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OKOLIŠ – MONETARNI RAČUNI OKOLIŠA ENVIRONMENT- MONETARY ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS

Porezi vezani za okoliš prema ekonomskim djelatnostima *Environmental taxes by economic activity (ETEA)*

Prikazani su podaci za četiri glavne kategorije poreznih prihoda vezanih za okoliš za Bosnu i Hercegovinu od 2017-2021.

Prihodi od poreza vezanih za okoliš u 2021. godini iznosili su 1.475.426.039 KM i veći su za 11,3% u odnosu na 2020., a u odnosu na 2017. veći su za 36,1%.

U 2021. godini najveće učešće u odnosu na ukupnu vrijednost su porezni prihodi od energetske poreza (81,6%). Porezni prihodi od energetske poreza u 2021. veći su za 12,0% u odnosu na 2020. i 31,9% u odnosu na 2017.

Prihodi od poreza vezanih za transport u 2021. veći su za 5,0% u poređenju sa 2020., a za 109,1% su veći u odnosu na 2017.

U odnosu na 2020. porezni prihodi vezani za zagađenje u 2021. veći su za 22,3%, a u odnosu na 2017. manji su za 4,4%. Porezni prihodi vezani za poreze na prirodne resurse u 2021. veći su za 22,8% u odnosu na 2020., a za 27,3% manji u odnosu na 2017.

U 2021. godini, učešće poreznih prihoda u oblasti okoliša u bruto domaćem proizvodu iznosilo je 3,7%.

The data for the four main categories of tax revenues related to the environment for Bosnia and Herzegovina for period 2017-2021 are presented.

Revenues from taxes related to the environment in 2021 amounted to 1,475,426,039 KM and are 11.3% higher than in 2020, and 36.1% higher than in 2017.

In 2021, the largest share in relation to the total value is tax revenue from energy taxes (81.6%). Tax revenues from energy taxes in 2021 are higher by 12.0% compared to 2020 and by 31.9% compared to 2017.

Revenues from transport-related taxes in 2021 are 5.0% higher compared to 2020, and 109.1% higher compared to 2017.

Compared to 2020, tax revenues related to pollution in 2021 are higher by 22.3%, and compared to 2017, they are lower by 4.4%.

Tax revenues related to natural resource taxes in 2021 are 22.8% higher than in 2020, and 27.3% lower than in 2017.

In 2021, the share of environmental tax revenues in the gross domestic product was 3.7%.

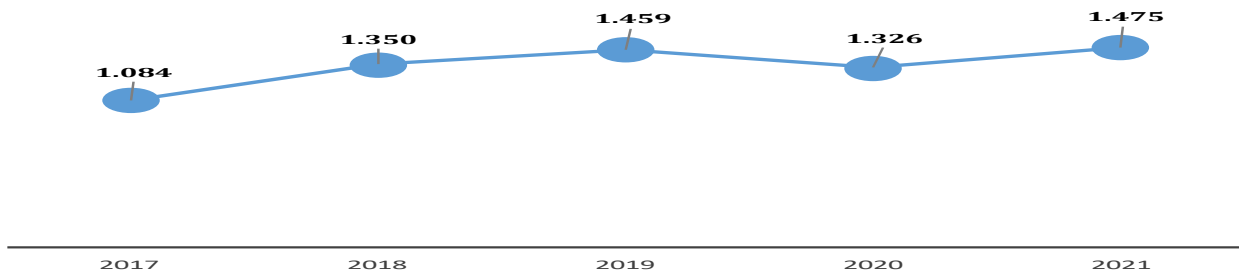
Tablica 1. Porezi vezani za okoliš po kategorijama, Bosna i Hercegovina, mil. KM, 2017-2021.

