

On Distributional Impacts and Compensations from Environmental Policies

Xavier Labandeira

Universida_{de}Vigo



WP 02a/2023

Alternativas Compensatorias para la Transición Energética: Lecciones de la Crisis de 2022

Alberto Gago Xavier Labandeira José M. Labeaga Xiral López-Otero

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS FISCALES

Working Paper 9/2022 30 December 2022



LIBRO BLANCO SOBRE LA REFORMA TRIBUTARIA



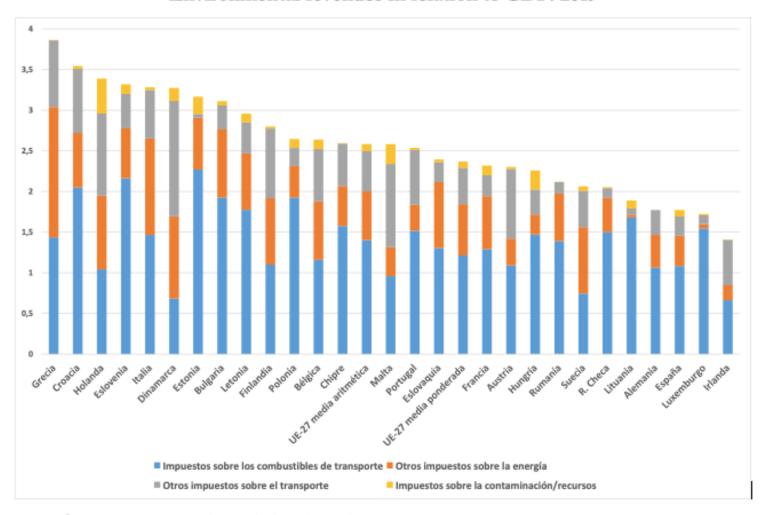
Taxation and ecological transition during climate and energy crises: the main conclusions of the 2022 Spanish White Book on tax reform

Xavier Labandeira

COMITÉ DE PERSONAS EXPERTAS PARA ELABORAR EL LIBRO BLANCO SOBRE LA REFORMA TRIBUTARIA

Diagnosis: Spain

Environmental revenues in relation to GDP. 2019



Source: European Commission (2021c)

Environmental chapter of the WB

- (environmental) Objectivity
- No to "sacred cows" or "price fundamentalism"
- Common approximation
- Distribution and Compensations

Table 1. Spanish Environmental Commitments and Current Situation

| Environmental Problem / Reference Year | Target | Latest data | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) / 1990 | -23% in 2030 | +8,5% (2019) | | |
| 1b. GHG emissions diffuse sectors/2005 | -26% in 2030 (-37.7% in 2030, Fit for 55) | -15,1% (2019) | | |
| 2. Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) / 2005 | -41% between 2020-2029 -62% from 2030 | -50,3% (2019) | | |
| 3. Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds other than Methane (NMVOC) / 2005 | -22% between 2020-2029 -39% from 2030 | -23,3% (2019) | | |
| 4. Ammonia (NH3) Emissions / 2005 | -3% between 2020-2029 -16% from 2030 | -2,8% (2019) | | |
| 5. Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM _{2,5}) Emissions / 2005 | -15% between 2020-2029 -50% from 2030 | -8,6% (2019) | | |
| 6. Energy efficiency (Mtoe) | Primary energy: 122.6 (2020); 98.5 (2030) Final Energy: 87.23 (2020); 73.60 (2030) | Primary energy: 120.75 (2019) Final energy: 86,30 (2019) | | |
| 7. Weight of waste produced / 2010 | -10% in 2020 -15% by 2030 | -8,1%* (2018) -6,9%** (2018) | | |
| 8. Household and similar wastes destined for preparation for reuse and recycling. | 50% <u>by</u> 2020 | 35%*** (2018) | | |
| 9. Non-hazardous construction wastes destined for preparation for reuse and recycling. | 70% in 2020 | 47%**** (2018) | | |
| 10. Recovery of the costs of water-related services. | 100% | 67,9% | | |

Data sources: MITECO, Inventario Nacional de Emisiones a la Atmósfera; INE, Estadísticas sobre Recogida y Tratamiento de Residuos; MITECO, Memoria Anual de Generación y Gestión de Residuos; European Commission, Commission Assessment for Spain's NECP; Eurostat, Energy Efficiency; MITECO, Síntesis de los Planes Hidrológicos Españoles. WFD Second Cycle (2015-2021)

Notes: * Amount of non-hazardous and hazardous waste managed; ** Amount of municipal waste collected; *** Weight of waste recycled and composted out of total municipal waste collected; **** Weight of waste destined for recovery and backfilling operations out of total non-hazardous waste.

