentioned non-accounted for items and deficits]. Government power is more than just the stated tax revenue base and includes many enterprises and regulatory bodies that escape official numbers.

Such statist interference in economic matters is incompatible with the principles of globalization and international liberalism that is commonly and erroneously viewed as being underwritten exclusively by the United States. It is commonly accepted that the maximum size of government should not exceed about 34 % of GDP. Only the Anglo Saxon powers, Japan and Canada are close to this level.[210] One study has explored tax rates, revenues and economic growth for 103 countries and found that economic rates of growth are maximized when government takes no more than 19 % of GDP.[211] Others found that government consumption had no direct effect on private productivity but lowered savings and growth and found a negative correlation between government consumption and GDP growth.[212] Another study found that for each 10 % increase in government expenditure there is a .7 % drop in GDP. It has also been suggested that 80 % of government expenditure in rich countries is spent on programs that do not have any positive effects on economic growth.[213] Increasing debt and taxation levels and the continuance of economic growth and productivity to pay liabilities pose unique challenges for many nation states.

Besides the increasing levels of taxation the mix of taxation and its components is slowly changing as well. These changes reflect a general tendency towards 'hidden' taxation or taxes on consumer consumption taxes on retail items, social security taxes and corporate taxes. As well user fees, which are not accounted for in this chart, are used by governments as alternative revenue sources, though they do not 'technically' count as taxes.

Figure 7: Tax Structures in the OECD Areas—Average and Percentage Breakdown[214]

	1975	1995	2002
Personal Income Tax	30	27	26
Corporate Income Tax	8	8	10
Social Security Contributions	22	25	25
Payroll Taxes	1	1	1
Property Taxes	5	5	5
General Consumption Taxes	16	18	18
Specific Consumption Taxes	16	13	12
Other Taxes	2	3	3
Total	100	100	100

Personal and Corporate income taxes remain the most important source of revenues for most nations and in five countries—Canada, the US, Australia, Denmark, and New Zealand—the share of income taxes in the tax mix exceeds 45 %. Importantly in the past 25 years there has been a marked shift in most nations in the growing importance of Social Security Contributions due to higher unemployment, ageing, and health care spending. Only Australia and New Zealand have no revenue from social security contributions while in Germany and the Netherlands it makes up 40 % of Government revenue. [215]

In general the Anglo countries [and Korea] finance a much greater part of social benefits from general government revenues and the scope of their social security programmers is smaller. Social security contributions represent a major share of total tax revenue in most EU countries. Only in Denmark and the Netherlands does the employee pay the majority of such costs, in the rest of the OECD the employer typically pay 66% or more of such costs.

It is difficult to understand the widespread mis-belief cited as a fact by most media outlets, and supported by academics with theoretical frameworks (such as Harvard's Rodrik), that globalization is destroying welfare regimes across the West. In Sweden for example tax revenue accounts for 57 % of the GDP, in Canada it has increased 25 % in the past 10 years, and in Denmark the percentage is now at 53 % up from