

# Some hints to make ecological transition socially and politically sustainable

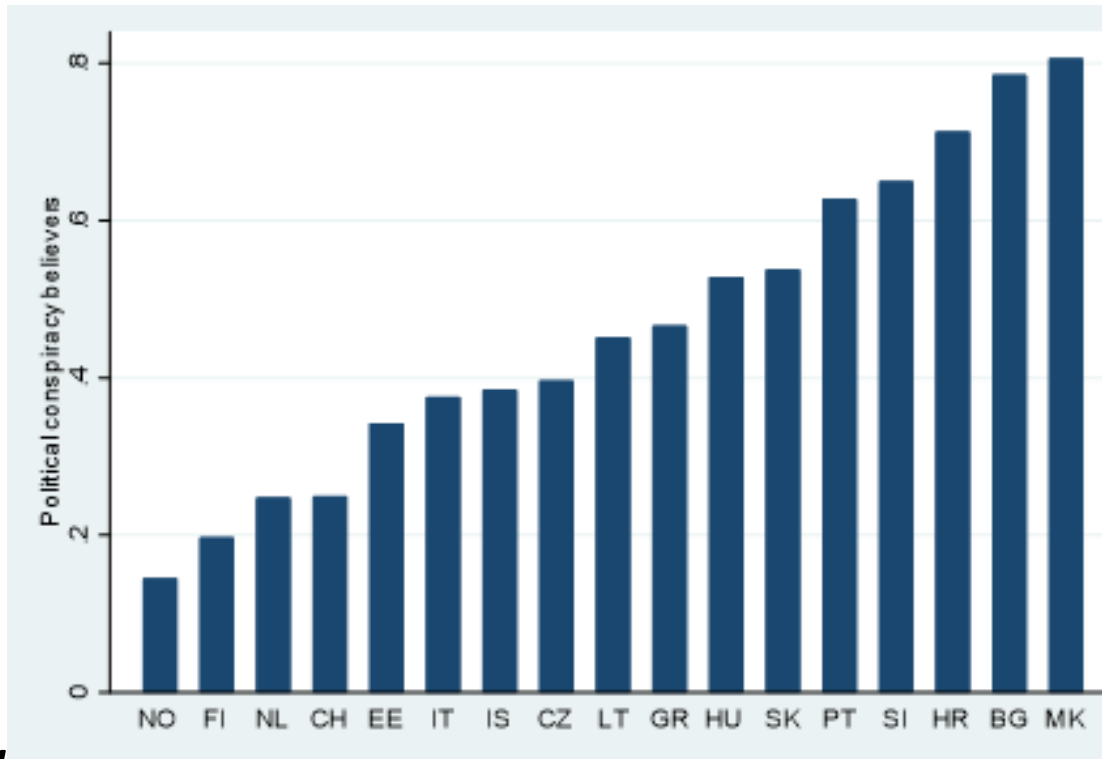
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# Policy insights

