

Environmental Taxation and Fairness

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Overview

- Why environmental taxation?
 - What is environmental taxation?
 - Concerns about fairness
 - Addressing fairness concerns – by design
 - Obtaining green support for fair taxes
- How to support environmental taxation
 - Framing, re-framing, campaigning

Why?

What is environmental taxation?

- Using tax measures to achieve green goals
 - Can be creation of a new tax (e.g. carbon tax)
 - Or adjustment of existing tax (e.g. tax on fuels)
- Rationale:
 - Prices matter: significant driver of decisions, behaviour (Econ 101)
 - Pulling against prices: little success
 - Pulling with prices: potentially much success

What is environmental taxation?

- Current incentives (prices) creates problems
 - Response: change the incentives (prices)
- Align incentives with environmental goals
 - “Tax bads, not goods” (next slide)
 - We do it already: RRSPs, tobacco taxes...
- It works
 - Effective at making change, if designed right
 - More cost-effective than regulation
 - Fuller coverage than regulation

Tax bads, not goods

- Economics 201: how to deal with externalities

| Negative externalities (use charges, taxes, user fees) | Positive externalities (use subsidies) |
|--|--|
| Water wastage | Transit |
| Energy wastage | Education |
| Traffic congestion | Community facilities and parks |
| Derelict land and urban sprawl | Urban revitalization |
| Etc. | Etc. |

A legitimate concern: fairness

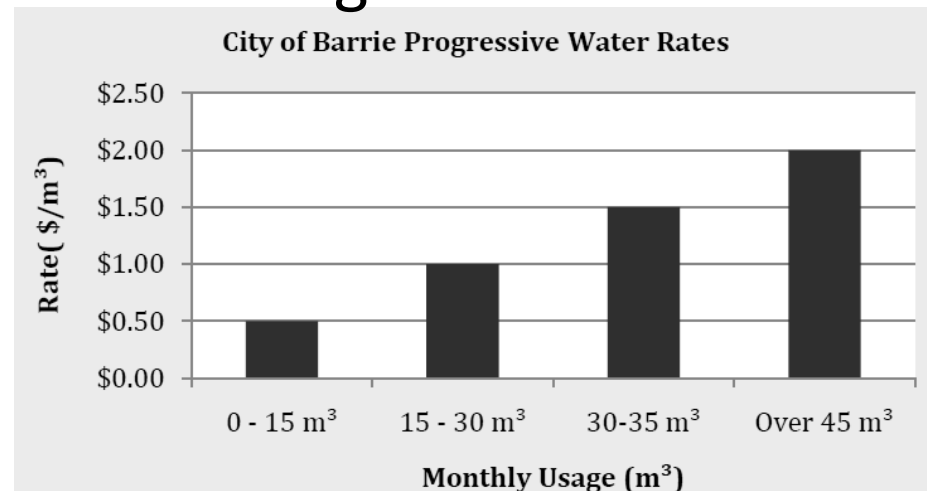
- Green taxes can be regressive:
 - disproportionate impact on middle and lower income people
- User taxes, user fees: bad history
- 1990s much-hated “user fees”
 - Often not really user fees - really head taxes (regressive)
 - Often levied on public goods (not bads)

Addressing the fairness concern

- Green taxes can be progressive
- Nothing inherently makes green taxes progressive or regressive
 - Depends on design of the policy package
 - Revenue-side
 - Spending-side

Revenue-side design

- Context: Are other revenues more progressive or less?
 - E.g. replace flat water rates with progressive* water rates, lifeline rates?
 - E.g. tip property tax rates to be higher on houses than apartments
- Serve green goals
- Protect lower income



