

## Current Fiscal and Taxation Policy Research on Haze Control under the Background of Low-carbon Economy in China

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**Keywords:** Low carbon economy; governance haze; fiscal and taxation policy

**Abstract:** As an industrial power, China needs a lot of relevant policies to assist in the remediation of haze. Therefore, it is very important to rectify haze in the context of low carbon economy. Nowadays, most industrial cities have serious haze problems, so it is extremely urgent to take corresponding remediation measures. It is very important to sort out the haze for the sustainable development of industrial cities and industries and to further obtain economic benefits.

### 1. Introduction

Faced with the haze problem of large industrial cities, we must actively play the role of fiscal and taxation policies, so as to provide good regulation and guidance in the management of haze, to ensure the operation of low-carbon sleep. Such a means is also one of the direct and effective means of managing haze. In addition, China has adopted many measures to deal with exhaust emissions and pollution. It can be seen that the fiscal and taxation policies that control haze play an important role in the management of haze.

### 2. Overview of fiscal and taxation policies in the context of low-carbon economy

#### 2.1 Overview of the low carbon economy background

The problems of industrial pollution and green environment have been valued by many countries in the present era, and these problems are constantly heating up [1]. Maintaining a green environment, managing industrial pollution, protecting the environment on which people depend, and maintaining sustainable development are important to all countries in the world. In this important context, a low-carbon economy has emerged.

Today's climate change and environmental issues are already related to the international problems of human existence, and the greenhouse effect is constantly being watched. At the same time, countries have also adopted measures to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The energy conservation and environmental protection industry has been concerned by the country and the world, and it is also an inevitable development trend of the economic market.

Faced with such problems and economic background and government policies, many provinces and cities in China have put forward the slogan of low-carbon travel, low-carbon life and low-carbon cities. In the current era, it is very necessary to find a low-carbon and economically harmonious development. Therefore, from an industrial point of view, such an economic background drives the reform of industrial production, shifts development at the expense of the environment and energy to sustainable development, and closely integrates industry and the environment to avoid excessive sacrifice of environment and resources.

As we can see from the above, in economic development and industrial development, China has reduced its natural resources and sacrificed natural environment from the original needs, and has now become a waste of natural resources and destruction on the basis of maintaining the natural environment. Thereby steadily developing the economy and industry. This economic state is called a low carbon economy. Such a low-carbon economic background is in line with the international low-carbon development trend, and it is also an important economic transformation reform that must be implemented in China's governance haze.

## **2.2 The actual effect brought by the low-carbon economic background**

In addition to industrial production, haze weather has the necessary connection with automobile exhaust [2]. Especially in first-tier cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen, haze even accounts for more than half of the weather in this area. In addition, excessive vehicle exhaust emissions also bring a certain degree of pressure to traffic. It encourages people to have low-carbon life and low-carbon travel, reduce vehicle exhaust emissions, and reduce traffic pressure and environmental protection funds for transportation. In this way, it can be said that for environmental protection and people's convenience, it is a two-pronged one.

In addition, coal heating in winter is also one of the important causes of haze. The source of coal heat is low, but the coal emits more exhaust gas. At the same time, because of the low heat released, it requires a lot of coal. Such behavior has led to an increase in the use of coal and an increase in exhaust emissions, which has led to the season of the most coal consumption in China, and also the season with the most haze weather. Therefore, in terms of heating, a more effective, energy-saving and environmentally friendly way should be adopted instead of the traditional method of burning coal for heating.

After such a series of remediation measures and measures to encourage low-carbon and environmental protection, it also gives people a blue sky and sweet air [3]. When the haze gas is cleaned up, it can also purify the pm2.5 content inhaled by the human body, further reducing the occurrence of respiratory diseases, and improving the quality of life of residents from the comprehensive level and basic life needs. According to relevant statistical data and reports, the physical condition of urban residents living in long-term haze weather is higher than that of residents with less haze weather or no haze weather, suffering from respiratory diseases and comprehensive physical conditions. Compared with the latter, the former is relatively poor. It can be seen that the impact of air on people is very large, and the negative impact of air pollution on the personal health of residents cannot be ignored.