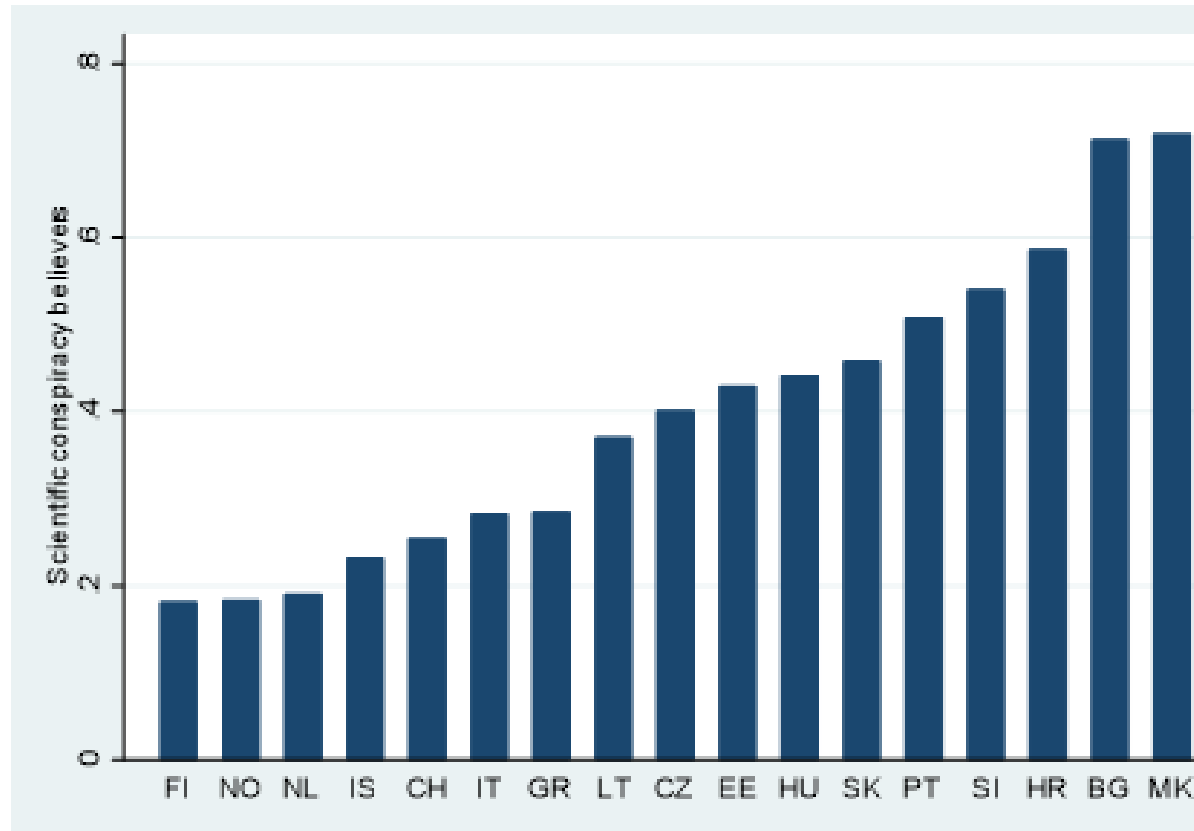
- Look for win-win strategies
- **Policies that are not socially sustainable end up not being politically sustainable**

# Why ?

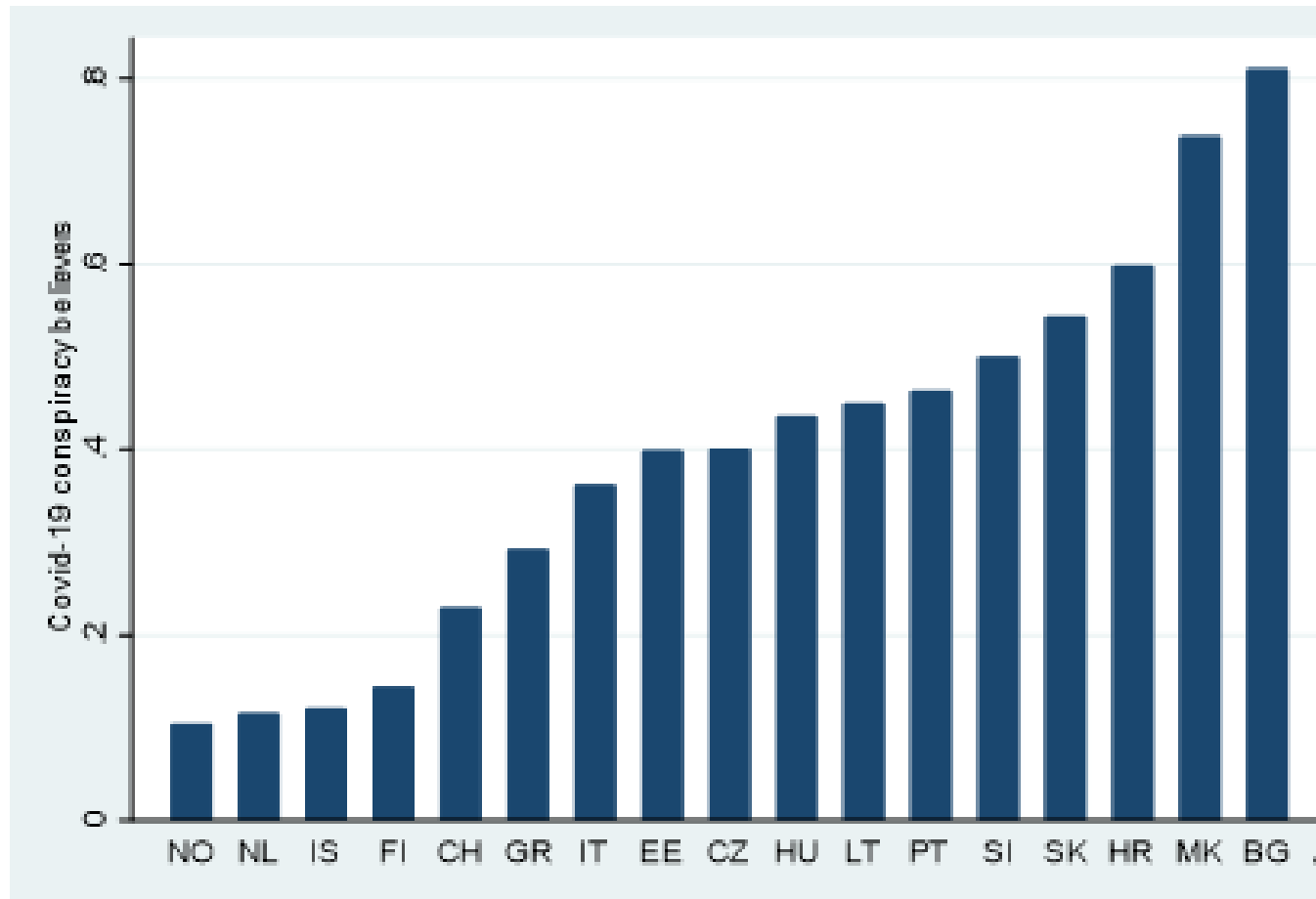
- There is a large class of “losers” from globalisation in Europe that support populist parties, are more likely to believe to conspiracy theories and (compared to the rest of their countries) want
- More equal distribution of income
- More focus on security
- More protection from migrants
- Less care for the environment
- Less care for civil rights



