Croatia

Table HR.1: Tax Revenue

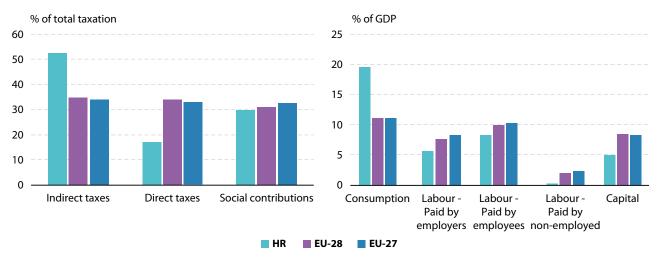
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Ranking 2019 | Revenue 2019 (billion euros) |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|---------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Structure by type of tax | | | | | | | | as % c | of GDP | | | | | | · · |
| Indirect taxes | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 2 | 11.0 |
| VAT | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 1 | 7.4 |
| Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 26 | 0.0 |
| Taxes on products, except VAT and import duties | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4 | 2.9 |
| Other taxes on production | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 16 | 0.7 |
| Direct taxes | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 25 | 3.6 |
| Personal income taxes | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 24 | 2.0 |
| Corporate income taxes | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 16 | 1.3 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 13 | 0.3 |
| Social contributions | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 16 | 6.3 |
| Employers' | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 16 | 3.0 |
| Households' | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 10 | 3.3 |
| Less: capital transfers (1) | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| Total | 37.2 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 12 | 20.9 |
| B. Structure by level of government | | | | | | | as % | of tot | al taxa | tion | | | | | |
| Central government | 55.9 | 55.5 | 53.8 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 54.8 | 55.3 | 54.2 | 56.2 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.8 | 18 | 12.1 |
| State government (2) | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| Local government | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 8 | 2.5 |
| Social security funds | 31.9 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 32.4 | 31.2 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.0 | 16 | 6.3 |
| EU institutions | : | : | : | : | : | : | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 27 | 0.0 |
| C. Structure by economic function | as % of GDP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 1 | 10.6 |
| Labour | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 23 | 7.6 |
| of which on income from employment | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 21 | 7.5 |
| Paid by employers | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 17 | 3.0 |
| Paid by employees | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 16 | 4.5 |
| Paid by non-employed | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 24 | 0.1 |
| Capital | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 20 | 2.7 |
| Income of corporations | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Income of households | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 11 | 0.4 |
| Income of self-employed | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 21 | 0.3 |
| Stock of capital | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 20 | 0.7 |

Table HR.1: Tax Revenue (continued)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Ranking 2019 | Revenue 2019 (billion euros) |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| D. Environmental taxes | | | | | | | | as % | of GDP | | | | | | |
| Environmental taxes | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Energy | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5 | 1.5 |
| of which transport fuel taxes | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3 | |
| Transport | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7 | 0.4 |
| Pollution and resources | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 15 | 0.0 |
| E. Property taxes | | | | | | | | as % c | of GDP | | | | | | |
| Taxes on property | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 14 | 0.6 |
| Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 12 | 0.4 |
| Other taxes on property | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 19 | 0.3 |
| F. Implicit tax rates | | | | | | | | 9 | % | | | | | | |
| Consumption | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 4 | |
| Labour | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 31.3 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 30.3 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 25 | |
| G. Payable tax credits | | | | | | | | as % c | of GDP | | | | | | |
| Total payable tax credits | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| Tax expenditure component | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| Transfer component | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| Total tax revenue adjusted for payable tax credits | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |

 $^{(\}sp{\scriptsize "})$ Representing taxes assessed but unlikely to be collected.

Figure HR.1: Tax revenues by main taxes, 2019 (in % of total taxation (left graph) and in % of GDP (right graph))



Source: European Commission, DG Taxation and Customs Union, based on Eurostat data

⁽²⁾ This level refers to the Länder in Austria and Germany, the gewesten and gemeenschappen/régions et communautés in Belgium, and the comunidades autónomas in Spain.

Source: European Commission, DG Taxation and Customs Union, based on Eurostat data

Table HR.2: Latest tax reforms

| Description of measure | Change | Date |
|--|---------------|--|
| Personal income tax: Earned income | | |
| Exceptionally, the costs of laboratory testing of the causative agent of a contagious disease that the employer and the payer of benefits at his own expense provides to workers and natural persons who receive income/payments is not considered as an income from employment. | N/A | Legislation: 18-09-2020 In force from: 19-09-2020 |
| The cost of vaccination against infectious diseases that the employer and the payer of the income or wages at his own expense provides to workers and natural persons who receive payments is not considered as a income based on employment, regardless of how the vaccination cost is covered. | N/A | Legislation: 19-10-2020 In force from: 20-10-2020 |
| Reduction of the personal tax income rates (brackets): -24% to 20% for the income up to HRK 30 000 per month (EUR 4 000) or HRK 360.000 on an annual basis (EUR 48 000) -36% to 30% for the income above the HRK 30 000 per month (EUR 4 000) or HRK 360.000 on an annual basis (EUR 48 000) | Rate decrease | Announcement: 15-09-2020 Legislation: 09-12-2020 In force from: 01-01-2021 |
| Reduction of the tax rate on dividends from 12% to 10% | Rate decrease | Announcement: 15-09-2020 Legislation: 09-12-2020 In force from: 01-01-2021 |
| Corporate income tax | | |
| Reduction of the tax rate from 12% to 10% for taxpayers who annually receive revenue up to the HRK 7,5 million (EUR 1 million). | Rate decrease | Announcement: 15-09-2020 Legislation: 09-12-2020 In force from: 01-01-2021 |
| Corporate income tax can be deferred for a period of up to 3 months with possible prolongation on additional 3 months. | Neutral | Legislation: 19-03-2020 In force from: 20-03-2020 |
| Other corporate taxes | | |
| A taxpayer, whose work has been suspended by a Decision of the Civil Protection Head- quarters of the Republic of Croatia, and a tax authority may conclude an Administrative Agreement on special circumstances in order to settle the tax obligation of taxpayer due during the suspension of his work. | N/A | Legislation: 23-12-2020 In force from: 24-12-2020 |
| Value-added tax | | |
| VAT on goods imported by the 31st December shall be deemed to be paid on import. | Base decrease | Legislation: 18-09-2020 In force from: 19-09-2020 |
| VAT registered businesses with annual revenue below HRK 7.5 million can defer the payment of VAT for a period for 3 months, with a possible extension for an additional 3 months. Taxpayers are required to file their tax return on time. | Neutral | Legislation: 23-03-2020 In force from: 24-03-2020 |
| Other taxes | | |
| The deadline by which the representative body of a local government unit may temporarily repeal the provisions on consumption tax and / or tax on the use of public areas for certain months in 2021 or the entire year has been extended until 31.1.2021 (deadline is 15.12.2020) | N/A | Legislation: 23-12-2020 In force from: 24-12-2021 |
| As an exception to the specific regulation governing administrative cooperation, the deadlines for submitting information on financial accounts to the Ministry of Finance, Tax Administration, shall be extended by additional three months. The deadlines for the submission of information on cross-border arrangements will start to apply from 1st January 2021 | N/A | Legislation: 30-06-2020 In force from: 01-07-2020 |