

19 November 2013

Environmental Taxes Account
Base 2008. Accounting series 2008-2011

**The environmental taxes stand at 16,676.9 million euros in 2011,
reaching 4.6% less than in 2010**

59.8% of the environmental taxes are paid by households

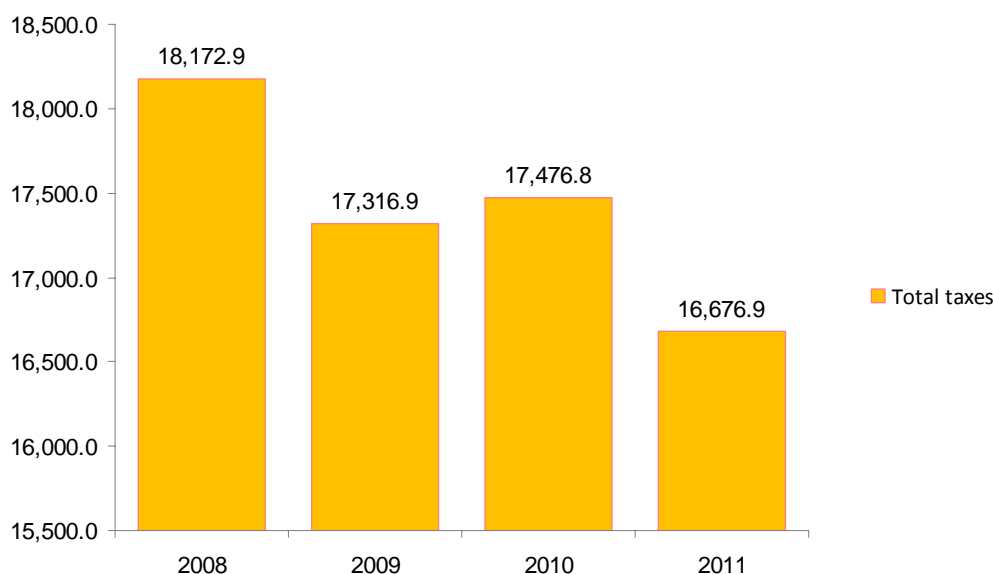
In the framework of the Regulation of the European Union on environmental accounts, the National Statistics Institute (INE) published today, for the first time, this press release on the Environmental Tax Account. Accounting series 2008-2011.

In 2011, the environmental taxes increased to 16,676.9 million euros indicating a decrease of 4.6%, as compared with the previous year. In the 2008-2011 period it registered a decrease of 8.2%.

Total environmental taxes

Unit: million euros

Total taxes



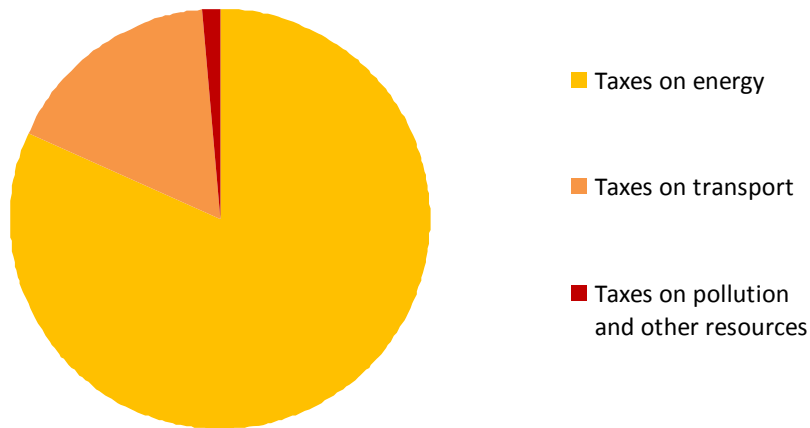
Types of environmental taxes

The environmental taxes are made up of taxes on energy, taxes on transport and taxes on pollution and resources.

Taxes on energy reached 13,638.0 million euros in 2011, representing 81.8% of the total. In turn, taxes on transport increased to 2,803.8 million euros (16.8% of the total), whereas taxes on pollution and resources represented the remaining 1.4%.

