



FUEL DUTIES

C O N T E M P O R A R Y E U R O P E A N P O L I T I C S

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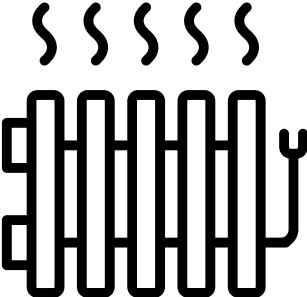
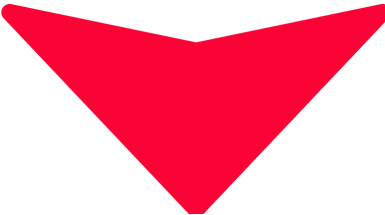
INTRODUCTION

FUEL

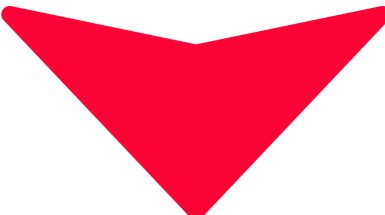
PETROLEUM



used for



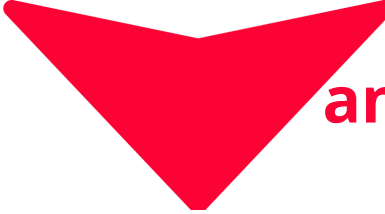
release



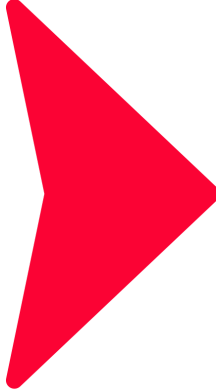
hydrocarbon and carbon dioxide emissions



Ecotax to promote ecological sustainability



and penalize



provoke

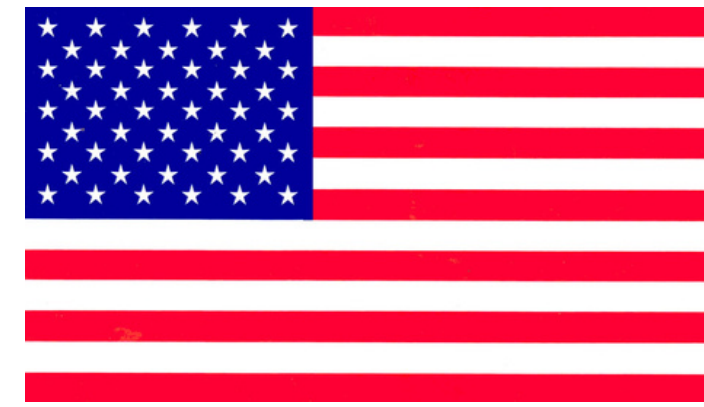
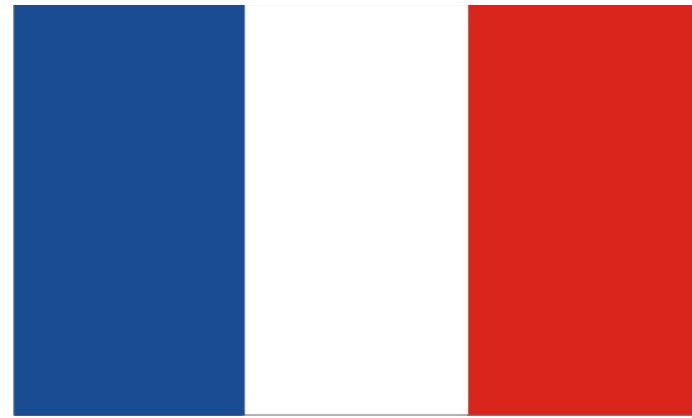


Environmental Damages

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a green spray gun nozzle. The nozzle is positioned over the headlight of a car, which is partially visible on the left. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a building and some foliage. The word "PLAN" is overlaid in the center of the image.

PLAN

HOW IS FUEL TAXED?



