



REGIONE DEL VENETO

BAK
Basel Economics

Pensieri sulla fiscalità

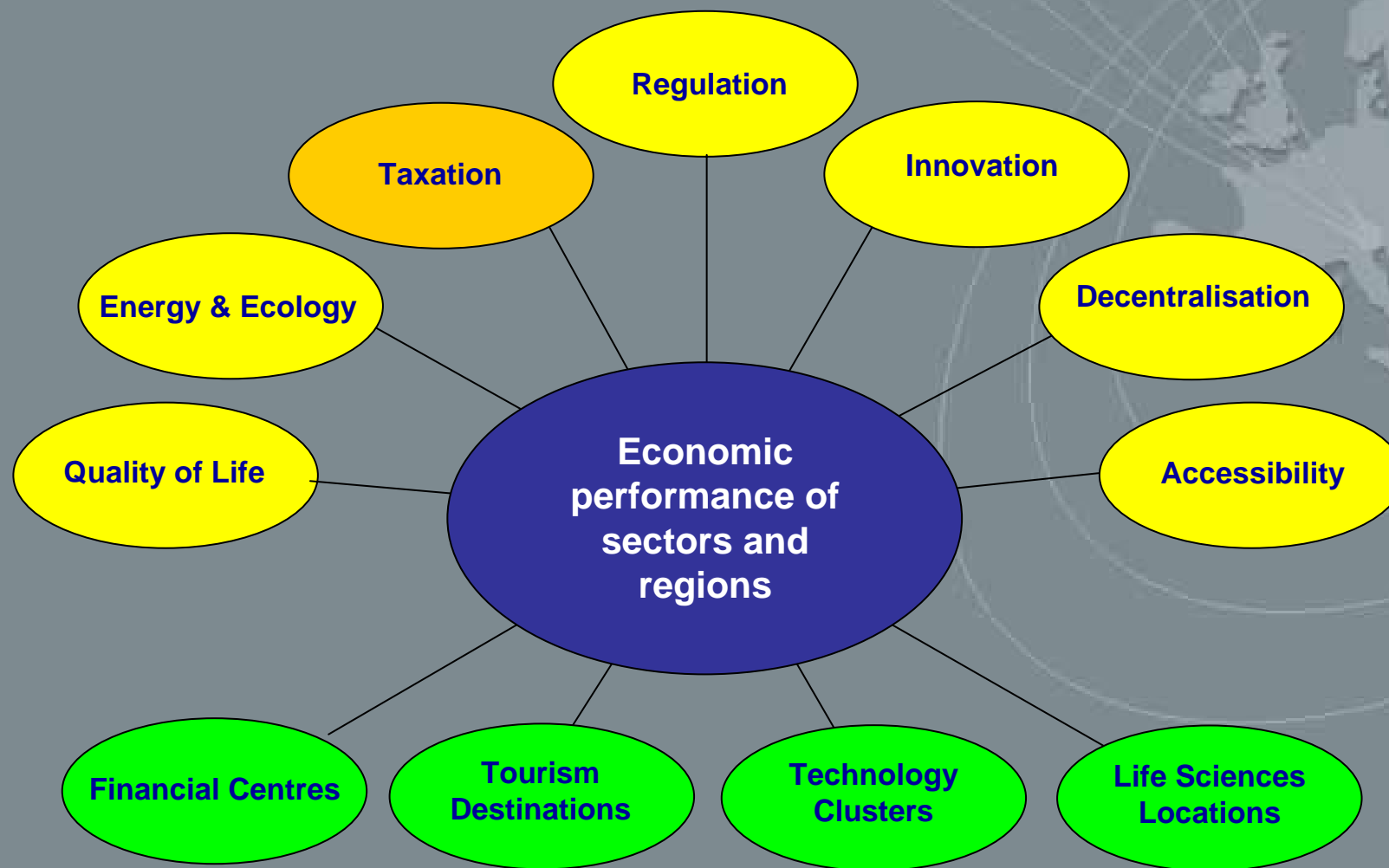
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Direttore BAK Basel Economics