- i) *a small secret group of people is responsible for making all major decisions in world politics*

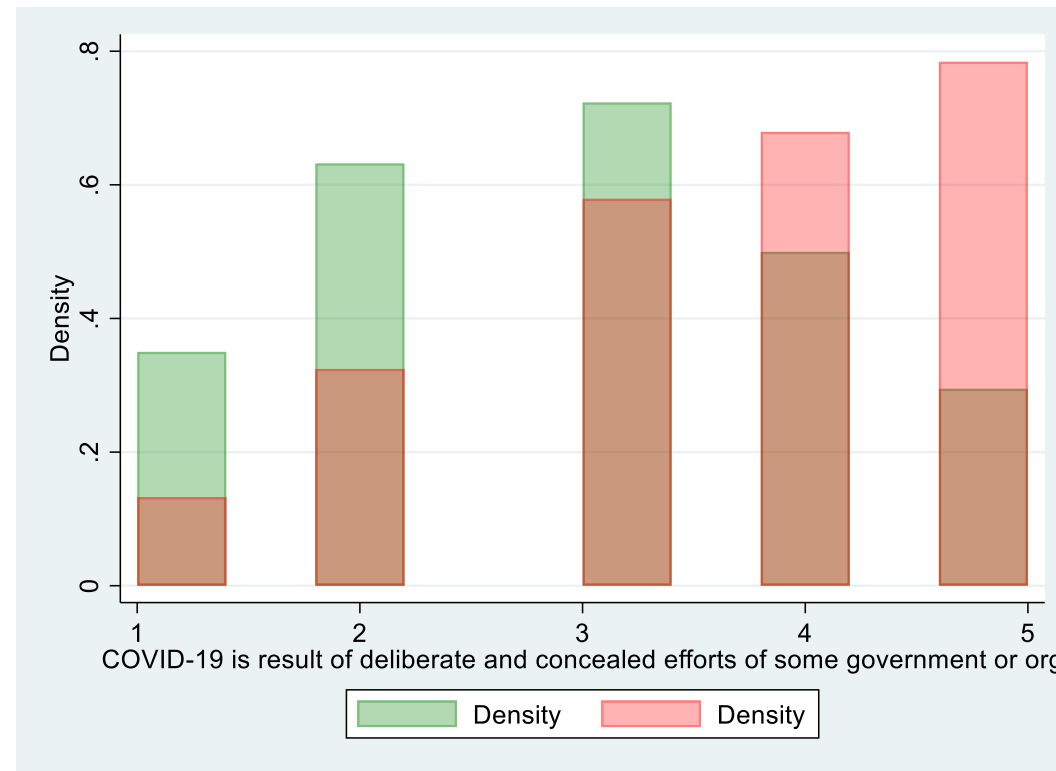


*Groups of scientists manipulate, fabricate, or suppress evidence in order to deceive the public*

