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National Institute of Statistics of Romania

Environmental Accounts

Final Report

GRANT AGREEMENT for an ACTION –
no. 50904.2010.004-2010.595

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Contents

Summary

The main purpose of this project consists in the estimation of environmental taxes for the period 2006 - 2010, in the new benchmark year of 2005 of the National Accounts.

The main findings of the work developed are:

- with the current data available from national accounts, it's feasible to regularly compile environmentally-related taxes for Romania;
- the revenues from environmentally-related taxes amounted to a total of 6699.4 million lei[1] in 2006 and 10542.3 million lei in 2010;
- Environmentally-related taxes represented 1.9 %, in 2006, and 2.0 % in 2010, in proportion to GDP;
- Environmentally-related taxes represented 10.3 % and 11.1 %, in 2006 and 2010, respectively, in proportion to total taxes and contributions collected.

[1] Lei (RON) = Romanian national currency

Introduction

The European System of Accounts (ESA), established by Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of the Council and of the European Parliament is the main instrument of the Union's economic statistics. In its June 2006 conclusions, the Council invited the Union and its Member States to expand their national accounts to the essential aspects of sustainable development, namely the addition of environmental economic accounts. The extending national accounts to environmental issues is also one of the main actions provided by the Communication "GDP and Beyond".

In 2008, the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) approved the revised European Strategy for Environmental Accounts (ESEA 2008). This strategy identified several environmental account development domains and it provided the framework for obtaining harmonised data in due time and to a suitable quality, thus facilitating their use for development/information/monitoring policies. The strategy also called for a legal base for the environmental economic accounts, which was approved by the European Parliament and the Council through Regulation No 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts.

The regulation provides for a common frame for the European environmental economic accounts collection, compiling, transmission and evaluation in order to create satellite accounts to national accounts.

The environmental economic accounts to be compiled according to Regulation No 691/2011 are the following:

- air emissions accounts;
- environmental taxes by economic activity;
- economy-wide material flow accounts.

To meet the new requirements foreseen by Regulation No. 691/2011 and to ensure the obtainment of environmental taxes data in a breakdown by economic activities, NIS Romania applied for a Eurostat grant agreement (Eurostat grant agreement 2010 "Environmental accounts" No 50904.2010.004-2010.595). The current grant agreement started on 1 January 2011 ending in December 2012.

The project purpose was to fill in the detailed table for the environmental taxes in monetary units and by tax category. For each tax category data was produced in a breakdown by the tax-paying institutional sectors. For the production activities, the data was broken down by hierarchical classification of economic activities (NACE rev.2 – A*64 aggregation level for the national accounts).

The tables include the revenue time series for every environmental tax and for the four main tax categories: energy, transport, pollution and resources. Thus, the environmental taxes provide a frame closely connected to the national accounts giving a full picture of the environmental taxes in the national economy including the various information sources in the economy relative to environmental protection.

Romania has been collecting and supplying national total data according to OECD/Eurostat environmental tax categories since 1995. Our work relied on the methodological guide of Eurostat (*Environmental taxes – A statistical guide, EC, 2001*).

However, the breakdown of the different environmental tax categories by economic activity has not been done by the time when the present project started due to the lack of data sources and a relevant methodology. While working on the present project, the experts involved developed a methodology for the breakdown of environmental taxes according to NACE Rev. 2 categories, including households.

The most important results of the project are as follows:

- List and description of environmentally-related taxes in Romania according to OECD/Eurostat methodology;
- Methodological description of the breakdown of environmental taxes by economic activity;
- A set of tables for the main environmental tax categories for the last five available years (2006-2010)

The main goal of this pilot project was to present environmental tax data in a harmonised way that fulfils the criteria laid down by the *Regulation 691/ 2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Environmental Economic Accounts*. The Regulation states that *"Statistics on environmentall-related taxes record and present data seen from the perspective of the entities paying the taxes in a way that is fully compatible with the data reported under ESA 95. They record national economies' environmentally-related tax revenues according to economic activities. Economic activities comprise production and consumption."*

This project was financially aided by Eurostat, for the time period: January 2010 – April 2011. There is a multi-domain expert participation in the project. The experts represent the areas of national accounts as well as environmental statistics and accounts.

The structure of the present report is the following: after the introduction, Chapter 1 gives a brief overview of the methodological background of the environmentally-related taxes. Chapter 2 contains the detailed description of the different environmental taxes in Romania. Chapter 3 provides information on the different data sources and methods used for breaking down national total data according to NACE Rev. 2 categories, while Chapter 4 summarizes the most important results. The Annex includes the set of tables for the main environmental tax categories for 2006-2010.

1. Methodological background

The economic instruments for pollution control and the management of natural resources became a very important part of the environmental policy of EU Member States. Eurostat has developed a guideline of environmental tax statistics.

Taxes are normally introduced with the main purpose of generating revenue to the General Government (S13). In addition there may be some side reasons for imposing a tax and amongst a few, some may be the correction of inequalities or finance the maintenance of roads or even influence the consumer behaviour by making a product more expensive.

According to ESA95, “The borderline between taxes and purchases of services from government is defined according to the same criteria as those used in the case of payments made by enterprises: if the licences are being granted automatically on payment of the amounts due, their payment is treated as taxes. But if the government uses the issue of licences to organise some proper regulatory function (such as checking the competence, or qualifications, of the person concerned), the payments made should be treated as purchases of services from government rather than payments of taxes, unless the payments are clearly out of all proportion to the cost of providing the services.”

According to the Eurostat publication ‘*Environmental taxes – A statistical guide*’ the definition of an environmental tax is: a tax whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment.

The joint EU/OECD methodology established four different categories of environmental taxes:

- energy taxes;
- pollution taxes;
- resource taxes;
- transport taxes.

Energy taxes are taxes that are connected to different energy products used for both transport (petrol and diesel) as well as stationary (fuel oils, natural gas, coal and electricity) purposes. It shall be noted that because of their close connection to energy taxes, the CO_2 taxes are also included here.

Transport taxes are related to the ownership and use of motor vehicles (excluding taxes on petrol, diesel and other transport fuels).

Pollution taxes are derived from measured or estimated emission to air or effluents to water, management of solid waste and noise (except for CO_2 taxes).

Resource taxes are connected to natural resource extraction.

In Romania, the different types of environment related taxes were identified according the above-described methodology.

In calculation of environmental taxes five essential quality requirements have to be ensured:

- *completeness:* examination has to cover all available data sources;
- *consistency:* calculation has to be made according to equal aspects ensuring comparability;
- *transparency:* calculation process has to be understandable for everyone;
- *accuracy:* results have to converge to real values as much as possible;
- *continuity:* the results can be produced each year.

