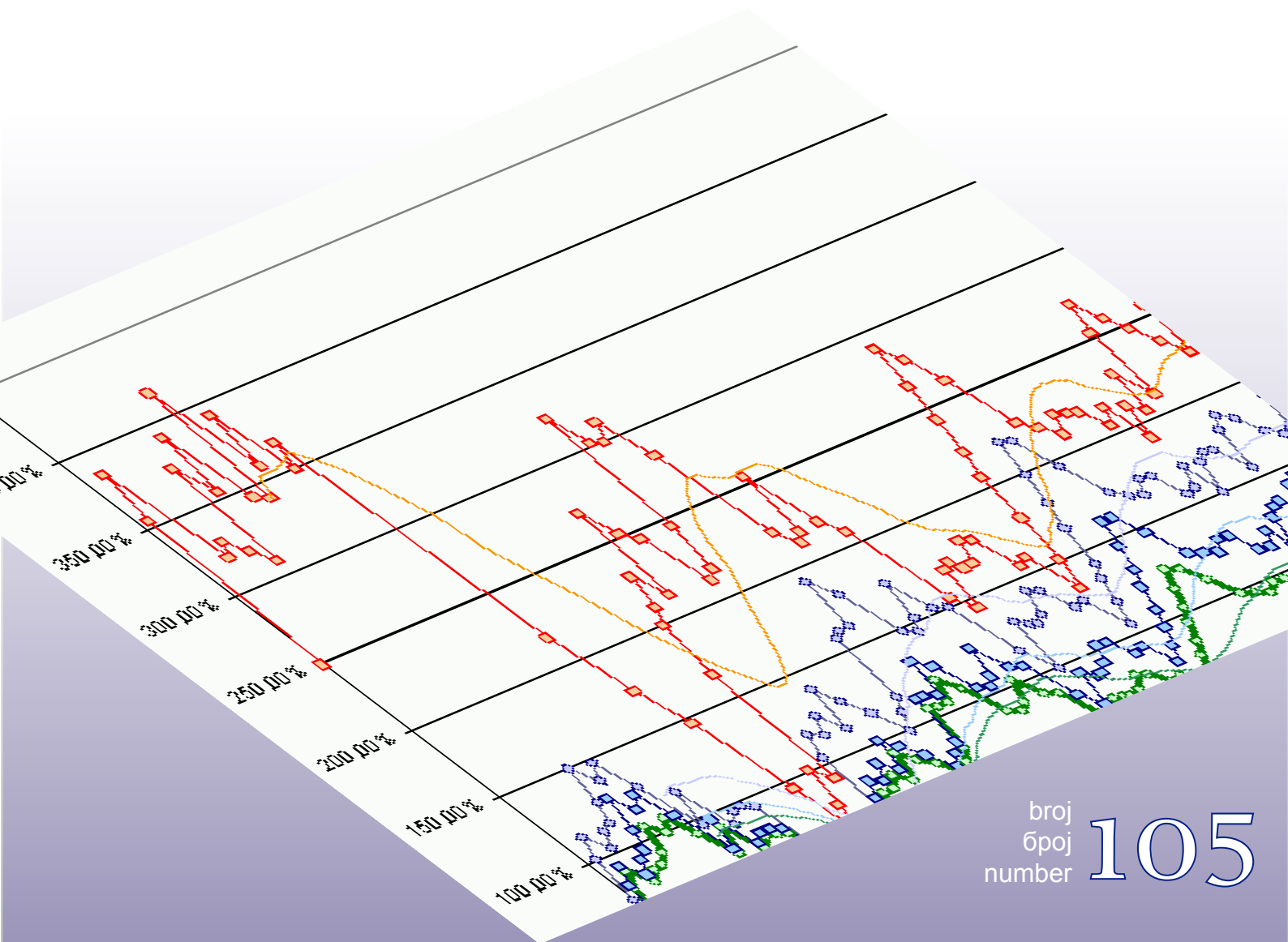




Macroeconomic Unit of the Governing Board of the Indirect Tax Authority

Oma Bilten



broj
број
number **105**

With this issue

Even though the beginning of the year was characterized by a decrease in collection of 2% compared to January 2013, a sharp increase in indirect taxes was recorded already in February, which not only compensated the deficit in January, but brought the increase of 62 million KM. The collection in March represents a continuation of positive trends from February. According to the preliminary report of the ITA by type of revenue it is collected in March 2014, after the deduction of refunds, 367,5 mil KM of revenues, which is 4% more than in the same month of 2013. At the level of the quarter it is collected net revenues in the amount of 1,146 billion KM, which is 7% more than in the same quarter of 2013. The strong growth was recorded in all major revenue groups (Chart 1).

