

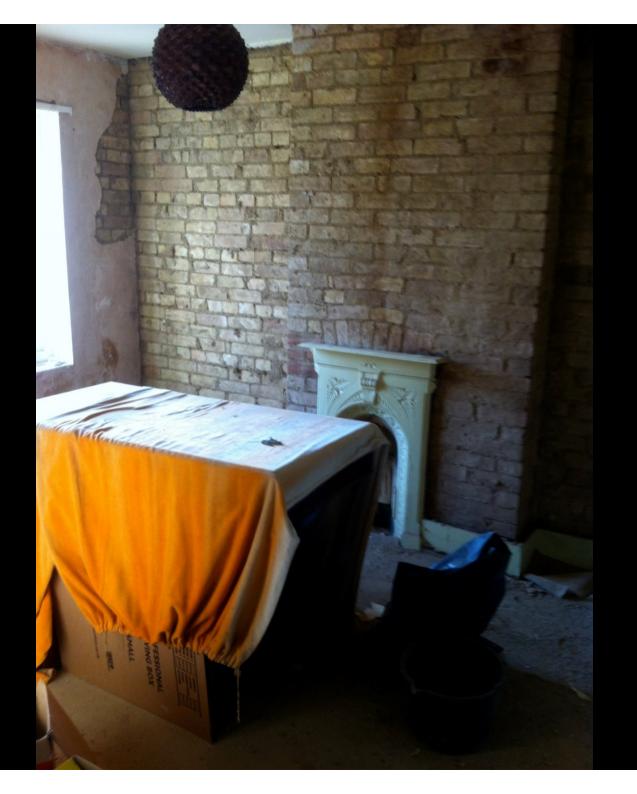
# Property Transfer Tax reform – a game changer for energy efficiency retrofits?

eceee Summer Study 2017

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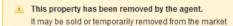


Local authority, environmental and other search fees	265.72	
Inland Revenue stamp duty	11,100.00	
Land Registry fee	135.00	
Bower & Bailey legal fees & disbursements per VAT invoice annexed	967.00	





#### The family agent you can trust! 50 years of local experience



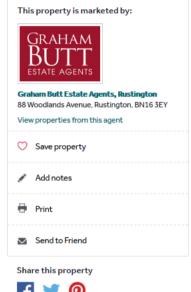
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#### 3 bedroom end of terrace house for sale

Rustington, West Sussex

Sold STC **£320,000** 





#### **OTHER BENEFITS**

The property also benefits from:

- Gas Central Heating
- Redcot Intruder Alarm
- Original single glazed sash windows unless stated

# Options for using property transfer taxes (PTT) as an incentive for energy efficiency

## Design options of a PTT-based incentive

**Option 1**: PTT readjusted so that more efficient properties pay a lower PTT and less efficient properties attract a higher PTT

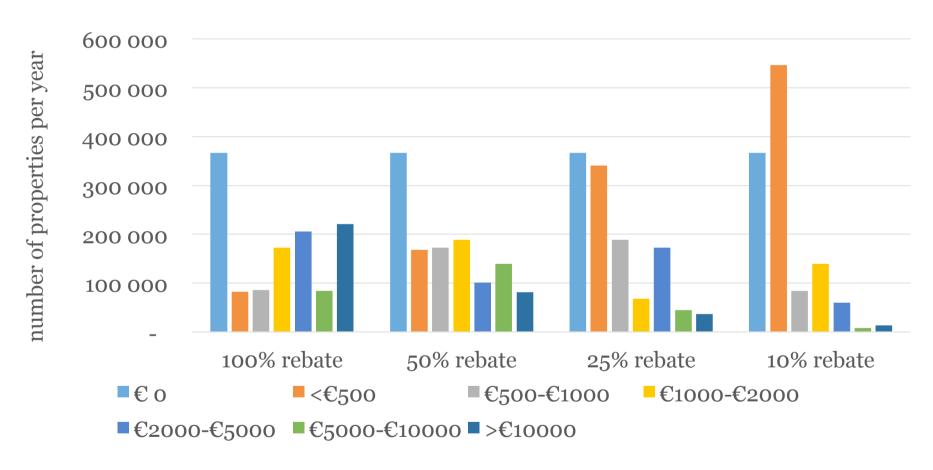
**Option 2**: rebate for those properties where energy efficiency improvements are being made after purchase of the property (say within 6 months)

