#### CARBON TAX IN COLOMBIA



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#### Description of the carbon tax

Assessment of the tax



Imagen: https://static.iris.net.co/dinero/upload/images/2016/10/28/237470\_1.jpg

#### **CARBON TAX - DESCRIPTION**

#### Carbon tax since 2016 (Law 1819).

Tax tarif COL\$16.422 per ton of  $CO_2 - $ USD 5,5$  (2019).



**Taxable event:** the sale of any of these fuels within Colombian territory

**Producers and importers** are responsible for collecting the tax

24% of emissions are covered.



**Offsetting mechanism** - OTC carbon market, Projects in Colombia.

The tax is **earmarked**, among others, to environmental issues.

Tax value per fossil fuel

Fossil Fuel	Unit	Fee
Natural gas	m³	US\$ 0,0107
Liquefied petroleum gas	Galón	US\$ 0,0347
Gasoline	Galón	US\$ 0,0493
Kerosene & Jet Fuel	Galón	US\$ 0,0540
ACPM (diesel fuel)	Galón	US\$ 0,0553
Fuel Oil	Galón	US\$ 0,0647

Source: DNP, MADS, MHCP



# 2017 USD 159 millions 2018 USD 98 millions 2019 (July) USD 95 millions

#### Total investment associated to climate change 2000 – 2015



Source: IDEAM 2017, 3rd Communication

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE CARBON TAX

Lessons learned of the implementation of the carbon tax in Colombia (draft, Sabogal & Puerto).

Certainty of emissions reduction.Cost-effectiveness (reach the objective at minimum global cost).

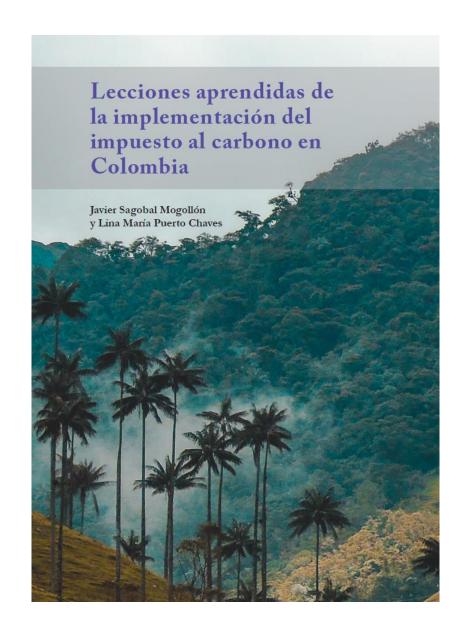
Flexibility of choosing how to comply with the regulation.

Political acceptance.

Tax revenue generation.

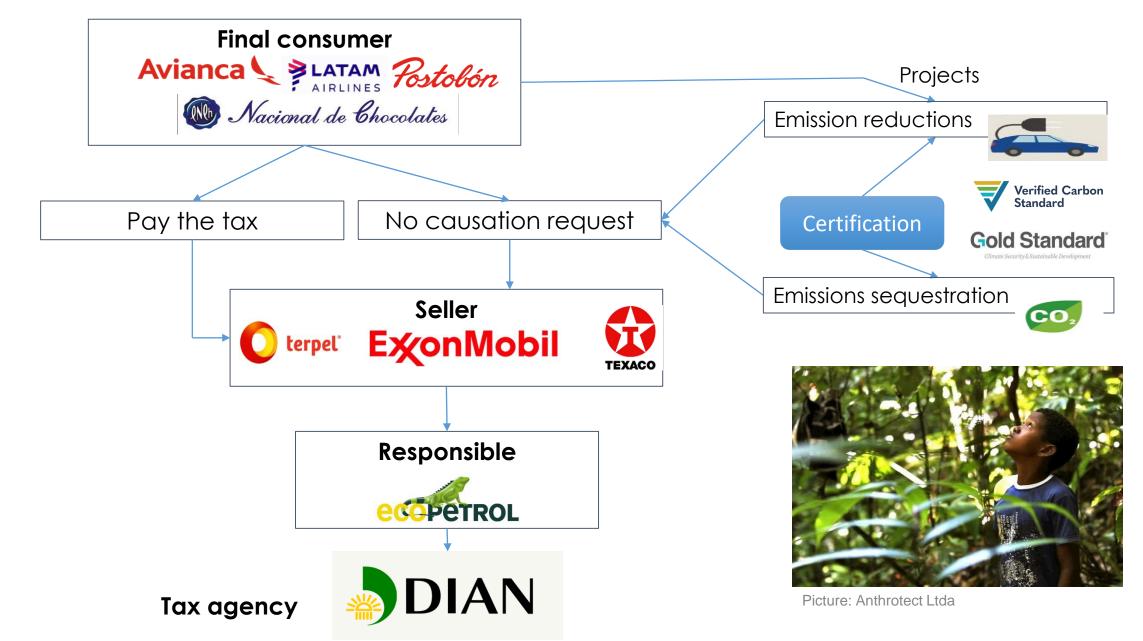
Administrative capacity of governments.

