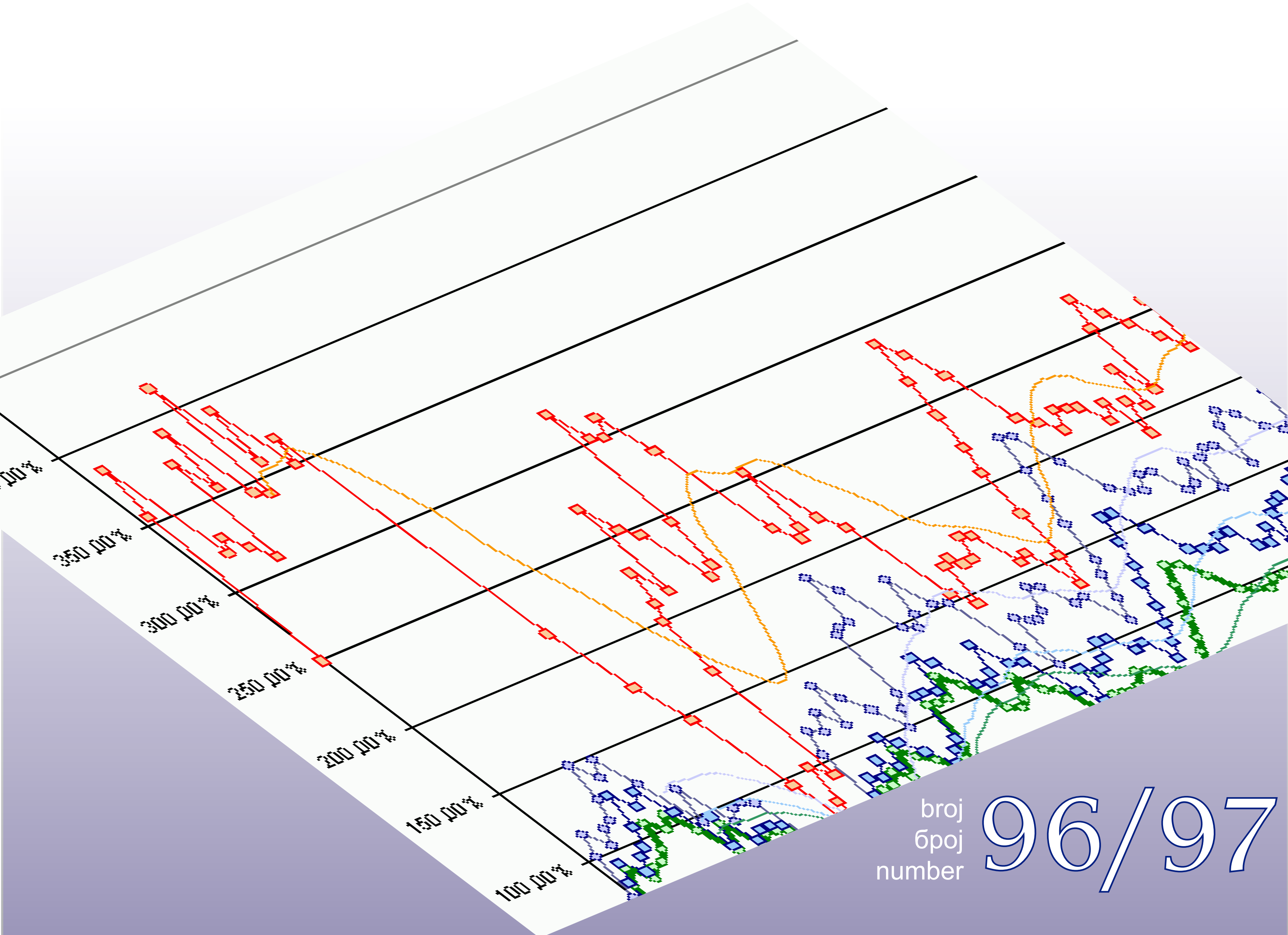
Bosna i Hercegovina
Odjeljenje za makroekonomsku analizu
Upravnog odbora Uprave za indirektno-neizravno oporezivanje

Босна и Херцеговина
Одјељење за макроекономску анализу
Управног одбора Управе за индиректно опорезивање

Macroeconomic Unit of the Governing Board of the Indirect Tax Authority

# Oma Bilten



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## With this issue

According to the preliminary report of the ITA in July 2013 it was collected 428,4 million KM or 6,2% less net revenues from indirect taxes than in the same month of 2012. At the level of seven months it was collected 2,761 billion KM of net revenues or 0,9% less than in the same period of 2012 (Chart 1). Nominal decrease in net cumulative collection amounts to 25 million KM. The cumulative growth has been maintained only in excise revenues, thanks to the extreme growth in collection of excise taxes on imported cigarettes in June of 99% (Chart 2) as a result of stockpiling cigarettes from Croatia prior to entering the EU.

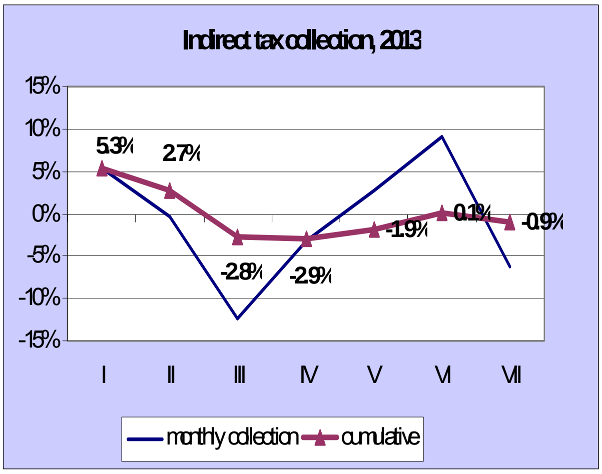


Chart 1

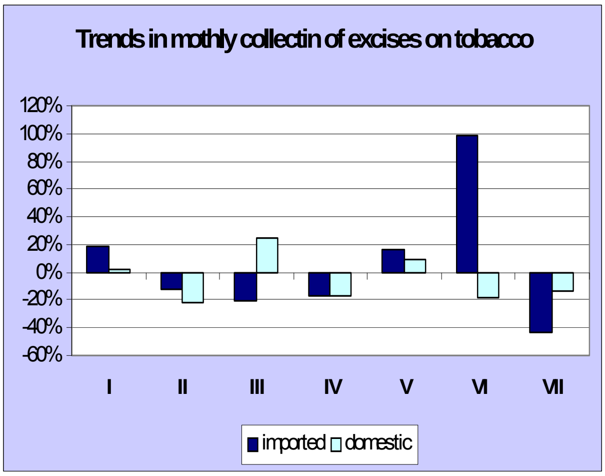


Chart 2

Since the cigarettes from Croatia hold about a third of the cigarette market in B&H, and bearing in mind that during May and June 2013 the stocks of cigarettes have been accumulated for three or four months, a sharp drop in revenue from excise taxes on imported cigarettes of 44% was, expectedly, recorded in July. In the coming months it is realistic to expect a continuation of the trend in collection of excises on cigarettes manifested in July 2013.