• Priority Areas:

- 'Sustainable Electrification'
- 'Mobility compatible with ecological transition'
- 'Increase in circularity'
- 'Recognition of environmental costs associated to water use'
- "Roadmap" based on academic approach and detailed simulations:



News European Parliament

Headlines V

Press room V

Agenda V

FAQ

Press room / Fit for 55: Deal on stricter rules for member states' greenhouse gas emissions

Fit for 55: Deal on stricter rules for member states' greenhouse gas emissions

Press Releases ENVI Yesterday



· All EU countries must reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with a stricter trajectory



· Fewer possibilities to transfer, borrow and bank emission allowances



· More transparency: information on national actions to be made public



Parliament and Council agree on stricter regulation of greenhouse gas emissions in member states including less flexibility and more transparency.

Mobility compatible with the transition

- MµAs →
- How? Generalized actions on tax rates on transport modes, fuels and vehicles
- Taxation of aviation, maritime and agriculture-related fuels (P4)
- Equalization of excise taxes on diesel and gasoline (P5); general increase of fuel taxation (P6)

- Changes in IEDMT to promote a sustainable fleet (P7)
- Changes in IVTM to penalize polluting technologies (P8)
- Creation of a local tax on (transport) congestion (P9)
- New charges for the use of motorways (P10)



4

ACTUALIDAD

VEHÍCULO ELÉC



MARTES, 5 DE ABRIL DE 2022

Tribuna de opinión firmada por José López-Tafall, director general de ANFAC, ejecutiva de Faconauto; José Portilla, director general de Sernauto; José Ma Anesdor y Jaime Barea, director corporativo de Ganvam publicada en Expansión

Imagen diseñada por Freepik

La ciudadanía está viviendo un claro proceso de cambio en sus opciones para ejercer el derec cambio nace vinculado a dos elementos fundamentales: el desarrollo tecnológico y la tr.

En este contexto, donde la reflexión y el análisis riguroso deben adquirir un protagonism contenido del **"Libro Blanco para la Reforma del Sistema Tributario"**, elaborado por el Gobierno de España. En lo que respecta a nuestro sector, la puesta en marcha de esta i

aportar certidumbre y definir unas nuevas bases sobre las que avanzar hacia la descarbonización de la movilidad, que es el objetivo compartido por todos. Sin embargo, consideramos que no ha sido así.

Desde nuestro punto de vista, la reforma fiscal planteada por el comité de expertos parte de una lectura equivocada del proceso y, en consecuencia, ofrece un diagnóstico erróneo y una solución inconveniente, al menos para España. Se propone una fiscalidad que se limita a incrementar todos los costes de la movilidad para los ciudadanos y compromete la hoja de ruta de la descarbonización asumida por España y la Unión Europea. Más aún, creemos que pone en riesgo el futuro desarrollo de la automoción, un sector que hoy es estratégico para la economía y el empleo de nuestro país.

«La reforma fiscal planteada por el comité de expertos pone en riesgo el futuro desarrollo de la automoción, un sector que hoy es estratégico para la economía y el empleo de nuestro país»



Assessment

- Revenue and emissions impacts
- Distributional impacts and compensations (households)
- Particularly in electrification and mobility (in other areas, generic or no assessment)