The cost of crude oil (+- 25%)

+ exploitation cost
+ cost of converting crude oil into fuel +- 15%
+ cost of storage, transport and distribution



Domestic consumption tax on energy products (TICPE) +- 60%
+ VAT
+ indirect taxes



Fixed tax rate for every liter of fuel (for example 47 cents per liter for diesel)
+
19% of price as sales tax

Fuel is taxed per gallon, rather than as a percentage of total purchase value

In addition to federal taxes, each state has their own fuel taxes

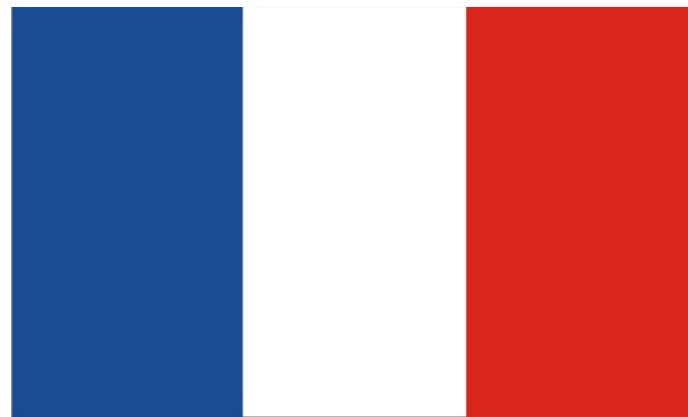
The Ivoirian government taxes 227.45Fcfa on 645Fcfa, cost of diesel oil. Officially, no less than 227Fcfa are being taxed by state on the final price of this fuel (35%).

In addition, the fuel is taxed at the same price per litre throughout the territory

DIESEL



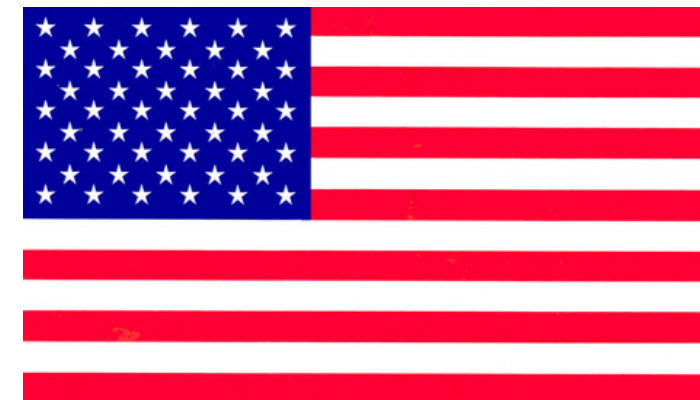
obtained through oil processing. Used for diesel ignition engines found in a large proportion of cars and trucks.



About 50% of a liter price in 2022



~ 47.04 cents per liter



**24.4 cents per gallon
(6.43 cents per liter)**

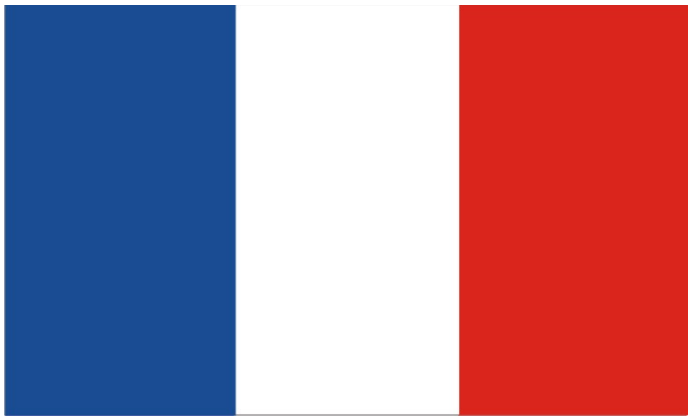


70Fcfa/Kg

GASOLINE



refined petroleum used as fuel for internal combustion engines; petrol.



