





Triggering Community Renewable Energy through fiscal incentive in Spain

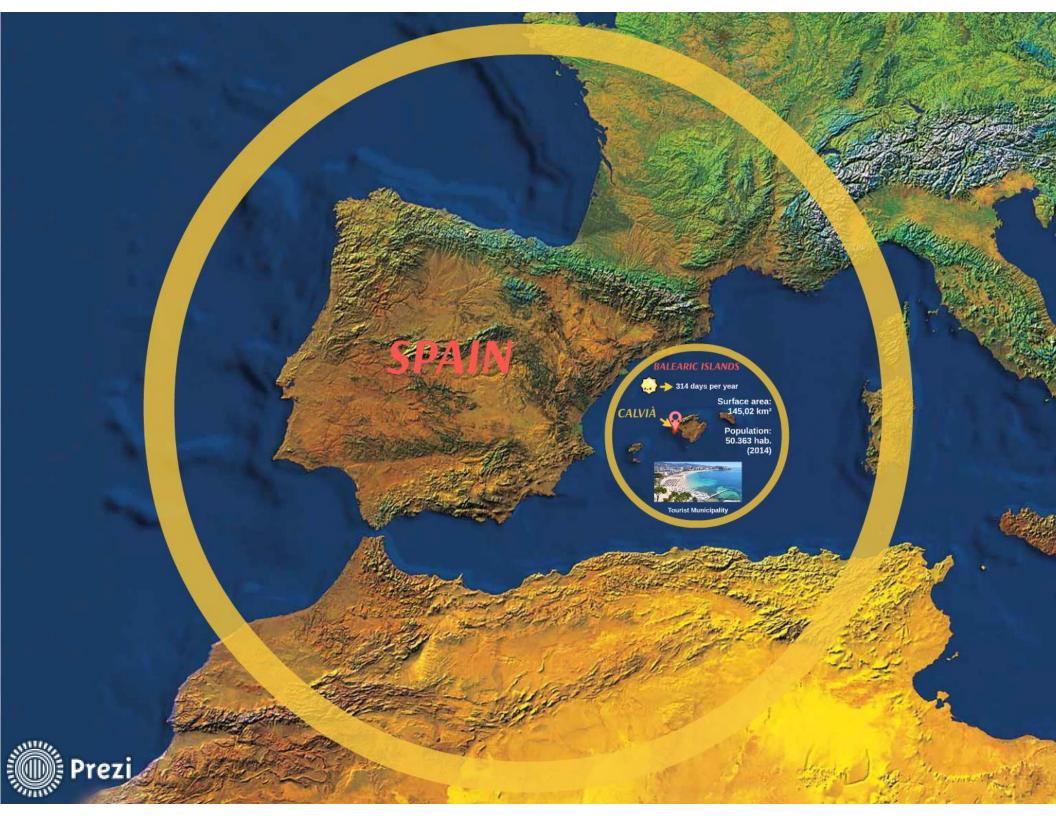
Tax allowances on local taxes in Calvià



Calvià, Mallorca, Illes Balears, Spain







BALEARIC ISLANDS



-

314 days per year

CALVIÀ



Surface area: 145,02 km²

Population: 50.363 hab. (2014)



Tourist Municipality



Calvià, Mallorca, Illes Balears, Spain



Renewable energy sources in Calvià, why?

Economic Reasons



- Use its own energy sources
- Dynamize local sector of RES
- Improve the touristic image of the Municipality

Environmental reasons

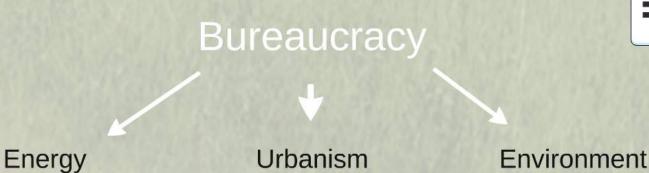
- Energy sustainability
- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction
- Implementation of commitments made
 - Local Agenda 21
 - Covenant of Mayors



