

The Biscay Model: Executive Summary by UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

October 2021

Written by

Mariana Mazzucato, Kate Roll, David Aeron-Thomas and Miren Aintzane Lorca de Urarte

Published by

UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP)

11 Montague Street London, WC1B 5BP ucl.ac.uk/iipp

This executive summary can be referenced as follows:

Mazzucato, M., Roll, K., Aeron-Thomas, D. and Lorca de Urarte, M.A. (2021). The Biscay Model: Executive summary. UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP).

Contents

1!	Int	roduction	3
2!	Th	e Biscay tax autonomy capacity, the Biscay priority areas and the SDGs	4
3!	Pri	inciples of the Biscay Model	5
4!	Th	e Biscay Model building blocks	6
	4.1!	Negative screening	6
	4.2!	Defining the Contribution Areas	6
	4.3!	Rewarding effort	8
	4.4!	An Example: Women in Leadership	8
5!	Ca	llculating the index	12
6!	Lo	oking forward: public consultation and testing	14
7!	Αp	pendix 1. Summary of contribution areas	15

The Biscay Model: Executive summary

1 Introduction

Can taxation tools to help advance the <u>United Nations Sustainable Development Goals</u> (SDGs)? In 2020, the UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP) undertook a partnership with the Biscay regional tax team to explore this question. This resulted in the development a composite index tool, the Biscay Model, which enables authorities to measure corporate SDG performance in priority areas in order to link it to tax incentives. This work marks new thinking around the role of regional fiscal policy tools in providing directionality and shape markets to be greener and fairer.

2 The Biscay tax autonomy capacity, the Biscay priority areas and the SDGs

The tax powers of the Biscay region enable it to do something revolutionary: to become the first local or regional authority to implement fiscal policies that are aligned with the SDGs. Through its work with IIPP, the Biscay region has become a 'living lab' for a new way of thinking about taxation and sustainability.

4 The Biscay Model building blocks

The Biscay Model has been designed as a means of encouraging action; as designed, corporations opt into a reporting against the index, which produces a score that can be translated into a tax incentive. Indices like the Biscay Model have the advantage of allowing actions in a range of



Assessment Proportion of directors and senior managers that are female.

M6 <u>ithd g te</u> Leadership gender percentag*t€nd t*g

!" Number of women in the



Reporting

The entity discloses:

!" the resultingleadership gender percentage even if the figure is zero

Definitions

 $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{f}$ dis

The consultative, executive and collegiate body, made up of the minimum and maximum indicated in the Articles of Associat failing this, by the General Meeting, but in no case may it be less than 3 directors or more than 12 (art. 242.2 TLBs D) pard of directors is the highest management group that leads a company (public or private limited company). Thus, it is made up of 1 managers selected by the general shareholders' meeting, acting in accordance with the provisions of the provisions of association.

þi gi þj þá þi

!" Number of women in theoard of directors and senior management personnel

Medium entities	< 50 million	< 250
Large entities	> 50 million	> 250

ng mga pa

5 **g**

Telpridestern 6 CA is ; flydatele6bishe

Ba (a)

```
by a be of by the total bate between the control by the total bate between the control between the control
```

7! Appendix 1. Summary of contribution areas

R€	СА		ÐG			15 n	
		[
]					
П	пп	П		П	пп		

%&'□	0 □	*+, 🗆	-&./01&2&34□	*561738#2&496:
				D

%&'□ () □	*+, □	-&./01&2&34□	*561738#2&496:

ucl.ac.uk/iipp ~@IIPP_UCL

UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose 11 Montague Street, London, WC1B 5BP

Enquiries:

For any queries or comments on the paper, please contact: iipp-research@ucl.ac.uk