In order to meet the above-mentioned requirements, the following considerations were taken into account and actions were implemented:

a) All possible data sources were mapped, including, among others, administrative data sources, national accounts as well as certain registers and inventories.
b) Administrative data sources were used in every area if they were available or applicable. Estimations based on other sources were made only if no administrative data could be used. In some cases, estimations were used for correction factors.
c) Estimation methods were documented.
d) Estimations were made based on data from other data collections and inventories.
e) Detailed documentation can ensure the reproducing of data each year.

The environmental taxes belong to the following ESA95 categories:

- taxes on production and imports (D.2);
- current income, wealth, etc. taxes (D.5);
- capital taxes (D.91)

Most of the environmental taxes fall within the category of taxes on production and imports (D.2), which are compulsory unrequited payments in cash or in kind levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

The taxes on production and imports are divided into:

- taxes on products (D.21):
  - VAT (D.211);
  - levies and taxes on imports excluding VAT (D.212);
  - taxes on products excluding VAT and taxes on imports (D.214).
- other taxes on production (D.29).

D.29 includes the taxes on production pollution. These consist of taxes levied on the emission to the air or the environment of harmful gases, liquids or other noxious matter.

While most of the environmental taxes are allotted for the taxes on products and imports (D.2), some environmental taxes are allotted to the income and wealth taxes (D.5) covering all compulsory unrequited payments in cash or in kind regularly levied by general government on the income and wealth of institutional bodies.

The income and wealth, etc. taxes are divided into:

- income taxes (D.51):
- other current taxes (D.59)

Several environmental taxes are classified under D.59. One example is the portion of the annual car ownership tax paid by households. The portion paid by businesses is under D.29 “other production taxes.”

Until present, no environmental taxes are classified in the category capital taxes (D.91). The environmental taxes classification under the national accounts depends on the precise tax type.

2. Description of environmental related taxes in Romania

There are different types of environmentally-related taxes in Romania. Most of the taxes are product charges on certain environmentally-harmful products such as refrigerating agents, petroleum products or packaging. There are certain types of taxes in relation with the ownership and use of vehicles (vehicle tax and excise duty on fuel).

The categorization of the environmentally-related taxes (between 2006 and 2010) according to the main OECD/Eurostat environmental tax categories is the following:

Energy taxes (E)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Taxes on production and imports (D2)</td><td rowspan="5">Taxes on products (D21)</td><td rowspan="2">Levies and taxes on imports excluding VAT (D212)</td><td>D2122CA</td><td>Customs excise duties on energy products imports</td></tr>
<tr><td>D2122CI</td><td>Special-purpose revenue from the single quota on domestically-supplied car fuels and imported ones</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Taxes on products excluding VAT and taxes on imports (D214)</td><td>D214AB</td><td>Development tax included in the electric and steam power tariff</td></tr>
<tr><td>D214AC</td><td>Excises on energy products sales</td></tr>
<tr><td>D214AH</td><td>Excises on electric power selling</td></tr>
</table>

Transport taxes (T)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Taxes on production and imports (D2)</td><td rowspan="3">Taxes on products (D21)</td><td rowspan="2">Levies and taxes on imports excluding VAT (D212)</td><td>D2121A</td><td>Social stamp tax on new import car value</td></tr>
<tr><td>D2122CF</td><td>Customs excises on car import</td></tr>
<tr><td>Taxes on products excluding VAT and taxes on imports (D214)</td><td>D214AI</td><td>Customs excises on domestic car selling</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Other taxes on production (D29)</td><td></td><td>D29AC</td><td>Flat-rate amounts paid for public roads use</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>D29BA</td><td>Tax on transport means owned by judicial persons</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>D29FA</td><td>Special-purpose taxes on first registration of passenger cars and motor vehicles</td></tr>
<tr><td>The income and wealth taxes (D5)</td><td>Other current taxes (D59)</td><td></td><td>D59DA</td><td>Tax on transport means owned by natural persons</td></tr>
</table>

Pollution taxes (P)

Taxes on production and imports (D2)	Taxes on products (D21)	Levies and taxes on imports excluding VAT (D212)	D2122CG	Customs excises on import air-conditioning units

	Other taxes on production (D29)		D29FB	Taxes and other income on environmental protection
			D29HB	Tax on health-hazardous activities and their advertising

Resources taxes (R)

Taxes on production and imports (D2)	Taxes on products (D21)	Taxes on products excluding VAT and taxes on imports (D214)	D214AA	Tax on domestic crude oil and natural gas
	Other taxes on production (D29)		D29HA	Taxes on mining and on mineral resources prospecting and exploitation

Besides the taxes and levies representing sources for state budget formation and the purpose of ESA95, the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 196/2005 provided for the setting up of the so-called Environmental Fund in Romania – 'an economic-financial instrument meant to support and implement environmental protection projects according to the legal provisions in the environmental protection field." The unit responsible for the environmental fund management is the Environmental Fund Administration, a public institution with judicial personality wholly self-financed and under NEPA (National Environmental Protection Agency) coordination.

The financing sources for the Environmental Fund are the following:

a) amounts collected as taxes by the central authority and the territorial ones for environmental protection in order to issue environmental approvals and licences;
b) amounts raised as taxes on natural resources exploitation other than those collected to supply the existing special-purpose funds;
c) amounts raised from the following taxes on air, surface/ground water, soil and vegetation pollution according to the "polluter pays principle":
   - taxes on the use of highly toxic fuels;
   - taxes on the domestic merchandising of hazardous matter and preparations and of products with a high toxic risk potential to human and environment health regardless of their origin;
   - taxes on non-recovery by traders of recoverable packages;
   - landfill taxes;
   - taxes for used oils non-recovery;

- taxes for merchandising short-lived finished products;
- taxes for the non-provision by suppliers of spare parts for a normal operating life of the products;
- taxes for noise-generating activities;

d) amounts raised as taxes on the internal or external merchandising of some natural/biologic/mineral resources including terrestrial and aquatic wildlife goods;

e) amounts received for the events organised to the Environmental fund benefit;

f) state and local budget allowances, transfers, donations, financial aid given by public or private bodies and organisations, individuals or international bodies and organisations, as well as by governments and government agencies; sponsoring and other sources established by the government at NEPA' recommendation according to the law.

The amounts collected from the pollution taxes making up the Environmental fund are not recorded in the national accounts and as well are not included in the environmental taxes as foreseen by Regulation 691/2011 on the European economic environmental accounts ('*Statistics on environmentall-related taxes record and present data seen from the perspective of the entities paying the taxes in a way that is fully compatible with the data reported under ESA 95')***.**

3. Data sources and calculation method

The main data source is the national accounts. Tax data is collected from the institutional sector accounts, more specifically S13 (general government sector) where a list of all taxes is available on a yearly basis.

These are the taxes collected by general government in the period 2006 – 2010, by type of tax as mentioned in the previous chapter (Annex 1).

