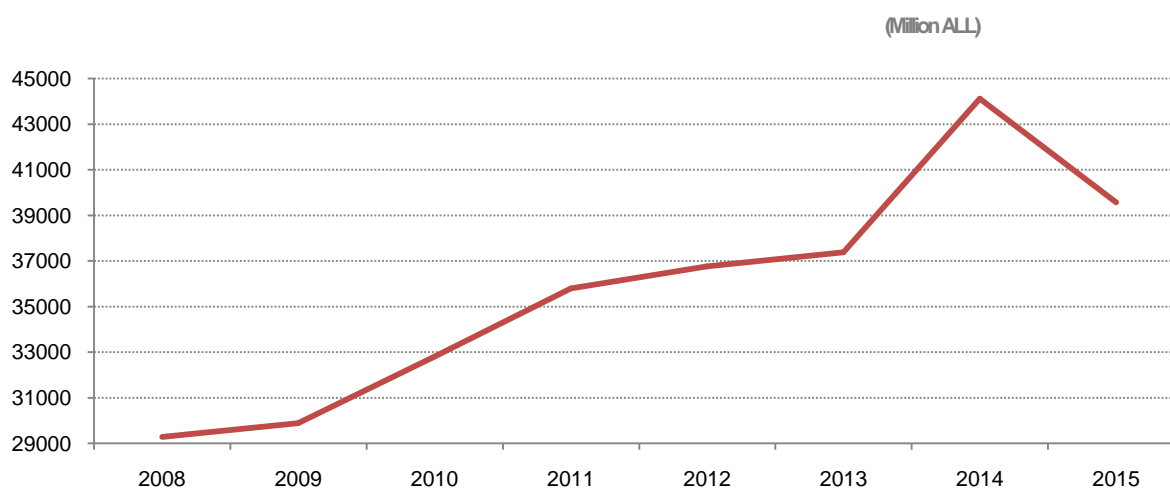


Environmental Taxes in Albania

Year 2015

Tirana, 12 July 2017: In 2015, revenues from environmental taxes reached the value of around 40 billion ALL, decreasing by 10.3 % compared to 2014, mainly due to the fall in energy tax revenues. The average increase of revenues from environmental taxes in the period 2008 - 2015 is 4.7 %.

Fig. 1 Environmental tax revenues



Tab. 1 Environmental tax revenues, by types of taxes

(Million ALL)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Energy Taxes	21,699	21,782	24,684	26,693	24,578	25,057	27,312	22,412
Transport Taxes	7,400	7,915	7,566	7,240	10,290	10,461	14,892	15,709
Pollution Taxes	159	174	542	1,848	1,878	1,853	1,889	1,439
Resource Taxes	17	15	12	10	9	11	14	7
Total	29,274	29,885	32,804	35,791	36,755	37,383	44,107	39,567

From the structure of 2015 for the environmental tax revenue, the greatest share of revenues came from the energy taxes by 56.64 %, followed by the transport taxes by 39.7 %, pollution taxes by 3.64 % and resources taxes with 0.02 %

In 2015, compared with the previous year, revenues from transport taxes increased by 5.94 % points while energy tax revenues decreased by 5.28 % points and tax revenue from pollution and resources decreased by 0.66 %.

Tab. 2 Structure of environmental taxes revenues by type

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Energy Taxes	74.12	72.88	75.25	74.58	66.87	67.03	61.92	56.64
Transport Taxes	25.28	26.48	23.06	20.23	28.00	27.98	33.76	39.70
Pollution Taxes	0.54	0.58	1.65	5.16	5.11	4.96	4.28	3.64
Resource Taxes	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02

In 2008-2015, the average annual share of environmental tax revenues in the gross domestic product (GDP) is 2.77 %. In 2015, the share of environmental tax revenue in the GDP is 2.77 %, decreasing by 0.39% compared to 2014.

The average share of Environmental tax revenues for the period 2008-2015 in the total tax revenues and social contributions is 11.78 %. In 2015, revenues from environmental taxes occupy 11.56 % of total tax revenues and social contributions, with a decrease of 1.57 % points compared to 2014.

Tab. 3 Environmental tax revenues

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015**
Share of environmental tax revenues in GDP	2.71	2.61	2.65	2.75	2.76	2.77	3.16	2.77
Share of environmental tax revenues in total taxes and social contributions.	11.07	10.37	11.37	11.78	12.22	12.47	13.13	11.56

2014* Final GDP

2015** Semi-final GDP

Methodological notes

Definitions

Environmental taxes

Environmental taxes are considered as an economic instrument to control pollution and management of natural resources and are designed to influence the behaviour of businesses, producers and consumers. Environmental taxes are part of the environmental economic accounts, a satellite system of national accounts.

The Environmental taxes data are provided by the Ministry of Finance. Data on energy taxes, transport taxes, pollution taxes, and resources taxes are subject of revision. For more information refer to:

http://www.instat.gov.al/media/371722/revision_policy_2016.pdf .

Four major environmental tax groups are:

1. Energy taxes

Energy taxes (including car fuel) include taxes on energy products in the country, as well as energy products that are also used for transport purposes. This also includes taxes on bio fuels and other forms of energy from renewable sources, as well as taxes on energy product reserves.

2. Transport taxes

Transportation taxes (excluding car fuel) refer mainly to taxes related to ownership and use of vehicles. These taxes also include taxes on other means of transport (such as aircraft, ships and trains, etc.) and their services.

3. Pollution taxes

Pollution taxes include emissions to air and water, solid waste management and noise etc. The tax on CO2 emissions, which is covered by the energy tax category, is excluded.

4. Resource taxes

Resource taxes include taxes on the extraction or use of natural resources (water, forests, wildlife, etc.)

VAT and other taxes do not represent a tax that directly or indirectly affects the environment, and is not used in an exclusive way to protect the environment. As a result, these taxes are excluded from these estimates.

For more information please visit our website: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>

The national tax list is a starting point for the assessment of environmental tax revenues. The methodology used for their calculation is made in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 and Eurostat guidelines: "Environmental taxes, a statistical guide". These data are harmonized with the European System of Economic Accounts (ESA 2010).