

State (2) : State Capacity and State Breakdown

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Two Sources of State Capacity

- ▶ **Collect state revenue: fiscal capacity**
- ▶ **Enlist soldiers: coercive power**



The Evolution of Tax Forms:

- ▶ Tariff (custom) : earliest form of tax; easy to collect
- ▶ Land tax & Sales tax: rely on a specialized bureaucratic system to collect
- ▶ Income tax: rely on sophisticated techniques to keep track of income; citizen's consent



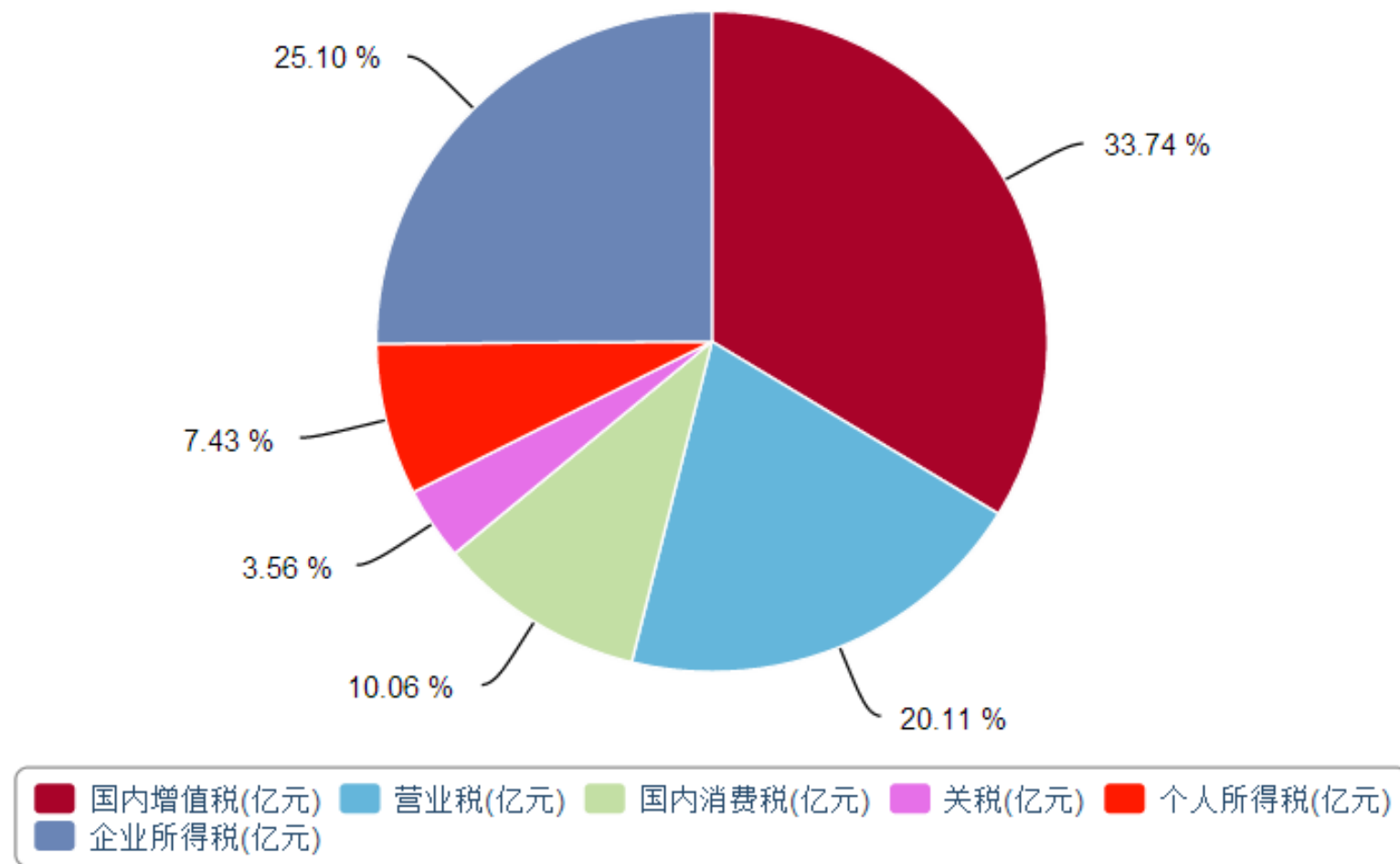
The composition of Stat revenue: 2011

(source: Ministry of Finance)