Concerning the allocation of the environmental taxes by industry this is based on the information provided by the input-output table and the supply-use table by product from the national accounts. These tables detail the transactions with all goods and services between economic activities and final users over a year. The information on production from these tables is used for allocating the environmental taxes. For the consumers, the data are reported for households and non-residents.

The Annex 2 summarises the relevant characteristics of each of the environmentally-related taxes in Romania and the allocation of environmental taxes by economic activities

When calculating the environmental taxes we consider that all the deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions were taken into consideration in setting a tax in the taxation system so for them there are no exceptions.

4. Results

A complete set of environmental tax data for the main environmental tax categories over five years (2006 - 2010) are available broken down by economic activity. This chapter contains the summary of our results and data sets, along with the analysis of the most important findings.

Table 1. Total environmental taxes and environmental taxes in relation to GDP and total taxes and social contributions, 2006 – 2010

					million lei
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Total environmental taxes	6699.40	8553.70	9158.80	9392.10	10542.26
					%
environmental taxes as share of GDP	1,9	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,0
Share of environmental taxes in total taxes and social contributions collected	10,3	10,7	9,5	10,7	11,1

The revenues from environmentally-related taxes for the period 2006 – 2010 increased from one year to another amounting to 10542.26 million lei in 2010. The share of environmental taxes in GDP fluctuate with a peak in 2007 (2.0%) and a low in 2008 (1.8%). These ratios are smaller than the one of EU-27 in 2009 (2.43%). As regards the share of environmental taxes in total taxes and social contributions collected in 2010, this reached 11.1%.

Table 2. Environmental taxes by categories, 2006 – 2010

					million lei
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Energy taxes	5872.40	7037.00	7251.70	8078.50	9416.50
Pollution taxes	66.40	22.30	17.10	17.30	17.16
Resource taxes	258.10	52.50	35.70	14.40	48.30
Transport taxes	502.50	1441.90	1854.30	1281.90	1060.30
Total	**6699.40**	**8553.70**	**9158.80**	**9392.10**	**10542.26**

Regarding the categorisation of environmental taxes by the four Eurostat’s tax subgroups, the main revenues correspond to energy taxes (87.6 % in 2006 and 89.3 % in 2010). The following category is transport taxes representing 7.5% (2006) to 10.6% (2010) of the total environmental taxes. Only 4.84% in 2006 and 0.62 in 2010 respectively of total environmental tax revenue was raised by pollution and resource taxes. Compared to the same EU-27 share, the ratio of energy taxes is significantly higher in Romania (74% for EU-27 in 2009), while the ratio of transport taxes is lower (22% for EU-27 in 2009).

Table 3. Environmental taxes broken down by NACE Rev.2 categories in 2006 - 2010

million lei

Description NACE Rev.2	2006				
	Energy	**Transport**	**Pollution**	**Resource**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58.37	1.68	0.15	0.00	60.20
Mining and quarrying	201.82	0.39	0.38	258.10	460.69
Manufacturing	2470.33	6.61	48.83	0.00	2525.78
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.05	0.52	0.00	0.57
Sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	25.66	0.98	0.05	0.00	26.69
Construction	137.57	5.56	1.84	0.00	144.97
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.00	152.18	8.76	0.00	160.94
Transport and storage	976.66	116.99	1.97	0.00	1095.62
Services excluding transport and storage	0.00	256.66	9.30	0.00	265.96
Households	1760.44	113.57	3.35	0.00	1877.36

million lei

Description NACE Rev.2	2007				
	Energy	**Transport**	**Pollution**	**Resource**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70.55	0.40	0.14	0.00	71.09
Mining and quarrying	157.23	0.09	0.30	52.50	210.12
Manufacturing	2987.56	1.57	14.44	0.00	3003.57
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.01	0.61	0.00	0.62
Sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	28.15	0.23	0.05	0.00	28.43
Construction	149.07	1.32	0.29	0.00	150.68
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.00	34.93	0.01	0.00	34.94
Transport and storage	1256.69	577.66	2.49	0.00	1836.84
Services excluding transport and storage	0.00	59.66	0.01	0.00	59.67
Households	2057.90	800.97	3.99	0.00	2862.86

million lei

Description NACE Rev.2	2008				
	Energy	**Transport**	**Pollution**	**Resource**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79.79	3.21	0.19	0.00	83.19
Mining and quarrying	176.34	0.03	0.41	35.70	212.48
Manufacturing	2880.91	38.45	6.79	0.00	2926.15
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63
Sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	20.61	0.02	0.05	0.00	20.68

Construction	155.37	0.36	0.37	0.00	156.10
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.00	20.59	0.00	0.00	20.59
Transport and storage	1459.38	747.77	3.47	0.00	2210.62
Services excluding transport and storage	0.00	23.33	0.00	0.00	23.33
Households	2207.13	1041.12	5.20	0.00	3253.45

million lei

Description NACE Rev.2	2009				
	Energy	**Transport**	**Pollution**	**Resource**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	131.65	3.48	0.26	0.00	135.39
Mining and quarrying	213.82	0.03	0.42	14.40	228.67
Manufacturing	2661.21	41.65	6.57	0.00	2709.43
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62
Sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	21.21	0.03	0.04	0.00	21.28
Construction	140.30	0.39	0.28	0.00	140.97
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.00	22.14	0.00	0.00	22.14
Transport and storage	1826.91	515.16	3.65	0.00	2345.72
Services excluding transport and storage	0.00	25.11	0.00	0.00	25.11
Households	2760.48	696.06	5.46	0.00	3462.00

million lei

Description NACE Rev.2	2010				
	Energy	**Transport**	**Pollution**	**Resource**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153.16	2.33	0.26	0.00	155.75
Mining and quarrying	266.97	0.02	0.45	48.30	315.74
Manufacturing	3214.31	27.90	6.72	0.00	3248.93
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69
Sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	26.45	0.02	0.04	0.00	26.51
Construction	159.22	0.26	0.27	0.00	159.75
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.00	14.83	0.00	0.00	14.83
Transport and storage	1982.01	444.66	3.38	0.00	2430.05
Services excluding transport and storage	0.00	16.82	0.00	0.00	16.82
Households	3193.58	568.30	5.38	0.00	3767.26

The energy taxes play a dominant role among environmental taxes in Romania as regards both the economic sectors and households. Households accounted for around 34 % of total energy tax revenues in 2010; these data were 4% points lower in 2006. Households also pay around 54% of all transport taxes.

Within industries, the industries comprising transportation and storage and manufacturing activities were the most important payers of environmental taxes, representing 54% in 2010.

The explanation for the two remaining environmental taxes (pollution and resources) is that they hold a very small share to the state budget because most of them become revenues for the Environmental Fund Administration and because they are not recorded in the national accounts.