Table 13. Impacts on prices, demand/emissions and revenues of P1, P3 and P6

| | Final price | Consumptio n and CO ₂ | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|
| | (%) | emissions (%) | IVPEE | I.EE | I. CO ₂ | FNSSE | VAT | Total |
| Residential electricity | -11,63% | 2,36% | -372,31 | -731,47 | | -912,12 | -318,47 | -1.422,25 (-31,7%) |
| Non-residential non-electro- intensive electricity | -17,37% | 3,53% | -468,88 | -583,69 | | -1.255,29 | | -1.052,57 (-94,8%) |
| Non-residential electro-intensive electricity | -14,18% | 2,88% | -286,86 | -53,60 | | -762,46 | | -340,45 (-98,5%) |
| Gasoline 95 | 15,47% | -3,91% | | -116,63 | 692,87 | 311,42 | 155,37 | 1.043,03 (23,7%) |
| Residential diesel | 27,76% | -5,58% | | 1.167,48 | 2.183,67 | 841,72 | 753,69 | 4.946,57 (48,4%) |
| Non-residential diesel | 29,19% | -5,87% | | 713,21 | 1.300,58 | 501,32 | | 2.515,11 (73,6%) |
| Residential natural gas | 21,81% | -5,28% | | 42,58 | 503,48 | 276,64 | 129,76 | 952,45 (97,2%) |
| Non-residential natural gas Non-EU ETS sectors | 48,55% | -11,75% | | 218,05 | 755,03 | 414,85 | | 1.387,94 (2.733,8%) |
| Non-residential natural gas EU-ETS sectors | 22,25% | -5,39% | | 311,72 | | 583,91 | - | 895,63 (1.343,7%) |
| Total | | -3,07% -3,90%* | -1.128,04 | 967,66 | 5. 435,63 | | 720,34 | 8.925,47 (35,6%) |

Note: *Change in CO2

Viernes 18 de junio de 2021 ELPAÍS 13

OPINIÓN

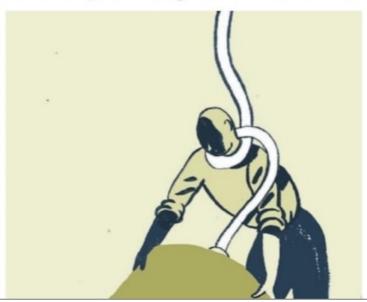
Una compensación justa en la transición verde

XAVIER LABANDEIRA

Para proteger los avances hacia la sostenibilidad se debe minimizar la desigualdad en el reparto de costes de la política climática, dando ayudas no en general, sino de manera selectiva a los más afectados

n las últimas semanas ha quedado claro que el camino a la descarbonización de nuestras economías no será fácil. A pesar de que la población de los paises avanzados declara una preocupación creciente por los problemas del cambio climático, se multiplican las protestas ante el aumento de los precios energéticos causados por las politicas climáticas y en algunos lugares empieza a discutirse la acelerada expansión de las renovables. El fenómeno, que empieza a sentirse con fuerza en España, es generalizado: como botón de muestra, el resultado negativo del referéndum suizo del pasado domingo sobre la ley de cambio climático, avalada por casi todas las fuerzas políticas. En la disparidad entre deseos y praxis de la población, sin duda las cuestiones distributivas (quiénes, aparentemente, se benefician y quiénes asumen los costes de la transición) representan un papel fundamental.

No deja de sorprender que la solución a un problema esencialmente distributivo como el cambio climático, causado por las mayores emisiones de los más pudientes y

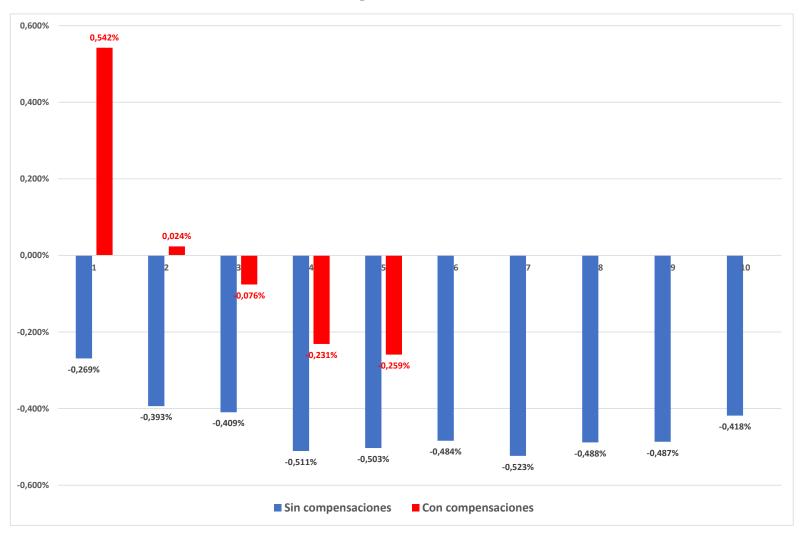


tuación correctora de la política climática; deben concentrarse exclusivamente sobre los más vulnerables (territorios, sectores y grupos de renta); y deben ser capaces de revertir integramente los efectos negativos en el corto plazo y de resolver el problema distributivo en el medio plazo.