Environmental taxes

Percentage of the total. Year 2011

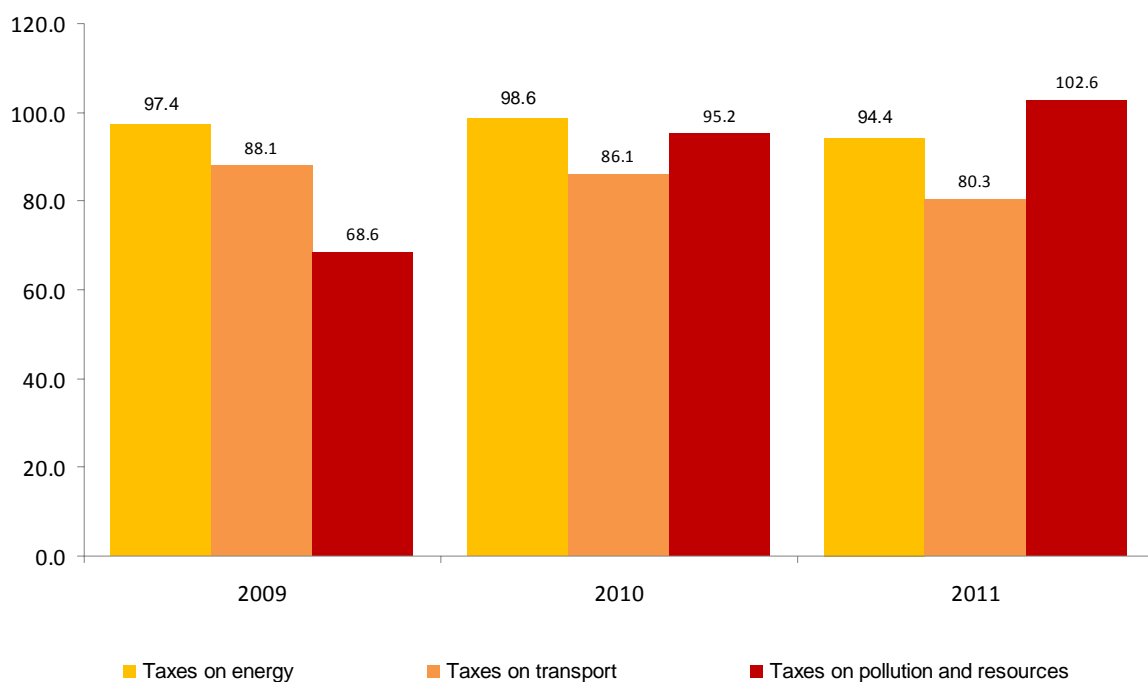


Taxes on energy decreased by 4.3% in 2011, as compared with 2010. In turn, taxes on transport decreased 6.7% and taxes on pollution and resources increased by 7.8%.

Within the 2008-2011 period, taxes on energy decreased by 5.6% and taxes on transport did so by 19.7%. In turn, taxes on pollution and resources increased by 2.6%.