Venezia, 25 luglio 2007

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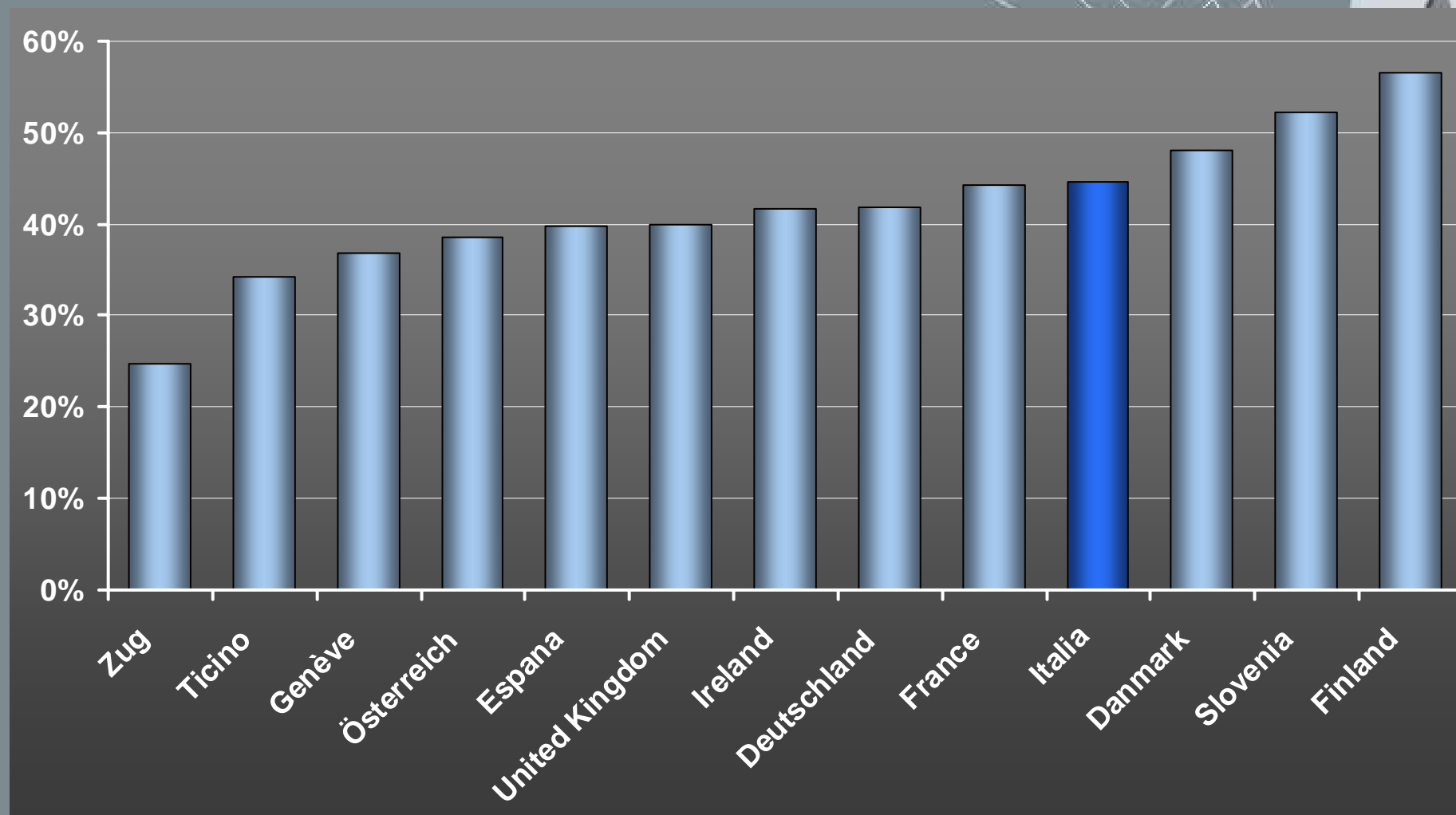
- ***Il carico fiscale in un confronto internazionale***
 - *personale altamente qualificato*
 - *imprese*
- ***La struttura spaziale ottimale del governo***
 - *Aspetti dell' ottimalità*
 - *La situazione attuale*

BAK performance concept



Carico fiscale del personale altamente qualificato

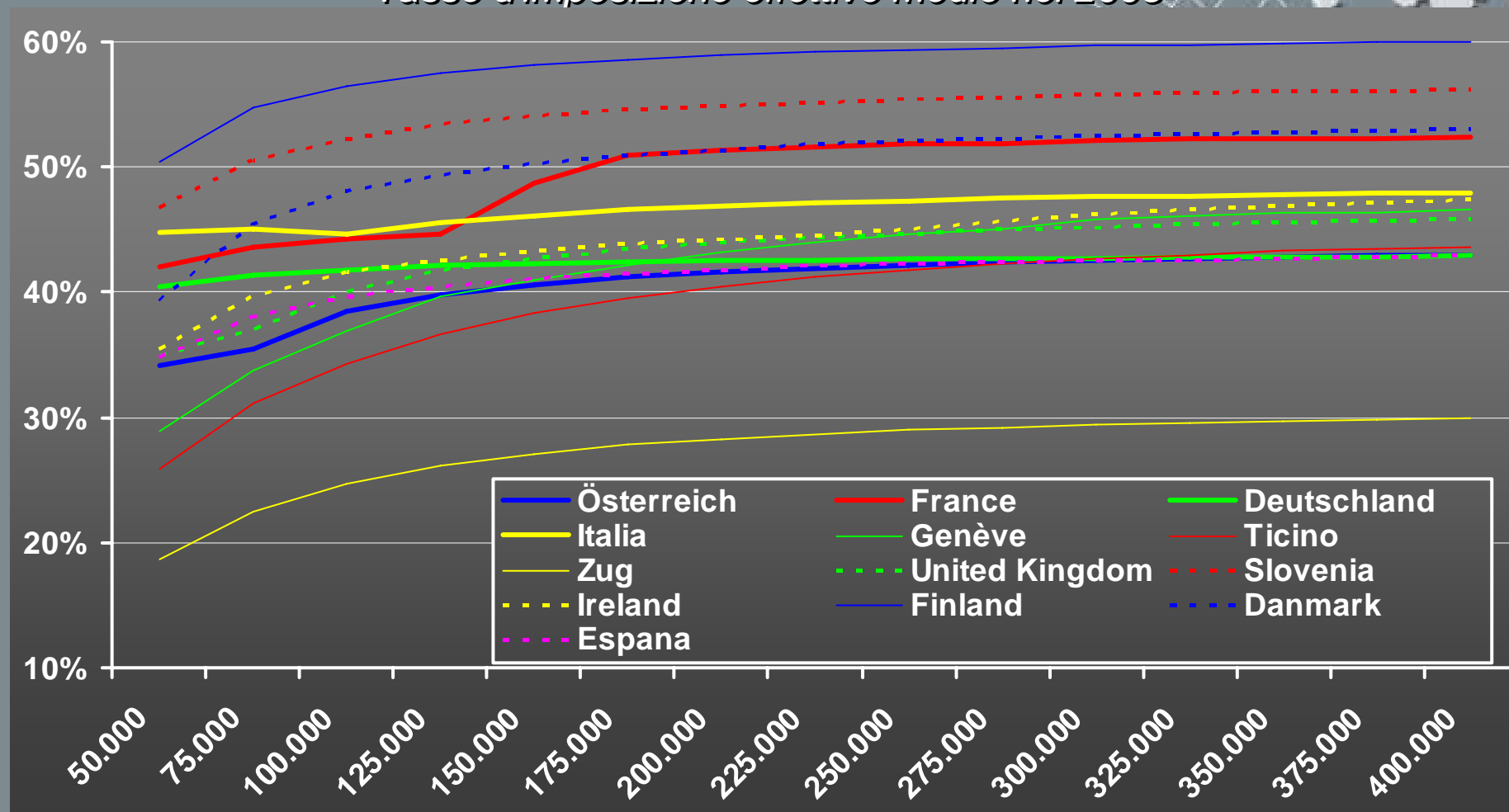
2005, tasso d'imposizione fiscale effettivo medio