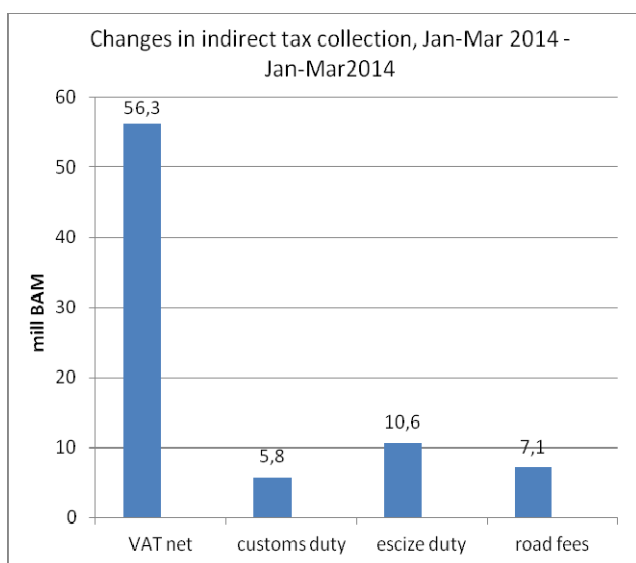


Chart 1

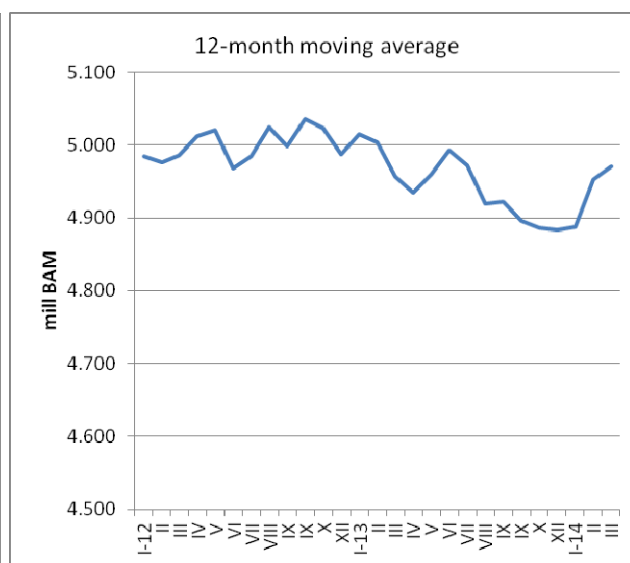


Chart 2

At the level of first quarter the revenue growth amounted 12,7% for customs, 8,3% for VAT and 3,9% for excise taxes. A positive shift in revenue collection in the first quarter of 2014 has also reflected in trends of cumulative collection of indirect taxes (Chart 2). The reasons for these trends can be found in a growing economy and increasing the efficiency of collection (collection of old debts, etc.). The increase in the collection of tax revenues cannot be analyzed without considering the correlation of the tax burden and trends of the base. In this issue, we analyze the concept of the implicit tax rates (ITR) and factors that determine the dynamics of the ITR on consumption in B&H.

Dinka Antić, PhD
Head of Unit

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Technical design: Sulejman Hasanović, IT expert
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The effective tax burden on consumption

(Prepared by: Aleksandra Regoje)

Introduction

The level and structure of the tax burden of a country in comparison with other is of great importance not only to the fiscal authorities but to the taxpayers and investors as well. The shares of certain taxes in total tax revenues or in gross domestic product (GDP) provide important information about the tax burden in the economy, but these indicators can be interpreted differently. Thus, for example, a high share of labor taxes in GDP can be a result of the high rate of income tax or social security contributions, but, on the other hand, may be caused by a high rate of employment in a country. Therefore a special indicator is used, the so-called implicit tax rate (ITR), which measures the effective tax burden.

This article is a continuation of the analysis of the tax burden on consumption published in October 2011 (Bulletin number 75).

It is shown the dynamics and structure of the effective tax burden on consumption in the EU, as well as the comparison with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The implicit tax rate enables a monitoring of tax burden levels over time (so-called tax shifts from one type of economic activity to another) as well as comparison of tax characteristics across countries. It is calculated by dividing certain type of revenue with the appropriate tax base. It can be determined for each type of tax category: consumption, labor and capital. In addition to tax rates, the level of the implicit tax rate is affected by the scope of exemptions, deductions, grey economy, etc. If the ITR level does not vary during the economic cycle, this would point to perfectly proportionate link between the revenue and tax base. In the reality ITR changes during the cycle, and, in generally indicates that changes in tax revenues exceed the change of their tax bases.

Definition of the implicit tax rate on consumption

According to EU methodology the ITR on consumption is defined as all consumption taxes divided by the final consumption expenditure of private households (domestic concept).¹

Taxes on consumption are defined as taxes levied on transactions between final consumers and producers and on the final consumption goods. In the ESA classification these can be identified as the categories shown in table 1.

$$ITR_c = \frac{\text{TAXES ON CONSUMPTION}}{\text{FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS}}$$

(Equation 1)

¹ More about the methodology in the annual publications „Taxation trends in the European Union“

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Table 1- Taxes on consumption according to ESA classification

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| D.211 | | Value added type taxes |
| D.212 | | Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT |
| D.214 | | Taxes on products except VAT and import duties |
| | <u>less</u> D.214b | <i>Stamp taxes²</i> |
| | D.214c | Taxes on financial and capital transactions |
| | D.214k | Export duties and monetary compensatory amounts on exports |
| From D.29 | | Other taxes on production |
| | D.29d | Taxes on international transactions |
| | D.29f | Taxes on pollution |
| | D.29g | Under-compensation of VAT (flat rate system) |
| From D.59 | | Other current taxes |
| | D.59b | Poll taxes |
| | D.59c | Expenditure taxes |
| | D.59d | Payments by households for licences |

Source: European Commission, Taxation trends in the European Union, 2013 edition, p.272

We see that consumption taxes include majority of indirect taxes (D2), but not all categories. They also include some of the categories from the line D59, which belong to direct taxes given that those relate to expenditure of households to obtain certain goods or services.

The denominator of ITR on consumption in Equation 1 includes the final consumption expenditure of households on the economic territory ($P31_S14dom$), which does not correspond to the legal tax base.