About 60% of a liter price in 2022



~ 65.45 cents per liter



Federal tax of 18.4 cents per gallon (4.87 cents per liter)

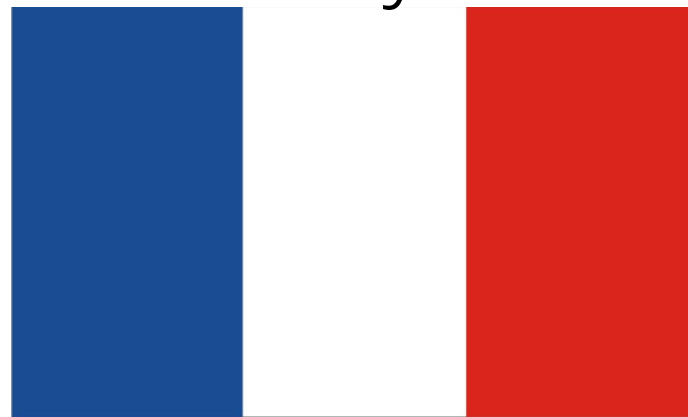


19 F CFA/l

KEROSENE



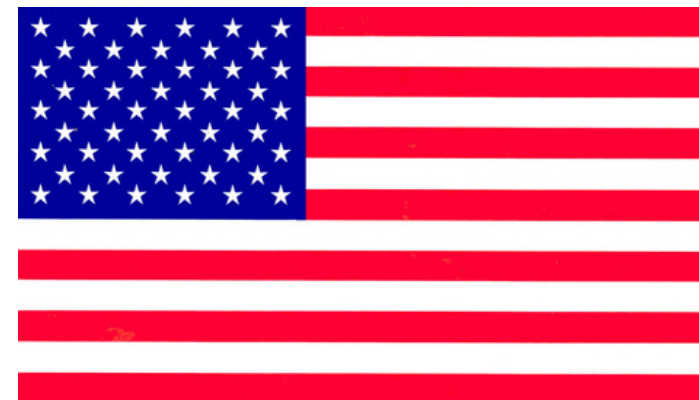
Derived from petroleum used as fuel for lamps, stoves, military aviation and sometimes also for small outboard motors or motorcycles.



**Tax exempt to
preserve the airline
sector**



Tax exempt



Tax exempt

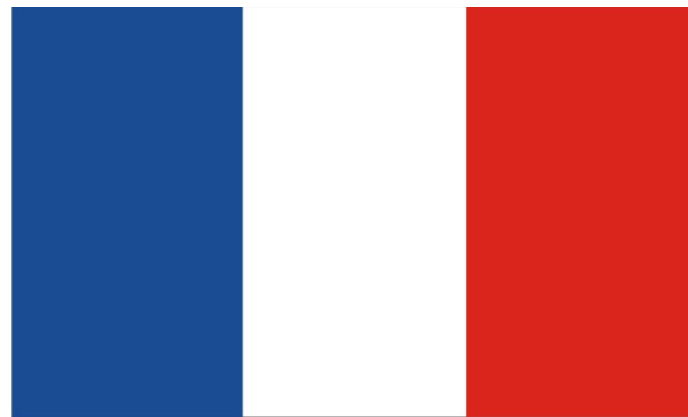


Tax exempt

LPG



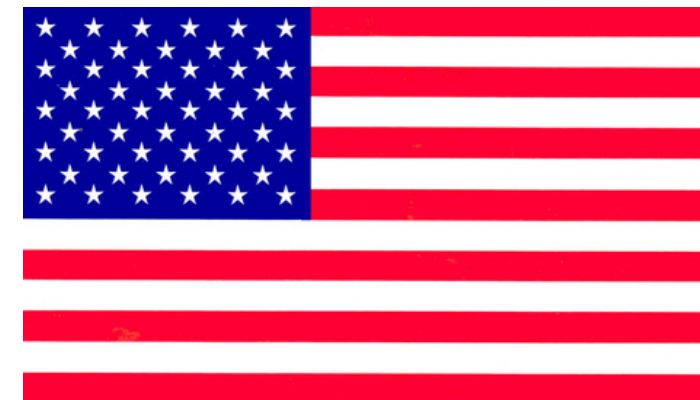
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (butane, propane) are used as fuel for cooking, hot water production or heating and, to a lesser extent, as fuel used by vehicles (5% of volumes marketed in France)