Fonte: BAK Basel Economics, ZEW

Simulazione dell'andamento del carico fiscale all'aumentare del reddito

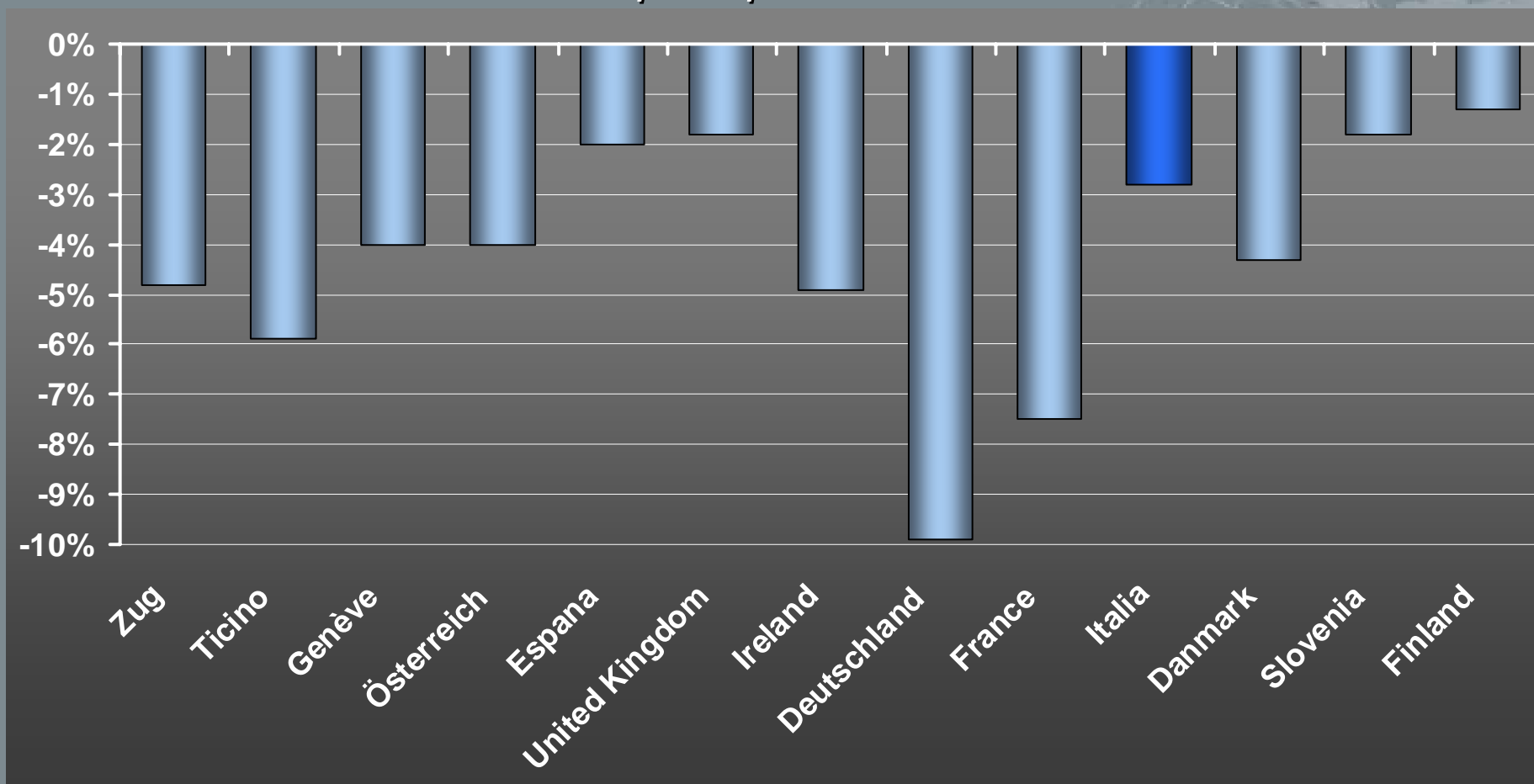
Tasso d'imposizione effettivo medio nel 2005