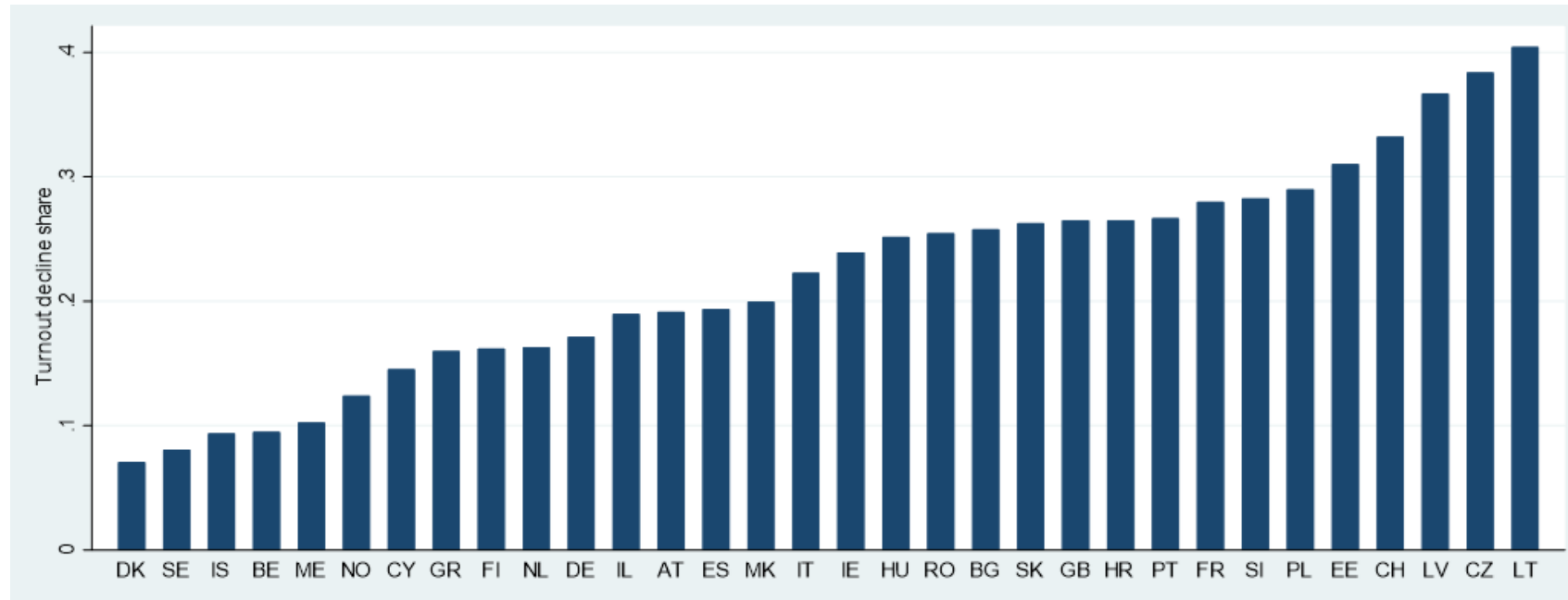


- *COVID-19 is the result of deliberate and concealed efforts of some government or organisation*