The environmental taxes collected to the Environment Fund by the Environmental Fund Administration and which are not included in the tax system, are presented below:

Table 4. Other environmentally related payments to government (fees and charges), 2006 – 2010

million lei					
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
The fee for emissions from motor vehicles	-	-	-	1644.1	1658.5
A contribution of 3% of revenues from the sale of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal including goods destined for dismantling, obtained by the waste generator, or property owner for dismantling, person or entity	45.0	52.5	50.0	58.2	58.2
Fees for emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, collected from businesses in the amounts stipulated in Annex 1 to Law no. 73/2000 with subsequent amendments	3.0	3.5	-	19.4	33.9
Fees collected for emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources	10.0	10.0	12.5	-	-
Fees collected from users of new operators of recoverable waste land disposal	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.015	0.001
An amount of 1 leu[2] / kg of packaging placed on the national market of producers and importers of packaged goods, except for pharmaceutical use	24.0	27.6	31.2	29.4	38.8
A rate of 2% of dangerous chemicals sold by producers and importers provided in Annex 3 of Law no. 73/2000 with subsequent amendments, except those used to produce drugs	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.3
A rate of 0.5% of dangerous	-	-	-	-	-

[2] Leu = 1 RON (RON= Romanian national currency)

chemicals sold by producers and importers used for agriculture, provided in Annex 4 of Law no. 73/2000 with subsequent amendments					
A contribution of 1% of the sale of wood placed in a manufacturing process	15.0	11.3	10.0	2.4	7.7
A sum of 1 leu / kg tire by legal persons who place national new tires and / or used for reuse	10.0	11.3	10.0	0.5	0.1
A contribution of 3% of the amount paid for the management of hunting, paid by fund managers hunting	-	5.6	6.5	0.05	0.2
Fees for issuing permits, approvals and environmental permits	3.7	4.1	4.4	0.5	0.2
Taxes and contributions under the law no. 73/2000 abrogated by Emergency Ordinance 196/2005	18.2	9.4	22.7	23.2	0.2
A rate of 1.5% of the finished products collected by selling tobacco	-	-	-	-	-
Eco-tax, amounting to 0.2 lei / piece for bags and shopping bags with integrated or applied handle made of materials obtained from non-renewable resources as defined under Government Emergency Ordinance no.195/2005 on environmental protection	-	-	-	4.85	19.4
Total	131.9	138.7	150.9	1785.5	1820.5

Conclusion

Romania has one of the smallest environmental tax receipts as share of GDP both at overall level and by the four subgroups: energy taxes, transport taxes, pollution taxes and resource taxes. This can be easily explainable by the constant choice of the governments after 1989 for maintaining taxes and excises to minimum levels. Even after Romania’s accession to the EU, which required higher excise levels, the choice made was to postpone tax harmonisation as long as possible.

In the 2010 context when the excise level for the nine main fuel and power categories was minimal or a little below minimum, no wonder that Romania was on a downward trend as far as energy tax receipts as GDP share were concerned.

Moreover, in the case of pollution and resource use taxes, the collecting capacity for most of the types of taxes is very low in relation to the potential taxation base. Things are worsened by the fact that the pollution and resource taxes are meant to finance projects for curbing the effects of human activities on the environment.

Annex 1

million lei

	Tax name according to national classification (English)	Env Tax Category	2006	2010
D2	TAXES ON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS		44,154.2	63,244.30
D21	Taxes on products		42,192.9	59,475.30
D211	Value added type taxes		27,292.4	39,990.00
D211A	Collected VAT		27,292.4	39,421.80
D211B	Contributions from VAT resources		M	568.20
D212	Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT		3,238.7	1,958.60
D2121	Import duties		2,443.3	591.50
D2121A	**Social stamp tax on imported new cars value**	**Transport**	**28.6**	**M**
D2121B	Custom duties from amounts payable to 31.12.2006		5.5	22.90
D2121C	Customs duties from legal persons		2,402.2	543.40
D2121D	Customs duties and other revenues received from individuals through custom		7.0	1.80
D2121E	Customs duties received from legal persons for imports from EU		M	M
D2121F	Anti-dumping taxes on products		M	23.40
D2121G	Custom duties linked to agricultural sector		M	0.00
D2122	Taxes on imports, excluding VAT and import duties		795.4	1,367.10
D2122A	Levies on imported agricultural products		M	M
D2122B	Monetary compensatory amounts on imports		M	M
D2122C	Excise duties		795.4	1,367.10
D2122CA	**Customs Excise collected from imports of energy products**	**Energy**	**302.8**	**850.50**
D2122CB	Custom excises from the import of ethylic alcohol, intermediate products, frothy wine, beer		24.3	32.60
D2122CC	Custom excises for tobacco products imports		9.8	413.40
D2122CD	Custom excises for coffee imports		147.3	17.90
D2122CE	Custom excises for other products imports		46.0	3.80
D2122CF	**Custom excises for auto vehicles imports**	**Transport**	**249.8**	**48.90**
D2122CG	**Custom excises for air-conditioning product imports due to 31.12.2006**	**Pollution**	**15.4**	**0.00**
D2122CH	Custom excises for alcohol and alcoholic beverages imports		M	M
D2122CI	**Special purpose revenue from flat on auto fuel delivered domestically by producers, as well as auto fuels consumed by them and also on imported auto fuel (Overdue previous years)**	**Energy**	**0.0**	**0.00**
D2122D	General sales taxes		M	M
D2122E	Taxes on specific services		M	M
D2122F	Profits of import monopolies		M	M
D214	Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes		11,661.8	17,526.70
D214A	Excise duties and consumption taxes		10,092.7	15,903.50
D214AA	Tax on internal production of crude oil and natural gas	Resources	256.3	16.60
D214AB	**Development tax included in price of electricity and heat-Overdue previous years.**	**Energy**	**4.5**	**0.50**
D214AC	**Excises from energy products sales**	**Energy**	**5,532.5**	**8,449.40**
D214AD	Excises from the sales of ethylic alcohol, intermediate products, frothy wine, beer, etc.		977.9	1,077.70
D214AE	Excises from sale of tobacco products		3,250.4	6,213.00
D214AF	Excises from sale of coffee		3.3	26.60
D214AG	Excises from sale of other products		19.1	3.60
D214AH	**Excises from sale of electric energy**	**Energy**	**32.6**	**116.10**
D214AI	**Excises from sale of auto vehicles from internal production**	**Transport**	**13.3**	**0.00**

