



CONSERVATIVE
COALITION *for* CLIMATE
SOLUTIONS

Free Economies *are* Clean Economies

A study of the correlation between economic freedom, limited government, open markets, private property rights, and environmental performance around the world.

NICK LORIS / 2021

INTRODUCTION

Political candidates don't talk like this very much anymore:

In his Earth Day speech in 1992, then-presidential candidate President Bill Clinton said, "I believe it is time for a new era in environmental protection, which uses the market to help us get our environment back on track—to recognize that Adam Smith's invisible hand can have a green thumb."¹

Clinton's advice is just as pertinent today as it was nearly 30 years ago. Embracing economic freedom unleashes free enterprise to improve the human condition and the environment. The connection between free societies and human flourishing is undeniable. As economic freedom has improved around the world, the key indicators that measure human well-being have improved as well. People live longer, healthier lives. Important social metrics including worldwide disease, hunger and poverty have all fallen significantly even as the global population has grown.

Importantly, freer economies are cleaner economies. Many of the indicators that measure a country's overall economic freedom: property rights, investment freedom, trade freedom and strong institutions, are essential for environmental progress. The correct economic and policy environment cultivates a system that rewards innovation, efficiency and stewardship. A system rooted in economic freedom generates more wealth for individuals and societies, so they can invest in protecting the environment.

This paper explores the relationship between economic freedom and environmental well-being through an examination of data, principles and case studies. It provides a broad roadmap for how countries can meet their energy needs, raise levels of prosperity and reduce pollution and waste. A pro-growth framework rooted in economic freedom is also important in the context of global climate change. Free, competitive markets without heavy-handed government distortions will drive investments in cleaner, more efficient technologies and more resilient infrastructure. It will lead to a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improve the ability to adapt to a changing climate. Global environmental issues like climate change are wickedly complex; the best global solutions will come in the form of economic freedom.

A FREE ECONOMY IS A CLEAN ONE

When it comes to economic, social and environmental progress, there is much to celebrate:

- More than one billion people have risen out of extreme poverty over the past 30 years.²
- The share of the global population that is undernourished is trending downward.³
- In 2018, the number of people without access to electricity fell below one billion people for the first time ever.⁴
- Death rates from air pollution, particularly indoor air pollution, declined substantially from 1990-2017.⁵
- In the U.S., the Environmental Protection Agency's latest air quality trends report shows that common air pollutants have dropped a combined 77 percent since 1970.⁶

Despite taking significant strides forward in achieving a better quality of life and a healthier planet, we face a wide range of socioeconomic and environmental challenges. Some environmental challenges are localized, whether it is invasive species in a Great Lake or soil pollution in a Chinese province that stems from a number of industrial activities.⁷ Other issues are regional in nature. India, for instance, has some of the world's poorest air quality from coal generation, fuel exhaust, industrial processes, crop burning and its geographic makeup.⁸ India's pollution adversely affects the air quality of neighboring countries. And other challenges are global collective action problems, such as ocean plastics and climate change.⁹ As discussed in more detail in subsequent sections, the absence of drivers of economic freedom can cause or exacerbate these environmental challenges.

The Heritage Foundation launched its Index of Economic Freedom in 1995. Authors use several international datasets to score nearly 180 countries from 0 to 100.¹⁰ The U.S. scores tallied a 74.8 in the 2021 Index, placing the country squarely in the "mostly free" category and 21st in the world.

The Index of Economic Freedom labels countries in one of five groupings based on their score (repressed, mostly unfree, moderately free, mostly free and free). The indices in which the authors calculate the overall score include twelve sub-rankings in the following four categories.

- 1. Rule of law:** property rights, judicial effectiveness, and government integrity;
- 2. Government size:** fiscal health, government spending and tax burden;
- 3. Regulatory efficiency:** business freedom, labor freedom, and monetary freedom; and
- 4. Open markets:** trade freedom, investment freedom, and financial freedom.

Perhaps the most comprehensive measurement of a country's environmental performance is Yale University's Environmental Performance Index (EPI). The EPI, produced every other year, similarly scores a country on a 0-100 scale and includes 180 countries in its 2020 report.¹¹ EPI includes 32 environmental indicators divided into 11 different issue categories. They fall into two broad categories:

- 5. Environmental health:** Air quality, sanitation & drinking water, heavy metals and waste management.
- 6. Ecosystem vitality:** Biodiversity & habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, water resources, climate change, pollution emissions and agriculture.