**TICPE of about 0.1€/
liter ;
less taxed because
they pollute less, VAT
from 50% to 100%
deductible
depending on use**



~ 19.65 cents per liter



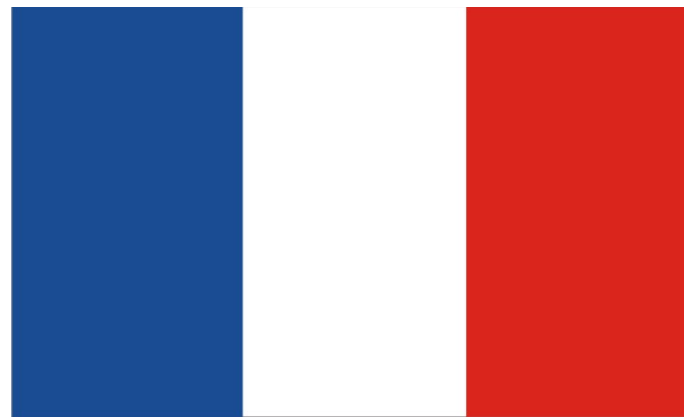
**Federal tax of 18.4
cents per gallon
(4.87 cents per liter)**



19 F CFA/I

FUEL OIL

petroleum derivative used for domestic heating

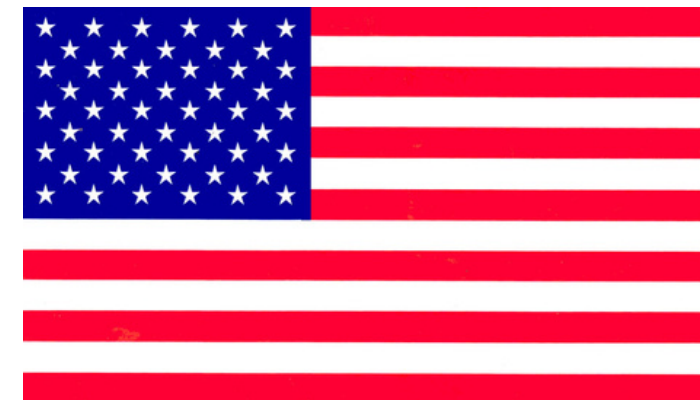


**About 28% of the
final price :**

*-TICPE of about 7,6 € per
hectoliter
-20% of VAT
-Climate-Energy
Contribution, around 1%
of the price per liter*



