

Research on the Influence of Tax Reform on Air Pollution Control

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Abstract: With the rapid development of social economy in our country, people have put forward higher requirements for the quality of the environment. At present, the air pollution in our country is relatively serious, which has caused great harm to people's production and life. The establishment of tax system reform can effectively prevent and control air pollution, give full play to the environmental protection function of taxation, and promote the sustainable development of air pollution prevention and control in China. This paper mainly focuses on the impact of tax reform on the prevention and control of air pollution. According to the existing problems in Chinese air pollution tax system, it proposes measures to improve Chinese air pollution tax system.

1. Introduction

In recent years, Chinese economic development speed is gradually accelerating, polluting the atmospheric environment of our country, causing serious harm to our country's ecological environment and people's daily life, and also causing serious impact on Chinese economic development. Therefore, in order to effectively alleviate the degree of air pollution in our country, we need to fully perfect and innovate our tax system, give full play to the positive effect of tax system on the ecological environment, and promote the construction of an environment-friendly society in our country. This paper mainly focuses on the impact of tax reform on the prevention and control of air pollution.

2. The Mechanism of Tax Promoting Air Pollution Prevention and Control

Tax policy has the function of making up for "market failure" and promoting the effective allocation of resources. The function mechanism of tax to promote the prevention and control of air pollution is mainly embodied in two aspects: incentives and constraints. On the one hand, levying environmental taxes can internalize the negative externalities generated by polluters, i.e. increase the tax burden of enterprise's pollution discharge, raise the cost of enterprise's pollution discharge, restrict its pollutant discharge, and urge enterprises to change the production mode of high pollution and high energy consumption. In addition, the increased fiscal revenue from environmental taxes can solve the shortage of environmental protection funds, develop environmental protection industries and optimize the industrial structure. On the other hand, tax incentives are an important auxiliary means for tax revenue to control air pollution. Through giving certain tax concessions to enterprises for energy saving and ranking reduction, the production cost of energy-saving products and the purchase cost of environmental protection equipment are reduced, the enthusiasm of enterprises for pollution control is improved, enterprises are guided and encouraged to actively research and develop environmental protection technologies, invest in environmental protection industries and produce environmental protection equipment, the construction of air pollution prevention infrastructure is accelerated, and the coordinated development of economy, society and ecological environment is promoted.

3. Analysis of Problems in Air Pollution Prevention and Control in the Implementation of Chinese Tax System

3.1 The Implementation System of Environmental Tax is Not Perfect

Before the implementation of environmental tax in China on January 1, 2018, sewage charges as an important means to promote environmental governance in China, but the scale of collection of sewage charges cannot keep pace with the scale of economic development, and the charging standard far falls short of the cost of environmental governance. After the implementation of environmental tax, whether its collection standard can meet the cost of air pollution control still needs further study. The research on environmental tax in our country started relatively late, and there is no perfect implementation system for environmental tax. Among the tax laws currently implemented in our country, only a small number of taxes and preferential policies are related to environmental protection. These taxes have been implemented, but the system for implementing environmental taxes is not perfect and lacks a systematic system, which leads to poor governance effect.

3.2 Analysis of the Problems Existing in the Tax System

In our country's current tax system, some tax items such as resource tax, consumption tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, and urban land use tax also play an environmental governance role. However, since the original intention of each tax item is not environmental governance, these taxes and fees can, to a certain extent, increase the cost of polluters and restrict their pollutant emissions. However, on the whole, the proportion of these taxes in total tax revenue and GDP is relatively low, even lower and lower, and the pollution control effect is not obvious. Tax incentives are low. Considering the principle of cost-effectiveness, enterprises are not willing to spend a lot of money on environmental protection equipment. Therefore, the restraint and incentive effects of tax policies in air pollution control need to be further improved.

First, analysis of the problems in resource tax. First of all, the nature of resource tax is not reasonable. The main purpose of the resource tax currently implemented in our country is to adjust the income between different levels and promote fair competition among enterprises. The tax rate is mainly based on the exploitation conditions of resources, but has nothing to do with the degree of air pollution caused by resource exploitation. Such a positioning relationship is not conducive to promoting the impact of resource tax on air pollution prevention and control in our country. Secondly, the scope of taxation is relatively narrow. Among the current resource taxes in our country, only mineral resources can be taxed effectively, and non-mineral resources are not taxed, which leads to serious unreasonable phenomena of these non-mineral resources and has a serious impact on resources. In the process of mining specific non-mineral resources, air pollution has a serious impact on the environment. Then, the tax rate is relatively low. In the process of implementing the resource tax, the tax rate will have a certain impact on the income of the resources. If the tax rate is too low, it will have a certain impact on the price market of the resources. The unreasonable use of resources will have a serious impact on the country's economic development mode. Finally, the tax calculation method is not scientific and reasonable. The resource tax currently implemented in China has a certain degree of singleness. This tax method cannot effectively allocate resources. In addition, the current resource tax should be based on the sales volume and usage volume of the taxed products. During the specific exploitation, sales and usage of enterprises, no tax is levied on the receivable resources, which will gradually aggravate the environmental pollution to the atmosphere caused by the use of resources.

