

ENVIRONMENTALLY RELATED TAX REVENUE ACCOUNTS

PROPOSED OECD METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

OECD Working Party on Environmental Information (WPEI Chair: Viveka Palm)

OECD Environment Directorate (contact: Florian Flachenecker, Ivan Haščič and Miguel Cárdenas Rodríguez)

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Motivation

- Long tradition of OECD work on environmentally related taxation
- Supports establishing global SEEA databases (UNCEEA Area C)
- Increasing demand to inform policy (carbon tax, green tax reform, policy integration, OECD Economic Surveys and Environmental Performance Country Reviews)

Objectives

- 1. Expand compilation of ERTR accounts, building on existing approaches (SEEA, SNA, Eurostat) and data (OECD Policy Instruments (PINE) database and OECD Revenue Statistics)
- 2. Identify areas for future development, aiming to improve internal consistency, international comparability and policy relevance



OECD methodological guidelines

- Proposal for an OECD framework to compile ERTR accounts
- The guidelines identify areas to refine existing approaches
 - Record three *memo items* (i.e. <u>not</u> included in the total) on ERTR from land, oil/gas extraction and the resource rent, to enhance policy relevance and international comparability.
 - Split ERTR from GHG emissions into energy (recorded as *energy tax*) and non-energy related part (recorded as *pollution tax*) to improve internal consistency.
 - Complementary reporting of tax rates and activity data to increase policy relevance (e.g. better understand changes in ERTR)

Pilot test

- Implementation has been pilot-tested by Australia and Russia (supported by Estonia), on-going in Costa Rica.
- Results demonstrate the feasibility to implement the guidelines in practice and with varying degrees of experience.



- To be discussed at
 - OECD Working Party on Environmental Information (December 2018)
 - OECD Joint Meetings of Tax and Environment Experts (November 2018)
- Pilot testing is open to any interested country (ASAP)
- Finalisation and publication of OECD guidelines (May/June 2019)
- Data collection
 - Integrate ERTR accounts in the regular OECD data collection for non-Eurostat countries (October 2019)
 - Volunteering Eurostat countries to inform on compilation of the aforementioned refinements
- For the time being, ERTR accounts can be made consistent with Eurostat data (but not vice-versa), calling for further discussions with international partners (Eurostat, UNCEEA, LG, etc.) to progressively achieve full harmonisation.