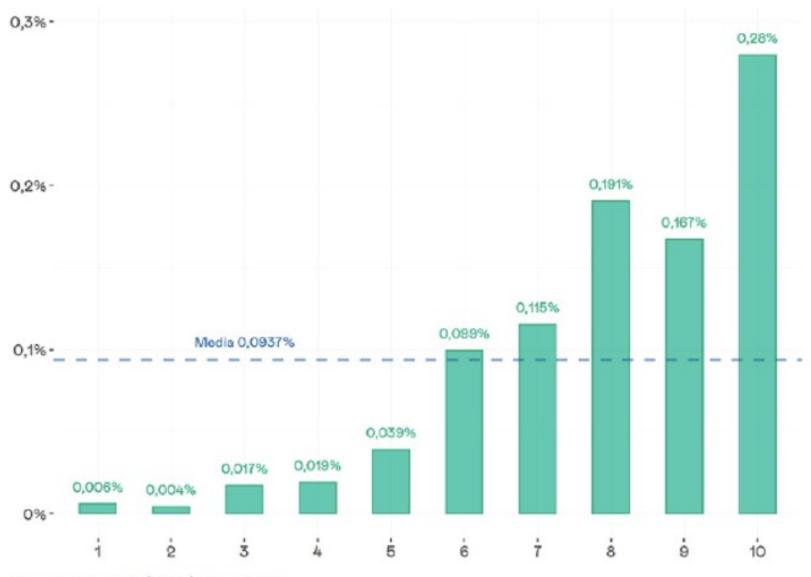
No tiene sentido, por ello, retrasar el progreso de la transición manteniendo artificialmente bajos los precios de los productos energéticos, en particular los combustibles fósiles, para proteger a los que menos tienen. Primeramente, porque esto evita que se adopten los cambios de comportamiento e inversión necesarios para la corrección climática, engordando aún más la bola de nieve a la que me referi antes. Por si fuera poco, estas medidas tan burdas acaban beneficiando, con la excusa de proteger a ciertas capas sociales, a los que más tienen por sus elevados consumos energéticos. Precisamente, por eso no tienen sentido estrategias compensatorias generalizadas, de café para todos, y urge ser muy selectivo en su aplicación. Entre ellas destaca lo que podriamos denominar cheque verde, una cantidad monetaria que sirva para

https://n9.cl/aumbl

Compensations through transfers unrelated to prices



Impacts of subsidies to purchase "clean" automobiles by deciles of equivalent income



Datos de Gago et al. (2020a) I EsadeEcPol

U-turn:

Measures implemented by European countries to tackle the 2022 energy crisis and expenses

| Wicasuic | is implemented by European countries to tackle the 2022 energy crisis and exp | | | | | | penses | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Reduced energy tax/VAT | Retail price regulation | Wholesale price regulation | Transfers vulnerable groups | Mandates to state- owned firms | Windfall profits tax/regulation | Business support | Other | Expenses (% GDP) |
| Austria | Х | Х | | Х | | | Х | Х | 2.6 |
| Belgium | Х | Х | | Х | | | Х | Х | 0.8 |
| Bulgaria | Х | Х | | Х | | Х | Х | | 5.3 |
| Croatia | Χ | | | Х | | | Х | | 4.2 |
| Cyprus | Х | | | Х | Х | | | | 0.8 |
| Czech R. | Χ | Х | | Х | | | Х | Х | 3.4 |
| Denmark | Х | Х | | Х | | | | | 2.1 |
| Estonia | Х | Х | | Х | | | Х | | 1.0 |
| Finland | Х | | | Х | | | Х | Х | 0.5 |
| France | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | | Х | Х | 2.8 |
| Germany | Х | Х | | Х | | | Х | | 7.4 |
| Greece | Х | | | Х | Х | | Х | | 5.7 |
| Hungary | Х | Х | | | | Х | Х | | - |
| Ireland | Х | | | Х | | Х | Х | Х | 0.9 |
| Italy | Х | | | Х | | Х | Х | | 5.1 |
| Latvia | Х | | | Х | | | Х | | 3.2 |
| Lithuania | | | | Х | | | Х | Х | 6.6 |
| Luxemburg | Х | Х | | Х | | | Х | | 3.3 |
| Malta | | | Х | | Х | | | | 7.0 |
| Netherlands | Х | Х | | Х | | | | | 5.1 |
| Norway | Х | | | Х | | | Х | | 2.0 |
| Poland | Χ | Х | | Х | | Х | | | 2.2 |
| Portugal | Х | | Х | Х | Х | | Х | | 3.3 |
| Romania | Х | Χ | | Х | | Х | Х | | 3.5 |
| Slovakia | | Х | | Х | Х | | Х | | 3.7 |
| Slovenia | Х | | | Х | | | Х | | 1.0 |
| Spain | Х | Х | Х | Х | | | Х | | 3.2 |
| Sweden | Х | | | Х | | Х | | Х | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom | Х | х | | х | | | х | Х | 3.5 |