Dinka Antić, PhD
Head of Unit

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## The effects of the methodology of distribution of indirect taxes on government accounts

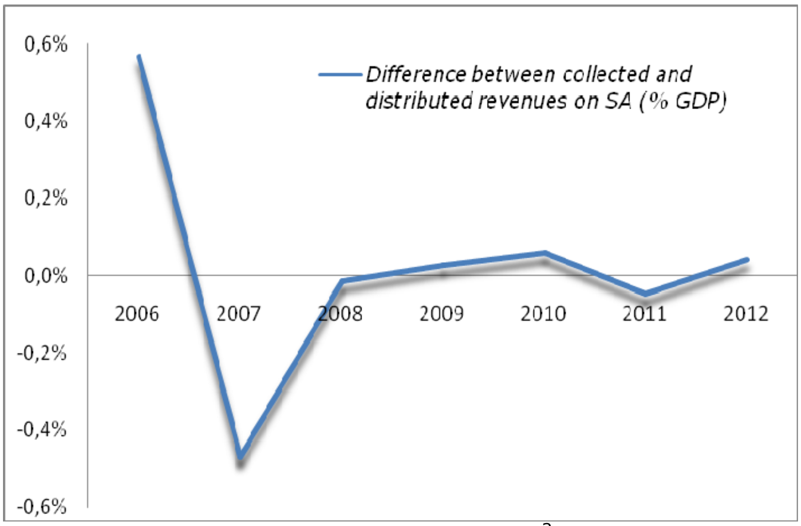
(Author: Aleksandra Regoje)

In accordance with the obligations under the Stand-by arrangement the Unit publishes quarterly consolidated reports on government operations.[1] Revenues in these reports are recorded on a cash basis and indirect taxes are related to the inflows recorded in corresponding period of all users involved in the report. In conditions when revenues are recorded in this way, the dynamic of distribution of resources from the ITA Single Account (SA) comes to the fore when calculating government balance. Given that this is the most common source of general government revenue, the differences in the calculation of the balance due to recording indirect taxes at the time of their distribution are not negligible. We will see from this article that some elements of the distribution have effects when calculating the balance at the state level, while the others have effects only when calculating the balance of certain levels of government.

### I The effects of SA reserves

Certain elements of fiscal policy have led to conditions in which the allocation of indirect taxes had the significant effects on the calculation of consolidated balance of B&H in the year of introduction of VAT (2006) and in the following year (2007). In the period after that, the differences between collected and distributed revenue have not been significant, and since 2009 it mainly relates to the balance of reserves of road fee for highways (0,10 KM/l).

Chart 1




Source: ITA and BHAS[2]

From the Chart 1 we can see that the inclusion of SA balance in 2006 and 2007 would have the effect on the calculation of the consolidated government balance of approximately +0.6% and -0.5% of GDP, respectively (calculation of GDP by production approach, BHAS). This may be explained by the specifics in dynamics of paying refunds in the period immediately after the introduction of VAT, due to transitional legal solutions, namely:

- Fixed rate for reserves (10%) until February 2008,
- The first payment of refunds in March 2006,

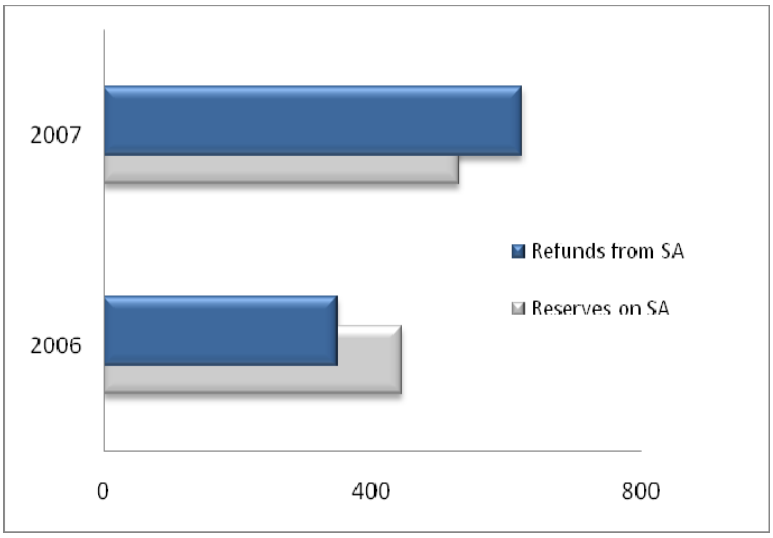
[1] http://www.oma.uino.gov.ba/09_izvjestaji.asp?l=e

[2] Calculation of GDP by production approach, current prices, BHAS (Thematic Bulletin 01, December 2012; Statement No 3, July 2013 – the first results for 2012)

- Suspension of refunds to the taxpayers who are not exporters in 2006.

In conditions of the refunds suspension to taxpayers who are not predominant exporters, fixed rate of reserves of 10% showed to be too high in 2006. On the other hand, in 2007 that percentage has been insufficient despite spending recourses originating from positive balance of reserves in 2006 (Chart 2). The end of 2007 is characterized by the so-called SA reserve crisis that culminated in early 2008 when the ITA Governing Board adopted the Decision that ensured timely payment of refunds from the SA. According to that Decision, the reserves are determined on a daily basis, as the sum of refunds that have to be paid the next working day, and the minimum rate of allocation is 10%.

Chart 2




There was no significant effect of the distribution of indirect taxes on the consolidated government balance in the period after the 2007, and the difference between collected and distributed revenues on SA ranged from -0,01 to +0,06% of GDP. These differences are largely attributable to the balance on the reserve subaccount for road fees for highways. Namely, the Decision on the interim distribution of revenues from road fees for highways (Official Gazette No. 102/09) prescribes that 10% of the collected amount of road fees for highways remains on the subaccount of SA and serves to rebalance revenues after determining the final allocation methodology. The remaining 90% of revenue is shared between the Entities and Brcko District in the following way: 59% belong to Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 39% to Republic of Srpska and 2% to Brcko District. According to Decision of the ITA GB from September 2011[3], it was distributed 26 million KM from the amount of accumulated reserves in the period 2009-2011, which is the main reason for the negative difference between collected and distributed funds in 2011 (see Chart 1). In July 2013, Decision was again adopted on distribution of earmarked road fee reserves.

## II The effects of rebalancing

The rebalancing on SA has no impact on the consolidated balance at the State level, but they do have effects on the balances of different levels of government. The revenues from rebalancing in Republic of Srpska (RS) and Federation B&H (FB&H) have ranged from -1,2% to 2,3% of total revenues remitted to an Entity in a given year. Calculated as a percentage of remitted revenue, the shares were expectedly higher in RS in every year due to the lower share of that Entity in the distribution from SA. For example, the same amount of rebalancing for which the distribution of