Spending-side design

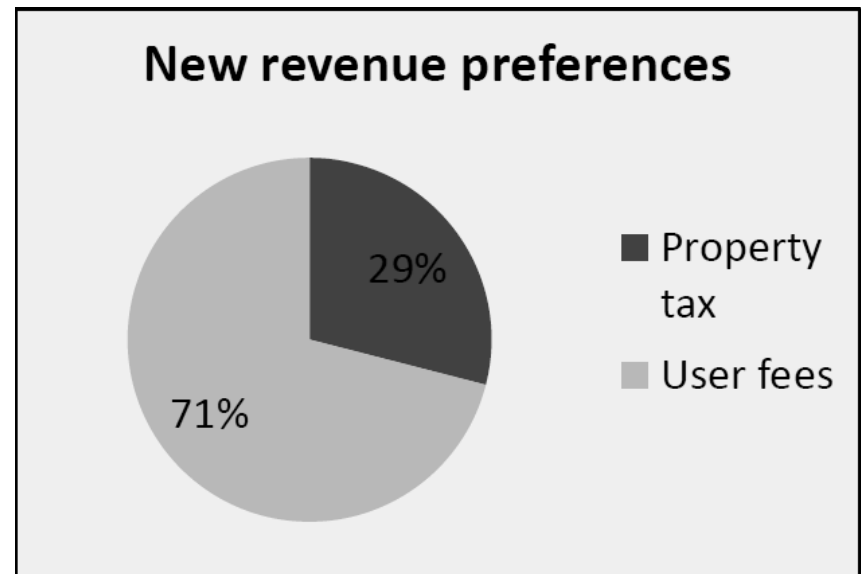
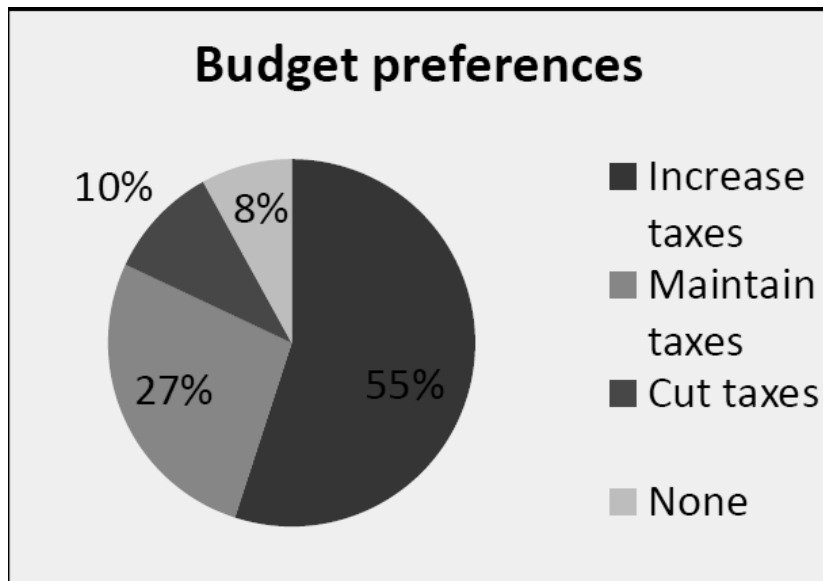
- Much more latitude to make overall package progressive
- Green taxes will raise revenues
 - Redistribute: personal transfers (green dividend)
 - Spend on social programs
 - Subsidize home energy efficiency upgrades
 - Provide free transit
 - Clean up contaminated sites, etc...

Why support green tax reform?

- Obtaining green support for fair tax program
- Building a broad constituency / movement
- Avoiding electoral losses
 - e.g. BC NDP “Axe the Tax” -- fail

Latent public support

- Environics – Keith Neuman presentation
- Calgary: home of anti-tax, anti-gov't hysteria?



How?

Overcoming negative framing



Negative framing: post-reality

- Framing Stéphane Dion's "Green Shift" carbon tax proposal
 - "crazy"
 - "insane"
 - will "screw everybody" ...
- ... before its design was released (post-reality)
- Easier to re-frame with facts on your side
 - Green Shift was proposed by Mintz-Olewiler

Campaigning and re-framing

- Campaign on values, not on policies
 - Forget policy design part of this presentation (sort of)
 - Focus on Canadian values
- Move Overton window
 - Focussed, consistent message
 - Repetition works, Repetition works
 - Needs resources / infrastructure

Potential green tax reform frames

- Fairness:
 - Polluter pays – climate justice
 - Public revenues for programs and services
- Prosperity:
 - Tax bads, not goods (pollution, not jobs)
 - Support green jobs
 - Double dividend, triple dividend
 - Smart budget
- Others... (workshop)

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