ITR on consumption in the EU

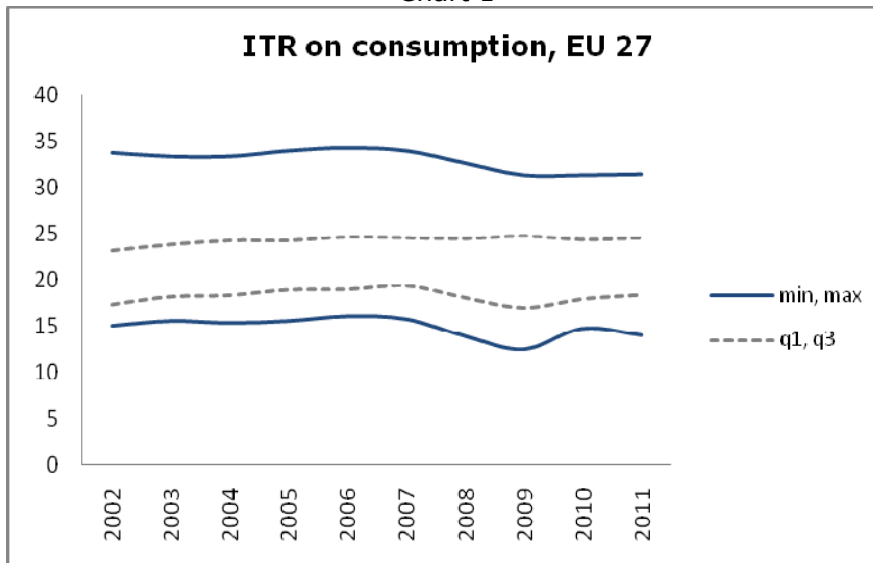
Despite the high degree of harmonization of indirect taxes in the European Union there are significant differences in the levels of effective burden on consumption in individual states. According to Eurostat data, the ITR on consumption varied between 14% (Spain) and 31,4% (Denmark) in 2011. According to the same source, the range was the largest in 2009 (18,8 p.p.), when the ITR on consumption in Spain was only 12,5%, prior to the growth of the VAT rate from 16% to 18% (since 1 July 2010). The VAT rate in Spain increased again in 2013 at the level of 21%. On the other hand, high ITR on consumption in Denmark is attributed to the VAT rate of 25% and the absence of reduced rates. Although the ITR on consumption in Denmark fell by as much as 2,8 p.p. compared to the year 2006, it still remains the highest in the European Union in 2011.

On the other hand, the range of the middle 50% of the indicators³ ITR on consumption in the EU is much lower (Chart 1). It amounted to 6,2 p.p. in 2011.

² A kind of duty levied on certain documents. It is usually levied on documents transferring ownership.

³ Interquartile range

Chart 1

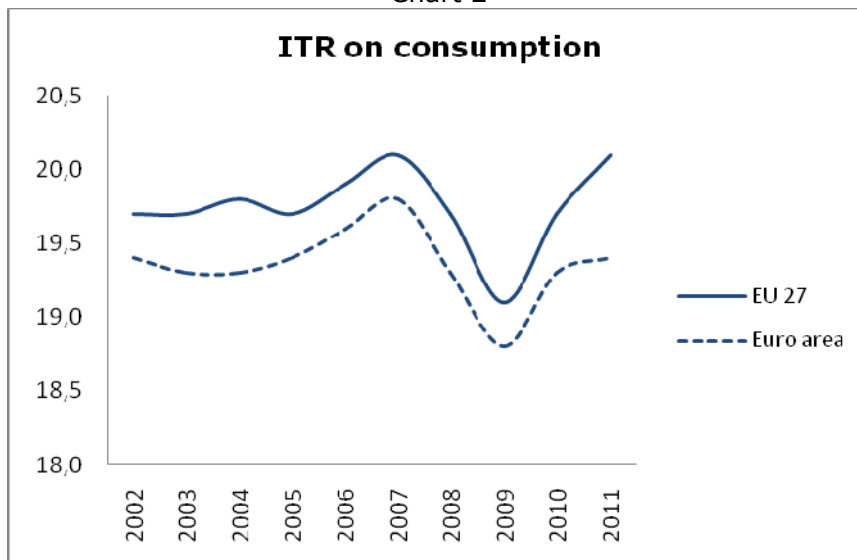


Source: Eurostat database, February 2013

Chart 2 shows the dynamics of ITR on consumption in the EU-27 and Euro area. There has been a significant decline in this indicator during the crisis period of 2008-2009. This is mainly explained by the increase of tax evasion in less favorable economic conditions, as well as by changes in the structure of consumption in favor of basic goods, which are in most cases taxed at a lower or zero rates.

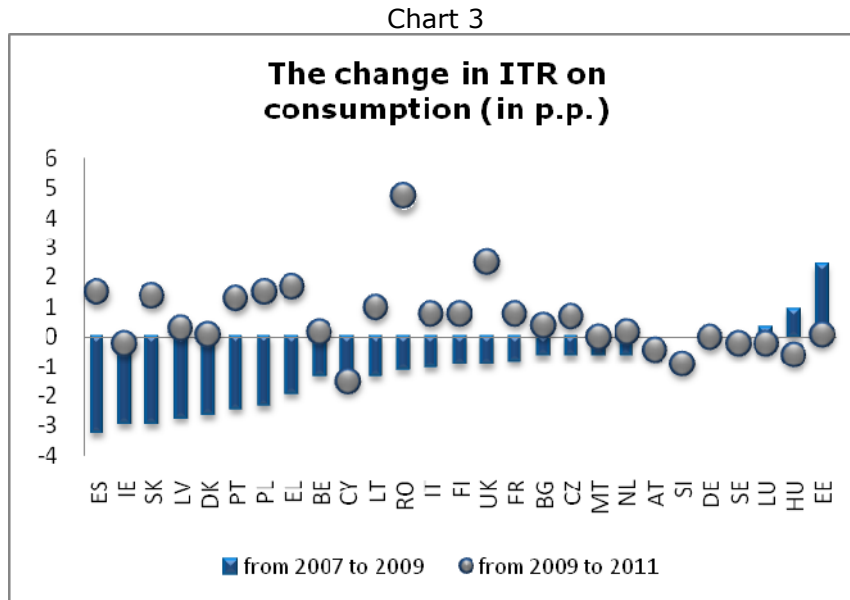
The growing trend of ITR on consumption has arisen after the fall in 2008 and 2009. ITR on consumption in the Euro area in 2011 was higher by 0,6 p.p. than in 2009., while in the EU-27 the increase in this period was even 1 p.p.