# COVID-19 conspiracy for individuals with/without financial difficulties

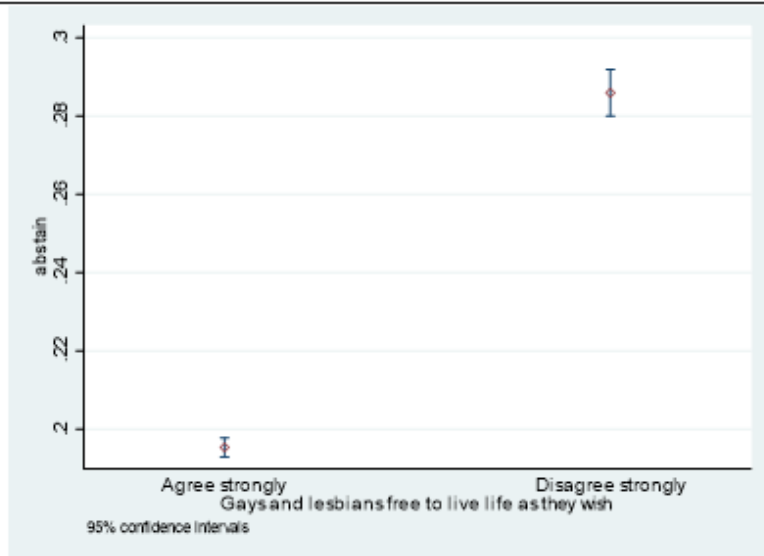


# Share of those who do not vote

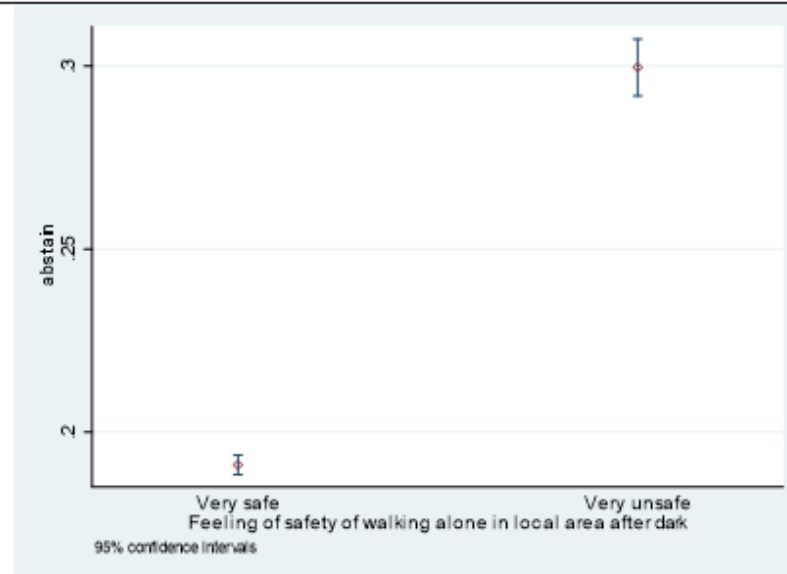


Last national political election – European Social Survey

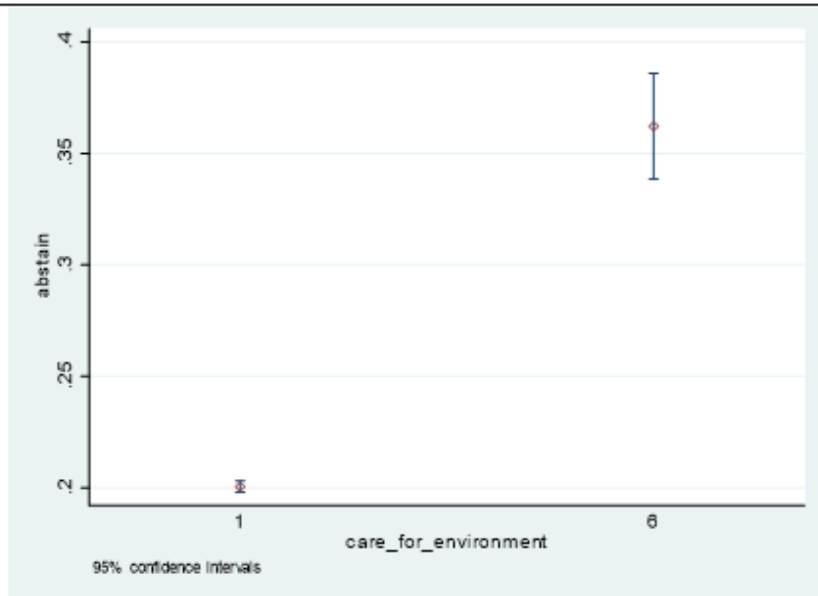




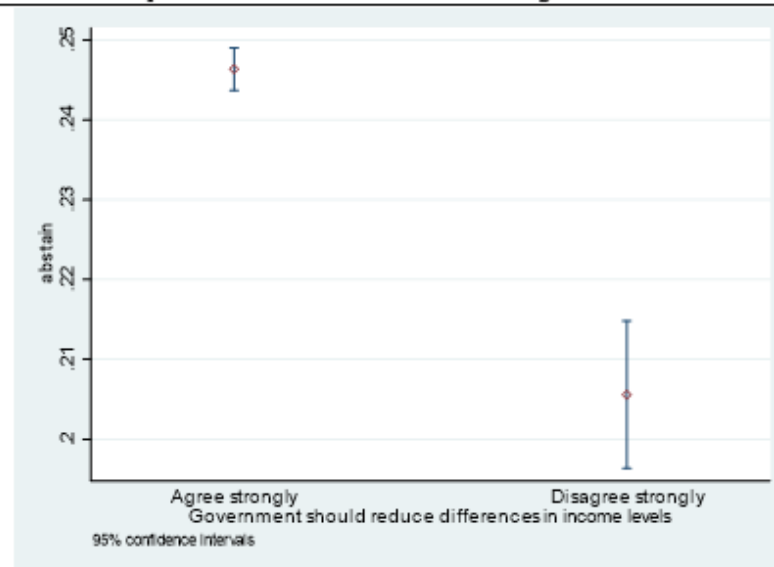