Obstacles to renewable energy sources implementation

- Instalation and production costs are high
- Scattered legislation
- Unknown Incentives and grants
- Complicated administrative procedures







SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES INCENTIVES

LEGAL MESURES

- Legislation
- Regime of sanctions aplied to environmental infringements (Law 26/2007, of Environmental responsability)
- Permits and licences

EXEMPLARY ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

- Renewable energy sources in municipal facilities
- Campaigns on environmental education
- Environmental awareness plans
- Every citizen or company adapt to change
- Active community participation

ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

- Public aid and subsidies, IDAE
- Bank loans,
- Insurance
- Support of Research and Development Project

TAX INCENTIVES

- Environmental taxes based on:

Polluter-pays principle

- Tax relief and tax benefit



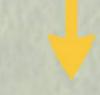
TAX INCENTIVES



STATE TAXES



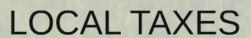
- IRPF (INCOME TAX)
- IS (CORPORATIVE TAX)
- IVA (VAT)
- ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES (EMISSIONS, WATER, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, WASTE, SUSTAINABILITY...)



PROVINCIAL TAXES



- ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES (EMISSIONS, WASTE, WATER, TRANSPORT, ...)





- MUNICIPAL FISCAL ORDINANCES
- MUNICIPAL CHARGES
- PUBLIC TARIFFS



FISCAL POLICY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

MUNICIPAL FISCAL ORDINANCES IN SPAIN

TAXES: IBI (property tax), ICIO (buildings, installations and infrastructure), IVTM (motor vehicles), IAE (bussines tax).

CHARGES AND TARIFFS: ORA (parking rate), LICENCIAS (licenses, permissions)



MATTERS WITHIN MUNICIPALITY COMPETENCE

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT





EDIFICATION



NEW BUILDINGS, FACILITIES



REHABILITATION & IMPROVEMENT

ENERGY EFFICIENCY







Motor Vehicles Tax (IVTM)

- Electric vehicles shall have the right to a discount of 75%.
- Hybrid vehicles shall have the right to a discount of 50%.

Buildings, installations and infrastructure Tax (ICIO)

- 95% reduction to buildings, installations and infrastructure that integrate renewable energy.



FISCAL ORDINANCES



Property Tax (IBI)

- Tax reduction to houses that install solar or photovoltaic panels.
- Graduated fees.

Bussiness Activities Tax (IAE)

Tax reduction to:

- Companies which produced electricity for selfconsumption in their activities.
- Renewable energy companies.



MUNICIPAL CHARGES AND PUBLIC TARIFFS

Parking fee and urban road user charging.

TAX EXEMPTION TO ELECTRIC CARS.

Municipal Ordinance on Processing Town Planning Licences

100% reduction to projects that implement RES

Simplified procedures

Municipal charge on Processing Strategic environmental assessments or environmental impact assessments.

Tax exemption to projects that implement RES

Simplified procedures



Accompanying measures to implement RES in Calvià

LEGAL MESURES

Calvià TOWN PLANNING OF LAND USE (Art. 4.38). Compulsory installation of alternative energy systems in new buildings.

> **DISSEMINATE AND RAISE AWARENESS**

HOGARES VERDES (GREEN HOUSES)









EXEMPLARY ROLE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ENVIROMENTAL EDUCATION AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Exemplary role in Calvià facilities



Burning biomass boilers for heating public swimming pools

Pic. Santa Ponça Swimming pool





Solar panels on the roofs of public buildings

Pic. Local Police Building



Private initiatives in Calvià



Solar panels on houses and hotels



Pic. Google Maps





CONCLUSIONS

How to guide fiscal policies to promote RES?

Using taxation as a definitive tool:

- intensify tax reductions and the "polluter pays principle"
- change energy-consuming behaviour of individual citizens and undertakings

Financial aid to stimulate investment.

PLUS

Simplify administrative and legal requirements.

Disseminate and raise awareness.