D214AJ	Excises from fiscal stamps applied on the alcoholic beverages		2.8	0.00
D214B	Stamp taxes		584.1	295.00
D214BA	Legal stamp tax, stamp tax of notary activities and other stamp tax-overdue previous years-		511.4	198.60
D214BB	Incomes from judicial stamp		3.7	1.60
D214BC	Extra-judicial stamp tax		69.0	94.80
D214BD	Stamp tax on claims of over taxation		M	M
D214C	Taxes on financial and capital transactions		300.5	523.20
D214CA	Tax on revenues from the transfer of real estate property from own patrimony		300.5	523.20
D214D	Car registration taxes		M	M
D214E	Taxes on entertainment		5.5	7.70
D214EA	Tax on entertainment		5.5	7.70
D214F	Taxes on lotteries, gambling and betting		73.2	0.20
D214FA	Social stamp tax on gambling		73.2	0.20
D214G	Taxes on insurance premiums		M	M
D214GA	Incomes from deducting a 1.5% quota one the volume of gross bonuses		M	M
D214H	Other taxes on specific services		38.0	55.80
D214HA	Tax on revenues from accounting expertise and judicial technique		3.8	6.20
D214HB	Other taxes on specific services		8.6	13.70
D214HC	Taxes related to hotel activity		25.6	32.60
D214HD	Quotas from education taxes		M	M
D214HE	Contribution of economic operators from tourism		M	M
D214HF	Revenues from the organization of training courses and professional conversion		M	3.3
D214I	General sales or turnover taxes		47.0	36.90
D214IA	Other general taxes on turnover, sales and value added		3.6	1.70
D214IB	Revenues from turnover quota in electronic communication field		43.4	35.20
D214J	Profits of fiscal monopolies		74.5	158.60
D214JA	Tax on revenues from service conventions/contracts performed according to the Civil code requirements		74.5	158.60
D214K	Export duties and monetary comp. amounts on exports		M	M
D214L	Other taxes on products n.e.c.		446.3	545.80
D214LA	Other taxes and fees		332.9	361.40
D214LB	Special fees		113.4	184.40
D214LC	Revenues cashed the current year		M	M
D214LD	**Quota over the trade price, excluding excises, of fuels and vehicles provided domestically by the producers and over the custom value of imported fuels**	**Energy**	**M**	**M**
D29	Other taxes on production		1,961.3	3,769.00
D29A	Taxes on land, buildings or other structures		1,154.7	2,234.50
D29AA	Tax on buildings held by legal persons		993.5	1,999.40
D29AB	Tax on land held by legal persons		161.2	235.10
D29AC	**Annual fixed amounts for the use of public roads**	**Transport**	**0.0**	**0.00**
D29B	Taxes on the use of fixed assets		166.0	1,089.90
D29BA	**Motor vehicle tax (legal persons)**	**Transport**	**104.6**	**380.50**
D29BB	Fees on transactions with mobiliar value		M	M
D29BC	Other taxes related to use of goods, to authorisation of the use of goods or to developing activities		61.4	709.40
D29C	Total wage bill and payroll taxes		M	M
D29D	Taxes on international transactions		181.4	3.00
D29DA	Revenues with special destination from custom services		175.5	2.30
D29DB	Other taxes on transactions and international trade		5.9	0.70
D29E	Business and professional licenses		357.3	209.30

D29EA	License tax		357.1	209.20
D29EB	Taxes for authorizing the sales of alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and coffee		0.2	0.10
D29F	Taxes on pollution		14.9	193.90
D29FA	**Special taxes on vehicles at the first registration to police within Romania**	**Transport**	**3.7**	**178.00**
D29FB	**Environmental fees**	**Pollution**	**11.2**	**15.90**
D29G	Under-compensation of VAT (flat rate system)		M	M
D29H	Other taxes on production n.e.c.		87.0	38.40
D29HA	**Tax on mineral extraction activities**	**Resources**	**1.8**	**31.70**
D29HB	**Taxes on health harming activities and their advertising**	**Pollution**	**39.8**	**1.30**
D29HC	Revenues with special destination from quotas applied on civil aviation revenues		45.4	0.00
D29HD	Tax for production in the sugar quota, iso-glucose and inulin syrup		M	5.40
D29HE	Contributions to temporary fund for restructuring the sugar industry in the European Community		M	0.00
D5	CURRENT TAXES ON INCOME, WEALTH, ETC.		20,722.5	31,632.40
D51	Taxes on income		19,743.7	29,810.90
D51M	Taxes on individual or household income including holding gains		9,789.6	17,164.20
D51MA	Taxes on the revenues from independent activities		259.8	515.60
D51MB	Tax revenue from rental and leasing		167.8	369.70
D51MC	Taxes on income from dividends		1,134.7	1,358.20
D51MD	Tax on interest income		206.6	272.00
D51ME	Tax on other revenues		27.8	118.90
D51MF	Tax on pensions income		142.6	974.40
D51MG	Taxes on income from transfers of bonds		147.8	110.40
D51MH	Tax on revenues from sale of intellectual rights		43.5	85.00
D51MI	Tax on revenues of non-resident natural persons		50.1	86.30
D51MJ	Tax on income of attorneys and public notaries		0.1	2.70
D51MK	Income tax on self-employed professionals and other individuals and family corporations		M	M
D51ML	Tax on rental income		M	M
D51MM	Tax on patent rights		M	M
D51MN	Tax on prizes and earnings in cash or in kind		M	M
D51MO	Tax on income from individuals other than employees		M	M
D51MP	Other taxes on income, profit and capital gain		26.3	19.20
D51MQ	Taxes on wages		7,582.1	13,244.70
D51A	Taxes on individual or household income excluding holding gains (2)		9,789.2	17,157.10
D51AA	Taxes on the revenues from independent activities		259.8	515.60
D51AB	Tax revenue from rental and leasing		167.8	369.70
D51AC	Taxes on income from dividends		1,134.7	1,358.20
D51AD	Tax on interest income		206.6	272.00
D51AE	Tax on other revenues		27.8	118.90
D51AF	Tax on pensions income		142.6	974.40
D51AG	Taxes on income from transfers of bonds		147.8	110.40
D51AH	Tax on revenues from sale of intellectual rights		43.5	85.00
D51AI	Tax on revenues of non-resident natural persons		50.1	86.30
D51AJ	Tax on income of attorneys and public notaries		0.1	2.70
D51AK	Income tax on self-employed professionals and other individuals and family corporations		M	M
D51AL	Tax on rental income		M	M
D51AM	Tax on patent rights		M	M
D51AN	Tax on prizes and earnings in cash or in kind		M	M
D51AO	Tax on income from individuals other than employees		M	M