Chart 2

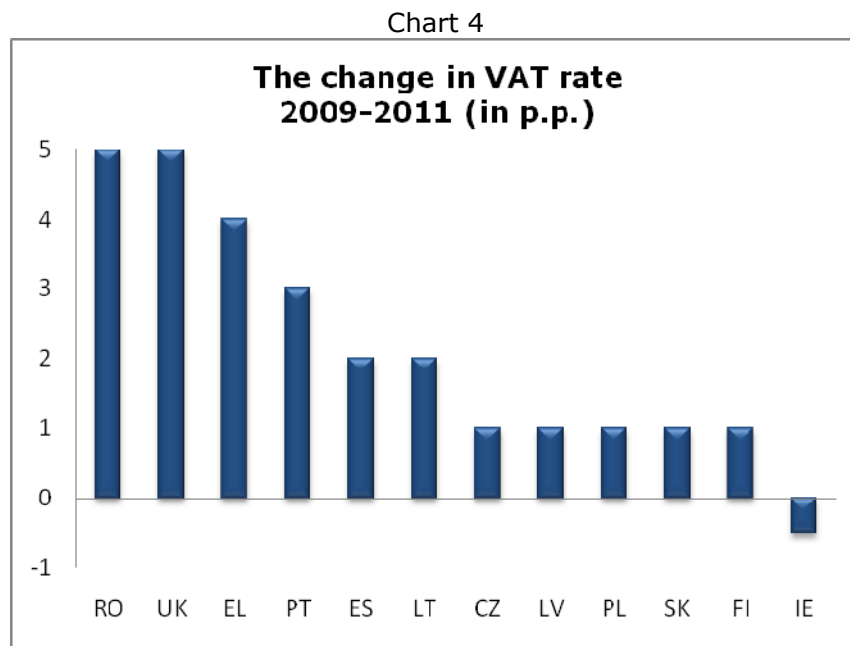


Source: Eurostat database, February 2013

It could be seen from Chart 3 that almost all the members that recorded drop in ITR on consumption in the period from 2007 to 2009, achieved an increase in this indicator over the next two years. The biggest increase in the period 2009-2011 was recorded in Romania (even 4,7 p.p.), followed by the United Kingdom (2,5 p.p.), Greece (1,7 p.p.) and Spain and Poland (1,5 p.p.).

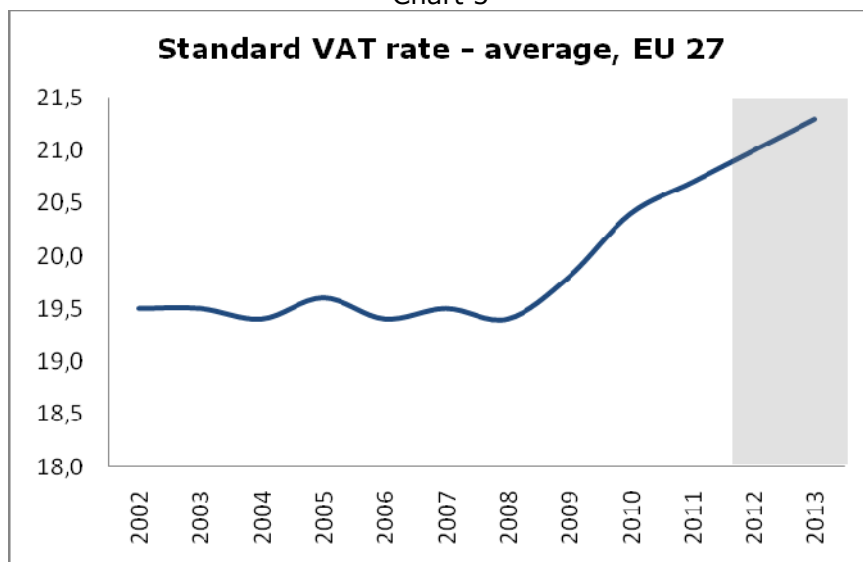


If we look at the above mentioned countries with the highest growth in ITR on consumption we will see that those implemented increase in standard VAT rates. Thus, the VAT rate in Romania was higher by 5 p.p. in 2011 than in 2009, and rates have also been increased in the other three aforementioned countries (Chart 4).



And generally, the growth of ITR on consumption in 2010 and 2011 in many countries have been mainly attributed to the increase in standard VAT rate in response to a fall in revenues during the economic crisis. In comparison with year 2008, the average standard VAT rate in the EU-27 increased by 1,3 p.p. in 2011, and even by 1,9 p.p. in 2013. Data on the ITR on consumption for the years 2012 and 2013 have not been available at the time of preparing this article, but, judging by the continuation of growth in VAT rates in these years (Chart 5), the continuation of their growth could also be expected.

Chart 5



Izvor: EC, Taxation trends in the European Union, 2013 edition

Taxes on consumption in B&H

In the tax system of B&H, consumption taxes are comprised of all indirect taxes, i.e. VAT, excises, customs and road taxes.

The significant fluctuations in the collection of the consumption taxes in B&H have taken place over the past ten years. The introduction of VAT in 2006 brought the huge revenue growth. Thereafter, as well as a number of other countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina faced fall in revenues from taxes on consumption in 2008 and 2009. There was no significant turbulences in the period from 2010 to 2013, and net revenues ranged between 4,8 and 5 billion KM.

In order to analyze the dynamics of revenue from taxes on consumption in the last ten years, it is necessary to consider not only the economic conditions, but also a number of tax reforms which have been implemented during this period.