Table 1. Environmental taxes by category, millions BAM, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017-2021

	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.
Porezi na energiju <i>Energy taxes</i>	912,93	1.136,46	1.199,75	1.074,99	1.204,06
Porezi na transport <i>Transport taxes</i>	103,68	162,48	207,00	206,58	216,82
Porezi na zagađenje <i>Pollution taxes</i>	24,12	23,35	22,83	18,86	23,06
Porezi na korišćenje resursa <i>Resource taxes</i>	43,33	27,73	29,63	25,65	31,49
Ukupan prihod od poreza za okoliš <i>Total tax revenues from Environmental Tax</i>	1.084,05	1.350,03	1.459,22	1.326,07	1.475.43

G. 1. Ukupan prihod od poreza vezanih za okoliš, Bosna i Hercegovina, mil. KM, 2017-2021.

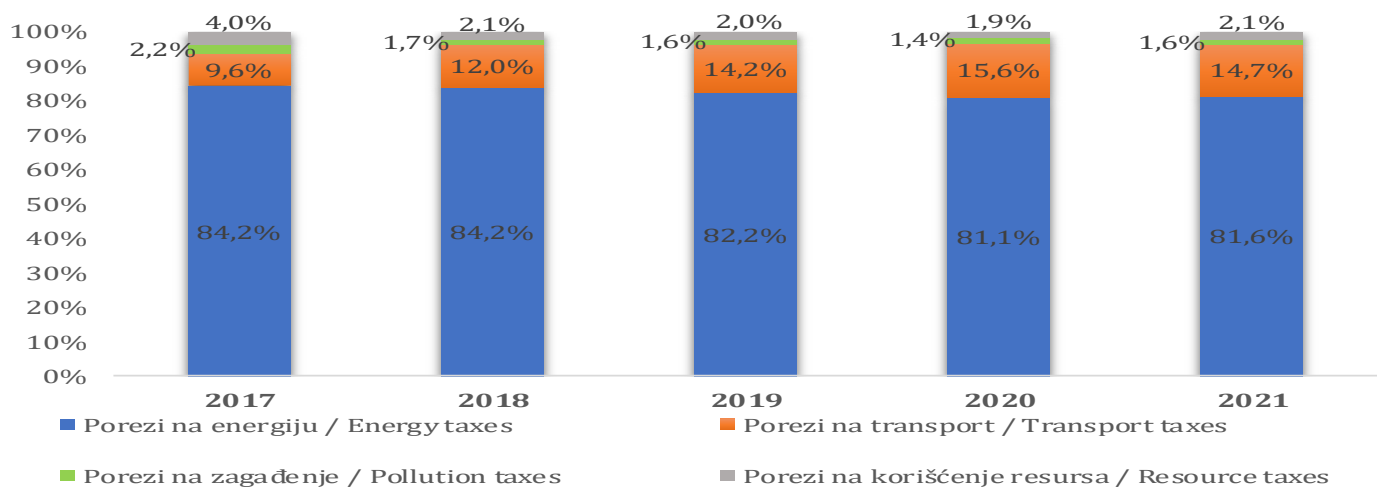
G. 1. Total tax revenues from Environmental Tax, millions BAM, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Izvor: BHAS
Source: BHAS