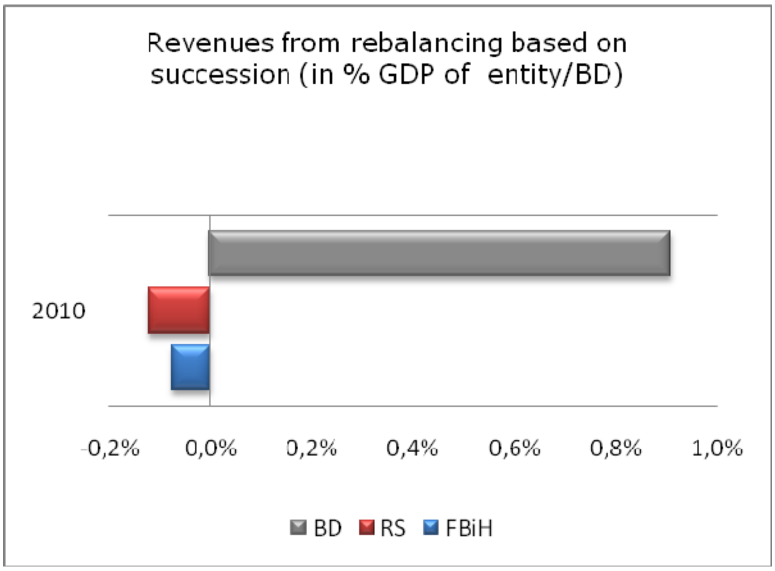
[3] UO 0709/14/2011

Federation has been corrected in favor of RS, has approximately twice higher share in the total revenues of the RS than in total revenues of FB&H. In Brcko District (BD) revenues from rebalancing amounted to 1,5% of total indirect taxes allocated in 2007 and the same share was achieved in 2008. The rebalancing is calculated for 2005 (executed in 2007) and for 2006 and 2007 (executed in 2008). Following the decision of the High Representative from 2007 on the fixed coefficient of distribution of funds from SA for BD[4] there was no longer any rebalancing, based on the methodology of distribution or allocation coefficients accrued for the period after the year 2008. The revenues from rebalancing in BD were recorded only in 2010, and were based on the succession. They amounted to 3,4% of total resources transferred to BD in that year. If we look at the revenues of B&H Institutions, the effect is limited only to 2010 in which the rebalancing based on the succession was executed. It amounted to 2,4% of total resources transferred to BiH Institutions in that year.

## A Rebalancing based on the succession

According to Article 10 of the Law on the Distribution, Purpose and Use of Financial Assets obtained under Annex „C" to the Agreement on the Succession Issues[5] it had been carried out the rebalancing of funds previously allocated according to the Decision on the Temporary Distribution of One Part of Assets of Bosnia and Herzegovina Obtained under the Agreement on Succession Issues.[6] The rebalancing was realized over the revenues from the Single Account in a following way: 17,09 million KM in favor of the Institutions of B&H and 5,13 million KM in favor of Brcko District. The distribution of indirect taxes according to the coefficients to Entities is reduced in 2010. Transfer to FB&H is reduced by 11,96 mil KM, and transfer to RS by 10,25 mil. Chart 3 shows the revenues from this type of rebalancing, and since they are expressed in% of GDP of Entity / BD, the revenues of B&H Institutions are not illustrated.

Chart 3




Source: ITA and BHAS

[4] High Representative imposed fixed coefficient for Brcko District in the amount of at least 3,55% or 124 million in absolute amount
[5] Official Gazette B&H No. 76/09
[6] Official Gazette B&H No. 34/09

## B Rebalancing based on the coefficients of distribution

The calculation of coefficients for distribution of indirect taxes is based on the criteria of final consumption. It is not possible for the distribution in a given period to have final character with the end date of that period due to the unavailability of data at the time of its implementation. The Rulebook on Calculation of Coefficients for Allocation to Entities which was adopted in 2008 by the ITA GB[7] defines the way of calculation of coefficients.

When calculating temporary coefficients for certain quarter, the latest available quarterly data preceding it are being taken. Given that at the time of the calculation the final consumption data for the month preceding the quarter are not available, according to the Rulebook the calculation is made on the basis of quarterly data with a time lag. For example, the calculation of quarterly coefficients for distribution for the period July-September (Q3) of a given year shall be based on data for March, April and May. Distribution according to these coefficients is temporary until the final rebalancing for that fiscal year, which is to be adopted by the Governing Board of the ITA after approval of the external audit report. The Rulebook prescribes that two temporary rebalancing are carried out for each fiscal year prior to the final rebalancing. Both temporary and final rebalancing are carried out by the ITA within 30 working days from the date of the decision adoption.

The coefficient of final rebalancing is calculated based on the cumulative data of final consumption from VAT returns for the period from 1$^{st}$ January to 31$^{st}$ December. Preliminary data on final consumption in a given year are not available until January next year. Besides that, the tax return for a given month can be changed afterwards within the period of five years, although the time period within it is possible to make corrections in the distribution from the SA for the previous year is limited to one year.

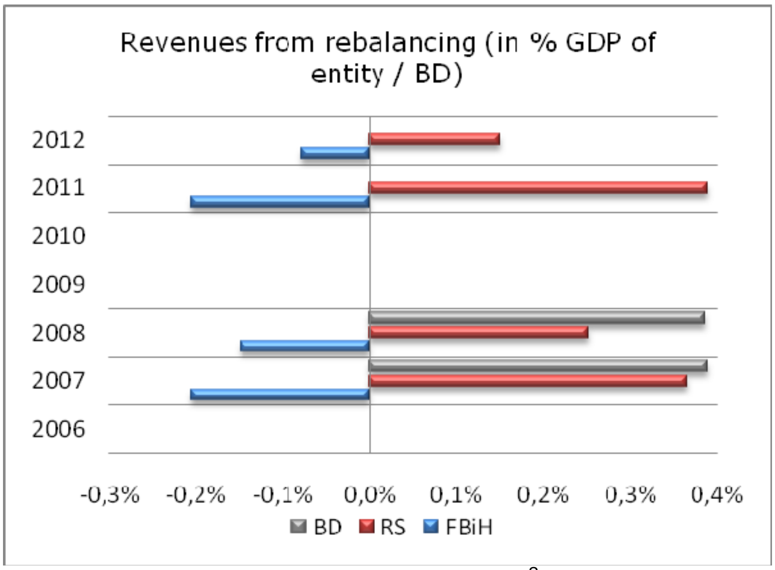
From the above it is clear why the distribution based on the final coefficients for a certain period of time, let's call it here "accrual", is not possible at the time of its implementation. The distributed funds to Entities are being corrected by temporary and final rebalancing, so that they correspond to the calculation based on final consumption data for that particular period without time lag.

### B.1. Revenues from rebalancing based on the coefficients of distribution

Chart 4 shows net inflows (inflows minus outflows in certain year) from rebalancing based on applied coefficients of distribution, expressed in % of GDP of the Entity or BD. Data refer to the time of realization of rebalancing, and not to the accounting period or year for which they were performed. The rebalancing on SA based on succession, which has been realized in 2010, is not included in Chart 4. It is separately shown in the previous section (Chart 3).

[7] Official Gazette B&H No. 62/08

Chart 4




Source: ITA and BHAS[8]

Chart No. 4 shows that the net inflows / outflows from rebalancing ranged between -0,3% to 0,4% of GDP in a given Entity or BD. As in the case of observing the effects of rebalancing expressed as share in revenues remitted to a given Entity / BD, one should also be careful when comparing the effects on different levels in the case of expressing the amount of rebalancing in % of GDP of a given Entity / BD - due to the large difference of their share in GDP of B&H. It should be borne in mind that the same amount of rebalancing has a different share in GDP of the different Entity

## B.2. The effects on the growth rates of revenues distributed to Entities / BD

The effects of the SA rebalancing on the growth rate of revenues distributed to Entities and BD are analyzed in this part of the paper. **The calculation of these effects does not include rebalancing based on succession from 2010.**, given that it produces one-time effects and do not derive from the methodology of revenue distribution from SA. It is assumed that the rebalancing on the basis of succession is carried out from the SA revenues in order to simplify its implementation, since those are the only generous revenues that are shared between all levels of government.