ITR on consumption in B&H

We will first observe the dynamics of the four main groups of consumption taxes, and will eventually see the dynamics of total effective burden on consumption in B&H. Taxes on consumption can be classified in the following categories:

1. VAT,
2. energy,

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3. tobacco and alcohol,
4. other.

The corresponding components of ITR on consumption are defined in accordance with aforementioned classification. On the basis of this approach it may be analyzed how much a certain component of the consumption tax has a share in the ITR. A single denominator is used in the calculation of those components, and that is the value of private consumption.⁴ Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting the certain component of the implicit tax rate, since, except in the case of VAT component, the actual tax base is only a small part of the denominator. Thus, for example, the high value of energy component in ITR on consumption does not necessarily mean high excise rates, but can also refer to relatively higher energy consumption in a country.

It is important to mention that the revenues which are included in the calculation of the ITR on consumption are recorded on a cash basis. After the introduction of VAT and transfer of competencies for collecting all kinds of indirect taxes on the B&H level, the significant amounts of lagging indirect taxes have been collected on the accounts of entity tax administrations. Since the structure of those revenues (sales tax, excises...) is not available, they are not taken into account when calculating the individual components ITR on consumption, but only in the calculation of the summary indicator.

VAT/ST component of the ITR on consumption

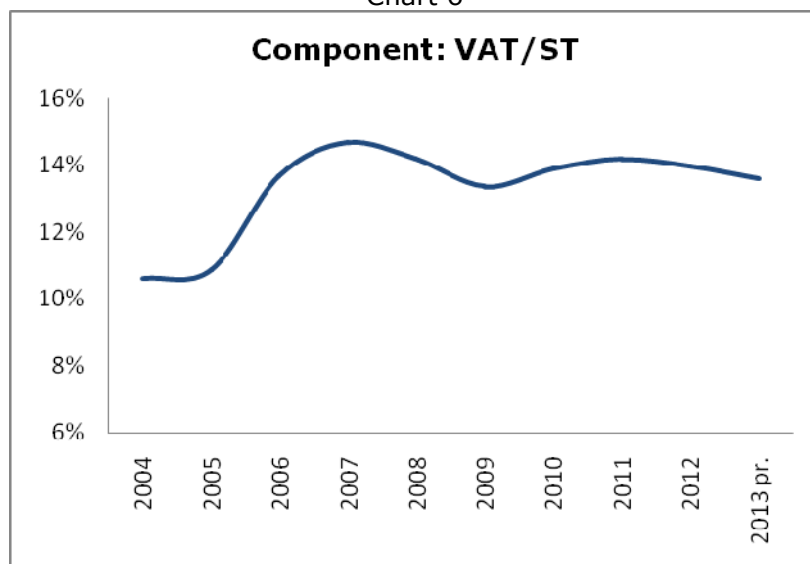
VAT component of the ITR on consumption is calculated by dividing VAT revenue by the expenditure on private consumption⁵. In our case, only in the third year of the observed ten-year period (2004-2013) there has been the introduction of VAT and the abolition of the previous system of sales tax. This has resulted in a structural break in the data series, which makes difficult to create comparative reports. So here is this component called "VAT/ST", and it involves in calculation the collected sales tax in the period 2004-2005, and later revenues from VAT and lagging sales tax collected on the ITA Single Account. As already mentioned, it doesn't include the lagging payments of sales tax collected on the accounts of entity/BD tax administrations in the period after 2006, so the calculated ratios should be taken with a grain of salt, especially in the first years after the introduction of VAT when these payments were the most important.

VAT component has a huge share in the structure of the ITR on consumption, not only in B&H but in the EU as well. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the VAT/ST component has always been higher than all the other components of ITR on consumption together in the last ten years, and trend of growth of this participation is also recorded. In 2004 the VAT/ST component had a share of 53%, and estimate of participation for 2013 amounts to 63,7%. According to the projections of revenues from indirect taxes (MAU) and consumption (DEP) from November 2013, the continuation of upward trend in the participation is also expected in the next three-year period (even 64,3% in the 2016). Growth in the share of VAT/ST component have been recorded not only due to the growth of this indicator in the reporting period (about 3 p.p.), but to a sharp fall in component "Other" of ITR on consumption as well.

⁴ Official data of the Agency for Statistics for the consumption in 2013 have not been available at the time of preparing this article, so the projections (DEP, November 2013) were used. Therefore, all calculated data of ITR for year 2013 represent the projected values.

⁵ In the calculation for B&H includes final consumption expenditures of households and of NPISH
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Chart 6



Source: Author's calculation⁶

As already mentioned, at the beginning of the observed ten-year period there have been numerous of law reforms that affected the VAT/ST component of the ITR on consumption. The single Law on Sales Tax on Goods and Services has been in application since 2005. It replaced the entity laws and legislation of the Brcko District (BD), which had previously regulated this field. In 2005 the Indirect Taxation Authority became responsible for collecting sales taxes on excisable products and sales tax on the import of goods for final consumption, while the tax administrations of entities and BD have been collecting other categories of sales tax. This law has been in force only one year, because the value added tax (VAT) replaced sales tax just at the beginning of the next year. The introduction of value added tax in 2006 brought a big "jump" of VAT component of the ITR on consumption, and strong growing trend has also continued in the year after. There was a decline in this indicator in 2008 and 2009. In addition to the efficiency of collection in adverse financial conditions, when the possibility of tax fraud is higher, it should be borne in mind that the level of this indicator was also affected by the adverse dynamics in customs revenues (included in the VAT base) which will be discussed further below. There are two years of increase (2010 and 2011) and two of decrease (2012 and 2013) in this indicator after that, but there were no significant turbulences (between -0,4 and +0,5 p.p. on an annual basis) as in the previous period .

