

Differentiation of Budget Revenues From Alcohol Licence Fees: Case Study of the Podkarpackie Voivodship Self-Government

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The article presents the results of research conducted in order to determine statistical differentiation of revenues from alcohol licence fees accumulated in the budgets of communes located on the territory of the Podkarpackie Voivodship. The study was conducted using Sperman's correlation analysis, and the Kruskal-Wallis test was performed. Statistical calculations were made using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 package. As a result, the conducted study confirms the adopted thesis that the implementation of the plan of revenues from alcohol licence fees differs depending on the type of commune to which the fees are paid. To verify the adopted thesis, it proved purposeful to carry out an analysis of implementation of the revenue plan of communes located in particular poviats.

Keywords: own revenues, local fee, self-government budget, local finance management.

Zróżnicowanie dochodów budżetowych z tytułu opłaty za zezwolenie na sprzedaż napojów alkoholowych na przykładzie samorządu województwa podkarpackiego

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Artykuł zawiera wyniki badań własnych, przedmiotem których było ustalenie statystycznego zróżnicowania dochodów własnych z tytułu opłaty za korzystanie z zezwoleń na sprzedaż napojów alkoholowych gromadzonych w budżetach gmin położonych na terenie województwa podkarpackiego. Badanie przeprowadzono, wykorzystując analizę korelacji Spermmana, a także test Kruskala-Wallisa. Obliczeń statystycznych dokonano z wykorzystaniem pakietu IBM SPSS Statistics 25. W rezultacie przeprowadzone badania potwierdzają założoną tezę, że realizacja planu dochodów z tytułu opłaty za korzystanie z zezwoleń na sprzedaż napojów alkoholowych jest zróżnicowana pod względem rodzaju gminy, do której jest wnoszona. Na potrzeby weryfikacji założonej tezy celowe okazało się przeprowadzenie analizy wykonania planu dochodów gmin położonych w poszczególnych powiatach.

Słowa kluczowe: dochody własne, opłata lokalna, budżet samorządowy, zarządzanie finansami lokalnymi.

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1. Introduction

Based on the legal provisions, the territorial self-government has been obligated to carry out the public task of ensuring prevention of addictions. Undoubtedly, the problem of various types of addictions in communities is still present, and it can even be said that the prevention of addictions is becoming a serious challenge of the present times. According to Nawrońska, (Nawrońska, 2017, p. 292), “an addiction is not only the result of the use of psychoactive substances (alcohol, drugs) because such disorders as workaholism, netoholism, shopaholism, gambling, etc. have already become a part of a modern society. However, it is psychoactive substances that cause the greatest damage to health and society”. According to data published by Statistics Poland, the average per capita consumption of 100% alcohol was 9.45 litres in 2017. The most common addictive substance used by the society is alcohol. Addiction to alcohol should be considered at many levels, including, in particular, the legal, medical, psychological as well as economic level (Room, 1986, p. 98). The performance of tasks in the field of upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism is a statutory obligation of self-government administration. The performance of this public task is subject to the availability of necessary financial resources. Under the present state of law, this public task is financed from fees paid to the bank account of the commune by entrepreneurs starting to sell alcohol as well as by entrepreneurs already conducting such activity.

The purpose of this article is to present the diversification of revenues from alcohol licence fees paid by entrepreneurs to the self-government budget.

Taking into account the purpose of the study, a research problem arises, and it is addressed in the following questions:

- Is there any statistically relevant relation between the year of study time horizon and the implementation of the revenue plan?
- Is there any statistically relevant difference in the implementation of the revenue plan between the three types of communes, namely urban, rural and urban-rural?
- Is there any statistically relevant difference in the implementation of the revenue plan between particular poviats?

Given the above information, a thesis was adopted that the implementation of the plan of revenues from alcohol licence fees is determined by the type of commune to which they are paid.

2. Literature Review

Irrespective of the type of payment, it should be highlighted that, similarly to taxes, the origin of the fee dates back to ancient times, (Smoleń,

2014, p. 299). First of all, there is no uniform view in the doctrine as to the subject of the public fee, i.e. whether the fee is payable only for official activities of public bodies, or whether it may also cover activities of public sector units (Gliniecka, 2007, p. 139; Jaśkiewiczowa, 1964, p. 16). A fee is a cash benefit provided on the basis of legal provisions to a specific public law entity. Similarly to a tax, the fee is non-returnable, which means that once it is charged in accordance with the legislation in force, it is not subject to return (Smoleń, 2014, p. 299). The classification of sources of own revenues of territorial self-governments is quite extended and results from the legal provisions in force. The basic sources of own revenues of territorial self-government units include local taxes and fees. It should be highlighted that, according to the European Charter of Local Self-Government, at least part of revenues of local self-governments should have its origin in their own revenues, of which taxes and charges perform a special role (Kosek-Wojnar & Surówka, 2002, p. 61). Funds collected as fees for licences for retail and wholesale of alcohol are part of own revenues of territorial self-government units (Nawrońska, 2017, p. 296).