D51AP	Other taxes on income, profit and capital gain		26.3	19.20
D51AQ	Taxes on wages		7,582.1	13,244.70
D51C1	Taxes on individual or household holding gains (2)		0.4	7.10
D51C1A	Tax on revenues from agricultural activities		0.4	7.10
D51C1B	Tax on income from the concession of goods belonging to the commercial societies or national companies to whom the state is the main share holder as well as to the "régies autonomes"		M	M
D51O	Taxes on the income or profits of corporations including holding gains		9,794.1	11,866.00
D51OA	Tax on profits from economic operators		7,843.4	9,528.70
D51OB	Tax on profits from commercial banks		452.4	127.80
D51OC	Tax on revenues of non-resident legal persons		507.5	706.70
D51OD	Tax on income from illegal activities or from the Consumer Protection Law violation		0.4	0.30
D51OE	Tax on dividends from legal persons		285.5	118.90
D51OF	Tax on profit from natural persons in association with a legal person		2.7	8.30
D51OG	Tax on micro-enterprises incomes		604.9	77.50
D51OH	Tax on income from micro-enterprises created by the association of a natural person with a legal person, not generating a legal person		0.3	0.00
D51OI	Tax on revenues of foreign firms' Romanian branches		14.7	5.40
D51OJ	Amounts collected for state budget into the unique account, distribution in progress		M	0.00
D51OK	Tax on revenues from operations of selling-buying currency on term, on a contract base		2.6	3.40
D51OL	Payments from net profit of companies		79.7	125.60
D51OM	Contribution of economic operators for state education		0.0	0.00
D51ON	Payments from net revenue of National Bank of Romania		M	1,163.4
D51B	Taxes on the income or profits of corporations excluding holding gains (2)		9,794.1	11,866.00
D51BA	Tax on profits from economic operators		7,843.4	9,528.70
D51BB	Tax on profits from commercial banks		452.4	127.80
D51BC	Tax on revenues of non-resident legal persons		507.5	706.70
D51BD	Tax on income from illegal activities or from the Consumer Protection Law violation		0.4	0.30
D51BE	Tax on dividends from legal persons		285.5	118.90
D51BF	Tax on profit from individuals in association with a legal person		2.7	8.30
D51BG	Tax on micro-enterprises incomes		604.9	77.50
D51BH	Tax on income from micro-enterprises created by the association of a natural person with a legal person, not generating a legal person		0.3	0.00
D51BI	Tax on revenues of foreign firms' Romanian branches		14.7	5.40
D51BJ	Amounts collected for state budget into the unique account, distribution in progress		M	0.00
D51BK	Tax on revenus from operations of selling-buying currency on term, on a contract base		2.6	3.40
D51BL	Payments from net profit of companies		79.7	125.60
D51BM	Contribution of economic operators for state education		0.0	0.00
D51BN	Payments from net revenue of National Bank of Romania		M	1,163.4
D51C2	Taxes on holding gains of corporations (2)		M	M
D51C3	Other taxes on holding gains (2)		M	M
D51C	Taxes on holding gains (3)		0.4	7.10
D51D	Taxes on winnings from lottery or gambling		126.5	713.60
D51DA	Tax on revenues from lotteries, gambling and betting and from prizes in money/in kind		44.9	107.10
D51DB	Taxes on gambling		81.6	606.50
D51E	Other taxes on income n.e.c.		33.50	67.10
D51EA	Tax on revenues from selling goods in consignment system		33.50	67.10
D59	Other current taxes		978.8	1,821.50

D59A	Current taxes on capital		839.9	1,320.20
D59AA	Tax on land out of town		123.0	355.80
D59AB	Tax on buildings of individuals		491.1	665.60
D59AC	Tax on land held by individuals		225.8	298.80
D59B	Poll taxes		M	M
D59C	Expenditure taxes		M	M
D59D	Payments by households for licenses		102.5	452.90
D59DA	**Motor vehicle taxes owned by individuals**	**Transport**	**102.5**	**452.90**
D59E	Taxes on international transactions		M	M
D59F	Other current taxes n.e.c.		36.4	48.40
D59FA	Other taxes and fees on individuals		36.4	48.40
D91	Capital Taxes		0.0	0.0
D91A	Taxes on capital transfers		0.0	0.0
D91B	Capital levies		0.0	0.0
D91C	Other capital taxes n.e.c.		0.0	0.0
ODA	TOTAL TAX RECEIPTS		64,876.7	94,876.70
D611	Actual social contributions		33,656.5	45,781.40
D6111	Employers' actual social contributions		21,721.3	28,992.20
D61111	Compulsory employers' actual social contributions		21,721.3	28,992.20
D61111A	Health social security contributions due by employers		124.9	31.70
D61111B	The Risk Fund		21.3	24.50
D61111C	Contributions of enterprises for insured farmers		M	M
D61111D	Employers' social security contributions		13,386.4	21,173.40
D61111E	Contribution of economic operators for handicapped persons		202.6	204.60
D61111F	Employers' contributions for work accidents and occupational diseases		674.0	248.60
D61111G	Employers contributions and of other legal persons related to employer		1,677.4	513.10
D61111H	Contributions from natural and legal persons which employ employees		5,030.4	5,544.30
D61111I	Contributions for holidays and indemnities from individuals or legal persons		604.3	797.60
D61111J	Contributions to the state social security budget, the budget of unemployment fund and the national budget of unique of social security for health within the unique account, distribution in progress		M	268.90
D61111K	Employers' contribution to the Guarantee fund for the payment of salary claims		M	185.50
D61112	Voluntary employers' actual social contributions		M	M
D6112	Employees' social contributions		11,260.2	15,296.60
D61121	Compulsory employees' social contributions		11,251.3	15,282.10
D61121A	Social security contributions payable by insured persons		6,084.8	9,335.10
D61121B	Employees' and other assimilated persons' social security contributions		5,165.5	5,944.10
D61121C	Contribution for supplemental pension		0.0	0.00
D61121D	Contributions from individuals with unemployment insurance contract		1.0	2.90
D61122	Voluntary employees' social contributions		8.9	14.50
D61122A	Voluntary contributions to social security on health		8.9	14.50
D6113	Social contributions by self- and non-employed persons		675.0	1,492.60
D61131	Compulsory social contributions by self- and non-employed persons		484.3	803.20
D61131A	Contributions for holiday and indemnisations due by unemployed persons		M	6.20
D61131B	Unemployment social security contributions payable by insured persons (individuals)		484.3	502.50
D61131C	Insurance contribution for work accidents and professional diseases by self and non-employed persons		0.0	0.00
D61131D	Contributions of insured farmers		M	M
D61131E	Contribution due by pensioners		M	294.50
D61132	Voluntary social contributions by self- and non-employed persons		190.7	689.40
D61132A	Contribution of other insured persons		190.7	689.40

D612	Imputed social contributions (4)		1,947.7	3,770.20
D995	Capital transfers from general government to relevant sectors representing taxes and social contributions assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995A	Taxes on products assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995B	Other taxes on production assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995C	Taxes on income assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995D	Other current taxes assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995E	Employers' actual social contributions assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995F	Employees' social contributions assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995G	Social contributions by self- and unemployed persons assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
D995H	Capital taxes assessed but unlikely to be collected (5)		M	M
ODB	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM TAXES AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AFTER DEDUCTION OF AMOUNTS ASSESSED BUT UNLIKELY TO BE COLLECTED		98,533.2	140,658.10
ODC	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM TAXES AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (including imputed social contributions) AFTER DEDUCTION OF AMOUNTS ASSESSED BUT UNLIKELY TO BE COLLECTED		100,480.9	144,428.30