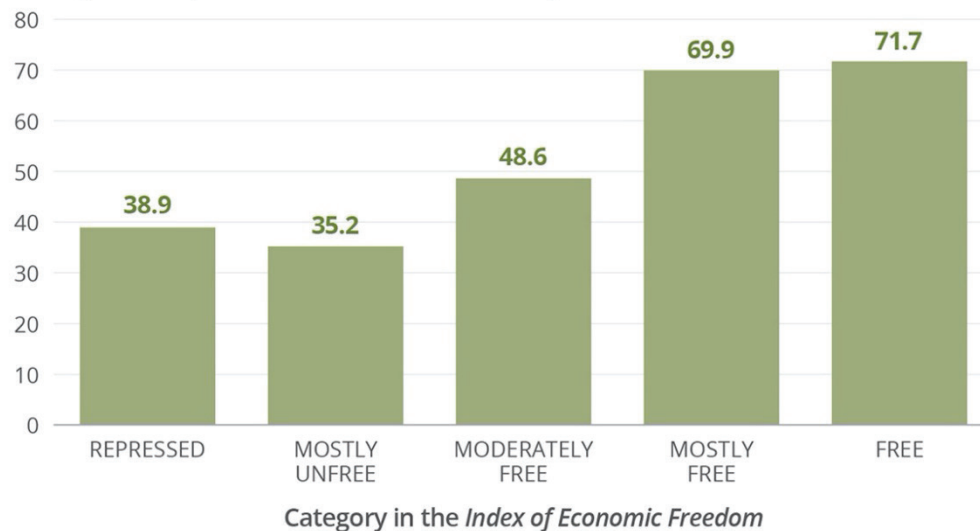
While the Index of Economic Freedom does not measure environmental performance, the sub-rankings are critical inputs of a country's environmental outcome. When correlating the two indices, a strong, positive relationship exists between economically free economies and clean economies.¹² The Fraser Institute in Canada, which also produces a country by country ranking of economic freedom, analyzed the impact of economic freedom on air quality. In a 2014 report, authors concluded that, "After controlling for the effects of income, political freedom, and other confounding variables, we find that a permanent one-point increase in the Economic Freedom of the World index results in a 7.15% decrease in concentrations of fine particulate matter in the long-run, holding all else equal. This effect is robust to many different model specifications and is statistically significant."¹³

The same study found some evidence of economic freedom resulting in lower carbon dioxide emissions, but the evidence was not as compelling as improvements in localized air pollution. Other studies have found more promising results. A 2019 article in the *Journal of Developing Areas* examined 24 African countries from 1995 to 2013 using trade freedom, business freedom, freedom from corruption and fiscal freedom as proxies for economic freedom. The authors found an improvement in environmental quality as measured by carbon dioxide emissions, with results on the different proxies varying by country income levels.¹⁴

As shown in subsequent sections, the subcomponents that contribute to a country's overall economic freedom are critical to improving the environment and reducing the risks of global climate change.

Environmental Performance and Economic Freedom: Summary

Average Country Score in the *Environmental Performance Index*



Sources: The Heritage Foundation, *2021 Index of Economic Freedom*, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

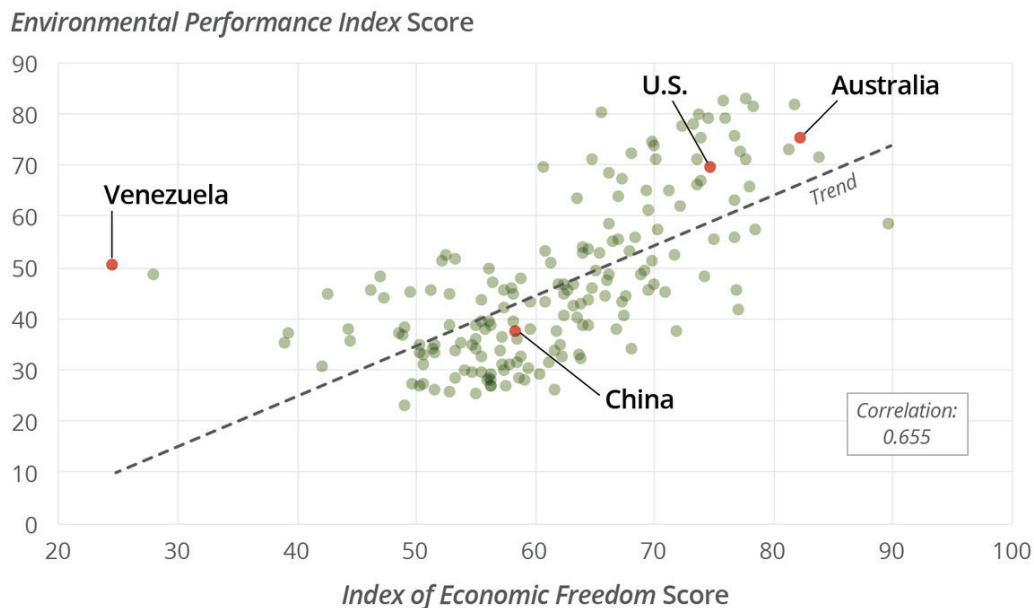
Environmental Performance and Economic Freedom

Listed below are select countries that fall into the same quintile for both environmental performance and economic freedom.

| Lowest Quintile | Middle-Low | Middle | Middle-High | Highest Quintile |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burundi • Algeria • Equatorial New Guinea • Liberia • Dem. Rep. Congo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honduras • South Africa • Benin • Ghana • Trinidad & Tobago | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain • Bahrain • Poland • Thailand • Romania | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taiwan • United Kingdom • Estonia • Canada • Denmark | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore • New Zealand • Australia • Switzerland • Ireland |