Source: Sgaravatti et al. (2022)

Distributional impacts of energy price increases:

- Direct or indirect
- Factors and measurement issues

Compensation measures:

- Ad hoc or general
- On prices or direct transfers
- Short term or medium term

Our previous assessment:

- Revenue costs (and their distribution)
- Environmental and energy implications

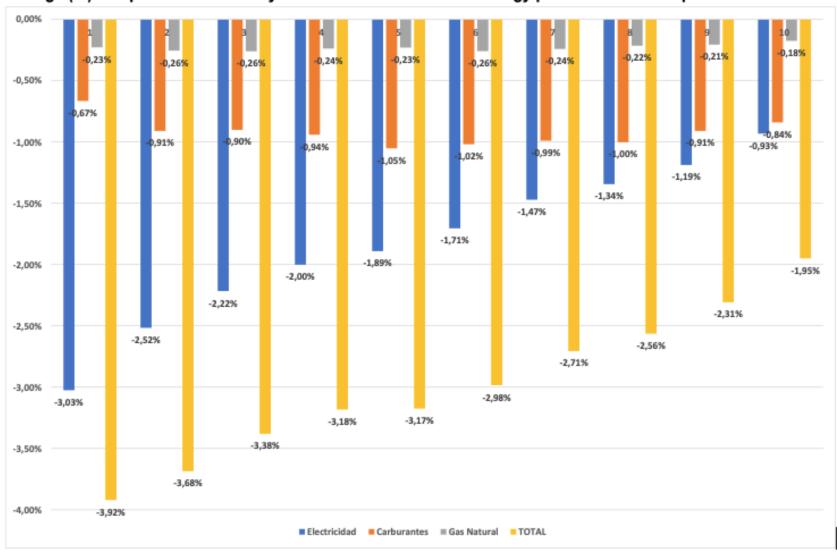
• This paper:

- Similar methodological approach, but
- Distributional effectiveness (wrt no action), and
- Comparable alternatives (such as those in the WB)

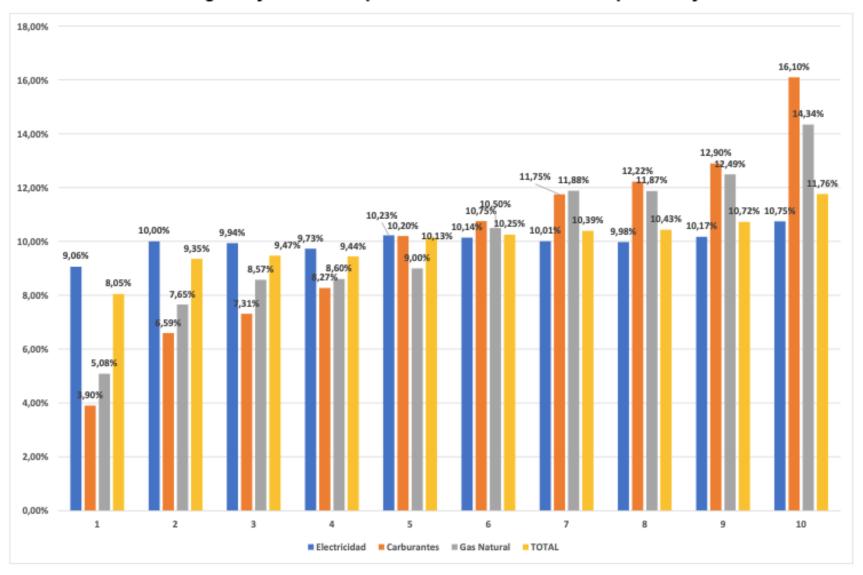
Residential impacts of energy price increases, without compensatory interventions, on demand, emissions and public receipts