Environmental Taxes

Variation index by type of tax. Reference year 2008=100

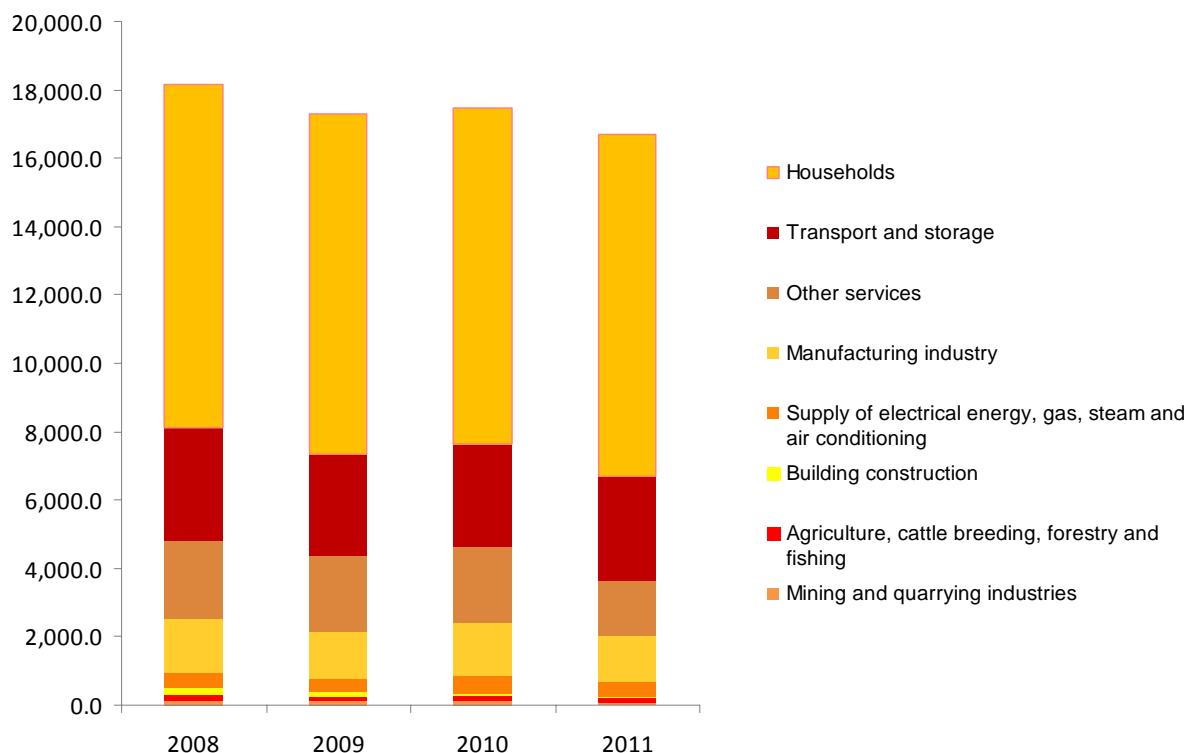


Results by branch of activity and households

Households as final consumers paid 59.8% of the total environmental taxes in 2011. Followed by Services, with Transport and storage concentrating 18.3% of the total and the remaining services 9.9%.

Environmental taxes

Distribution 2008-2011



Households paid 9,965.3 million euros in environmental taxes in 2011, that is 1.4% more than in the previous year.

In turn, transport and storage increased the tax payment by 1.2% whereas remaining Services decreased the tax payment by 26.1%.

Environmental Taxes by branches of economic activity and households

Unit: million euros	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, cattle breeding, forestry and fishing	173.1	141.1	147.7	122.4
Mining and quarrying industries	128.4	118.9	111.1	88.4
Manufacturing industry	1,579.2	1,356.4	1,545.9	1,319.5
Supl of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	4467	399.2	501.2	422.3
Building construction	202.9	126.6	90.5	55.1
Transport and storage	3,321.3	2,943.6	3,009.1	3,044.8
Other services	2,258.4	2,240.9	2,243.9	1,659.2
Households	10,062.9	9,990.2	9,827.3	9,965.3
TOTAL	18,172,9	17,316,9	17,476,8	16,676,9

Methodological note

The **Environmental Accounts** (EA) are a synthesis statistical option with the general objective of integrating environmental information coherently in the central system of National Accounts, following the methodology of the United Nations' System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (UNSD 2008), which constitutes the conceptual framework of the EA.

[European Parliament and Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 691/2011, of 6 July 2011, regarding the European environmental accounts](#), constitutes the reference framework of common concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting norms intended for the compilation of the Environmental Accounts, and for the first time, includes a module for this account, to be transmitted annually.

The **Environmental Tax Account** presents the breakdown of environmental taxes, by branch of activity and households as final consumers sector.

The **Environmental Taxes** are defined as those whose taxable base consists of a physical unit (or the like) of some material that has a proven and specific negative impact on the environment. This includes taxes on energy, taxes on transport and taxes on pollution and other resources, excluding value added taxes.

Among the instruments of environmental policy, environmental taxes are considered to be environmentally effective, and economically efficient. On an international level, the use of economic instruments (energy taxation, taxes on resources, and intensive waste products and processes) is recommended to mitigate climate change and promote the sustainable use of resources.

The complete methodology of the account is published on the INE website <http://www.ine.es/en/>.

For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es/en/](http://www.ine.es/en/) All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

Press Office: Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - gprensa@ine.es
Information Area: Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
