

Socioeconomic impacts of the European Green Deal and Just Transition measures

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PMI Technical Workshop on Just Transition & Carbon Pricing

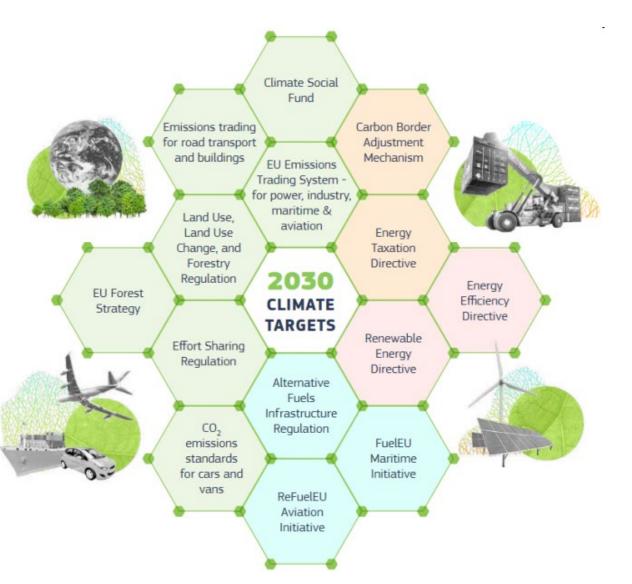


The European Green Deal





FIT for 55 Package

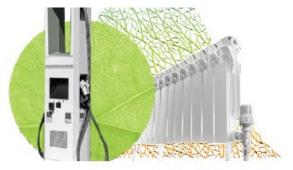


- 8 revisions of existing regulation and 5 new proposals
- One of the key concerns is its distributional implications for households, especially :
 - Nuevo Régimen de comercio de derechos (ETS2).
 - Directiva sobre fiscalidad de la energía (ETD).
- Therefore, the package includes the Social Climate Fund (SCF) to address social impacts.

New Energy Taxation Directive, Extension of ETS on Transport And Building and Social Climate Fund



ETD: The EU's Energy Taxation Directive sets out rules and minimum excise duty rates for the taxation of energy products and electricity used as motor fuel and heating fuel





ETS2: Extend the emissions trading scheme (ETS) for transport and buildings, seeking to reduce emissions from private transport and energy consumption in housing.

SCF: New Social Climate Fund will provide funding to Member States to support vulnerable European citizens. Mobilise €72.2 billion for the period 2025-2032

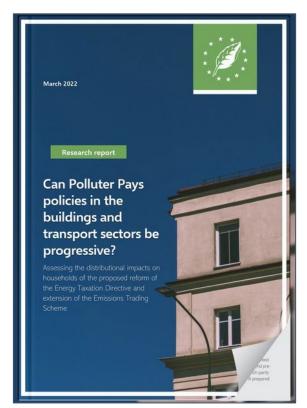


Think2030 network analysis



IEEP and BC3 led study on distributional impacts of ETD and ETS2

IEEP Results Summary



BC3 Modelling Paper



socioeconomic impacts of the New **Energy Taxation Directive (ETD)** and the extension building sectors

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https://ieep.eu/publications/can-polluter-pays-policies-be-progressive

https://otea.info/recursos

Method:

- Household Budget Surveys from 2015 for all MS of the UE-27 (200.000 households)
- Direct/overnight impact, no reaction

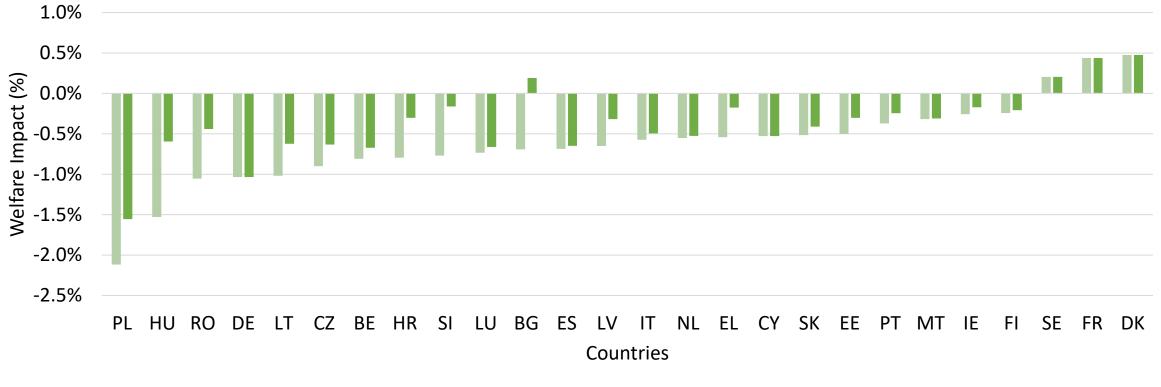
Key assumptions:

- ETS2: price of €45/tonne of CO2.
- SCF: only 25% of revenues are distributed lump-sum to households

Results:

- Each MS
- EU-27 by income deciles
- EU-27 by other sociodemographic categories
- Spain by rural/urban area