| | Price | Demand/ | Change in public receipts (million euro and % increase) | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| | increase (%) | emissions (%) | Generation tax | Excise tax | VAT | Total | |
| Electricty | 96.30% | -19.55% | 370.02 (58.09%) | 482.67 (57.93%) | 2083.90 (57.93%) | 2936.60 (57.95%) | |
| Gasoline 95 | 36.20% | -9.16% | - | -268.56 (-9.16%) | 351.96 (23.73%) | 83.39 (1.89%) | |
| Diesel | 40.50% | -8.14% | - | -569.95 (-8.14%) | 1157.89 (29.06%) | 587.95 (5.35%) | |
| Natural gas | 40.60% | -9.83% | - | -15.05 (-9.83%) | 252.53 (26.79%) | 237.48 (21.67%) | |
| Total | - | -10.77% (demand) -9.91% (emissions) | 370.02 (58.09%) | -370.88 (-3.40%) | 3846.28 (38.43%) | 3845.42 (17.83%) | |





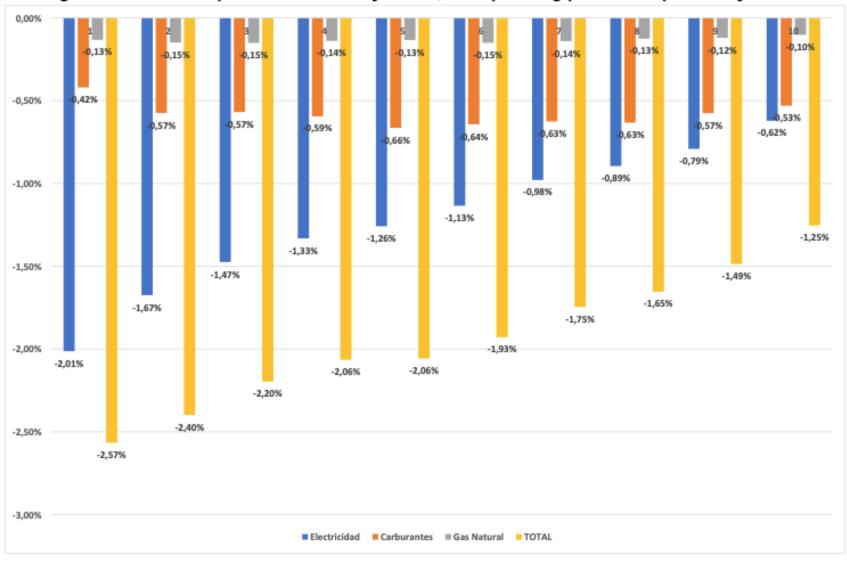
Public revenue gain by decile of equivalent income without compensatory measures



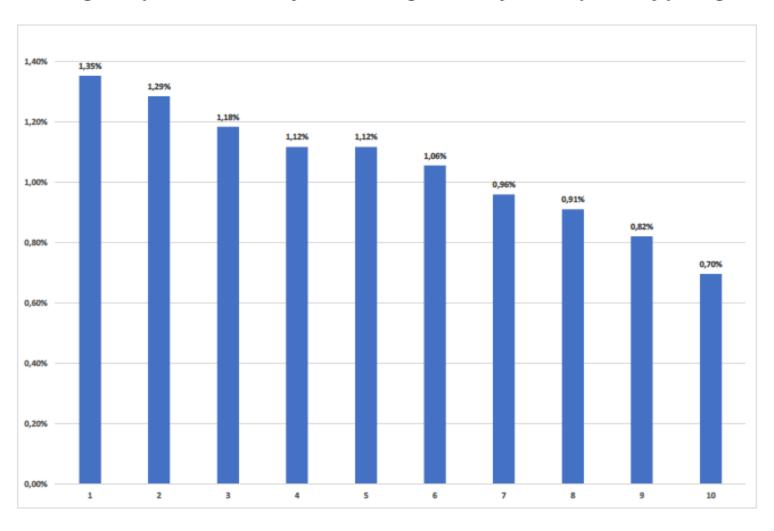
Impacts of residential energy price increases after compensatory public intervention