Fonte: BAK Basel Economics, ZEW

Differenziale del carico fiscale di una famiglia rispetto a una persona single

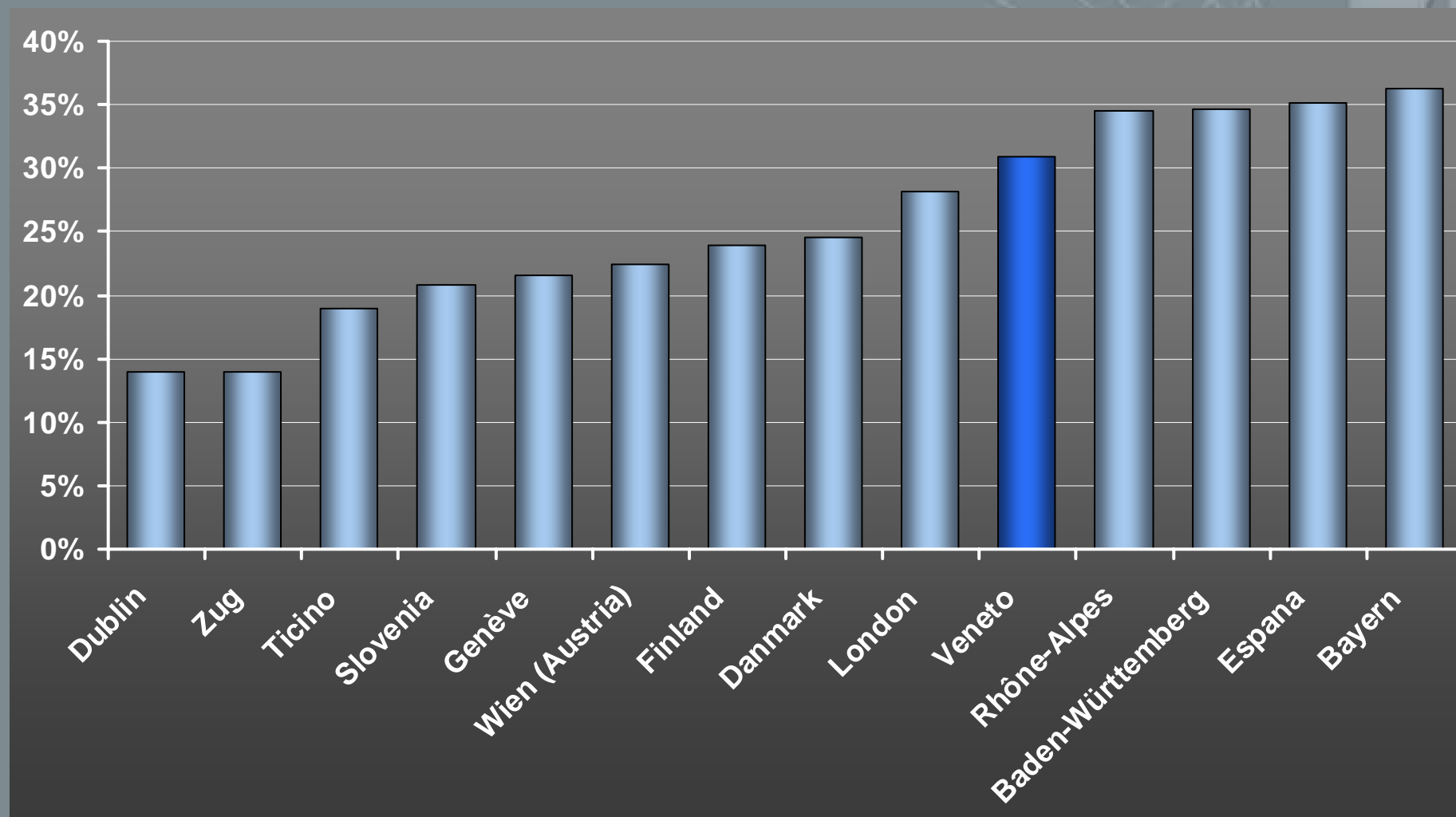
*Differenza di carico fiscale tra una famiglia e una persona singola (100'000 €)
in punti percentuali*