Second, analysis of the problems in consumption tax. The main purpose of implementing consumption tax in China is to effectively regulate and guide consumption and effectively implement the country's industrial and consumption policies. In the right range selection, effective consideration should be given to the prevention and control of air pollution. Cigarettes, gasoline, diesel and other products with high energy consumption that cause certain environmental pollution should be effectively taxed. Later, certain taxes and fees were levied on yachts, disposable wooden

sanitary chopsticks and wooden floors, and a policy of differential tax rates was implemented on petrol and unleaded petrol vehicles in China. The implementation of these systems can effectively clarify the policy of limiting pollution and protecting the environment and ecology. However, in the specific implementation process of these systems, the scope of levy is too narrow, and consumer goods that are easy to cause harm to the atmosphere, such as high-grade furniture, are not included in the scope of levy, which gradually weakens the protection effect of consumption tax.

4. Suggestions on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution from Tax Reform

4.1 Perfect the Real-Time System Construction of Environmental Tax

At present, bad weather is gradually appearing in the atmospheric environment, causing serious harm to people's physical and mental health. Therefore, relevant environmental protection mechanisms should be established to promote the rapid development of Chinese economy, establish and perfect Chinese environmental tax system, and promote the sound operation of Chinese environment. The government needs to improve and establish environmental policies to a certain extent, and perfect and innovate Chinese environmental legal system. In addition, it is necessary to divide the responsibilities of environmental policies to a certain extent. In the process of key protection and management, rights and obligations are defined separately, and tax collection policies are brought under the restriction of laws to ensure the implementation of tax policies. According to the international experience, we can effectively analyze the specific national conditions of our country. According to the different types of taxes, we can mainly divide them into the following aspects.

4.1.1 Tax System for Air Pollutants

Although the environmental protection tax law determines the range of taxable air pollutant tax, the environmental tax rate standards currently formulated in various regions are adjusted according to the sewage charge standards, without a large number of calculations or taking into account industry differences, so the air pollution control effect is not good. Due to the large number of sewage charging objects or pollution sources, and the differences in enterprise scale, industry characteristics, production process, treatment methods, types of pollutants to be treated, time and region, the same tax rate has different impacts on different enterprises, which requires the environmental tax rate to be formulated according to the pollution damage cost method. On the basis of overall consideration of the environmental carrying capacity of the region, the current situation of pollutant emissions and the requirements of economic, social and ecological development goals, the collection standards of environmental taxes should be improved. According to the marginal management cost of each industry, the environmental tax rates of different industries can be divided into three levels: low, medium and high. High tax rates can be levied on high pollution industries, low tax rates can be levied on low pollution industries, or standard tax rates can be multiplied by tax industry adjustment coefficient for heavy pollution industries to solve the fairness among industries.

4.1.2 Tax System for Water Pollution

Water pollution tax system is mainly through surface water and waste gas directly or indirectly discharged from water purification plants, which will cause serious pollution to the atmosphere and the environment. This tax system is a tax system levied on any individual or unit. In fact, China also has a system of levying taxes on water pollution, but only the part of industrial waste water that exceeds the standard is levied, and the charging standard is relatively low. In future tax design, domestic waste water should also be included in the scope of taxation. On the basis of the pollution unit of waste water, a fee is levied on the waste water management personnel discharged through budget estimation or individual calculation.

4.1.3 Garbage Tax System

Among the air pollution in our country, garbage pollution is very serious. At present, most of the

urban garbage in our country is growing at an annual growth rate of 10%, and two thirds of the cities have been surrounded by garbage. Therefore, the country needs to levy a certain tax on the waste discharged by enterprises and individuals to control the waste discharge.

4.1.4 Tax System for Solid Waste

The solid waste tax system is a kind of tax levied on solid waste, which has an important impact on Chinese atmospheric environmental pollution. The implementation of this system can effectively prevent and control atmospheric environmental pollution. Effective collection of solid wastes generated from production and life of enterprises and individuals can enable people and management staff of enterprises to fully realize the impact of wastes discharged from their own production on the environment, and improve people's ideological awareness and environmental protection ideology.