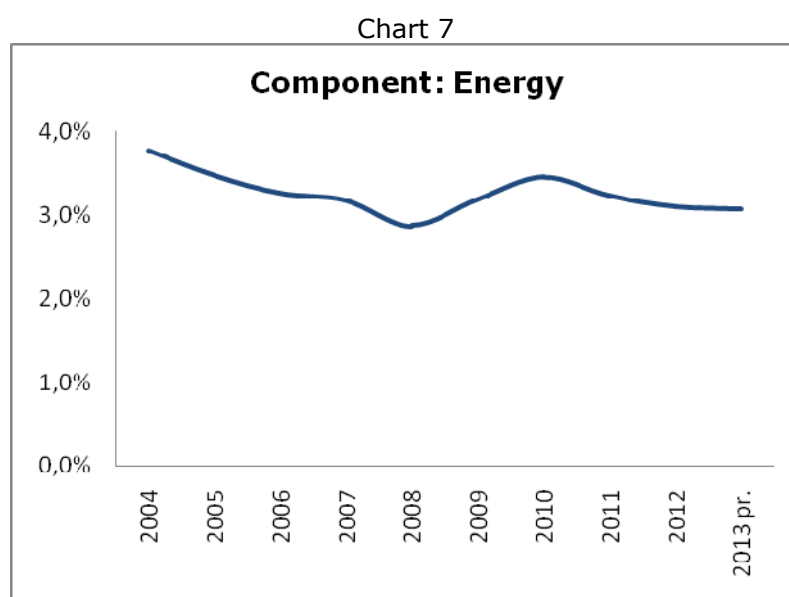
Energy component of the ITR on consumption

The energy component of the ITR on consumption in European Union (consisting mainly of excise duties on motor vehicle fuels) usually accounts for between two and five percentage points (European Commission, data for 2009).⁷ The calculation of this indicator for B&H includes revenues from excises on oil and oil derivatives, as well as road tax revenues (Chart 7).

⁶ Data source for all components and total ITR on consumption: revenue data – MAU database; consumption data from 2004 to 2012 – Agency for Statistics B&H; projections of consumption for 2013 – DEP (November 2013)

⁷ European Commission, Taxation trends in the European Union, 2011 edition

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Source: Author's calculation

The dynamics of energy component of the ITR on consumption at the beginning of the observed ten-year period is a good example of how one should be careful when interpreting these indicators. At first glance at Chart 7 we can think that there was a decline in revenues that belong to this component in the period from 2005 to 2008, but they have been recording a stable growth rates! However, those rates did not reach the strong growth rates of private consumption in this period (between approximately 7% and 13%), so the energy component declined from 3,8% in 2004 to 2,9% in 2008.

The new Law on Excises entered into force on 1st July 2009 and, among others, brought significant effects on revenues from road taxes. Because of these effects the strong growth rates in revenues that belong to the energy component of the ITR on consumption have been recorded in 2009 and 2010 (7% and 10,5% respectively). Due to the decline in private consumption in 2009 and its modest growth in 2010, there was a large increase in the energy component of ITR on consumption in this period.

The revenues that belong to this category decreased in the period from 2011 to 2012, while in 2013 they kept around the level of the previous year. The fall in revenues from 2011 to 2012 is largely attributable to the changes in the structure of consumption of derivatives in favor of diesel, and increased consumption of heating oil. Differentiated taxation of derivatives, which implies a refund of excise duty on heating oil in certain cases, and exemptions from paying road taxes for mines, power plants and railways, have led to a reduction in revenue collection from excise duties on derivatives, as well as revenue from road taxes. On the other hand, private consumption grew in the period 2011-2013, and energy component of ITR on consumption again recorded trend of decrease in that period.

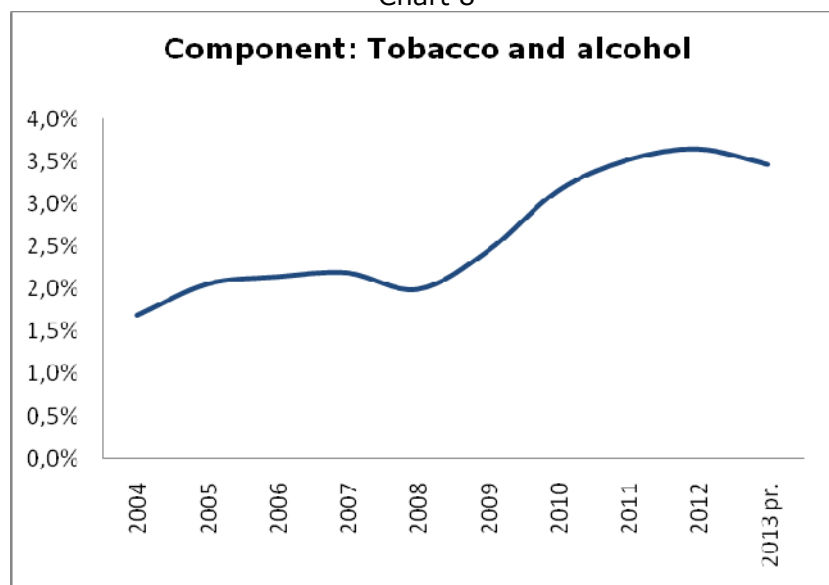
Tobacco and alcohol component of the ITR on consumption

Because of low elasticity of cigarettes and alcohol consumption, share of these products in final consumption is smaller in countries with higher income per capita. In this regard, the lowest contributions from taxation of those categories of consumption are typically found in the „old“

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Member States. As in the case of energy component, high value of alcohol and tobacco component does not always imply high tax rates. Alcohol and tobacco component amounts to, on average, 2,1%.⁸

Chart 8



Source: Author's calculation

Tobacco and alcohol component of the ITR on consumption increased by 1,8 percentage points in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last ten years (Chart 8). The revenues that belong to this category have more than tripled, thanks to those relating to tobacco. The revenues from excise duties on tobacco were almost four times higher than at the beginning of the observed ten-year period⁹, while the revenues from excise taxes on beer and alcohol kept about the same level.