Incentive for innovation in technologies.



Methodology based on Aiello et al, 2018.

#### FLEXIBILITY: NO CAUSATION MECHANISM



### Flexibility: No Causation Mechanism

The carbon tax boosted national carbon markets through carbon neutrality certification.

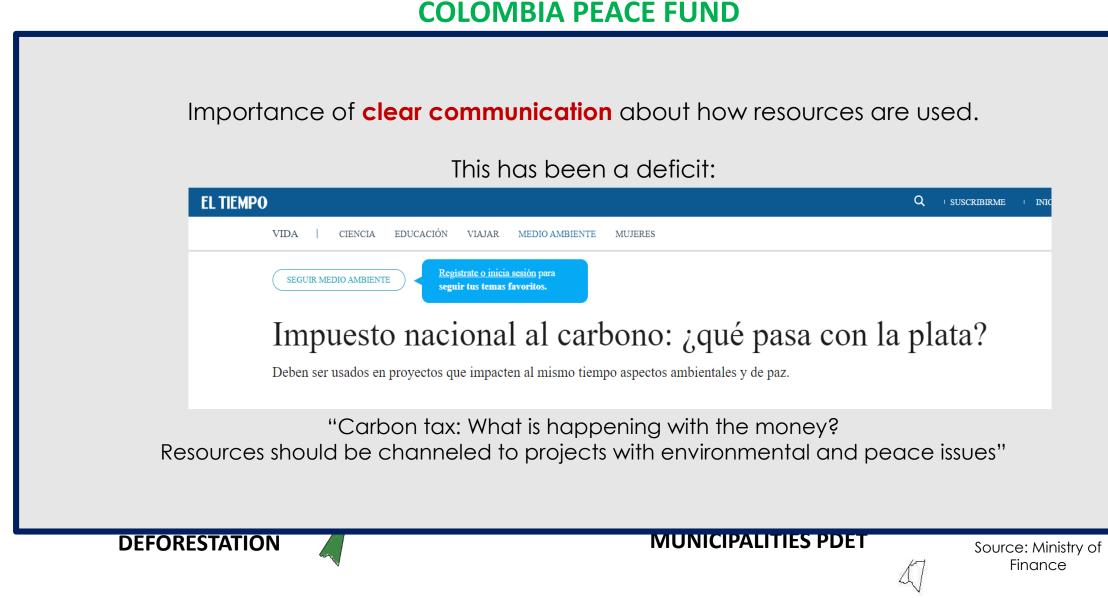
Importance of validation and verification procedures as well as the construction of their baselines to avoid double counting and lack of credibility.

Mandate to create the **National Registry of GHG Emission Reduction (Renare)**phase of testing and stabilization. Pending its entry into operation (was expected in November 2018).

### Political Acceptance: Tax Reform (Law 1819/2016)



## Political Acceptability: Earmarking



Source: Ministry of Environment

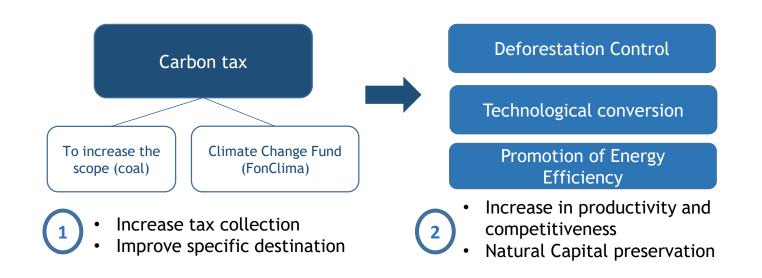
#### Next steps: Clean Economy and Sustainable Development Bill Proposal



"To promote better behaviours is also our function" Minister of Finance – Alberto Carrasquilla.

# Next steps: Clean Economy and Sustainable Development Bill Proposal

- The Ministry of Finance is working on proposals of economic instruments that support green growth
  - Carbon Tax Modification
  - Vehicle tax modification
  - Promotion of the circular economy
  - Promotion of agriculture and sustainable livestock (pesticides tax)
  - National Climate Fund -FONCLIMA
- Innovation, competitiveness and higher productivity with lower greenhouse gas emissions
- Incentives for behavioral changes that reduce environmental impact.
- **Sources of financing** for environmental management.





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Every environmental liability will eventually become a fiscal liability