4.1.5 Other Tax Systems

Although the original intention of setting up taxes such as resource tax and consumption tax is not environmental governance, individual clauses also play an environmental governance role, which can increase the cost of pollutant discharging enterprises to a certain extent and restrict their pollutant discharge. Comprehensively promote the reform of resource tax, raise the tax rate and expand the scope of Taxation, gradually expand the resource tax to occupy all kinds of natural ecological space. At the same time, part of the resource tax changes the basis of Taxation, from volume based to ad valorem based. Take the sales revenue of resource products as the basis of Taxation, and then change the situation of the disconnection between resource tax and resource income. Expand the scope of consumption tax collection and adjust the consumption tax rate by category. All products that cause harm to the environment should be included in the scope of consumption tax collection. Increase the consumption tax rate of high pollution and high energy consumption products and reduce the consumption tax rate of energy-saving and environmental protection products; At the same time, the tax collection link is changed from the production link to the retail link, and the price and tax are listed separately on the invoice, so as to inhibit the consumption of high-energy consumption products by influencing consumers' psychology.

4.2 To Levy Environmental Protection Tax on Import Links

China also needs to learn from the international polluter burden principle effectively. In order to promote the good development of Chinese environment-friendly society, certain environmental protection policies should be added to the tariffs to prevent environmental pollution from other countries from affecting Chinese environment. At the same time, in the process of the development of the environmental tariff policy, certain taxes should be levied on products and technologies that can cause environmental pollution. According to Chinese national conditions and development policies, relevant environmental protection tax systems should be formulated to prevent enterprises and individuals from causing certain environmental pollution because of enhancing their own interests.

4.3 Using the Preferential Tax System to Promote the Development of Chinese Circular Economy

The specific measures to effectively prevent and control atmospheric environmental pollution are to develop circular economy. The main feature of developing circular economy is to follow the basic principles, which are mainly to reduce the emission of pollutants, recycle and recycle pollutants. Therefore, according to Chinese existing preferential tax policies, effective tilt and attention should be given to industries that develop circular economy. Let these enterprises and industries enjoy more preferential tax policies, which can effectively change the emphasis of enterprises on environmental protection. If enterprises do not pay more attention to environmental protection, they will pay certain fees according to the relevant tax collection system. At the same time, according to the proportion of enterprises' investment in environmental protection equipment, enterprises can also enjoy different degrees of preferential income tax. The state can also guide

enterprises to pay more attention to environmental protection by accelerating the depreciation rate of environmental protection equipment. The government can also cancel the tax preferential policies that have negative effects on environmental protection in the tax system, so that the tax system can promote the implementation of environmental protection in the specific implementation process, and also enable enterprises to pay more attention to environmental protection.

4.4 Scientific and Reasonable Planning of Environmental Tax Rate

The original intention of the environmental protection tax is to promote enterprises to save energy and reduce emissions. However, experts have found that the current environmental tax rate is far lower than the marginal cost of governance and has failed to stimulate emission reduction. The state should make scientific and reasonable plans for the tax rate of environmental taxes. If the tax rate is too high, the resistance of enterprises and relevant departments will appear, and the awareness of environmental protection of employees of enterprises and relevant departments will gradually decrease. If the tax rate of the environmental tax is too low, the management staff of enterprises and relevant departments will not pay more attention to the environmental tax, so the relevant departments of the state should carry out scientific and reasonable investigation on the degree of environmental pollution and pollutant emissions of enterprises in the process of scientific and reasonable standardization of the environmental tax, and plan the tax rate of the environmental tax according to the investigation. The planning scope of environmental tax rate is within the acceptance scope of enterprises and relevant departments, and it can also enhance the attention of enterprise management staff, so as to truly play the role of environmental tax rate. Relevant departments and management staff of enterprises can also conduct in-depth research and analysis on the development status of their own enterprises according to relevant policies of environmental tax. To strengthen the attention to environmental protection and system, to promote staff awareness of environmental protection, to reduce emissions of environmental pollutants, to promote the good operation of enterprises and social environment, staff can also improve the awareness of environmental responsibility in the work, improve the quality and efficiency of staff.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, it can be seen that tax collection policies can effectively prevent and control air pollution in our country, and at the same time, relevant preferential policies can enable enterprises to pay more attention to environmental protection, promote the effective reduction of air pollution in our country, and fundamentally improve the implementation of environmental protection policies in our country. The state can also improve and innovate Chinese collection system according to the policies and experiences of other countries, so as to promote that Chinese collection system can meet the needs of the interests of enterprises and can also promote the effective growth of the economic benefits of enterprises. To promote the formation of Chinese environment-friendly society, lay a solid foundation for the good implementation of Chinese environmental protection policies, and promote social and economic development.

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