| | Price | Demand/ | Change in public receipts (millon euro and % reduction) | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| | increase (%) | emissions (%) | Generation tax | Excise tax | VAT | Subsidy | Total | |
| Electricity | 56.50% | -11.47% | -637.02 (-100%) | -697.19 (-83.67%) | -2229.97 (-61.99%) | - | -3564.18 (-70.33%) | |
| Gasoline 95 | 21.68% | -5.49% | - | -160.87 (-5.49%) | 426.16 (28.73%) | -1172.64 | -907.36 (-20.55%) | |
| Diesel | 24.41% | -4.91% | - | -343.45 (-4.91%) | 1338.98 (33.61%) | -3513.41 | -2517.89 (-22.92%) | |
| Natural gas | 22.01% | -0.05% | - | -8.16 (-5.33%) | -643.98 (-68.31%) | - | -652.14 (-59.51%) | |
| Total | - | -6.32% (demand) -5.85% (emissions) | -637.02 (-100%) | -1209.67 (-11.08%) | -1108.82 (-11.08%) | -4686.06 | -7641.57 (-35.43%) | |

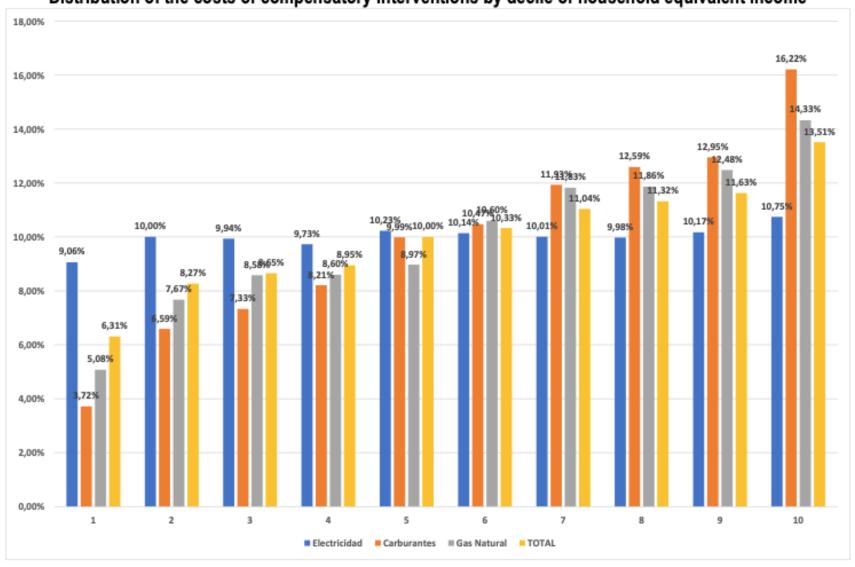
Change in household equivalent income by decile, incorporating public compensatory measures

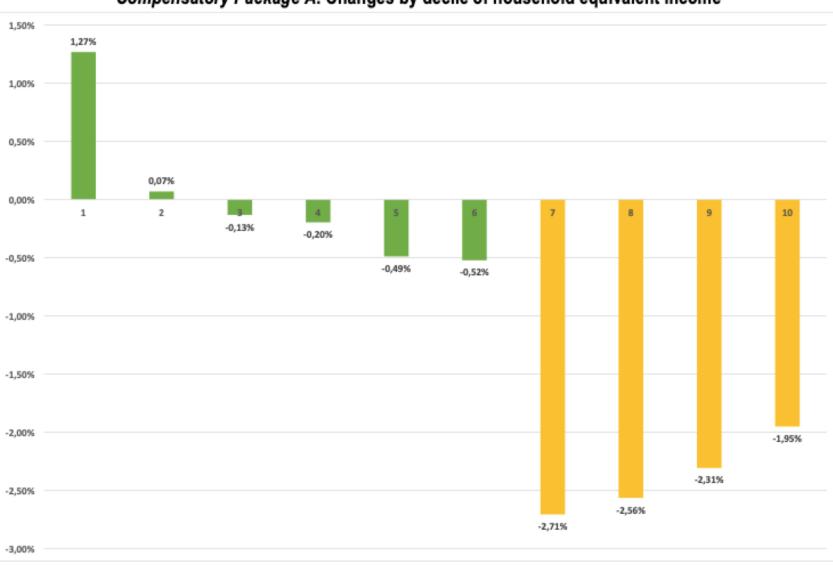


Change in equivalent income by deciles brought about by the compensatory package



Distribution of the costs of compensatory interventions by decile of household equivalent income