# Fictitious illustration of energy performance-based PTT differentiation

Value of the property	€300,000		
Energy performance (Energy Performance Certificate rating and kWh/m²)	A (40 kWh/ m <sup>2</sup> )	D (100 kWh/m²)	G (200 kWh/ m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Current PTT of 4%</b>	€12,000	€12,000	€12,000
Change in PTT	-60%	0%	+60%
PTT after adjustment	€4,800	€12,000	€19,200

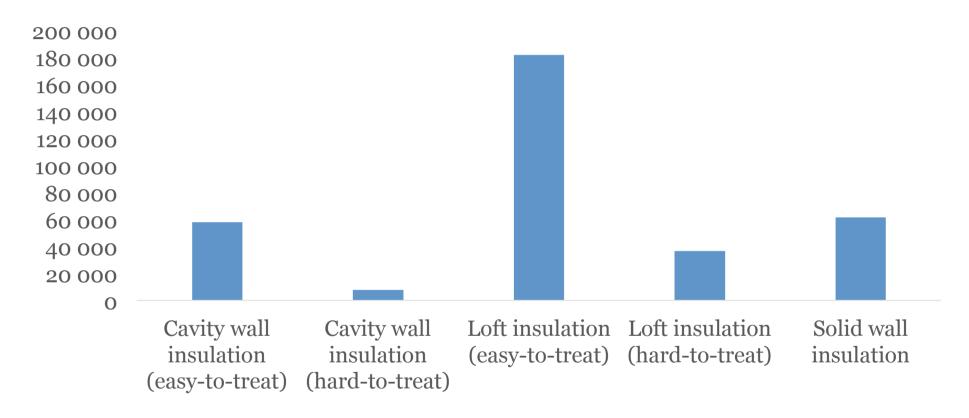
# Potential reach using UK example

# Number and size of PTT reduction/ rebates under different scenarios



Source: authors' calculations based on HMRC (2015a, 2015b)

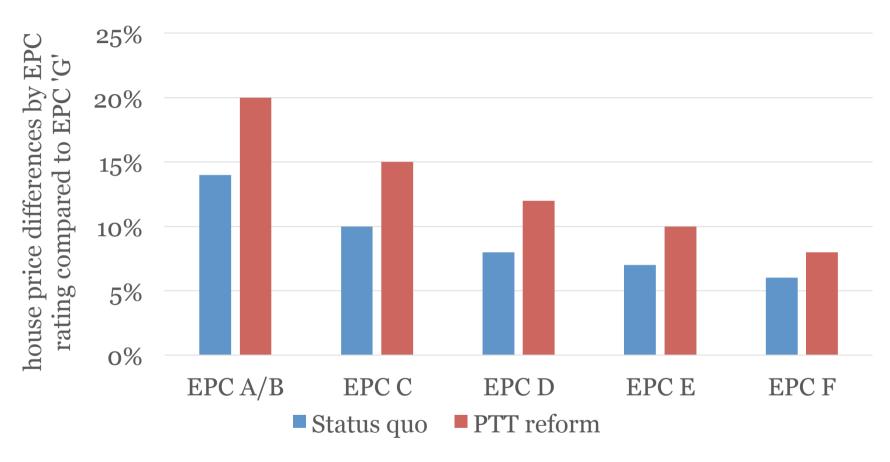
# Distribution of potential energy efficiency improvements for a 25% PTT incentive (only measures fully fundable)



Source: based on DECC (2016a, 2016b), Element Energy and Energy Saving Trust (2013) and HMRC (2015a, 2015b)



## Potential impact on house prices in the UK



Source: based on Fuerst et al. (2013)

# Implementation issues

## Implementation issues

- relatively small number of property transactions compared to the housing stock (~4.5% in the UK and 2% in Germany)
- limited potential to fund high-cost measures
- reliability of energy performance benchmarks poor
- social equity issues if not carefully considered
- legal barriers
- fiscal barriers
- potential for fraud

## Conclusions

#### Conclusions

- 1) Potentially instrument with transformative impact on how energy efficiency is considered by homeowners
- 2) Reach is limited by number of transactions, tax volume and uptake rate
- 3) Rebate option easier but less transformative
- 4) Multiple implementation issues to consider



## Chanceilors

#### 4 bedroom end of terrace house for sale

Iffley Fields, Oxford

**£1,500,000** 



#### **Benefits**

- \* 65% less stamp duty to pay
- \* Super insulated for warm winters and cool summers
- \* No drafts or cold surfaces
- \* Improved air quality
- \* Outperforms UK building regulations
- \* Low energy LED lighting
- \* Minimal heating requirements due to super-efficient building envelope and insulation.



#### **About RAP**

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