In addition, there are now many data showing where is the most livable city. Most of these cities are cities with better ecological environment and more coordinated economic and cultural. The environment is pleasant and is one of the important criteria for evaluation.

In the context of a low-carbon economy, people's air quality rises and pm2.5 declines gradually. This background encourages low-carbon, energy-saving, environmentally-friendly economic development, and also improves people's living environment and ecological environment to some extent.

## **3. The connotation of fiscal and taxation policies in the context of low-carbon economy**

### **3.1 The connotation of low-carbon economy**

The low carbon economy is mainly relative to the traditional economic model. In the traditional economic model, it is "unscrupulous" for the development of industrialization. It takes industrial resources and results at the expense of consuming natural resources and polluting the natural environment, and maintains the development of industrial products with a certain degree of natural energy consumption. In today's low-carbon economy, it is relative to the traditional economic model [4].

Such an economic model pursues new energy development in technology and avoids damage to the natural environment and waste of natural resources. Pursue low-consumption, low-pollution technologies while pursuing high-efficiency, high-quality economic development. Such economic and technical problems are common problems faced by all, and they are also a necessary process for economic development and environmental harmony.

The development of a low-carbon economy is one of the goals of the transformation and reform of social and economic development. It has a strong comprehensive nature and will comprehensively consider economic, social, environmental and other fields. In addition, the development of low-carbon economy also has certain rigid requirements and flexible requirements. For countries or cities that are now in developed countries, adopt rigid requirements to limit carbon

emissions and strictly limit greenhouse gas emissions in terms of carbon emissions targets and data. Conversely, in developing countries, development is a top priority, and in the development process, the issue of greenhouse gas emissions should also be considered, but it is different from developed countries and regions in terms of requirements. In terms of developing technologies, we should focus on low-carbon environmental protection, reduce pollution, and relatively reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

At the same time, in terms of economic development, it is essentially different from traditional economic development. The traditional economic development is based on a large amount of consumption, while the low-carbon economic law is based on energy conservation and emission reduction, so there is a fundamental difference in the development process. It is precisely because of this essential difference that it shows the key direction and true meaning of the low-carbon economy model for the change of the traditional economic model.

It can be seen that under the background of low-carbon economy, everything is inseparable from low-carbon and environmental protection. The important performance of low-carbon environmental protection has been valued by the country and the world, proving that such problems are imminent and related to the health and normal life of each of us. Therefore, the low-carbon economy has a very broad connotation and requires everyone's physical and high attention.

### **3.2 Fiscal and taxation policies in the context of low-carbon economy**

The economy has moved towards low-carbon development. Therefore, the fiscal and taxation policies should also introduce corresponding policies to assist in the implementation of low-carbon development. The fiscal and taxation policies also need to be reformed to adapt to the needs of today's economic development [5]. The economic market has a strong external control. Therefore, it is difficult to complete the economic transformation by relying on the adjustment of the entire huge market, and it is impossible to make a transition to a low-carbon economy in time.

Under the premise of such a premise, the government needs to introduce relevant fiscal and taxation policies and systems to conduct a benign guidance to the market. It is one of the important goals of the fiscal and taxation policy system to gradually introduce the market into the development of low-carbon economy. As an important auxiliary tool for the transition to a low-carbon economy, the fiscal and taxation system must combine relevant development goals and development status to introduce relevant fiscal and taxation policies. In addition, we should also control pollution well, maintain economic sustainability, carry out circular economy, and optimize the utilization of natural resources.

It can be seen that the reform and change of fiscal and taxation policies will be closely linked to the low-carbon economy [6]. Only fiscal and taxation policy reform can guarantee the steady transformation and gradual development of the low-carbon economy and promote the positive growth of the green environmental protection industry. It can also be said that in the reform of fiscal and taxation policies, the purpose and core tasks are to control haze, promote the development of environmental protection industry, and reform the economic model toward a low-carbon economy.

The fiscal and taxation policy has a strong regulatory role for the consumption of fossil energy and non-fossil energy, regulating the market economy price, and at the same time playing a role in energy conservation and emission reduction. At the same time, there is also a good and positive guiding role in the investment of social environmental protection funds. Such a series of behaviors, more or less directly and indirectly affect the development of energy-saving and environmental protection technologies, and the growth and technological growth of related companies.