Tax revenues play a dominant role in fiscal terms. The alcohol licence fee is charged on the basis of the provisions of the Act of 26 October 1982 on upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism (Official Journal (Dz.U.) of 2018, item 2137). The procedure for determining this fee is formalised and requires involvement of the entrepreneur as well as the personnel of a territorial self-government unit. The amount of the fee to be paid by the entrepreneur is determined on the basis of a written statement on the value of sales of particular types of alcoholic beverages. In order to comply with all the statutory obligations related to the sale of alcoholic beverages, entrepreneurs are obligated to submit the said statement to the relevant commune office by 31 January. In accordance with the provisions of the Act on upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism, entrepreneurs starting to sell alcohol are obligated to pay fees in the following amounts:

- for beverages containing up to 4.5% alcohol and beer – the fee is PLN 525;
- for beverages containing above 4.5% up to 18% alcohol (except beer) – the fee is PLN 525;
- for beverages containing more than 18% alcohol – the fee is PLN 2,100.

Entrepreneurs are obligated to pay this fee to the communal budget before they are issued a licence. The alcohol licence fee is also determined based on the annual value of sales of alcoholic beverages in the previous year. In this case, the fee is determined based on values that in the previous year exceeded:

- PLN 37,500 for beverages containing up to 4.5% of alcohol and beer – the fee amounts to 1.4% of total value of sales of these beverages;

- PLN 37,500 for beverages containing above 4.5% up to 18% (except for beer) – the fee amounts to 1.4% of total value of sales of these beverages;
- PLN 77,000 for beverages containing above 18% alcohol – the fee amounts to 2.7% of total value of sales of these beverages (Act of 26 October 1982).

The fee determined on the basis of total value of alcoholic beverages sold is divided into three equal instalments. The entrepreneur is obliged to pay the fees by 31 January, 31 May and 30 September of a given calendar year.

Revenues from these fees cannot be used for other public tasks. This means that public funds added to the budgets of territorial self-government units on account of the fee for sale of alcoholic beverages are a typical example of lack of respect towards the budgetary principle of material unity. The funds accumulated in the territorial self-government budget on this account are only used to finance the implementation of tasks resulting from programmes for preventing and solving alcohol-related problems. The allocation of particular budget expenditures made from the Commune Programmes is determined by representatives of the body constituting the territorial self-government units.

3. Methodology and Data

To verify the assumed research hypotheses, statistical analyses were carried out using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 package. At first, Spearman's correlation analysis was carried out. The results of this analysis allowed checking whether there is a statistically relevant relation between the variables studied. Then, the Kruskal-Wallis test was performed to check whether there is a statistically relevant difference between the three independent groups (e.g. three types of communes: rural, urban, urban-rural). A $p < 0.05$ value was assumed to be statistically relevant. The studies were conducted for the years 2013–2017. In order to check if the objective of the study was achieved, it was necessary to review the scientific literature on self-government finances and other social sciences.

4. Results

The first research problem subjected to an analysis was to determine whether there is a statistically relevant relation between the year of the study time horizon and the implementation of the revenue plan. As a result of the work performed, it turned out that the correlation analysis exhibited a statistically significant relation between the year of the study time horizon and the implementation of the revenue plan, $r = -0.11$; $p < 0.01$. The later the year of the study time horizon, the lower the value of the revenue plan (Figure 1). The lowest average implementation of the revenue plan occurred in 2016, and the highest – in 2013.

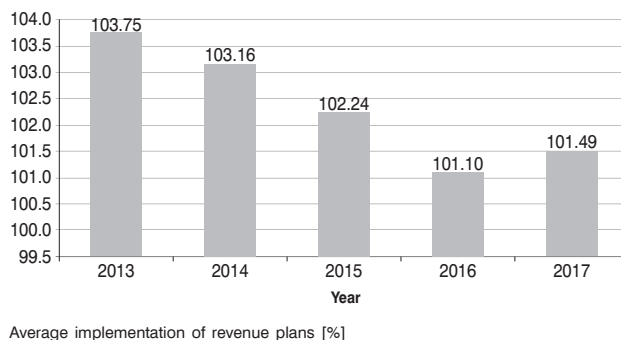


Fig. 1. Year of study time horizon and average implementation of revenue plans. Source: Author's work.