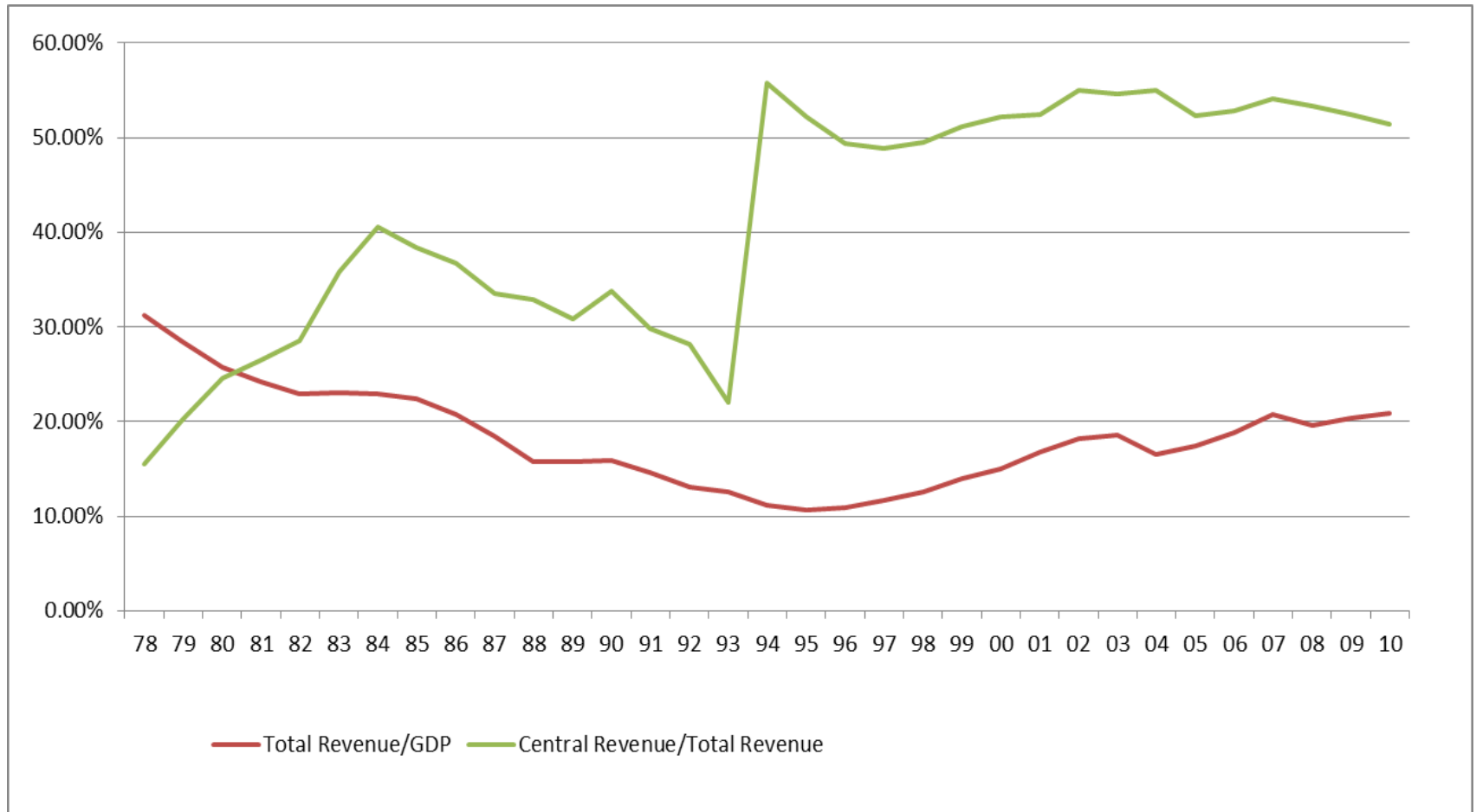
	占GDP比重 (%)
公共财政收入	22%
其中：税收收入	19%
政府性基金收入	8.8%
其中：土地出让金	7.1%
国有资本经营收入	0.2%
社会保险基金收入	5.5%
扣除重复	1.1%
政府收入合计	35.3%