Fonte: BAK Basel Economics, ZEW

Carico fiscale delle imprese per investimenti redditizi

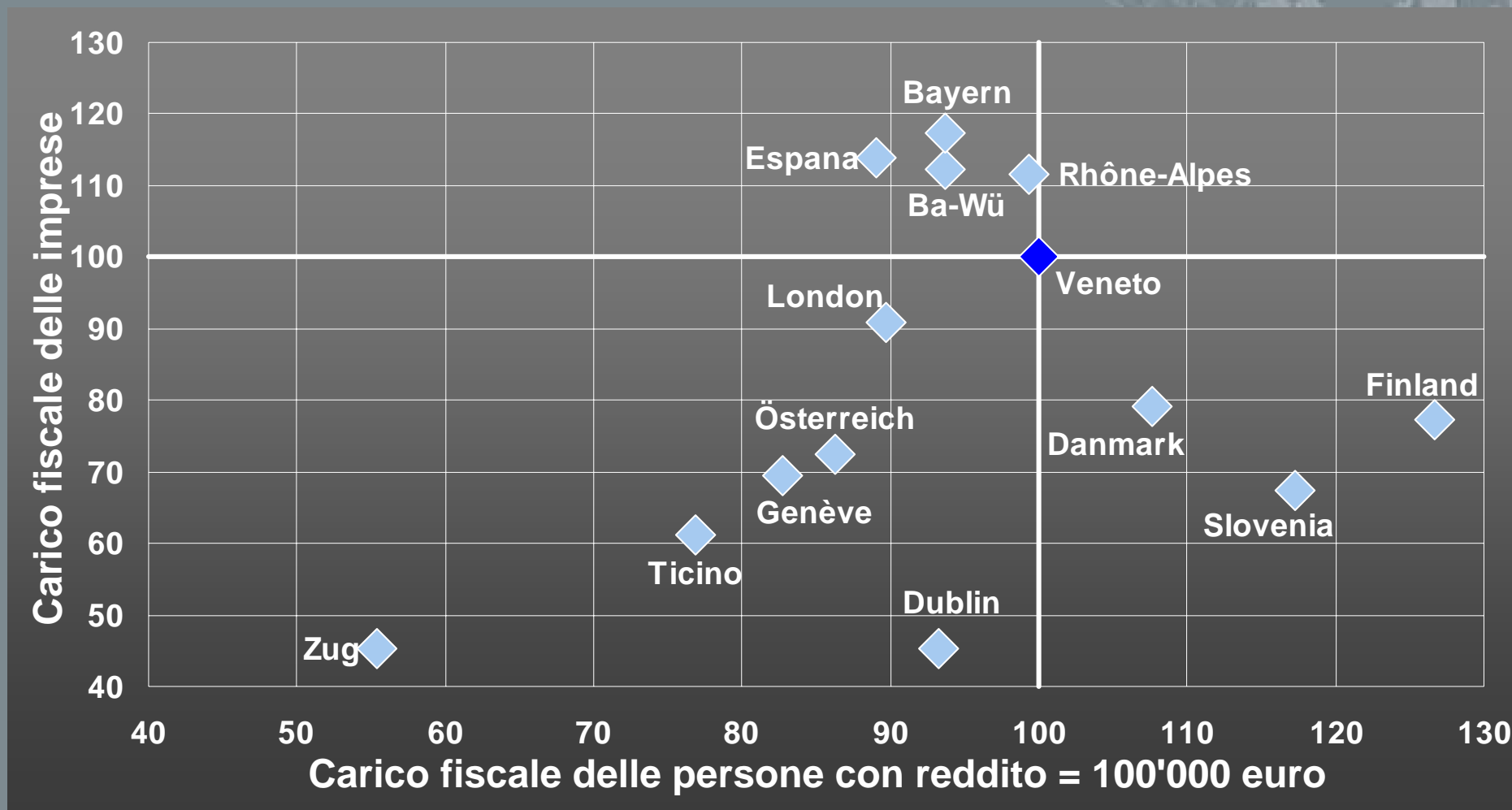
2005, tasso d'imposizione medio effettivo (EATR)