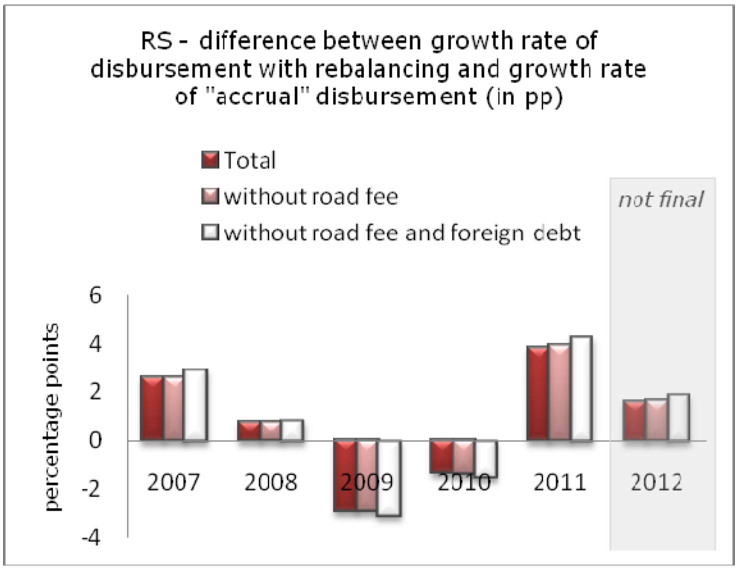
The "accrual" distribution (as defined above), could be calculated not only on the basis of final coefficients for distribution but also when (for all years of the previous period) we add the amount of accrued rebalancing for every year on which the calculation refers to the funds distributed according to temporary coefficients without involved rebalancing payments. If we then compare this distribution to the realized one, with rebalancing on a cash basis being included (in years when they are paid), we can see what the effects of rebalancing are (i.e. the calculation of the distribution based on the data with a time lag) to the allocated revenues from indirect taxes to Entities and BD. This kind of computation eliminates the effects of rebalancing implemented in the same year for which the calculation is made, since they had been included in the "accrual" and in the actual distribution on a cash basis. Effects are shown only for those rebalancing which are realized in a different year from the one for which the calculation is made.

[8] Calculation of GDP by production approach, current prices, BHAS

Charts 5-7 show differences in growth rates of actually distributed revenues involving rebalances on a cash basis and the growth rates of the so-called "accrual" distribution calculated for each year of the previous period[9]. Differences in the growth rates of the total revenues distributed to the Entities / BD are marked by darker colors in the charts, while the columns marked with lighter colors take into account revenues which exclude the amount of earmarked road fee. The amounts without the road fees are actually related to "accrual" distribution as it was defined above, since the earmarked road fee has being distributed by the interim methodology. The white columns mark the differences in the growth rates of revenues not including earmarked road fee and external debt. The latter effects are especially important for lower levels (cantons, municipalities) as well as for liquidity of central government of Entities, because they show the extent to which the differences of dynamics of their annual inflows from the SA from the annual dynamics of indirect taxes are caused by rebalancing, in addition to all other factors that have impacts on it (share of B&H Institutions in distribution, external debt, changes in Entity share in total final consumption, and for local levels the changes in their allocation coefficients in accordance with the Entity provisions, etc.).

Positive difference in a given year is interpreted in such a way that the Entity / BD in that year achieved higher growth rate of funds from SA than it would be achieved in conditions when in the each year distribution according to finally determined coefficients had been realized. This does not necessarily mean that this Entity / BD achieved in that year the inflows from rebalancing calculated for some of the previous years. It may also be the result of other factors, such as that on the basis of temporary coefficients the Entity/BD received more than calculated by finally determined coefficients on the basis of final consumption for the period 1.1.-31.12, and that the rebalancing on that basis is made in one of the following years. Given that **it is about the growth rates, the events in previous years should not be ignored.** Thus, higher annual growth rate than those calculated on the basis of the final coefficients may also mean that in the previous year it was achieved the outflow referring to rebalancing for some year before, so the basis for comparison had been reduced, etc.

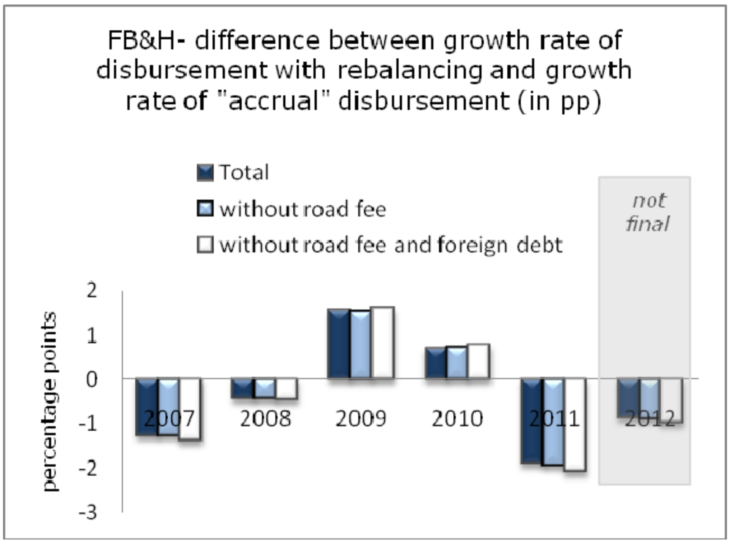
Chart 5




Source: Author's calculation

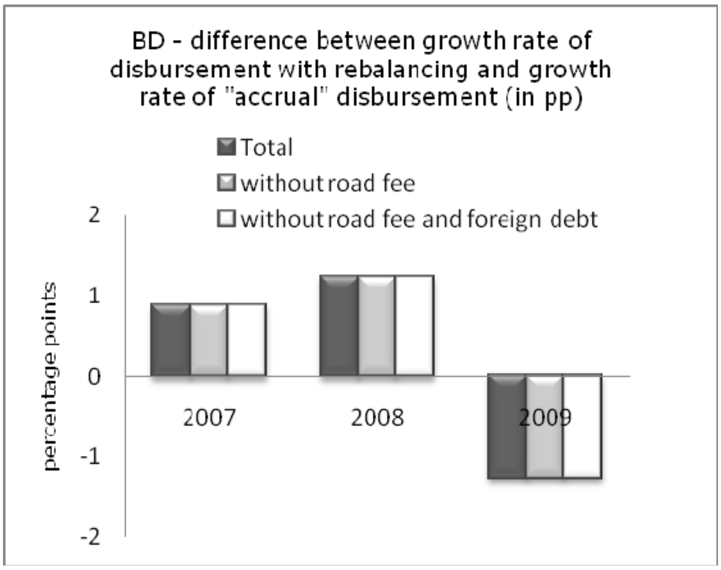
[9] The second temporary rebalancing has not yet been carried out for 2012, so in this way calculated “accrual” distribution may differ from the one calculated by finally determined coefficients on the basis of final consumption from VAT returns for the period 1 January – 31 December 2012. Therefore **illustration for the year 2012 in Charts 5 and 6 should be treated with reservation.**

Chart 6




Source: Author's calculation

Chart 7




Source: Author's calculation

Let’s take for example BD. In 2007 in BD inflows of 2,14 million KM based on the rebalancing for 2005 were realized and in 2008 inflows of 0,54 million KM based on rebalancing for 2006 and 1,7 million KM on the basis of rebalancing for 2007. Although in BD the last rebalancing on the basis of coefficients was performed in 2008, the Chart 7 shows that the growth rate of inflows from SA in 2009 was lower than according to the calculation of the distribution determined by the final coefficients (or, more specifically in this case, it had been realized higher rate of decrease of revenues). This can be explained by the fact that achieved inflows in 2008 according to rebalancing for years 2006 and 2007 enlarged the basis for comparison with the inflows in 2009. Inflows based on rebalancing for 2005 were realized in 2007, so despite a smaller distribution by temporary coefficients than by the final ones (rebalancing on that basis carried out in 2008) in that year a growth rate of inflows higher than the "accrual" one has been achieved. Higher growth rate in 2008 comes from the inflow on the basis of rebalancing for 2006 and 2007.