G. 2. Struktura prihoda od poreza vezanih za okoliš, po kategorijama, Bosna i Hercegovina, 2017-2021.

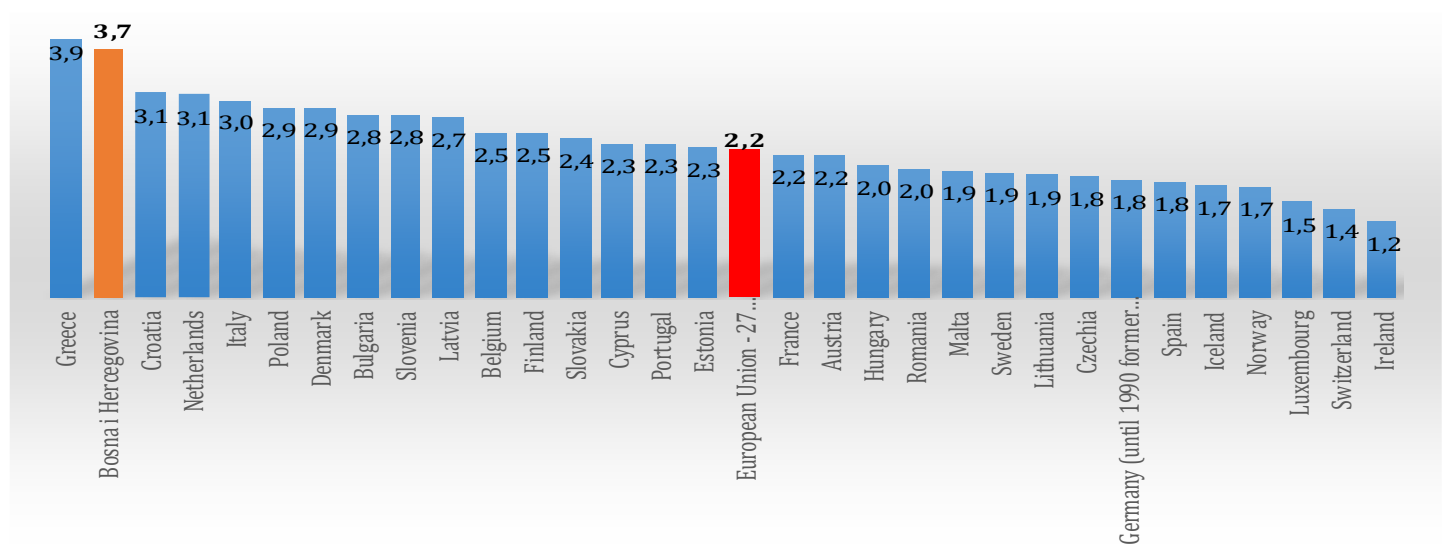
G. 2. Structure of tax revenues from Environmental Tax, by category, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017-2021



Izvor: BHAS
Source: BHAS

G.3. Učešće prihoda od poreza vezanih za okoliš u BDP-u, %, 2021.

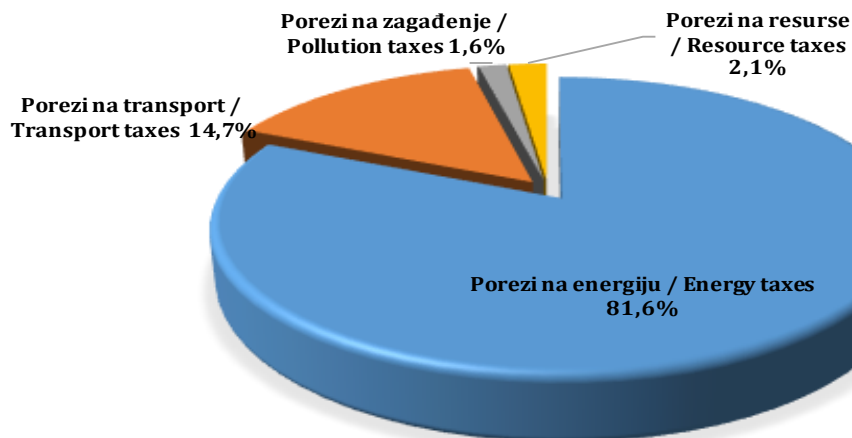
G.3. Total environmental taxes, 2021, % of GDP



Izvor: EUROSTAT, BHAS
Source: EUROSTAT, BHAS

G. 4. Struktura prihoda od poreza vezanih za okoliš, po kategorijama, Bosna i Hercegovina, 2021.

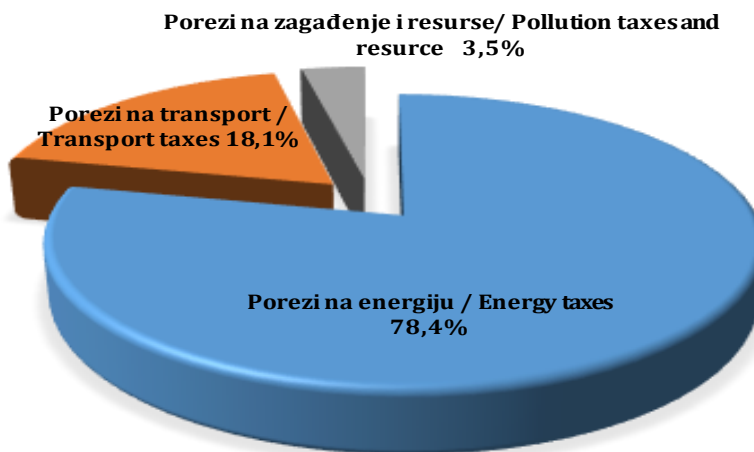
G. 4. Structure of tax revenues from Environmental Tax, by category Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2021



Izvor: BHAS
Source: BHAS

G.5. Struktura prihoda od poreza vezanih za okoliš, po kategorijama, EU-27 zemalja, 2021.