Vertical axis: percent of turnout decline; horizontal axis: opinion about gay/lesbians



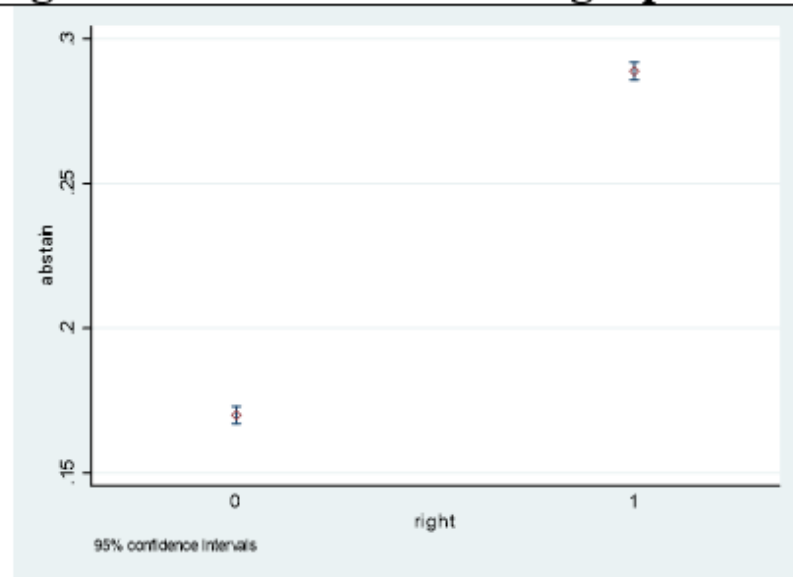
Vertical axis: percent of turnout decline; horizontal axis: opinion about security



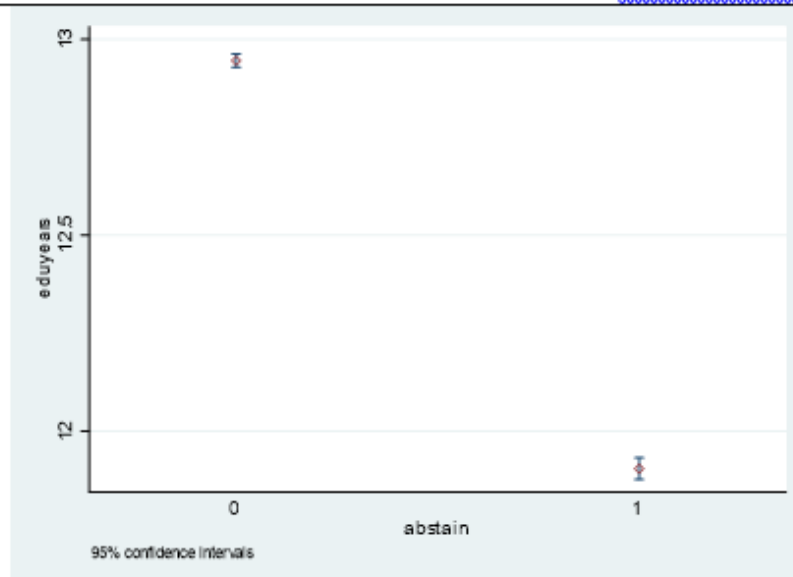
Vertical axis: percent of turnout decline; horizontal axis: opinion about care for environment (1: highest, 6=lowest)