Fonte: BAK Basel Economics, ZEW

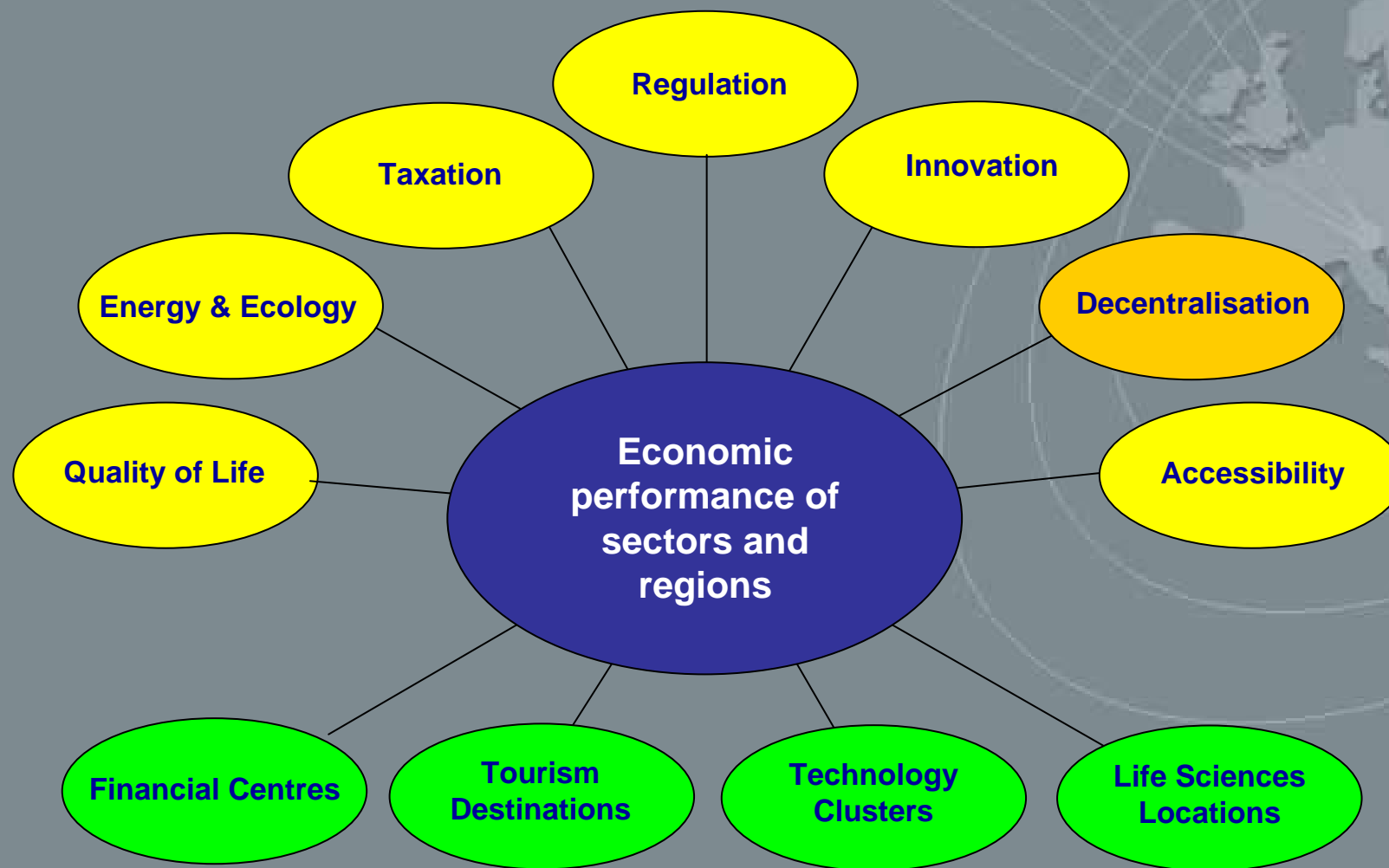
Carico fiscale del personale altamente qualificato e delle imprese

2005, tasso d'imposizione fiscale effettivo, indicizzato Veneto = 100



Fonte: BAK Basel Economics, ZEW

BAK performance concept



Decentralisation

In the best case scenario, the secular power is both completely and exclusively responsible for an area.

- *Example: Singapore*

Centralisation is the case where an area is controlled by a legislative and executive power which is not exclusively responsible for this area.