It should be again particularly emphasized that **it is not possible to compare the effects calculated in this manner by Entities / BD** (Charts 5-7) due to the differences in their participation in the distribution of revenues from SA, so that the same amount of rebalancing has a different effect on the growth rate of revenue of Entity / BD.

## The conclusion

In conditions of recording revenues from indirect taxes at the time of their distribution to the units of general government, the dynamic of allocation from SA has effects on the calculation of the balance. The effects on the calculation of balance for the entire B&H have the amount of unallocated funds from SA in a given fiscal year or distributed indirect taxes collected in the previous one. These amounts were very important in the year of introduction of VAT and the next one, but lately were negligible and mainly related to the balance of reserves for road fee for highways. Given that those are earmarked revenues of the road funds which are not included in the consolidated reports of general government produced by MAU, it can be concluded that in the period after 2007 there have been no significant effect of allocation of indirect taxes to the calculation of the balance in the above mentioned reports.

Unavailability of data on final consumption for the period covered by the distribution prevents the final allocation of indirect taxes at the time in which the remittance from SA is carried out. Therefore, the rebalancing are being carried out, so that the final amounts of disbursement to each user respond to the one calculated on the basis of final consumption. Given that sometimes the rebalancing is carried out in a different year than the one for which the correction (calculation) is made, that results the effects on revenues of Entities / BD observed annually. **It should be noted that this is about the annual effects of the deviation of distribution from those ultimately determined by final consumption. These are only effects on the growth rates of annual revenues and nowise on cumulative revenues of the certain period of time.** If we look at the overall distribution with rebalancing included for the longer time period, then it corresponds to "accrual" or to the distribution which is based on final coefficients determined for each year. This of course implies the conditions in which all temporary and final rebalancing are carried out for the considered period.

## Establishing Cooperation between Tax Administrations in the EU: Lessons for B&H, Part III[10]

(Author: Dinka Antić, PhD)

*By the Letter of Intent from September 2012 Bosnia and Herzegovina has committed, under the Stand-By Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, to strengthen cooperation among tax administrations by establishing official information exchange on taxpayers. Tax administration system of cooperation should be agreed by end-May 2013 while its operationalisation is expected in the second half of 2013.*

*Given that B&H is only at the stage of political consultation for mechanisms of cooperation among tax administrations, it is the right moment to clarify the operational models of cooperation laid down by the EU for its members, that have been also offered to the EU candidate countries and third countries. In several episodes we will present the legal framework and mechanisms for cooperation platform of tax administrations in the EU in the field of direct and indirect taxes, and to propose a conceptual framework for possible cooperation model of tax administrations in B&H.*

*Since transparency in the financial transactions became an imperative of the most developed countries in the fight against global tax frauds, within the same theme in the next issues of the bulletin, we will also present global cooperation mechanisms for countries in the tax area established by the Council of Europe and OECD.*

Administrative cooperation of tax administrations is based on common legal, technical, financial and other requirements that provide a unique, uniform and clear access for all Member States.

### 6.1. Protecting the confidentiality of information

Exchanged information in any form constitutes an official secret and enjoys the protection prescribed by national regulations of the Member State and the EU[11]. Due to the sensitivity of these issues the Directive is in line with the fundamental rights and principles recognized by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Exchanged information in the field of VAT Member States may use for:
- Establishment of a basis for VAT assessment
- VAT collection
- Control of the compliance with tax regulations
- Calculation of other taxes, duties and fees[12]

The information collected on direct and other taxes may be used for administration and enforcement of the domestic laws of the Member State in the area of taxes covered by the Directive, including the assessment of other taxes, duties and fees and compulsory social security contributions.

[10] Part I and Part II of the article were published in the Bulletin # 93, April 2013, and Bulletin # 95, June 2013 respectively.
[11] In accordance with Directive 95/46/EC (Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data) in the part which regulates the right of access to information, subject to collection of information, publication of information collected, etc.
[12] In accordance with Directive 2010/24/EU (Directive 2010/24/EU of 16 March 2010 on mutual assistance for the recovery of claims relating to certain levies, duties, taxes and other measures, OJ L 84, 31.3.2010.), applicable from 1 January 2012.

In addition, the collected documents and information on all types of taxes may be used as evidence in judicial proceedings for violation of tax regulations and for other purposes with the permission of the competent authority of the requesting state. Reports, statements and other documents, originals or certified copies, obtained by the requested state have the same treatment in the requesting state as other similar documents collected from the national institutions and can be used as evidence by the competent bodies of the requesting Member State.

### 6.2. Obligations for the delivery

A requested authority of the Member State shall not decline to supply information to other Member State on the grounds that such information is not relevant to the national investigation. Also, information must be submitted in the event that required information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting as a fiduciary or because the information relates to personal equity.

### 6.3. Storage and exchange of specific information

Most differences in the provisions of the administrative cooperation can be found in the procedures and standards of storage and exchange of specific information, which is understandable given the differences between direct and indirect taxes and differences within each of the two groups of taxes.

#### 6.3.1. VAT

Each Member State is required to store in its electronic system data from the summary VAT returns (recapitulation), which are, in accordance with the amendments to Directive 2006/112 from 2009, submitted monthly. Electronic database from the summary returns should include the following information:

(a) Information from the summary VAT returns;
(b) Information on identity, activities, legal form and address of persons to whom it has issued a VAT identification number and the date on which that number was issued;
(c) Data on VAT identification numbers which have become invalid and the dates on which those numbers became invalid;
(d) Information which is collected pursuant to the provisions of Directive 2006/112/EC provided for applying the special scheme for taxable persons without a seat in the EU that provide electronic services[13].

Inactivity is indicated in the electronic system at least in the following situations:

- if VAT taxpayer declares that his economic activity has ceased or if competent tax administration considers that those taxpayers have ceased such economic activity (for example, if a taxpayer failed to submit VAT returns and recapitulative statements within a year despite being required to do so);
- if persons have declared false data in order to obtain VAT identification number or have failed to communicate the changes to their data, which would, in the event that they were known to tax administration, lead to the rejection of identification for VAT or to the withdrawal of the VAT identification number.

Every Member State shall grant the competent authority of other Member State automated access to the information stored in the electronic database of the summary VAT returns. The Member State receiving the information shall provide the access to the VAT identification numbers issued by it and data on total value of internal turnover of a certain taxable person to whom it issued VAT

[13] It is about Article 360, 361, 364 and 365 of the Directive.

identification number with operators from the Member State providing the information. The Member State providing information shall enable access to the following data:

(a) VAT identification numbers issued to the persons who carry out internal supplies;
(b) Data on total value of supplies of those persons with taxable persons from the other Member State requesting the information,
(c) Data on total value of internal supplies of goods and services between taxable persons in different Member States under the following conditions:
  - Data access is in connection with the investigations into suspected frauds;
  - Access is through a Eurofisc liaison official who holds a personal identification for the electronic system allowing access to this information;
  - Access is only granted during general working hours.