The composition of Tax Revenue in China: 2012

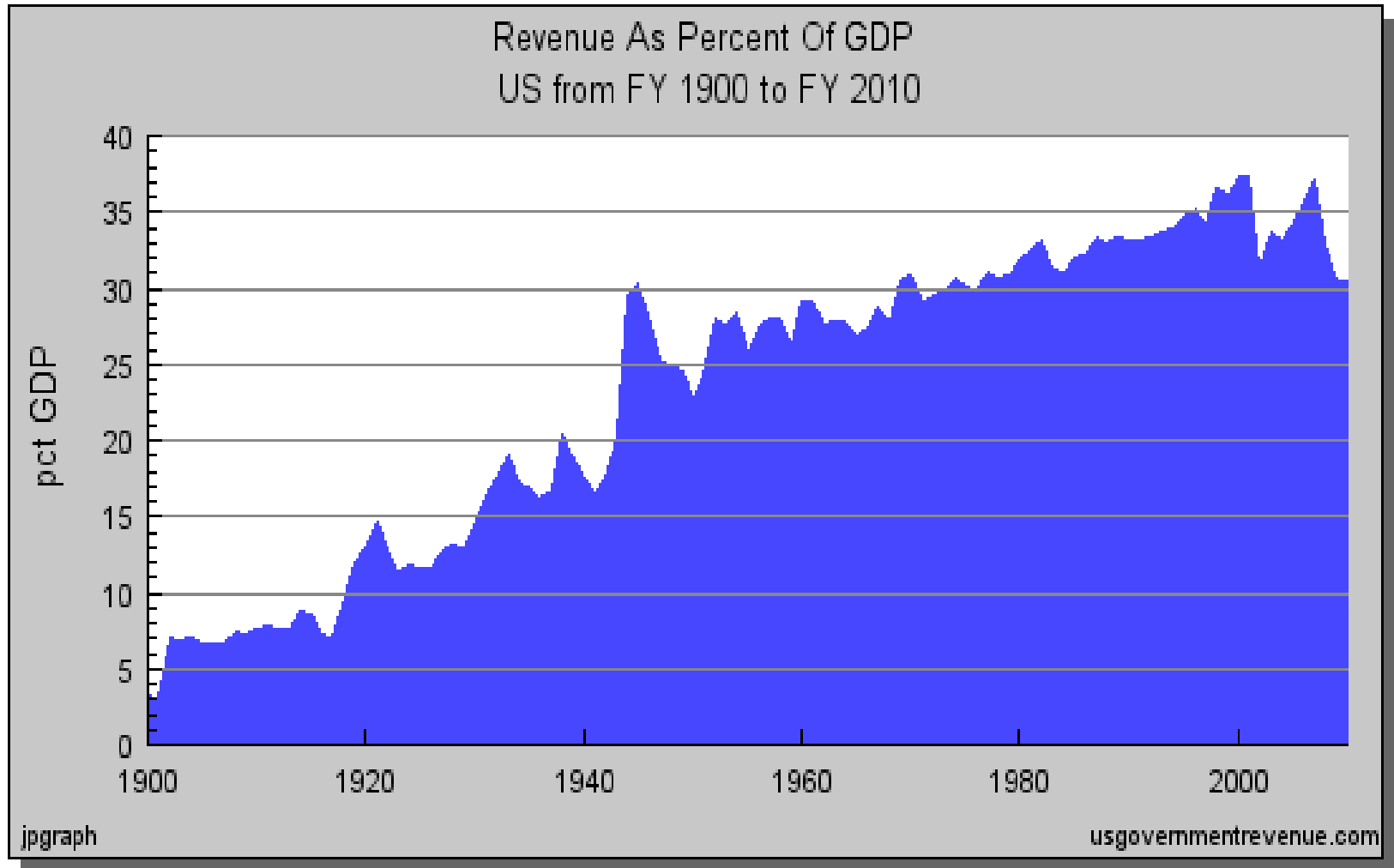
2012国家财政各项税收



Fiscal Revenue as percentage of GDP (source: Ministry of Finance)



The development of state fiscal capacity: US



Tax Revenue as Percentages of GDP (heritage fund, 2012):

China	17%
US	26.9%
France	44.6%
Sweden	45.8%
Japan	28.3%
Bangladesh	8.5%
Brazil	34.4%
Congo Republic	5.9%



Ways to Obtain Military power:

- ▶ Mercenaries
- ▶ Expropriation of military forces from feudal lords and city-states
- ▶ conscription



The development of fiscal capacity and military capacity:

- ▶ Consolidate state power: coercive & infrastructure power
- ▶ Turn subjects into citizens through political negotiation, confrontation and even revolution; the construction of citizenship: civil / political /social rights
- ▶ Construct national identity



国家的崩溃

- ▶ 革命
- ▶ 殖民遗产（殖民政策与后殖民国家能力；独立运动和外国干预
- ▶ 战争：改变国内的阶级关系和政治联盟