Year	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Median
2013	103.75	11.25	71.65	165.81	100.31
2014	103.16	8.93	78.49	144.09	100.54
2015	102.24	9.60	75.77	146.88	100.04
2016	101.10	7.48	72.47	131.01	100.09
2017	101.49	7.96	71.76	133.33	100.11

Tab. 1. Year of study time horizon and average implementation of revenue plans. Source: Author's calculations on the basis of studies.

With respect to the division of communes, the statistically relevant relation applies only to the urban commune, $r = -0.1$; $p < 0.05$. The later the year of the study time horizon in an urban commune, the lower the revenue plan (Figure 2).

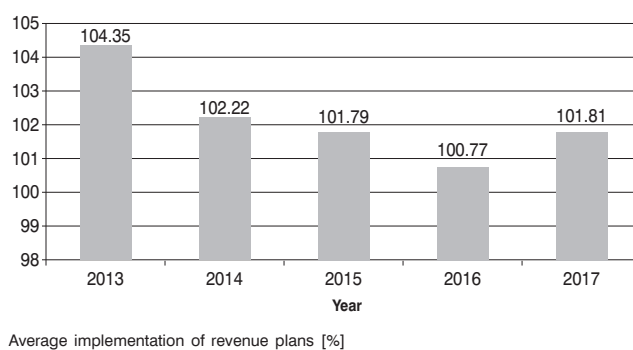


Fig. 2. Year of study time horizon and average implementation of revenue plans in urban commune. Source: Author's work.

Year	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Median
2013	102.53	8.47	91.70	120.29	100.27
2014	103.74	12.83	80.77	132.31	102.97
2015	101.25	9.15	75.77	112.11	101.97
2016	100.96	9.83	75.39	111.47	103.03
2017	100.35	8.54	79.22	112.31	100.87

Tab. 2. Year of study time horizon and average implementation of revenue plans in urban commune. Source: Author's calculations on the basis of studies.

As far as rural and urban-rural communes are concerned, no statistically relevant relation was found ($p > 0.05$). With respect to particular poviats, the statistically relevant relation occurred only for the Lubaczowski powiat, $r = -0.36$; $p < 0.05$. The later the year of study time horizon in the Lubaczowski powiat, the lower the revenue plan (Figure 3).

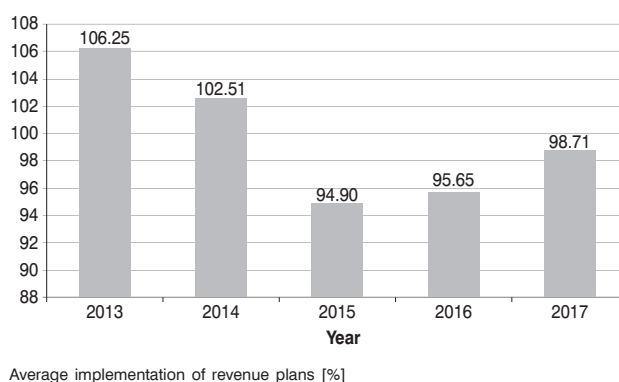


Fig. 3. Year of study time horizon and average implementation of revenue plans in Lubaczowski powiat. Source: Author's work.

In the case of the other poviats, no statistically relevant relation was found ($p > 0.05$).

Year	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Median
2013	106.25	5.79	97.31	114.15	106.56
2014	102.51	15.06	80.77	134.54	100.16
2015	94.90	8.69	75.77	100.72	99.00
2016	95.65	8.82	75.39	102.29	99.15
2017	98.71	9.45	79.22	112.47	99.96

Tab. 3. Year of study time horizon and average implementation of revenue plans in the Lubaczowski powiat. Source: Author's calculations on the basis of studies.

Another research problem explored in the study was the following:

Is there a statistically relevant difference between the three types of communes, namely: urban, rural and urban-rural, in terms of implementation of revenue plans? The analysis done by applying the Kruskal-Wallis test exhibited the existence of statistically relevant differences between the three types of communes, $\chi^2(2) = 9.99$; $p < 0.01$. The highest implementation of the revenue plan occurred in an urban-rural commune, while the lowest – in a rural one (Figure 4).

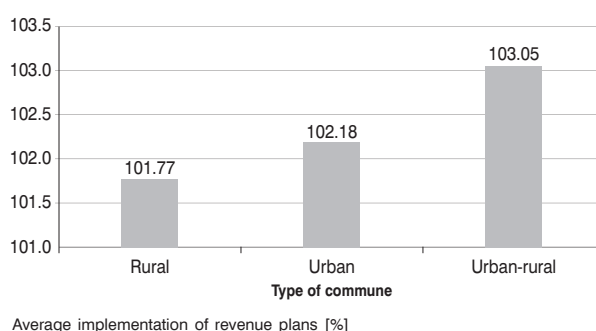


Fig. 4. Type of commune and average implementation of revenue plans. Source: Author's work.