G.5. Structure of tax revenues from Environmental Tax, by category EU-27 countries, 2021



Izvor: EUROSTAT
Source: EUROSTAT

METODOLOGIJA

Računi poreza vezanih za okoliš prema ekonomskim djelatnostima (ETEA) su jedan od nekoliko modula Eurostatova programa ekonomskih računa okoliša. Obuhvaćeni su Regulativom (EU) br. 691/2011 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća o Europskim ekonomskim računima za okoliš.

Porezi vezani za okoliš podijeljeni su na četiri porezne kategorije – porez na energiju, porez na transport (isključujući goriva), porez na zagađenje, porez na prirodne resurse – od kojih su svi raščlanjeni na 64 industrijske skupine, kućanstva i nerezidente koji plaćaju te poreze.

Pravni osnov

Uredba (EU) br. 691/2011 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća od 6. srpnja 2011. o europskim ekonomskim računima okoliša pruža okvir za razvoj različitih vrsta računa okoliša (koji se takođe nazivaju moduli). Porezi na okoliš prema ekonomskim djelatnostima jedan su od tri modula koji su uključeni u Uredbu.

Statistika poreza vezanih za okoliš po ekonomskim djelatnostima predstavlja podatke iz ugla subjekata koji plaćaju poreze na način koji je u potpunosti kompatibilan sa ESA.

Metodološka pojašnjenja

Za međunarodnu i regionalnu usporedivost korištena je metodologija koju je razvio EUROSTAT (*Environmental taxes, A statistical guide*). Ovaj statistički vodič opisuje koncepte i metode za statistiku poreza na okoliš i nudi okvir za prikupljanje podataka.

Porez na okoliš je porez na poreznu osnovicu koja ima specifičan negativan utjecaj na okoliš. "Porez vezan za okoliš" znači porez čija je porezna osnovica fizička jedinica (ili zamjenjuje fizičku jedinicu) nečega što ima dokazan, specifičan negativan utjecaj na okoliš, a što je u ESA identificirno kao porez.

U statistici poreza vezanih za okoliš, podaci se prikazuju:

- prema četiri kategorije okolišnih poreza (energija, transport, zagađenje i korištenje resursa),
- prema ekonomskim aktivnostima plaćanje poreza prema statističkoj klasifikaciji ekonomskih aktivnosti KD BiH (korespondentna NACE Rev.1 u Europskoj zajednici), plus rezidentna kućanstva kao potrošači i nerezidenti kao što je predviđeno Uredbom (EU) br. 691/2011.

U ovom priopćenju su prikazani podaci za 4 porezna tipa (energija, transport, zagađenje i korištenje resursa) i urađena je poveznica identificiranih ekoloških poreza sa klasifikacijom ESA 2010 kako bi se osigurala međunarodna usporedivost.

METHODOLOGY

Environmentally related taxes by economic activity (ETEA) are one of several modules of Eurostat's Environmental Economic Accounts programme. They are covered by Regulation (EU) no. 691/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council on European economic accounts for the environment.

Environmental taxes are divided into four tax types - energy tax, transport tax (excluding fuel), pollution taxes, resource taxes - all of which are broken down into 64 industry groups, households and non-residents who pay these taxes.

Legal framework

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts provides a framework for the development of various types of environmental accounts (also referred to as modules). Environmental taxes by economic activity are one of the three modules included in the Regulation.

The statistics on environmental taxes by economic activity present data from the perspective of the entities paying the taxes in a way that is fully compatible with the ESA.

Methodological clarifications

*For international and regional comparability, the methodology developed by EUROSTAT (*Environmental taxes, A statistical guide*) was used. This statistical guide describes concepts and methods for environmental tax statistics and provides a framework for data collection.*

An environmental tax is a tax on a tax base which has a specific negative impact on the environment. "Environment-related tax" means a tax whose tax base is a physical unit (or replaces a physical unit) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment, and which is identified in the ESA as a tax.