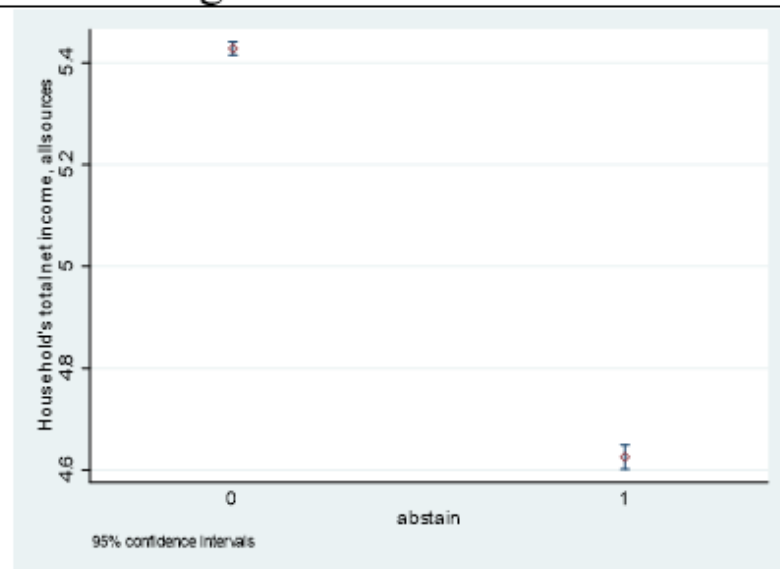
Vertical axis: percent of turnout decline; horizontal axis: opinion about income distribution



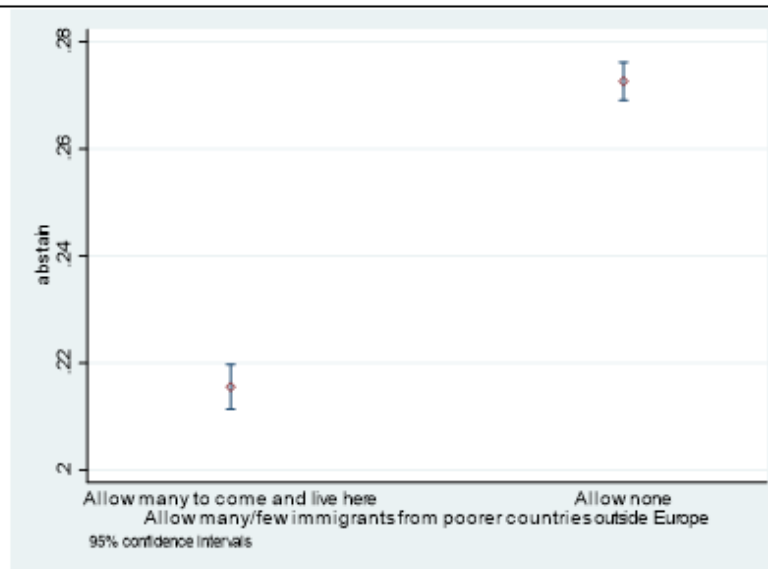
Vertical axis: Share of non voters; Horizontal axis: 1=if above 7 in the left-right scale, 0= if below 4 in the left-right scale



Vertical axis: average education years, horizontal axis: 1 if respondents do not vote



Vertical axis: average income decile; horizontal axis: 1 if respondents do not vote



Vertical axis: percent of turnout decline; horizontal axis: opinion about migrants

- 1,5 bln tax credit for solar installations for SMEs in Italy
- Compulsory photovoltaic panels for parking with more than 50 cars (France)
- Reduction of administrative barriers to installation of renewable capacity
- Electric cars having the possibility of charging homes (like power banks)
- EU house retrofit incentives
- Eu investment in electric smart grid
- Development of Energy community (also to reduce NIMBY and increase participation)

# Incentives for house retrofit: lessons from the Italian experience

- Tax credit that can be sold allows access to the incentive of low income low fiscal capacity households
- Put limit to tax credit sale (only once) to avoid that it becomes quasi money and to avoid Eurostat accounting rules imputing government costs all in the first year
- Less than 100% tax credit to avoid conflict of interest and cost inflation
- Year limit to government expenditure with a cap to the measure