~ 6.14 cents per liter



**Federal tax of 18.4
cents per gallon
(4.87 cents per liter)**



16 F CFA/I

ESSCALAND

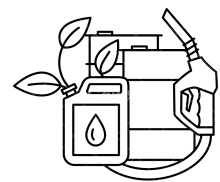



Russia

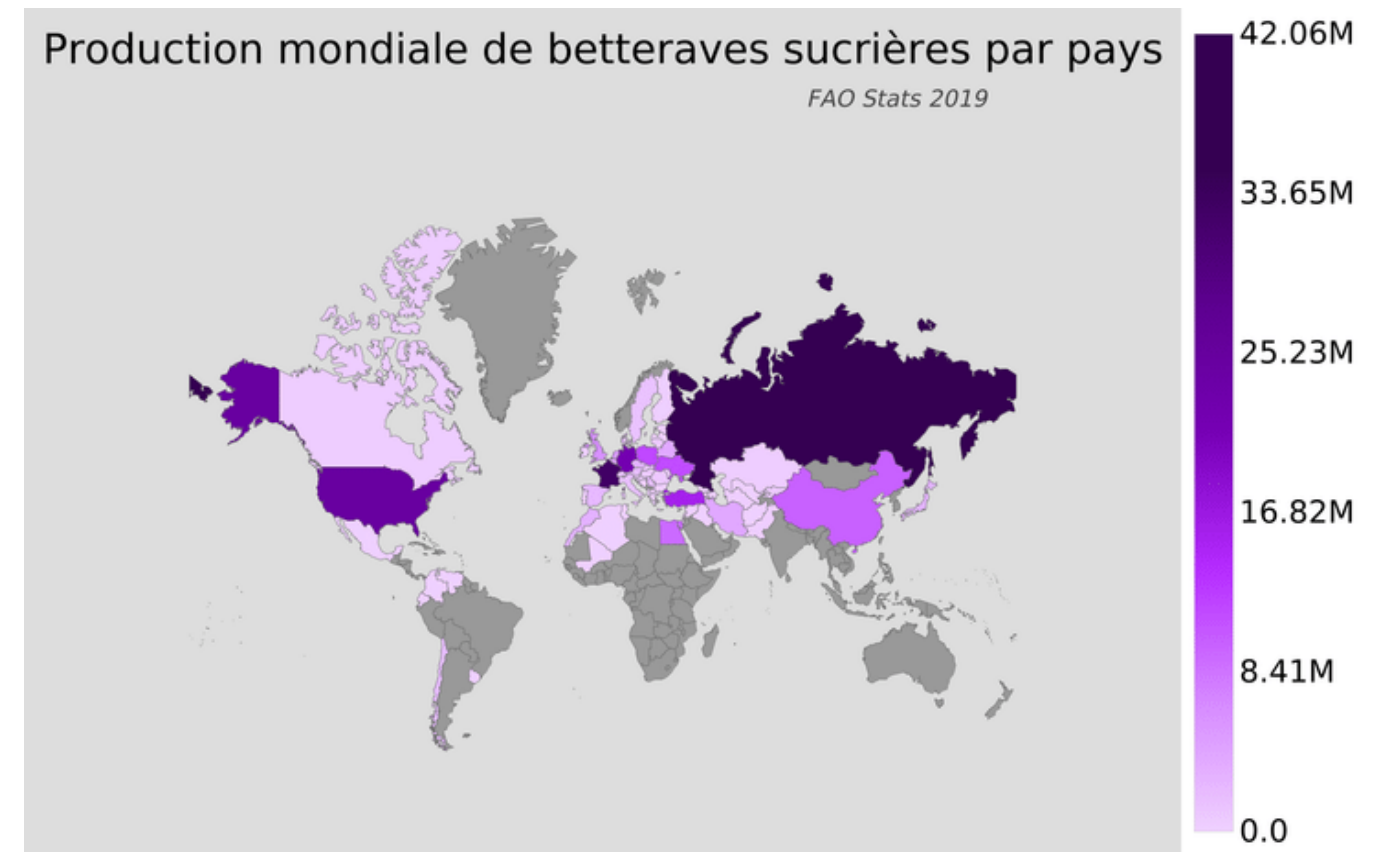


WHY?

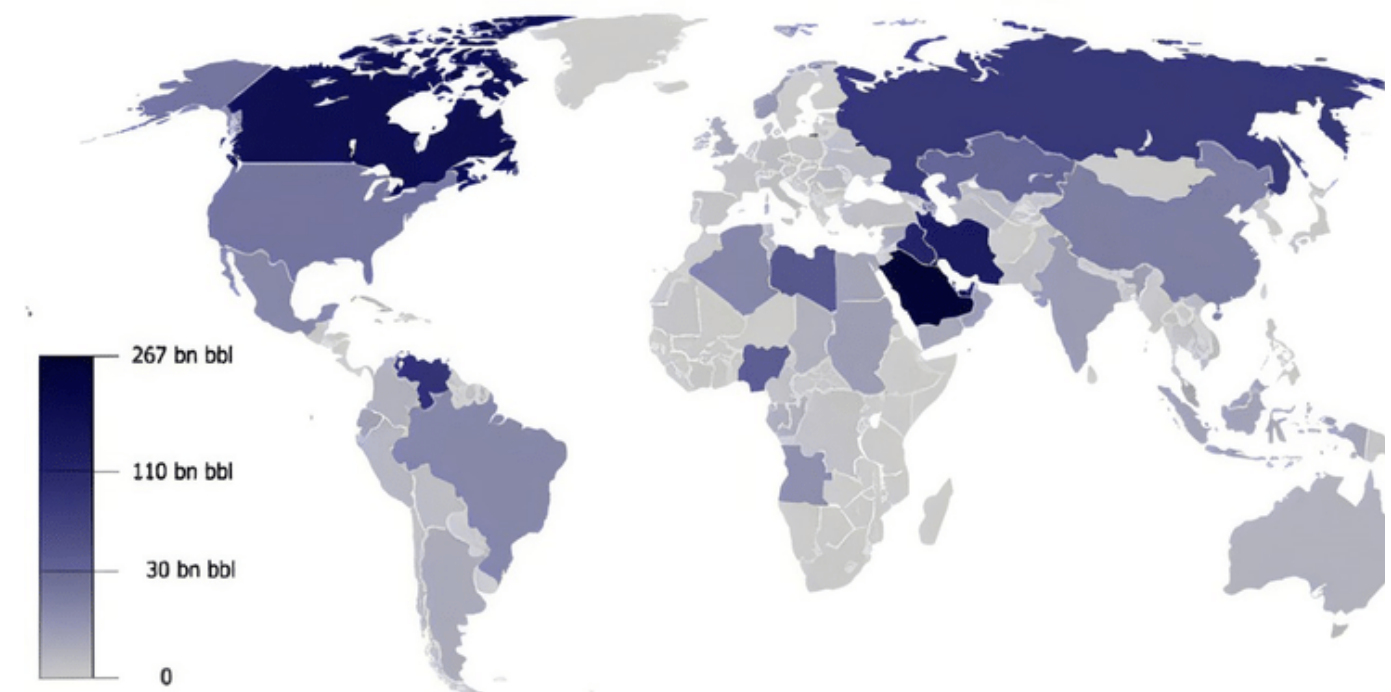
The ideal location would be near a country which is among the biggest producers of both **petrol** (for fuel) and **beet** (for bioethanol).