The reasons for such an increase in excises on tobacco can be found in a number of tax reforms that have been implemented in this area during the observed period. The single Law on Excises on B&H level which replaced the entity/BD regulations has been in application since 2005. It brought a higher rate of excise duty on tobacco (49% on the tax base which excludes sales tax and later VAT), and the responsibility for collecting these revenues was transferred to the Indirect Taxation Authority. The new Law on Excises which brought newly rate changes is in application again from the mid 2009. The *ad valorem* rate was changed to 42%, but it has being applied on the tax base including VAT, and so approximately corresponds to the rate that had been applied previously. In order of harmonization with EU standards, it is introduced the specific excise duty of 0,15 KM per package of cigarettes, which has been changed for the same amount each subsequent year after 2009, and so amounted to 0,75 KM per package of cigarettes in 2013.

Despite the high growth rates of private consumption in the period from 2005 to 2007 there has been an increase in the tobacco and alcohol component of the ITR on consumption in this period, due to the strong growth in revenues from excise taxes on tobacco, which was particularly pronounced in 2005. The revenues that belong to this component also increased in 2008, but they did not reach the growth rate of private consumption, so decline in this component of ITR on consumption was recorded. The growing trend of tobacco and alcohol component of the ITR on

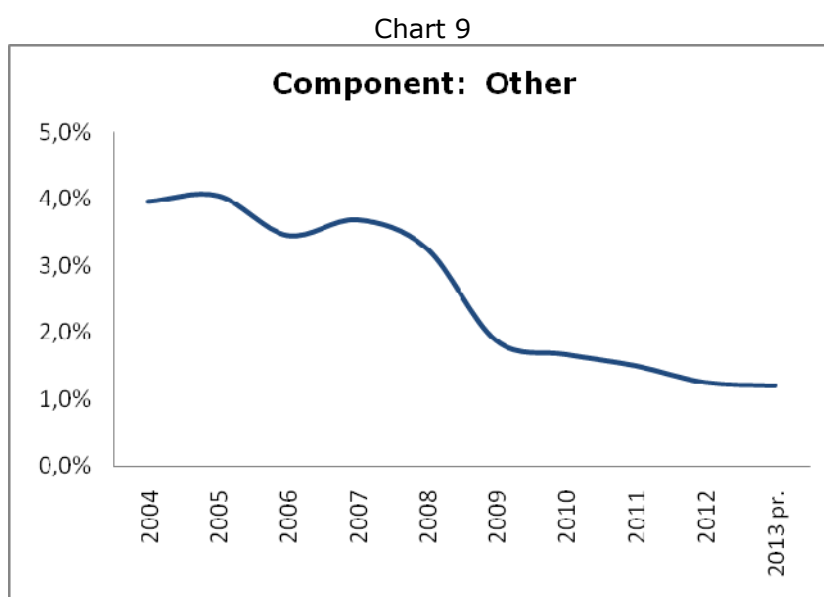
⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Increase of 276% in 2013 compared to 2004 (or 3,8 times)

consumption begins with the changes of the Law on Excises in 2009 and lasts until 2013 when there was a decline in revenues from excise taxes on tobacco.¹⁰

Component „Other“ of the ITR on consumption

This component of the ITR on consumption varies among Member States not only in value but in composition of revenues included in calculation as well. The calculation of this component for B&H includes revenues from customs, excises on coffee and non-alcoholic drinks, as well as the unadjusted revenues on Single Account of ITA.



Source: Author's calculation

Application of the provisions of the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU, which prescribe gradual liberalization of imports originating from the EU, started from the mid 2008. The revenues from customs duties almost halved (decrease in net revenue by 47,2%) in the next 2009 year, and the negative trend of the revenue has continued until 2013, when the last phase of the transitional period of abolition the customs tariffs was completed. Given that customs revenues have a huge participation in the category of revenues that are included in the calculation of component "Other" of the ITR on consumption, their dynamics has largely determined the movement of this component. From almost 4% in the 2004, the component "Other" has fallen below 2% in 2009, and to only 1,2% in 2013.

Overall ITR on consumption in B&H

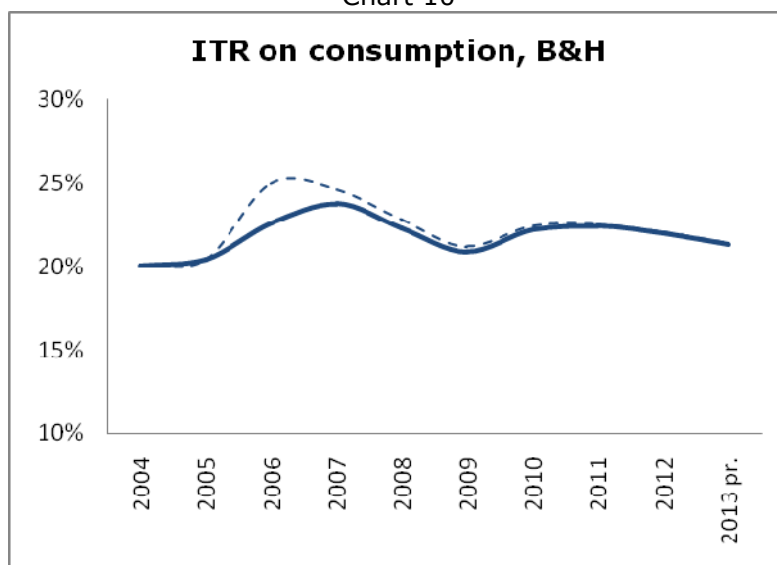
The Chart 10 shows the dynamics of the ITR on consumption in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last ten years. The dashed line on the chart includes in the calculation the payments of lagged indirect taxes collected on the accounts of tax administration of entities and BD after the introduction of VAT.¹¹

