Case Study of Croatia: Establishing researchbased evidence for effective tobacco tax reform - Successes and Remaining Challenges

Accelerating Progress on Effective Tax Policies in Low-and-Middle –Income Countries



Faculty of Economics, Business and Tourism - University of Split





Željana Aljinović Barać, PhD Project Director



Paško Burnać, PhD Senior Researcher



Andrijana Rogošić, PhD Senior Researcher



Slavko Šodan, PhD Senior Researcher



Tina
Vuko, PhD
Senior Researcher

Croatia country profile (2017)

Region	Europe and Central Asia
Income Category (2017-2018)	Upper-middle
Population (proj., 000)	4,125
Surface area (sq km)	56,594
Capital city population	Zagreb; 802,338





Legislation summary

FCTC	Minimum		Verbal pack	Graphic pack
ratification	smoking age	Tar cap (max	health	health
(year)	(years)	mg)	warning	warning
Yes (2008)	Yes (18)	Yes (10mg)	Yes	Yes

Advertising	Retail point-		Restaurant/bar
ban or	of-sale	Public	public smoking
restriction	restrictions	smoking ban	ban
Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes



Summary of MPOWER measures

M	Р	0	W		E		R	
MONITORING	SMOKE-FREE POLICIES	CESSATION PROGRAMMES	HEALTH WARNINGS	MASS MEDIA	ADVERTISING BANS	TAXATION	CIGARETTES LESS AFFORDABLE SINCE 2008	
							YES	



Structure of the tax burden on the retail price of cigarettes

- mixed excise system: excise duty (ED) = specific ED + ad valorem ED
- standard value-added tax (VAT) = 25%

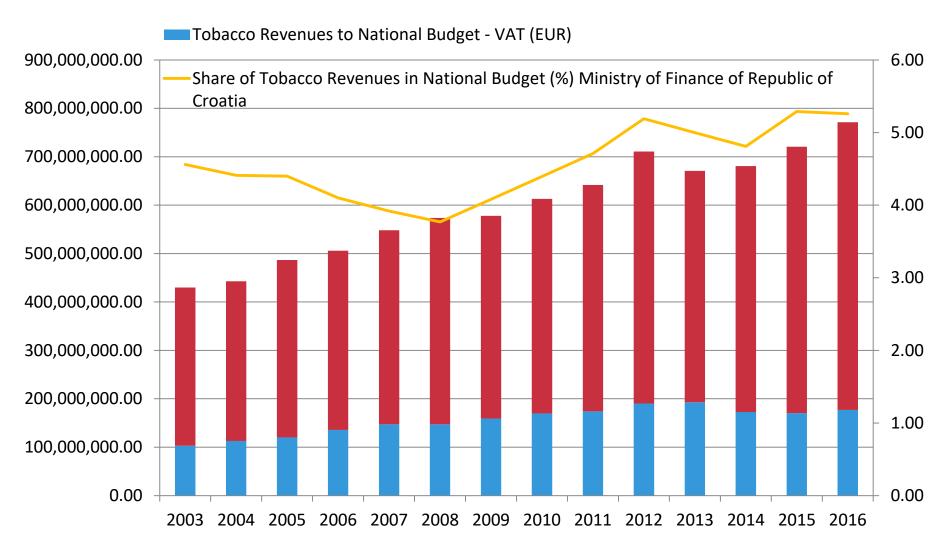
	2017	2014	2012
Specific exise (value in EUR per 1,000 sticks)	41.55	27.52	23.94
Specific exise (value in EUR per pack of 20 sticks)	0.83	0.55	0.48
Specific exise (as a percentage of retail price)	26%	19%	19%
Ad valorem excise (%)	34%	37%	33%
VAT (as a percentage of retail price)	20%	20%	20%
Total Tax Burden, as a percentage of price			
("premium price band")	80	76	72
Average price in EUR	3.21	2.90	2.50

EU-28 average price 4.80 EUR



Tobacco Revenues to National Budget

Tobacco Revenues to National Budget - excise duties (EUR)







Policy dialogue goals

Short term goal:

to put tobacco taxation issues on the policy agenda, to create dialogue between researchers and policy makers and to produce recommendations that will result in sustainable and systemic policy impact.

Long term goal:

to create effective tobacco tax policies and develop a strategic plan for research, policy and communications in order to reduce the harm from tobacco use in the Croatia.



Outputs

- Meetings with stakeholders
- National policy brief
- National round table
- Press materials



Working group members

- Ministry of Finance Customs Administration
- health care professionals
- Ministry of Science and Education
- Ministry of Tourism
- Academia
- Students' Union



Identified obstacles

- non-efficiency of the criminal justice system
- illicit trade
- harmful effects of smoking and passive smoking to children's and youth's health as well as human health in general

Recommendations

- further increase in excise duties that will result in a higher retail price of cigarettes
- target allocation of collected funds to the healthcare system and education system primarily for the smoking prevention actions purposes







- ✓ cigarette price policy could be used as a very effective government tool for reducing tobacco use Croatia
- ✓ the government should increase taxes on tobacco and related products, especially in the component of specific excise duties
- ✓ collected budget funds should be targeted to the healthcare system and education system to compensate negative effects and costs caused by smoking
- ✓ a commitment to regional harmonization of fiscal policies is needed to limit incentives for cross-border transactions with European Union countries and western Balkan countries
- ✓ increased excise duties should result in increased budget tax revenues, healthcare savings, and improving the health of the population

December 6, 2018

Ordinance on Excise Duty (Official Gazzette of the Republic of Croatia, No 106/2018) Specific exise per 1,000 sticks = $335 \, \text{HRK} \, (+10\%)$