- *Examples : Veneto (regione), Venezia (città)*

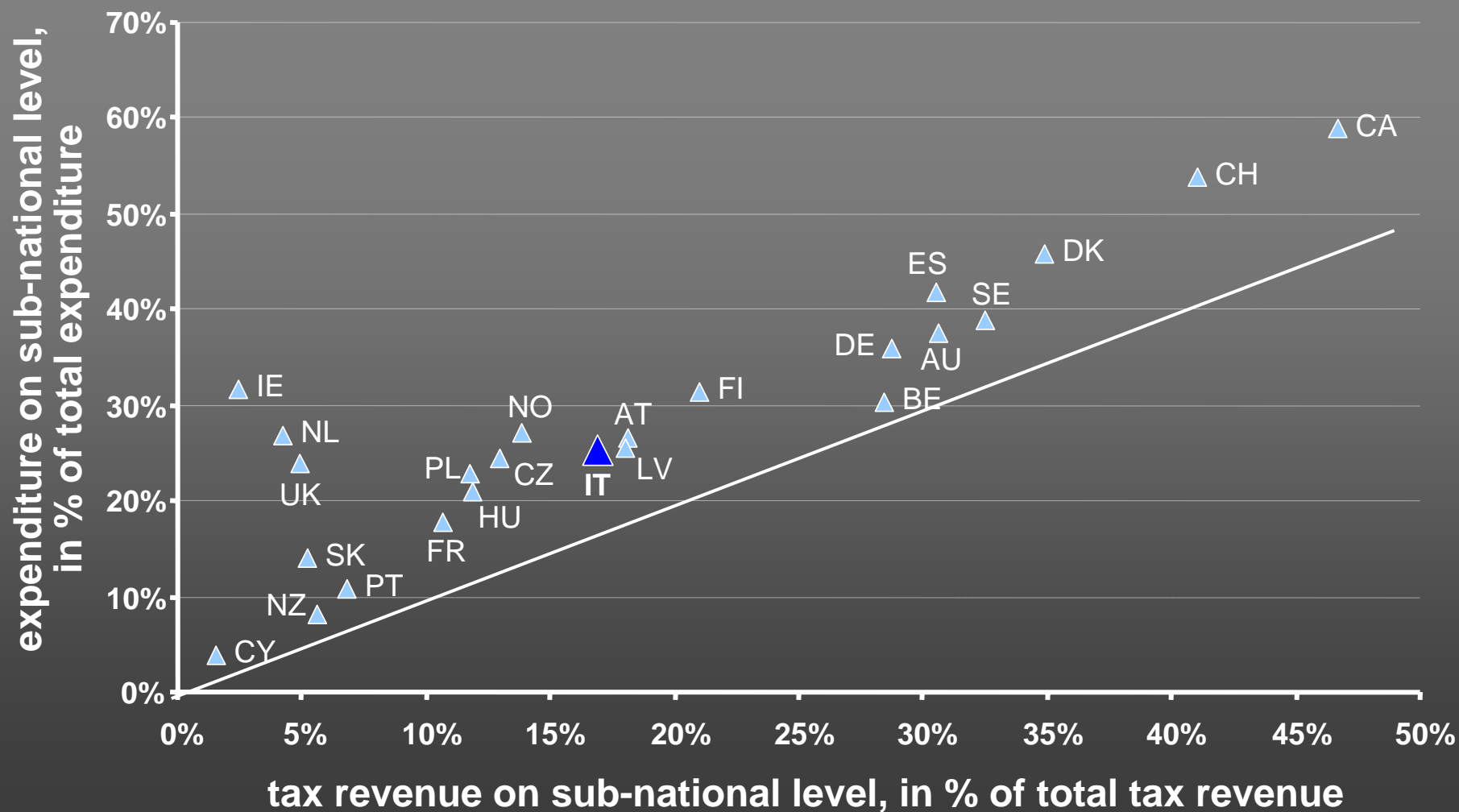
Decentralisation means, that at least some competences are not with the central power (Roma), but with subcentral government units (e.g. regions, provinces and municipalities).

- *Examples: most countries of the world*

- *Is the degree of decentralisation relevant for economic performance?*
- *How can we measure the degree of decentralisation?*
- *Is there an optimal degree of decentralisation?*

Fiscal decentralisation

Expenditures and revenues



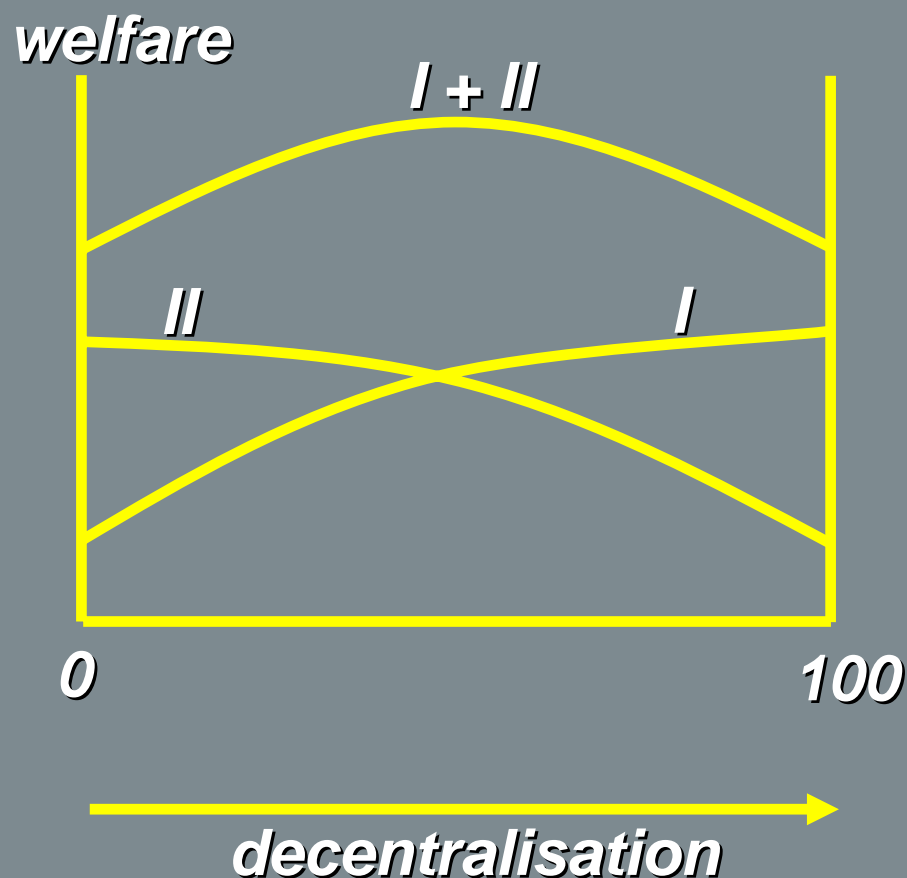
Fonte: IMF 2005, European Commission 2006, OECD 2006

Central or decentral?