In any case, this is the minimum amount of information on VAT to which the access must be allowed. Member States are required to adopt the measures necessary to ensure the quality, reliability and accuracy of the information exchanged by the electronic system, especially when it comes to the data provided by taxable and non-taxable legal persons necessary for their identification. Member States shall implement procedures for checking these data on the basis of their risk assessment. The checks shall be carried out, in principle, prior to identification for VAT purposes or, where only preliminary checks are conducted before such identification, no later than six months from such identification. Member States are obliged to inform the Committee of the measures implemented as well as procedures to ensure data validity and accuracy.

### 6.3.2. Excise Duties

Each Member State is required to maintain an electronic database that contains:

- register of persons authorized warehouse keeper or registered excise taxpayers
- register of tax warehouses.

Electronic register shall provide the access to other Member States of the following information:

- ID number issued by the competent authority regarding the person or warehouse;
- The name(s) and address of the person/warehouse;
- Category and CN classification of the excise product;
- Identification of the central liaison office or the excise department that can provide the requested information;
- Dates of issuance, modification or termination of approval issued by the authorized warehouse keeper or excise taxpayer;
- Information necessary to identify the person who is considered as the excise taxpayer in certain situations;
- Information necessary to identify persons who occasionally appears in the turnover of excise products, if such information is available.

Member States are required to establish an early warning system which means that the liaison office of the Member State from which the excise products are dispatched submits information or early warning to the liaison office of the Member State to which the goods are shipped, all in order to monitor the traffic and perform additional analyzes of risk.

### 6.3.3. Direct and other indirect taxes

Any communication of information on direct and indirect taxes between Member States should have its standard forms prescribed by the Commission. This includes forms of requests for information, requests for administrative enquiries, their replies, acknowledgements, requests for additional information, inability or refusal of the request. The standard forms may be accompanied by reports, financial reports or other documents and certified copies.

The standard form includes at least the following information:

- The identity of the person under investigation or examination
- The tax purpose for which the information is sought.

For the need of spontaneous exchange of information standard forms of requests and acknowledgements, requests for administrative notifications and requests for feedback are formed. Forms are prescribed by the implementing Regulation of the Commission 1156/2012. However, for the need of automatic exchange of information the existing computerized format will be used that have been already used pursuant to Directive 2003/48/EC on taxation of interest on savings.

### 6.4. IT system

Exchange of information within the regulations of the administrative cooperation is carried out by electronic means as far as it is possible. The European Commission should maintain and develop a common communication network/common interface – program that allows the connecting of different information systems (CCN/CSI) and the exchange of information between Member States. Member States are responsible to maintain their own information systems to enable the exchange of information using CCN/CSI. Only authorized persons accredited by the Security Authorities of the European Commission may have access to information but only in operational sense (maintenance of the CCN/CSI network).

Requests for submittal of information or request for exchange of information may be made in any language agreed between the requested and requesting Member State. In special cases it may be required that those documents or information are translated into the official language of the requested country.

### 6.5. Supervision of the implementation of the administrative cooperation legal framework

Supervision of the implementation of legal regulations is conferred to the Committees which are, pursuant to the EU legislation, formed as working bodies of the European Commission. Committees act as technical support for the work of the European Commission in the field of taxes. Committees have their own Rules of Procedures. Procedure rules of the Committee, decision adoption, relations with the European Commission, the Council and with the EU Parliament are regulated by the Council decision laying down the procedures for the actions of the European Commission[14]. It is not known whether the three committees (see Table 3), established by the individual regulations on cooperation in the field of taxes, will be united in a joint committee in the foreseeable future.

Table 3: Overview of the monitoring Committee

| Types of tax | The competent authority |
|---|---|
| VAT | SCAC - *Standing Committee on Administrative Cooperation* |
| Excise duties | CED – *Committee on Excises Duty* |
| Direct and other indirect taxes | CACT – *Committee on Administrative Cooperation for Taxation* |

### 6.6. Relations with the European Commission

[14] Council Decision of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission, Official Journal of the EC, L 184, 17.7.1999.

The European Commission and all EU Member States are required to regularly examine and evaluate the functioning of the administrative cooperation prescribed by individual regulations, and to exchange information which can be useful in combating tax evasion and tax avoidance. The Commission shall determine a list of statistical data which should be provided by the Member State in order to evaluate the effects of the application of regulations in the field of administration cooperation. Information communicated to the Commission shall be kept confidential by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Union. The Commission shall received information and data forward to other EU Member States. Reports and documents of the Commission may only be used by the Member States for analytical purposes and must not be published or made available to any other person or body without express agreement of the Commission. The Commission shall within the prescribed period analyze the implementation of regulations and inform the Parliament and the Council thereof.

## 7. RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

These three regulations in the field of administrative cooperation between tax administrations in the EU prescribe procedures for the exchange of information between the EU Member States and third countries. The term "third country" means a country which signed the Agreement with the EU on Stabilization and Association and the candidate countries for the EU membership.

Where the competent authority of a Member State receives from a third country information that is "foreseeable relevant" to the administration and enforcement of the tax regulations of that Member State then tax authorities of the Member State may, if it is allowed pursuant to an agreement with that third country, provide that information to the Member States for which that information might be useful.

Information obtained from the other Member States in accordance with the provisions of Directive may be provided to third countries if the following conditions are met:

- The competent authority of the Member State from which the information originates gave its consent to the submittal of information;
- The third country has undertaken activities to gather evidence of irregular nature of transactions which appear to be contrary to tax legislation.

## 8. CONCLUSION

The establishment of administrative exchange of information between tax administrations within B&H can bring a number of positive effects. Besides the fact that it could create the conditions for connecting to the EU exchange system, linking tax administrations can bring positive economic effects on the economy of B&H, from the reduction of grey economy, integration of economic space and attractiveness for foreign investment. At microeconomic level domestic companies would have reduced costs of tax legislation compliance, which would improve their liquidity and competitiveness. Reducing tax evasion and frauds should lead to an increase in the number of taxpayers, the tax base expanding and increase in public revenue, which opens the possibility for tax discharge of regular taxpayers.

## Consolidated reports

(Author: Aleksandra Regoje)

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

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

**Tables 2 and 5 (Consolidated report: Central Government)**

Consolidated report includes:

- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of B&H and cantons,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska*,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Brčko District.

**Tables 3 and 6 (Consolidated report: B&H Institutions, entities, BD)**

Consolidated report includes:

- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of B&H,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska*,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Brčko District.

**Table 4 (Consolidated report: General Government)**

Consolidated report includes:

- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cantons, municipalities and funds,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska*,municipalities and funds,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Brčko District and funds.