## **4. The implementation of fiscal and taxation policies to control haze in the context of China's low-carbon economy and suggestions for problems**

### **4.1 Inadequacies of the existing fiscal and taxation administration**

We have clarified the purpose of the policy and also clarified the behavior of the plan; the implementation and application of energy-saving and emission-reduction technologies have also

contributed to the management of haze. In terms of fiscal and taxation policies, it is also constantly affecting the market economy towards a low-carbon economy, eliminating high-energy-consuming enterprises and encouraging the establishment of new energy enterprises. At the same time, the government is also giving certain financial and technical support to the production of low-energy products and technologies by the continuous status enterprises, which plays a vital role in China's move towards a low-carbon economy [7].

However, the follow-up problems are constantly emerging. Nowadays, there are more policies and more passwords, but there are few practical aspects. Such a situation has led to a bottleneck in the development of circular economy, low-carbon economy, energy conservation and environmental protection and non-fossil energy use technologies, which makes such technology and related development in a difficult space. Under such influence, it has also brought many obstacles to China's economic model from the traditional to the low-carbon economy.

In terms of non-petrochemical energy technology investment, even to a certain extent, not less than the investment in fossil energy use technology. Such a situation has led to instability in the growth of the already fragile non-fossil energy enterprise technology and production product applications, leading to a lack of confidence in new energy companies that would otherwise not accept it. In terms of environmentally sound governance, the growth of capital investment is very unstable, sometimes even without growth, and the ratio of growth is relatively small. Such a situation has led to a lack of significant input from the state.

#### **4.2 Inadequacies in taxation**

Nowadays, resource tax, vehicle and boat purchase tax, vehicle and vessel tax have not produced very obvious regulation and control for low-carbon economicization [8]. Although it is constantly expanding the scope of the collection, its content and scope are still very small. Although the levy method was partially modified to ad valorem, most of the resource tax was calculated from the amount, and the extent of the resource shortage could not be reflected in the price in time. This kind of current situation makes the regulation of taxation on the market weaker.

In terms of vehicle and vessel purchase tax and vehicle and vessel tax, the government's fiscal and taxation policy aims to encourage the purchase of low-volume and small-displacement vehicles. However, this behavior has not played a significant role and significant effect. These all properly reflect the fiscal and taxation policies, lack of intervention, and lack of market guidance. At the same time, the people's awareness is not strong enough, and there is also a lack of awareness of environmental protection. This situation also reflects that the current fiscal and taxation systems and tax types are not perfect, and the current situation of imperfections has led to less regulation of market prices in terms of taxation. At the same time, because such taxes do not have a good control of greenhouse gas emissions, the management of urban haze has not achieved good expected results.

#### **4.3 Suggestions on fiscal and taxation policies for the management of haze and the development of low-carbon economy**

In terms of taxation, there should be stronger efforts to limit the energy consumption of non-environmental protection, and timely intervene in the market and regulate the market. At the same time, it is necessary to exert a foothold on the prevention and control of haze science among the people. It should give a certain degree of support to the development of non-fossil energy enterprise technology and production products. On this basis, the consumption of petrochemical energy is given tough governance measures through taxation and punishment.

In addition, in terms of fiscal and taxation policies, it is also necessary to continuously improve. The development of low-carbon economy is inseparable from the support and assistance of fiscal and taxation policies. Therefore, fiscal and taxation policies need to be more comprehensive and comprehensive. If the behavior of the people is more effective, it can play an immediate role in the development of low-carbon economy and the management of haze. And to ensure that this role continues to maintain and continue to develop.

## 5. Conclusion

In the development of China's low-carbon economy and green fiscal and taxation policies, there are many tests and obstacles that need to be overcome one by one, but the general direction is correct and we must adhere to it clearly. Therefore, the low-carbon economy to control haze and reduce emissions, which are limited by fiscal and taxation policies, requires continuous improvement and has a long way to go.

## Acknowledgements

Fund Project: 2017 Jinan Soft Science Research Project

Research project number: 201704037

Research project name: Research on optimization of fiscal and taxation policies for haze control in Jinan

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