Annex 2

NAME	**Social stamp tax on new import cars value (D2121A)**
Classification	Transport taxes
Legal base	Law no. 366 of 10 July 2001 approving the Emergency Government Ordinance No.118/1999 on the creation and use of the national solidarity fund - art. 3 b). This law was repealed through art. 146 of Law 292/ 2011.
Aim of the tax	Creation and use of the National Solidarity Fund by establishing the social stamp tax
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	Natural and legal persons having purchased imported new cars with a cylinder capacity of at least 2 000 cu.m.
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	Imported new cars with a cylinder capacity of at least 2 000 cu.m.
Rate of the tax	Social stamp of 1% on the value of the new imported motor vehicles with a cylinder capacity of at least 2 000 cu.m.
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the imported new cars value distributed by NACE Rev.2, and their weight obtained for each division was applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list)-Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

NAME	**Excise duty - Energy products and electricity (D2122CA - Excise duties on imported energy products; D214AC - Excises collected from energy products selling; D214AH - Excises collected from electric power selling)**
Classification	Energy taxes
Legal base	The 7th Title of the Fiscal Code, approved through Law No 571/2003 in conjunction with the Government Decision 44/2004 on the fiscal code including the methodological implementation rules. According to Government Decision No

	150 of 23.02.2011
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	- Legal and natural persons authorised as licenced warehouse-keepers, registered operators, unregistered operators and tax representatives; - Economic operators who are importers; - In the case of electricity, natural gas, coal and coke, the taxpayers are the economic operators that provide these products directly to the final beneficiaries.
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	Leaded petrol; unleaded petrol; gas oil; heavy fuel oil; liquid petroleum gas; natural gas; kerosene; coal and coke; electric power. The quantity of goods released for consumption in Romania.
Rate of the tax	See table 1
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	Excisable products are exempted from the payment of excise when intended for: - delivery in the context of consular or diplomatic relations; - international organisations recognised as such by the public authorities of Romania and by the members of these organisations, within the limits and under the conditions established by international conventions that establish the basis of these organisations or by agreements concluded at state/government level; - the armed forces belonging to any state that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, with the exception of the armed forces of Romania, as well as for the civilian staff accompanying them or for supplying their messes or canteens; - consumption under the provisions of an agreement with non-member states or international organisations providing that this agreement is allowed or authorised with regard to VAT exemption.
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE

	Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the total final energy consumption and on the final energy consumption for electricity and steam and their weights obtained for each division were applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list) - Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

Table 1

Type of products or group of products	Unit of measure	Excise (equivalent in euro/unit of measure)
Leaded petrol	tonne	547,00
	1 000 litres	421,19
Unleaded petrol	tonne	467,00
	1 000 litres	359,59
Diesel oil	tonne	358,00
	1 000 litres	302,51
Fuel oil	1 000 kg	
13.1. for commercial use		15,00
13.2. for non-commercial use		15,00
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1 000 kg	
14.1. used as motor fuel		128,26
14.2. used as heat fuel		113,50
14.3. used for domestic purposes [3)]		0,00
Natural gas	GJ	
15.1. used as motor fuel		2,60
15.2. used as heat fuel		
15.2.1. for commercial use		0,17
15.2.2. for non-commercial use		0,32
Lamp oil (kerosene) [4)]		
16.1. used as motor fuel	tonne	469,89
	1 000 litres	375,91
16.2. used as heat fuel	tonne	469,89
	1 000 litres	375,91
Coal and coke	GJ	
17.1. for commercial use		0,15
17.2. for non-commercial use		0,30
Electric power	MWh	
18.1. for commercial use		0,50
18.2. for non-commercial use		1,00

NAME	**Excise duties on import passenger cars (D2122CF)**
Classification	Transport taxes

Legal base	Law No 571/2003 on the fiscal code. Law No 86/2006 on the customs code.
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	
Tax payer	
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	
Rate of the tax	
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the imported new cars value distributed by NACE Rev.2, and their weights obtained for each division were applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list)- Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

NAME	**Excise duties on imported air-conditioning units (D2122CG)**
Classification	Pollution taxes
Legal base	Law No 571/2003 in conjunction with the Government decision No 44/2004 on the fiscal code including the methodological implementation rules. According to Government decision No 150 of 23.02.2011
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	
Tax payer	
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	
Rate of the tax	
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the value of the imported air-conditioning units distributed by NACE Rev.2, and their weights obtained for each division were applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list) - Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

NAME	**Special-purpose revenue of the single quota on domestically-supplied and**

	imported car fuels (D2122CI)
Classification	Energy taxes
Legal base	Law No 264/ 2001 amending and completing Law No 118/ 1996 on the creation and use of the Special Fund for Public roads. Methodological rules No. 1.521/521.821 of 2002 on the creation and use of the special fund for public roads
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	Domestic producers and/or importers of car fuels, natural or legal persons, regardless of legal status, title holder and holder of imported product, custom duties applied or tax facilities granted
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	Car fuel amount delivered domestically by producers and/or importers and the one used for own cars by producers or their units
Rate of the tax	Single quota equal to the equivalent in Lei of 110 euro/tonne for Diesel oil and 125 euro/tonne for petrol, sum established in relation to the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Romania at the date of payment
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the final energy consumption for petrol and Diesel oil and their weights obtained for each division were applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list) - Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

NAME	**Tax on domestically-produced oil (D214AA)**
Classification	Taxes on resources
Legal base	Law No 571/2003 in conjunction with government decision 44/2004 on the fiscal code including the methodological implementation rules. According to Government decision No 150 of 23.02.2011
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the

	Budget)
Tax payer	The authorised economic agent – supplier of the product
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	The quantity of domestically produced oil, delivered in Romania
Rate of the tax	4 euro/tonne
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	The quantities of domestically produced oil and natural gas that are directly exported by the economic agents' producers are exempt from the payment of this tax.
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The total amount was imputed to 0610 NACE Rev. 2 code.

NAME	**Development tax included in the electric and steam power tariff (D214AB)**
Classification	Energy taxes
Legal base	Instructions No 92514 of 9 September 1994 and 175805 of the Industries Ministry published in the Official Journal No 287/10 October 1994 on the creation and use of the special fund for the development of the energy sector. The Government ordinance No 29/94 was repealed by the Government ordinance No 89/2004. Law No 500/2002 on public finances, revenue and expenditure for the energy sector development.
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	
Tax payer	
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	
Rate of the tax	
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the total final energy consumption and on the final energy consumption for electricity and steam and their weights obtained for each division were applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list) - Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

NAME	**Excise duties collected from domestically-made passenger car sales**

	(D214AI)
Classification	Transport taxes
Legal base	Law No 571/2003 in conjunction with government decision No 44/2004 on the fiscal code including the methodological implementation rules. According to government decision No 150 of 23.02.2011
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	
Rate of the tax	
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the registered road vehicles by natural persons and legal persons. For the natural persons the amount was imputed to households and for the legal person the amount was imputed to 45 NACE Rev.2 code.