**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 – 2013

| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 434,7 | 382,4 | 446,3 | 489,5 | 554,8 | 558,2 | 2.865,8 |
| Taxes | 409,4 | 348,7 | 402,9 | 424,1 | 477,1 | 478,0 | 2.540,1 |
| Direct taxes | 22,7 | 29,7 | 53,5 | 45,4 | 27,0 | 31,6 | 209,8 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 22,0 | 29,0 | 52,5 | 44,3 | 25,9 | 30,6 | 204,4 |
| Taxes on property | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 5,3 |
| Indirect taxes (net) | 386,7 | 318,9 | 349,4 | 378,3 | 450,1 | 445,9 | 2.329,3 |
| VAT | 240,7 | 210,2 | 227,6 | 243,4 | 274,7 | 254,2 | 1.450,8 |
| Excises | 112,0 | 76,4 | 82,4 | 93,0 | 129,9 | 150,3 | 644,1 |
| Road fee | 20,3 | 16,8 | 18,9 | 22,5 | 26,6 | 23,9 | 128,9 |
| Customs | 12,6 | 14,5 | 18,9 | 18,2 | 17,4 | 16,2 | 97,7 |
| Other indirect taxes | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,7 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 7,9 |
| Other taxes | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 1,1 |
| Social security contributions | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Foreign grants | 1,4 | 0,7 | 1,8 | 2,4 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 10,0 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 23,9 | 33,0 | 40,2 | 64,3 | 76,6 | 77,3 | 315,3 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,4 | -1,4 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,3 |

| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | 411,9 | 400,9 | 410,4 | 416,0 | 459,3 | 473,0 | 2.571,6 |
| Expense | 407,5 | 397,9 | 402,9 | 411,1 | 455,9 | 466,0 | 2.541,4 |
| Compensation of employees | 123,1 | 124,7 | 126,9 | 124,2 | 125,0 | 128,1 | 751,9 |
| Use of goods and services | 14,6 | 24,1 | 28,3 | 24,7 | 24,6 | 36,0 | 152,4 |
| Social benefits | 52,6 | 54,4 | 53,4 | 53,3 | 51,7 | 57,3 | 322,6 |
| Interest | 4,2 | 7,1 | 18,9 | 8,7 | 13,7 | 23,1 | 75,8 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 2,3 | 5,5 | 10,1 | 6,0 | 6,2 | 14,1 | 44,3 |
| Interest payments to residents | 2,0 | 1,6 | 8,8 | 2,7 | 7,5 | 9,0 | 31,5 |
| Subsidies | 2,2 | 2,4 | 6,0 | 3,7 | 8,3 | 19,3 | 42,0 |
| Grants (to non-residents) | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 40,3 | 42,2 | 41,5 | 37,8 | 42,4 | 49,5 | 253,8 |
| Transfers from SA (BD, cantons, municip, funds, road f.) | 165,4 | 134,4 | 119,1 | 153,2 | 184,6 | 144,8 | 901,5 |
| Other expense | 5,1 | 8,6 | 8,9 | 5,4 | 5,6 | 7,9 | 41,4 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 4,4 | 3,0 | 7,5 | 4,9 | 3,4 | 7,1 | 30,2 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 4,6 | 3,3 | 8,2 | 5,6 | 3,9 | 7,7 | 33,3 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 3,0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 27,1 | -15,5 | 43,3 | 78,4 | 98,9 | 92,2 | 324,4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | 22,8 | -18,5 | 35,9 | 73,5 | 95,4 | 85,1 | 294,2 |

*Table 1*

## Preliminary report: Central Government – 2013

| | Q1 | Q2 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1.261,6 | 1.592,9 | 2.854,5 |
| Taxes | 1.105,3 | 1.315,7 | 2.421,0 |
| Direct taxes | 187,9 | 192,1 | 380,0 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 177,9 | 182,7 | 360,6 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 3,5 | 3,4 | 6,9 |
| Taxes on property | 6,6 | 6,0 | 12,6 |
| Indirect taxes | 916,7 | 1.121,8 | 2.038,6 |
| Other taxes | 0,7 | 1,8 | 2,5 |
| Social security contributions | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Foreign grants | 5,0 | 6,6 | 11,6 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 148,1 | 270,9 | 419,0 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 3,2 | -0,3 | 2,9 |
| | | | |
| Expenditure | 1.230,7 | 1.370,8 | 2.601,6 |
| Expense | 1.213,4 | 1.344,1 | 2.557,4 |
| Compensation of employees | 667,7 | 679,0 | 1.346,7 |
| Use of goods and services | 106,0 | 138,3 | 244,3 |
| Social benefits | 208,9 | 222,8 | 431,7 |
| Interest | 32,0 | 47,2 | 79,2 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 18,4 | 26,8 | 45,2 |
| Interest payments to residents | 13,6 | 20,4 | 34,0 |
| Subsidies | 21,6 | 49,8 | 71,4 |
| Grants | 0,2 | 4,4 | 4,6 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 132,5 | 143,7 | 276,3 |
| Other expense | 44,5 | 58,8 | 103,3 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 17,4 | 26,8 | 44,1 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 18,6 | 28,9 | 47,5 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 1,2 | 2,1 | 3,4 |
| | | | |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 48,3 | 248,8 | 297,0 |
| | | | |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | 30,9 | 222,0 | 252,9 |

*Table 2*

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## Preliminary report: B&H Institutions, entities, BD – 2013

| | Q1 | Q2 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 881,6 | 1.173,1 | 2.054,6 |
| Taxes | 773,7 | 940,1 | 1.713,8 |
| Direct taxes | 111,9 | 110,1 | 222,0 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 107,4 | 104,5 | 211,9 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 1,9 | 2,1 | 4,0 |
| Taxes on property | 2,5 | 3,5 | 6,0 |
| Indirect taxes | 661,5 | 828,9 | 1.490,3 |
| Other taxes | 0,4 | 1,2 | 1,5 |
| Social security contributions | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Foreign grants | 3,9 | 6,1 | 10,0 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 101,5 | 227,2 | 328,6 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 2,6 | -0,4 | 2,2 |
| | | | |
| Expenditure | 837,5 | 921,5 | 1.758,9 |
| Expense | 822,6 | 899,9 | 1.722,5 |
| Compensation of employees | 395,5 | 398,5 | 794,0 |
| Use of goods and services | 71,7 | 94,4 | 166,1 |
| Social benefits | 165,9 | 171,3 | 337,1 |
| Interest | 30,3 | 45,7 | 76,0 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 17,9 | 26,4 | 44,3 |
| Interest payments to residents | 12,4 | 19,3 | 31,7 |
| Subsidies | 12,3 | 33,1 | 45,5 |
| Grants | 0,2 | 4,4 | 4,6 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 124,0 | 133,8 | 257,8 |
| Other expense | 22,6 | 18,9 | 41,5 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 14,9 | 21,6 | 36,4 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 16,1 | 23,4 | 39,5 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 1,2 | 1,8 | 3,0 |
| | | | |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 59,0 | 273,1 | 332,2 |
| | | | |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | 44,1 | 251,6 | 295,7 |