Commune	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Rural	101.76	9.63	75.39	132.31	101.97
Urban	102.18	9.52	71.65	165.81	100.05
Urban- rural	103.05	7.82	79.20	144.09	101.00

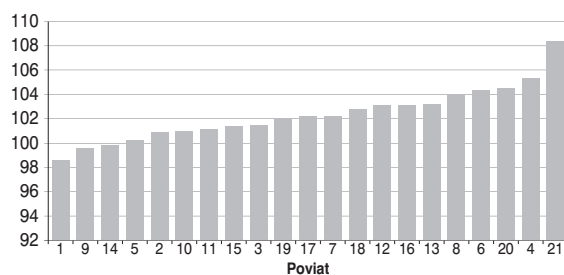
Tab. 4. Type of commune and average implementation of revenue plans. Source: Author's calculations on the basis of studies.

The study also attempted to find an answer to the following question: Is there a statistically relevant difference between individual poviats in terms of implementation of revenue plans? An analysis by the Kruskal-Wallis test exhibited the existence of statistically relevant differences between particular poviats, $\chi^2(20) = 47.24$; $p < 0.01$. Detailed results of the analysis are presented in Table 5.

The average implementation of the revenue plan in the Leski poviat is, in terms of statistics, relevantly higher compared to the Jasielski, Lubaczowski and Przeworski poviats ($p < 0.05$). The lowest implementation of the revenue plan was reported in the Bieszczadzki, Przeworski and Lubaczowski poviats, while the highest – in the Leski, Tarnobrzanski and Jaroslowski poviats (Figure 5).

Powiat	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Bieszczadzki	98.66	3.51	88.53	101.08	99.99
Brzozowski	100.9	10.84	79.20	134.49	100.00
Dębicki	101.51	7.30	79.90	116.81	100.03
Jarosławski	105.33	15.00	72.47	146.88	100.74
Jasielski	100.30	5.80	80.65	112.73	100.06
Kolbuszowski	104.31	9.94	92.35	133.60	100.23
Krośnieński	102.29	4.56	95.10	120.44	100.14
Leżajski	104.06	4.07	98.26	112.31	104.26
Lubaczowski	99.60	10.44	75.39	134.54	100.08
Łańcucki	100.93	8.04	81.52	121.20	100.58
Mielecki	101.12	12.49	71.76	165.81	100.00
Niżański	103.10	6.22	95.69	122.87	100.38
Przemyski	103.22	7.87	80.70	132.83	101.21
Przeworski	99.81	9.29	71.65	121.34	99.74
Ropczycko-Sędziszowski	101.40	13.69	78.49	144.09	100.02
Rzeszowski	103.13	7.97	83.87	132.31	100.84
Sanocki	102.23	7.02	89.95	119.36	100.00
Stalowowolski	102.78	7.32	80.81	118.97	101.13
Strzyżowski	102.07	4.21	95.01	111.31	100.33
Tarnobrzegi	104.49	8.44	94.13	127.76	100.68
Leski	108.43	10.32	95.77	126.91	105.14

Tab. 5. Average implementation of revenue plans in particular poviats. Source: Author's calculations on the basis of studies.



Average implementation of revenue plan [%]
 1 – Bieszczadzki; 2 – Brzozowski; 3 – Dębicki; 4 – Jarosławski; 5 – Jasielski;
 7 – Kolbuszowski; 8 – Leżajski; 9 – Lubaczowski; 10 – Łańcucki; 11 – Mielecki;
 12 – Niżański; 13 – Przemyski; 14 – Przeworski; 15 – Ropczycko-Sędziszowski;
 16 – Rzeszowski; 17 – Sanocki; 18 – Stalowowolski; 19 – Strzyżowski;
 20 – Tarnobrzegi; 21 – Leski.

Fig. 5. Average implementation of revenue plans in particular poviats. Source: Author's work.

5. Conclusions

The conducted studies allowed for obtaining complete answers to the initially assumed problems that took the form of questions. The obtained results clearly exhibit the existence of a relation between the year of study time horizon and the implementation of the plan of revenues from alcohol licence fees. The observed differences show a decline in the implementation of the revenue plan in subsequent years of the analysis time horizon. The results of the study show differentiation in the implementation of the revenue plan, taking into account the types of communes. By far the highest implementation of the plan of revenues from alcohol licence fees was observed in urban-rural communes. The conducted studies also show that among the remaining communes located in the poviats of the Podkarpackie voivodship, only the communes located in the Leski poviat are characterised by the highest implementation of the revenue plan. In conclusions, it is also worth noting that the conducted studies can be the basis for further in-depth analyses of the contribution of alcohol licence fees to the revenues of territorial self-government units, and the expenses incurred in connection with these revenues.

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