NAME	**Fixed annuities paid for public roads use (D29AC)**
Classification	Transport taxes
Legal base	Law 264/2001amending and completing Law 118/1996 and Government Ordinance 10/2001 amending art. 4 of Law 118/1996 on the creation and use of the special fund for public roads.
Aim of the tax	For the creation and use of the special fund for public roads
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	Natural or legal persons using car fuels
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	Single quota applicable on: - wholesale refinery price, excises excluded for the car fuels domestically supplied by the producers, as well as for the car fuels consumed by them for their own motor vehicles and trailers; - customs value, established according to the law for the imported car fuels.
Rate of the tax	The sources of the special fund for public roads are set up by applying a single quota equal to the equivalent in Lei of 110 euro/tonne for diesel oil and

	125/tonne for petrol, an amount established according to the official exchange rate of the at payment date.
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	The natural or legal persons using car fuels in rail and maritime transport, agriculture and national defence
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the registered road vehicles by natural persons and legal persons. For the natural persons the amount was imputed to households and for the legal persons the amount was imputed to 494 NACE Rev.2 code.

NAME	**Motor vehicles tax – Tax on means of transport (D29BA + D59DA)**
Classification	Transport taxes
Legal base	The 4th Chapter of the 9th Title of the Fiscal Code approved by Law No 571/ 2003 with subsequent amendments and completions.
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	Any person that owns a transport means
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	The means of transport with mechanic traction or water vehicles. Cylinder capacity of the engine or transport means type.
Rate of the tax	Rates vary from 8 to 145 lei for each fraction cylinder capacity of 200 cm^3 or a fraction of it in accordance with the capacity of the engine. For the lorries, the tax is set taking into account the mass of the vehicle and the number of axles of auto-trailers, in accordance with EU Directives.
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	For D29 BA, the total amount was imputed to 494 NACE Rev. 2 code. For D59 DA, the total amount was imputed to households.

NAME	**Special taxes on passenger cars and motor vehicles when first registered in Romania (D29FA)**
Classification	Transport taxes
Legal base	Law No 264/2001 amending and completing Law 118/1996 and

	Government Ordinance 10/2001 amending art. 4 of Law 118/1996 on the creation and use of the special fund for public roads; Emergency Ordinance No 50/ 2008 setting up the pollution tax on vehicles, with subsequent amendments.
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	Any person that owns a motor vehicle
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	The motor vehicles from the categories M1-M3 and N1 – N3, as defined in RNTR2 (Regulations regarding the type homologation and identity card for vehicles emission, as well as the type homologation of the products used for these); Basic assessment: cylinder capacity of engine, CO2 emissions, pollution norms, vehicle’s age.
Rate of the tax	Rate varies depending on the cylinder capacity of the engine, on the pollution norm of the vehicle or type of the vehicle and the vehicle’s age
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	Vehicles belonging to diplomatic missions, consulates, other organisations and foreign citizens having diplomatic status; vehicles especially equipped for the use of persons with disabilities; vehicles used by the armed forces, state security forces, police, military police, border police, fire brigades, health services; vehicles held by health, educational and cultural institutions or other public administration bodies, foundations or associations, international bodies or NGOs due to donations or financed by non-reimbursable loans; vehicles used in sport competitions.
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the registered road vehicles by natural persons and legal persons. For the natural persons the amount was imputed to households and for the legal persons the amount was imputed to 494 NACE Rev.2 code.

NAME	**Taxes and other revenue from environmental protection (D29FB)**
Classification	Pollution taxes

Legal base	Law on environmental protection No 137/1995, republished in 2000 Law No 571/2003 in conjunction with the Government Decision No 44/2004 on the fiscal code including the methodological implementation rules. According to Government Decision No 150 of 23.02.2011
Aim of the tax	The request for an environmental licence is mandatory for the new investments, changes in the existing ones and the activities foreseen in Annex II to this law. The same is valid for the commissioning of new objectives already having an environmental licence and within one year since the coming into force of this law for the existing activities.
Recipients of the revenue	The environmental protection authorities collect all the amounts derived from taxes on the release of environmental licences.
Tax payer	Natural and legal persons in search of environmental licences
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	
Rate of the tax	Tax amount is established based on the proposal of the central authority for environmental protection through a Government Decision
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the total final energy consumption and their weights obtained for each division was applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list) - Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).

NAME	**Taxes on mineral resources prospecting, detection and exploitation activities (D29HA)**
Classification	Resource taxes
Legal base	Mining Law No 85/2003, with its subsequent amendments and completions
Aim of the tax	
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	The holders of the licences/permits are obliged to pay to the state budget a tax on

	mining, exploring and exploitation of mineral resources and also a mining rent.
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	Prospecting, exploring and exploitation of mineral resources
Rate of the tax	- The prospecting annuity is set to 25 000 lei/sq.km. - The exploring annuity is set to 100 000 lei/sq.km. This is doubled after two years and it becomes 5 times bigger 4 years after. - The exploitation annuity is set to 25000000 lei/sq.km. The value of the taxes mentioned at par. (2)-(4) will be updated yearly, based on the proposal of the competent body through a Government Decision depending on the inflation rate.
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The total amount was imputed to 09 NACE Rev. 2 code.

NAME	**Tax on health-hazardous activities and their advertising (D29HB)**
Classification	Pollution taxes
Legal base	Ordinance No 22/21.08.92 on health protection financing
Aim of the tax	This tax represents a source for the special health fund meant for health protection in Romania
Recipients of the revenue	General government (assigned to the Budget)
Tax payer	- legal persons collecting receipts from advertising on tobacco products, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages; - legal persons making revenue from sales of tobacco products, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.
Tax base (tax object and basis of assessment)	Receipts and revenues from advertising on tobacco products, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages
Rate of the tax	- legal persons making receipts from advertising on tobacco products, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages accounting for a 10% quota their value; - legal persons making revenue from sales of tobacco products, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages accounting for a 1% quota of their value.
Deductions, allowances, credits, exemptions	
NACE Rev. 2 classification	The distribution of this tax by NACE Rev. 2 divisions was made based on the

	industrial output by industrial activity (NACE Rev.2 – codes 11 and 12), and their weights obtained for each division were applied to the value given to this tax by the national accounts in NTL (national tax list) - Detailed list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification for S13 (general government sector).