*Table 3*

## Final report: General Government – 2012

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 2.507,7 | 2.823,1 | 2.878,9 | 3.013,3 | 11.223,1 |
| Taxes | 1.271,3 | 1.435,8 | 1.537,9 | 1.508,0 | 5.752,9 |
| Direct taxes | 233,2 | 242,4 | 210,6 | 232,8 | 918,9 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital g. | 208,1 | 215,6 | 184,5 | 202,1 | 810,3 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 2,6 | 5,3 | 3,5 | 6,0 | 17,3 |
| Taxes on property | 22,5 | 21,6 | 22,6 | 24,7 | 91,3 |
| Indirect taxes | 1.036,0 | 1.191,7 | 1.325,3 | 1.268,3 | 4.821,2 |
| Other taxes | 2,1 | 1,7 | 2,1 | 7,0 | 12,8 |
| Social security contributions | 931,3 | 1.020,6 | 1.001,0 | 1.096,0 | 4.048,8 |
| Foreign grants | 5,2 | 11,0 | 8,2 | 13,8 | 38,2 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 299,0 | 354,3 | 327,5 | 388,8 | 1.369,6 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 1,0 | 1,5 | 4,3 | 6,8 | 13,6 |
| | | | | | |
| Expenditure | 2.522,8 | 2.741,5 | 2.861,4 | 3.388,2 | 11.513,9 |
| Expense | 2.469,7 | 2.655,8 | 2.733,4 | 3.198,5 | 11.057,3 |
| Compensation of employees | 801,2 | 808,0 | 802,2 | 850,3 | 3.261,6 |
| Use of goods and services | 432,8 | 503,7 | 474,4 | 628,5 | 2.039,4 |
| Social benefits | 1.043,5 | 1.066,7 | 1.108,4 | 1.162,7 | 4.381,4 |
| Interest | 37,0 | 59,7 | 38,8 | 52,3 | 187,8 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 19,3 | 39,5 | 20,4 | 32,1 | 111,2 |
| Interest payments to residents | 17,7 | 20,2 | 18,5 | 20,2 | 76,6 |
| Subsidies | 49,3 | 65,8 | 123,7 | 167,8 | 406,5 |
| Grants | 0,3 | 3,2 | 8,2 | 1,5 | 13,2 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 24,8 | 47,3 | 45,3 | 104,5 | 222,0 |
| Other expense | 80,7 | 101,4 | 132,5 | 230,9 | 545,5 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 53,2 | 85,7 | 128,0 | 189,7 | 456,6 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 60,9 | 94,0 | 136,8 | 207,1 | 498,8 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 7,7 | 8,3 | 8,8 | 17,3 | 42,2 |
| | | | | | |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 38,1 | 167,3 | 145,5 | -185,2 | 165,8 |
| | | | | | |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | -15,1 | 81,7 | 17,5 | -374,9 | -290,8 |

*Table 4*

## Final report: Central Government – 2012

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1.326,4 | 1.534,2 | 1.591,1 | 1.591,7 | 6.043,5 |
| Taxes | 1.122,0 | 1.274,1 | 1.354,9 | 1.334,6 | 5.085,6 |
| Direct taxes | 189,1 | 194,6 | 164,8 | 179,6 | 728,0 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital g. | 180,1 | 184,6 | 155,9 | 169,4 | 690,0 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 2,4 | 4,5 | 3,3 | 5,0 | 15,2 |
| Taxes on property | 6,6 | 5,5 | 5,5 | 5,2 | 22,8 |
| Indirect taxes | 931,4 | 1.078,3 | 1.188,5 | 1.149,3 | 4.347,5 |
| Other taxes | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,6 | 5,7 | 10,1 |
| Social security contributions | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Foreign grants | 3,7 | 9,3 | 3,6 | 12,7 | 29,3 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 200,3 | 250,3 | 231,3 | 240,4 | 922,3 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 0,4 | 0,5 | 1,4 | 4,0 | 6,3 |
| | | | | | |
| Expenditure | 1.242,6 | 1.417,4 | 1.505,4 | 1.954,6 | 6.120,0 |
| Expense | 1.226,3 | 1.378,3 | 1.459,2 | 1.863,1 | 5.926,8 |
| Compensation of employees | 684,0 | 683,2 | 680,1 | 718,2 | 2.765,5 |
| Use of goods and services | 98,1 | 144,9 | 135,1 | 242,9 | 621,0 |
| Social benefits | 217,2 | 216,3 | 237,6 | 300,9 | 972,0 |
| Interest | 31,6 | 52,0 | 32,1 | 45,9 | 161,6 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 18,8 | 38,6 | 19,7 | 30,8 | 107,8 |
| Interest payments to residents | 12,8 | 13,4 | 12,4 | 15,2 | 53,8 |
| Subsidies | 27,0 | 46,8 | 98,4 | 173,1 | 345,4 |
| Grants | 0,0 | 2,1 | 5,8 | 1,0 | 8,9 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 127,8 | 160,5 | 185,4 | 196,2 | 669,8 |
| Other expense | 40,5 | 72,5 | 84,7 | 185,0 | 382,7 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 16,3 | 39,1 | 46,2 | 91,5 | 193,1 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 17,9 | 42,1 | 48,5 | 104,4 | 212,9 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 1,5 | 3,0 | 2,3 | 13,0 | 19,8 |
| | | | | | |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 100,2 | 156,0 | 131,9 | -271,4 | 116,6 |
| | | | | | |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | 83,9 | 116,8 | 85,7 | -362,9 | -76,5 |

*Table 5*

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## Final report: B&H Institutions, entities, BD – 2012

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 930,4 | 1.091,4 | 1.108,4 | 1.164,7 | 4.294,8 |
| Taxes | 766,0 | 882,3 | 928,7 | 954,2 | 3.531,2 |
| Direct taxes | 113,9 | 109,0 | 91,7 | 100,2 | 414,8 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital g. | 110,1 | 103,8 | 86,0 | 94,3 | 394,2 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 1,5 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 8,4 |
| Taxes on property | 2,4 | 3,0 | 3,5 | 3,4 | 12,2 |
| Indirect taxes | 651,3 | 772,5 | 836,2 | 850,8 | 3.110,8 |
| Other taxes | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 5,5 |
| Social security contributions | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Foreign grants | 3,5 | 8,6 | 3,7 | 12,4 | 28,2 |
| Other (non-tax) revenue | 160,9 | 199,4 | 175,5 | 196,9 | 732,7 |
| Transfers from other general government units | 0,0 | 1,1 | 0,4 | 1,2 | 2,7 |
| | | | | | |
| Expenditure | 832,5 | 964,7 | 1.044,4 | 1.387,0 | 4.228,7 |
| Expense | 819,7 | 933,0 | 1.007,8 | 1.317,6 | 4.078,1 |
| Compensation of employees | 414,6 | 412,1 | 409,9 | 420,9 | 1.657,5 |
| Use of goods and services | 60,3 | 96,7 | 95,6 | 171,3 | 423,8 |
| Social benefits | 174,1 | 163,4 | 184,3 | 232,7 | 754,4 |
| Interest | 30,1 | 50,5 | 32,0 | 44,2 | 156,8 |
| Interest payments to non-residents | 18,3 | 37,8 | 19,2 | 30,1 | 105,4 |
| Interest payments to residents | 11,9 | 12,7 | 12,8 | 14,1 | 51,5 |
| Subsidies | 9,2 | 29,5 | 78,1 | 144,3 | 261,2 |
| Grants | 0,0 | 2,1 | 5,8 | 1,0 | 8,9 |
| Transfers to other general government units | 120,8 | 150,1 | 169,0 | 183,5 | 623,4 |
| Other expense | 10,6 | 28,5 | 33,2 | 119,7 | 192,0 |
| Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 12,9 | 31,7 | 36,6 | 69,4 | 150,6 |
| Acquisition of nonfinancial assets | 13,9 | 34,1 | 38,1 | 81,5 | 167,5 |
| Disposal of nonfinancial assets | 1,0 | 2,4 | 1,4 | 12,1 | 16,9 |
| | | | | | |
| Gross/Net operating balance (revenue minus expense) | 110,7 | 158,4 | 100,6 | -152,9 | 216,8 |
| | | | | | |
| Net lending /borrowing (revenue minus expenditures) | 97,9 | 126,7 | 63,9 | -222,3 | 66,2 |

*Table 6*