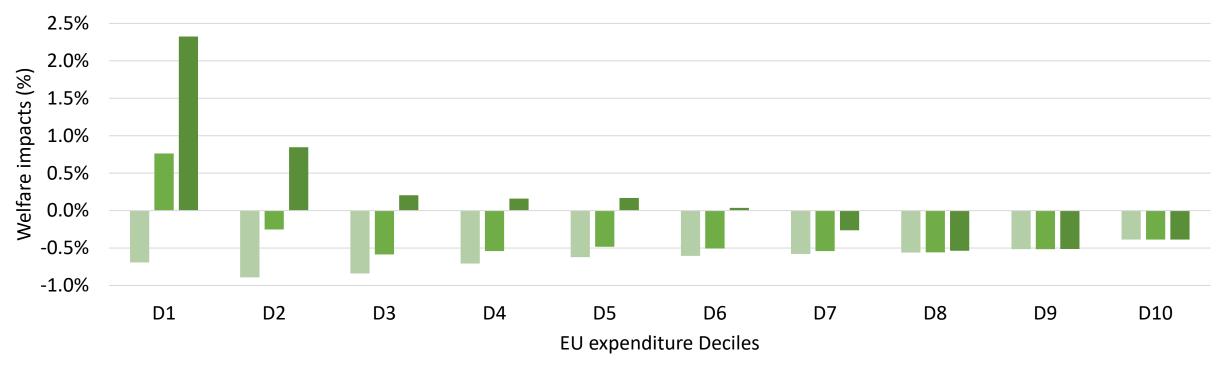
Welfare impact on average household in each MS



■ ETD + ETS ■ SCF (Lumps sum to 50% poorest Households)

- The impact are mostly negative in most MSs (apart from those with existing national carbon taxes Se, Fr and Dk – where electricity cuts from the ETD help).
- Differences between MS might justify transfers between MS.
- The SCF can alleviate some of the negative aspects in the most affected countries.

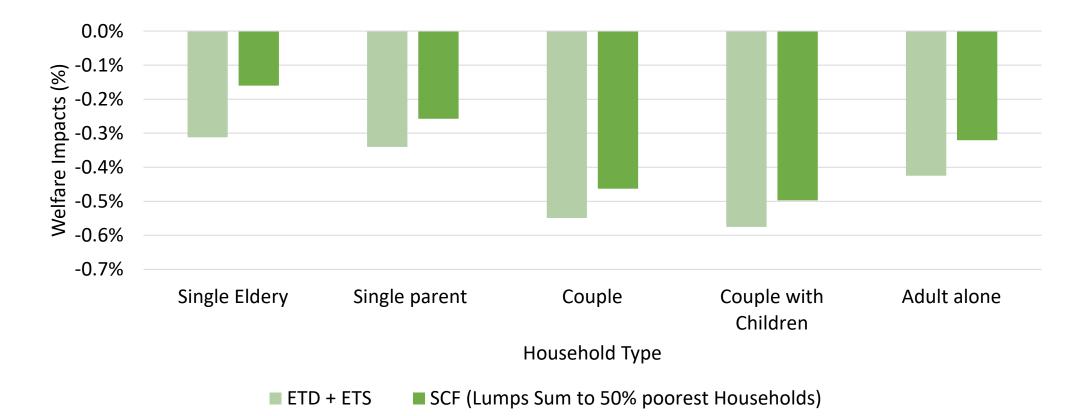
Welfare impact on households EU-wide by income decile



■ ETD+ETS ■ SCF (Lumps Sum to 50% poorest Households) ■ SCF + Remaining Revenues (Lumps Sum to 50% poorest Households)

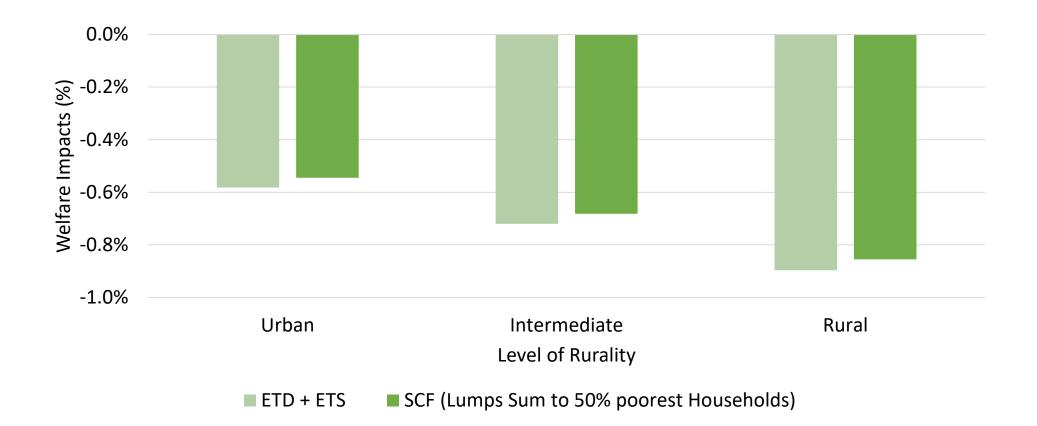
- ETD and ETS2 with compensations from SCF generate net benefits for the 10% poorest households.
- It is need to use funds beyond the 25% earmarked to reduce regressivity and the impacts on the middle income households.

Welfare impact on EU-wide household types



- Impacts can be assessed horizontally by many factors, such as household types.
- Household types: single parent and single elderly households women are over-represented in both are least impacted across EU.

Welfare impact on Spain by Level of Rurality



 In Spain (as in many other MS), rural households have the most negative impact, as they are more dependent on private transportation.



Some conclusions

- The combined impact of ETD reform + ETS2 may have some regressivity effect and hit more CEE MSs
- 2. However, **the SCF can make the package clearly progressive** and transfer money from Western member states to Central and Eastern European member states.
- 3. For small net recipients/net contributors to SCF, **SCF revenues alone are not enough to compensate the poorest households**.
- 4. It is need to use funds beyond the 25% earmarked to reduce regressivity and the impacts on the middle income households.
- 5. The compensation mechanisms will also have to take into account the different socioeconomic characteristics and not only the income levels of households.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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