In the environmental tax statistics, the data is displayed:

- according to the four categories of environmental taxes (energy, transport, pollution and resource taxes),
- according to by the economic activities paying the taxes according to the statistical classification of economic activities of KD BiH (corresponding NACE Rev.1 in the European Community), plus resident households as consumers and non-residents as provided by Regulation (EU) no. 691/2011.

This release presents data for 4 tax types (energy, transport, pollution and resource taxes) and links identified environmental taxes with the ESA 2010 classification to ensure international comparability.

DEFINICIJE

"Porez vezan za okoliš" znači porez čija je porezna osnovica fizička jedinica (ili zamjenjuje fizičku jedinicu) nečega što ima dokazan, specifičan negativan utjecaj na okoliš, a što je u ESA 2010 identifikovno kao porez.

Definicija stavlja naglasak na poresku osnovicu. Okolišni porez je porez na poreznu osnovicu koji ima specifičan negativan utjecaj na okoliš.

Drugi mogući kriterijumi, kao što su namjena koju je naveo poreski zakonodavac, naziv poreza ili izdvajanja prihoda za potrebe zaštite okoliša su manje pogodne i teško se koriste u praksi.

Porezni prihod za okoliš je prihod prikupljen od poreza unutar pojedine okolišne kategorije (porezi na energente, porezi na transport, porezi na zagađenje i porezi na prirodne resurse).

Porezi na energiju je kategorija koja uključuje poreze na energetske proizvode koji se koriste za transport i za stacionarne svrhe. Najvažniji energetske proizvodi za transport jesu benzin i dizel. Energetske proizvodi za stacionarnu upotrebu uključuju loživa ulja, prirodni plin, uglj i električnu energiju. Porezi na CO₂ uključeni su u poreze na energente, a ne u poreze na zagađenja.

Porezi na transport je kategorija koja uključuje poreze povezane sa vlasništvom nad motornim vozilima i njihovom upotrebom. Porezi na transport također mogu biti "jednokratni" porezi povezani sa uvozom ili prodajom opreme ili stalni porezi, kao što je godišnji porez za ceste. Porezi na benzin, dizel i druga goriva za transport uključeni su u poreze na energente.

Porezi na zagađenje je kategorija koja uključuje poreze na izmjerena ili procijenjena ispuštanja u zrak i vodu, upravljanje čvrstim otpadom i buku. Izuzetak su porezi na CO₂, koji su uključeni pod poreze na energente.

Porezi na korištenje resursa je kategorija koja uključuje poreze koji se odnose na aktivnosti koje iscrpljuju prirodne resurse kao što je vađenje ili korištenje prirodnih resursa poput vode, šuma, divlje flore i faune.

DEFINITIONS

"Environmental tax" means a tax whose tax base is a physical unit (or replaces a physical unit) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment, and which is identified as a tax in the ESA 2010.

The definition emphasizes the tax base. Environmental tax is a tax on the tax base that has a specific negative impact on the environment

Other possible criteria, such as the purpose stated by the tax legislator, the name of the tax or the earmarking of the revenue for environmental purposes are less suitable and more difficult to use in practice.

Environmental tax revenue is revenue collected from taxes within a particular environmental category (energy taxes, transport taxes, pollution taxes and resources taxes).

Energy taxes is a category that includes taxes on energy products used for transport and for stationary purposes. The most important energy products for transport are gasoline and diesel. Energy products for stationary use include fuel oils, natural gas, coal and electricity. CO₂ taxes are included in taxes on energy products, not in taxes on pollution.

Transport taxes is a category that includes taxes associated with the ownership of motor vehicles and their use. Transportation taxes can also be "one-off" taxes associated with the importation or sale of equipment or permanent taxes, such as the annual road tax. Taxes on gasoline, diesel and other transport fuels are included in taxes on energy products.

Pollution taxes are a category that includes taxes on measured or estimated air and water discharges, solid waste management, and noise. The exception is CO₂ taxes, which are included under taxes on energy products.

Resource taxes are a category that includes taxes related to activities that deplete natural resources such as the extraction or use of natural resources such as water, forests, wildlife, and fauna.

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