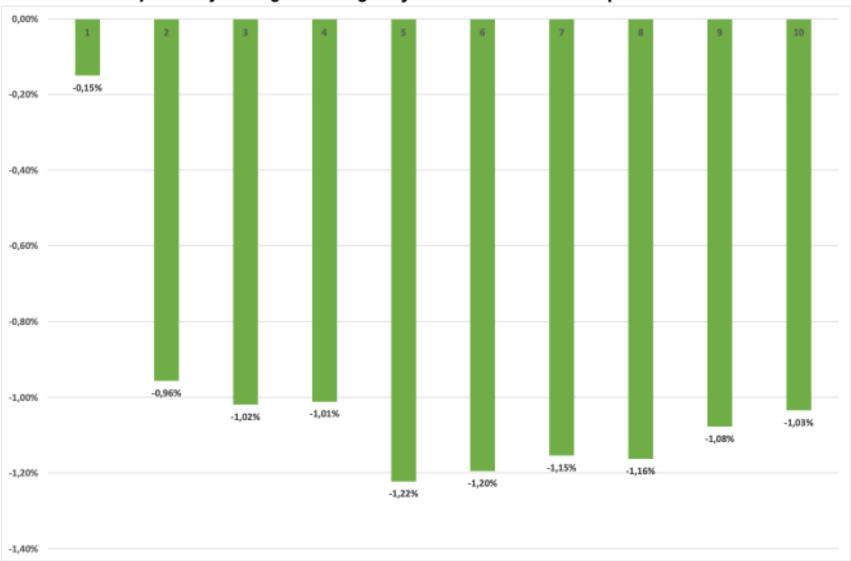




Compensatory Package A: Changes by decile of household equivalent income

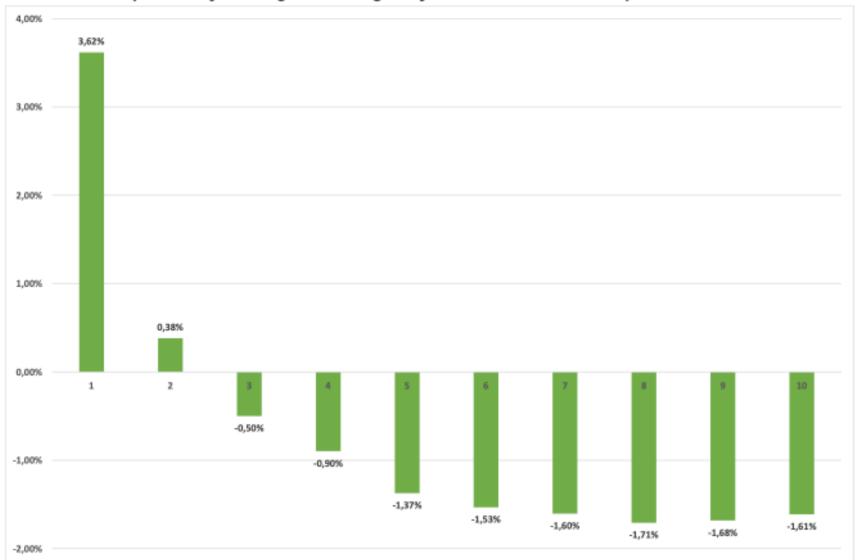
Note: Deciles that experiment change are colored in green.

Compensatory Package B: Changes by decile of household equivalent income



Note: Deciles that experiment change are colored in green.

Compensatory Package C: Changes by decile of household equivalent income



Note: Deciles that experiment change are colored in green.

Conclusions

- Offsetting distributional issues is crucial for the transition to a low-carbon economy
- Proper design and implementation are needed: well-targeted, incentivecompatible and long-term approaches
- The Spanish case, similar to other European countries, shows important room of improvement: more efficient outcomes are possible.

Xavier Labandeira

www.labandeira.eu

xavier@uvigo.gal