<i>Preferences (over space)</i>	<i>heterogeneous</i>	<i>homogeneous</i>
<i>Spatial externalities</i>	<i>negligible</i>	<i>substantial</i>
<i>Economies of scale</i>	<i>none / low</i>	<i>relevant / high</i>
<i>=> Power / competences</i>	<i>=> decentral local / regional</i>	<i>=> central national</i>

Welfare economics

Trade-off between costs and benefits from decentralisation



I: gains from decentralisation

- higher effectiveness
- higher cost efficiency
- higher rate of innovation

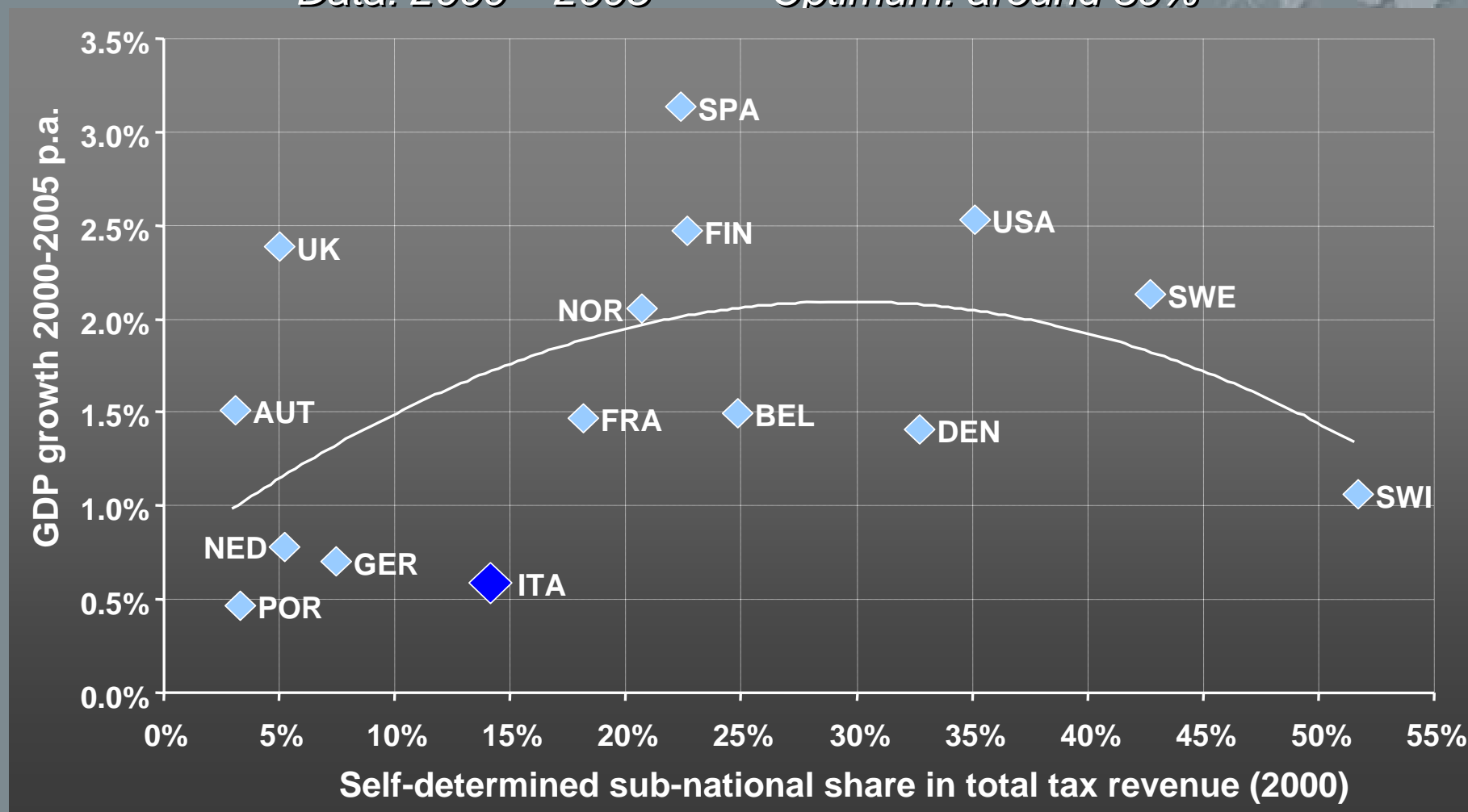
II: losses from decentralisation

- unused economies of scale
- costs of coordination
- not internalised externalities

There is an optimal degree of decentralisation for economic growth!

Data: 2000 – 2005

Optimum: around 30%



Fonte: BAK Basel Economics

Conclusion

- *Taxes do matter*
 - *Taxes are one of several location factors which are relevant for decisionmaking of both companies and people*
 - *Veneto (Italy) has slightly higher taxes than Western Europe on average*
 - *Substantially lower taxes in Austria, Switzerland, UK and Ireland*
- *Spatial organisation does matter*
 - *Decentralisation on the expenditure side is higher than on the revenue side*
 - *Economic theory says there is an optimal degree of decentralisation*
 - *Relevant aspects include preferences, externalities and economies of scale*
 - *Econometric analysis indicates that further decentralisation in Italy may increase economic performance*