¹⁰ More about policy and revenues from excises on tobacco in the Bulletin number 104

¹¹ Indicators which include in calculation the collection of lagged taxes should be taken with a grain of salt, since the data are not always available for all the levels of government in every year of the observed period

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Chart 10



Source: Author's calculation

There are many factors why indicators of ITR on consumption vary from year to year. The trends of growth and decline of the effective burden on consumption have been repeatedly alternated in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the past ten years. As we have seen from the analysis by the categories of consumption tax, the underlying causes of movements in individual components and overall ITR on consumption in the previous period lie in the changes in economic activity and in legislation, but also in the efficiency of revenue collection. Since 1st January 2005 the Indirect Taxation Authority is responsible for the collection of customs duties, excise duties, sales tax on excisable products and on the import of goods for final consumption, and road taxes. The VAT was introduced in 2006 and many other reforms in consumption taxation have been implemented later, of which the largest effects on the revenues had the changes of road taxes and excise duty for tobacco as well as the liberalization of trade with the European Union.

Table 2 shows the annual change directions of components of the ITR on consumption (↑ - increase, ↓-decrease), and of the overall ITR on consumption (with and without collections of lagged indirect taxes on entity/BD accounts after 2006.

Table 2. Annual changes in the ITR on consumption

| Component | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| VAT/ST | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Energy | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Tobacco and alcohol | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ |
| Other | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Total without lagging t. | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Total with lagging t. | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ |

Comparisson of ITR on consumption: B&H vs EU

First of all, it should be noted that the coverage of consumption taxes is different in B&H from the one in the European Union, which should be taken into account when comparing data.

If we compare the dynamics of indicators of the ITR on consumption in B&H with appropriate indicators for the European Union (Chart 1), we can see that effective burden on consumption in B&H in recent years mainly moved within the range of the middle 50% of the indicators of the European Union Member States. The changes in ITR on consumption had the same direction in Bosnia and Herzegovina as the average of EU Member States in the period 2008 -2009 (↓) as well as in 2010-2011 (↑). Although a growth of VAT component of the ITR on consumption was recorded in B&H in the period 2010-2011, unlike most EU Member States, the growth of the overall ITR on consumption in our country is not caused by an increase in VAT rate, but by the effects of the measures implemented in the area of other categories of revenues.

Literature and data source:

1. Eurostat database
2. European Commission, *Taxation trends in the European Union, 2011 edition*
3. European Commission, *Taxation trends in the European Union, 2013 edition*
4. De Laet, Jean-Pierre & Wöhlbier, Florian, 2008. "Tax burden by economic function, A comparison for the EU Member States"
5. Agency for Statistics of B&H
6. B&H Directorate for Economic Planning
7. MAU database

Consolidated reports

(Author: Aleksandra Regoje)

Table 1 (Consolidated report: B&H institutions, entities, SA)

The preliminary consolidated report includes

- revenues from indirect taxes collected by the Indirect Tax Authority on the Single Account,
- transfers from the ITA Single Account,
- revenues and expenditures of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska.*

Report doesn't include unadjusted revenues collected on ITA SA.

**Includes: (A) Budget of the Republic and extra-budgetary funds recorded in Treasury General Ledger of the RS, (B) total foreign debt for the projects realized through municipalities and companies, and (C) Budget users who have their own bank accounts (including some foreign project implementation units established by ministries)*

Preliminary report: B&H Institutions, entities and SA, I-II 2014

| <i>(mil KM)</i> | I | II | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 441,3 | 448,6 | 889,9 |
| Taxes | 414,6 | 411,3 | 825,9 |
| Direct taxes | 23,5 | 27,5 | 50,9 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 22,8 | 26,6 | 49,4 |
| Taxes on property | 0,7 | 0,8 | 1,5 |
| Indirect taxes (net) | 391,0 | 383,8 | 774,8 |
| VAT | 245,3 | 257,5 | 502,9 |
| Excises | 109,5 | 86,3 | 195,8 |
| Road fee | 22,2 | 20,6 | 42,8 |
| Customs | 12,8 | 18,3 | 31,1 |
| Other indirect taxes | 1,1 | 1,1 | 2,3 |
| Other taxes | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Social security contributions | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Foreign grants | 1,7 | 0,4 | 2,1 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 25,0 | 36,9 | 61,9 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Expenditure | 417,5 | 447,4 | 864,9 |
| Expense | 414,4 | 432,6 | 846,9 |
| Compensation of employees | 124,7 | 124,8 | 249,4 |
| Use of goods and services | 12,9 | 29,9 | 42,8 |
| Social benefits | 52,5 | 53,9 | 106,4 |
| Interest | 5,9 | 10,4 | 16,3 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 2,4 | 7,9 | 10,4 |
| Interest payments to residents | 3,4 | 2,5 | 5,9 |
| Subsidies | 2,1 | 6,5 | 8,6 |
| Grants | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 40,4 | 44,9 | 85,3 |
| Transf. from SA (BD, cant, munic, funds, road f.) | 170,7 | 155,8 | 326,4 |
| Other expense | 5,2 | 6,4 | 11,6 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 3,1 | 14,9 | 18,0 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 3,3 | 15,4 | 18,6 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 0,1 | 0,5 | 0,6 |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 26,9 | 16,0 | 42,9 |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | 23,8 | 1,1 | 24,9 |

Table 1