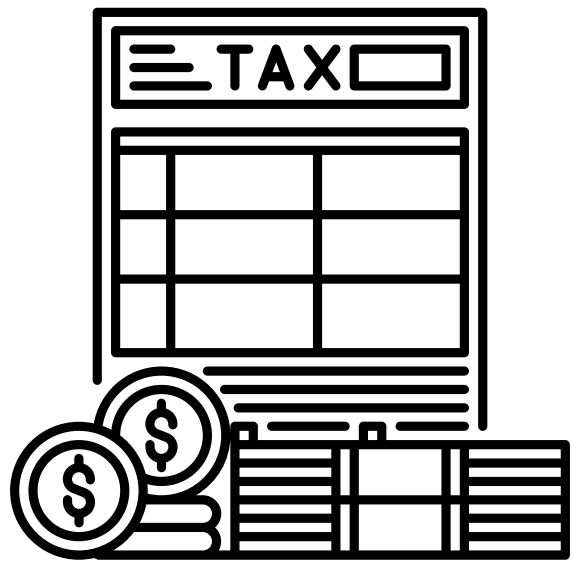
 Bioethanol is the world's first environmentally friendly renewable fuel, derived from the fermentation of plant matter.



World sugar beet production by country (in Million)



World production of barrels of oil by country (billions)



FUEL DUTIES IN ESSCALAND



DUTIES

WHY

- Kerosene fixed tax of 20 cents per gallon
- Gasoline fixed tax of 90 cents per liter
- Diesel fixed tax of 80 cents per liter
- Petrol for use in public transport is available for rebate
- Agricultural rebates as a reward for switching to greener farming practices
- LPG fixed tax of 40 cents per liter

- Use of kerosene will be discouraged, but to preserve tourism and global trade taxes are still relatively low
- Discourages use of personal vehicles
- Encourages use of public transportation
- Encourages more sustainable agriculture
- Encourages sustainable alternatives such as electric radiators

TAX EFFECT ON ESSCALAND

PEOPLE OF ESSCALAND

- **The taxes will be more expensive depending on the type of gasoline, it will encourage people to use sustainable fuels**
- **People might be discouraged from using the car (environmental benefit)**
- **People will use public transport more**
- **There will be a marked improvement in environmental protection**

ECONOMY OF ESSCALAND

- **The government will have more funds for environmental protection**
- **The economy could go down if people use their cars less but could go up if they use sustainable fuels**
- **The high taxes will finance public spaces, security, the army and especially education**
- **The funds will finance agriculture**

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