Sources: The Heritage Foundation, *2021 Index of Economic Freedom*, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

Strong Correlation Between Environmental Performance and Economic Freedom



Sources: The Heritage Foundation, *2021 Index of Economic Freedom*, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

WEALTH, PROSPERITY AND BENDING THE POLLUTION CURVE

Introductory economics teaches students the difference between inferior goods and normal goods. An individual buys less of an inferior good as his income increases, such as one-ply toilet paper or cheap beer. For normal or luxury goods, the individual buys more of that good when his income increases, switching from a cheap beer to craft beer or top-shelf scotch. Similarly, taking care of the environment tends to be a luxury good. People care more and devote more resources to protecting the environment when they have the means to do so. For instance, a 2011 study in *Climate Change Economics* examined peoples' attitudes toward global warming after the 2008 recession.¹⁵ The authors found that as a state's unemployment rate increases, Google searches for the term "global warming" decreases. Even in California, a declining economy changes how residents prioritize issue areas, and is "associated with a significant decrease in county residents choosing the environment as the most important policy issue."¹⁶

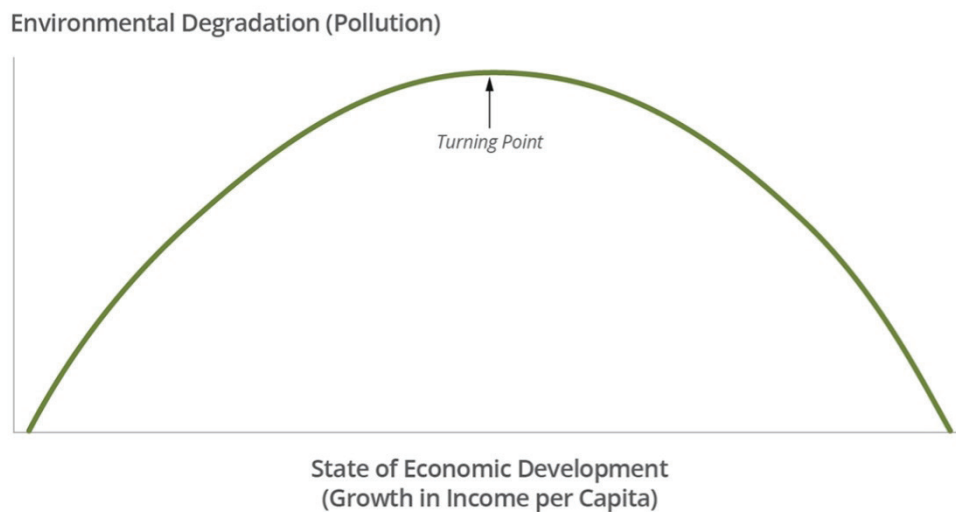
As Yale's Index shows, there is a strong correlation between gross domestic product per capita and a country's environmental score, noting that, "wealthy democracies typically rise to the top of our rankings."¹⁷ The framework underpinning the trend toward greater per capita wealth, stronger democracies, and less poverty is economic freedom. **Consequently, an economic system rooted in limited government and free enterprise should be central to a country's environmental objectives.**

To see how this looks in practice, one could turn to the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC), which depicts an inverted-U relationship between both pollution and economic development.¹⁸

Economic growth initially leads to greater unwanted industrial byproducts as industrialization results in pollution and people and institutions prioritize jobs and income over the health of the environment. Over time, however, that wealth means more resources are available for environmental protection. Through a combination of government policies and through actions by individuals and the private sector, countries reduce those unwanted environmental byproducts. Greater levels of wealth and prosperity mean people will not only place a higher priority on environmental protection, but it means they can afford the costs associated with pollution control technologies.

People with more wealth can afford products and technologies that make life easier, healthier and cleaner. Even products many people take for granted, such as sanitizer, cleaning supplies and laundry detergents make life dramatically cleaner and healthier. The availability of sewage, sanitation and garbage collection substantially reduce exposure to toxins, pollution and potential diseases. **As George Mason University economist Donald Boudreaux succinctly put it, we are “cleaned by capitalism.”**¹⁹

The Environmental Kuznets Curve



Source: Gene M. Grossman and Alan B. Krueger, “Environmental Impacts of a North American Free Trade Agreement,” National Bureau of Economic Research *Working Paper* No. 3914, November 1991, https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w3914/w3914.pdf (accessed April 12, 2021).

The moment of when the inverted U in the Kuznets curve starts bending downwards depends on a number of factors and does not uniformly apply to all emissions. Studies have tested the EKC hypothesis using carbon dioxide as a proxy for environmental degradation, which shows mixed results. One study of Latin American and Caribbean countries confirmed an inverted U relationship between GDP and carbon dioxide emissions.²⁰ A 2019 article in the *International Journal of Environmental Studies* tested the EKC hypothesis on 12 countries in east Africa, using income per capita and CO2 emissions and found a bell-shape curve rather than an inverted U.²¹ Yet another study confirmed the EKC relationship between GDP and CO2 emissions in just nine of 44 countries.²²

Perhaps the most promising study comes from Aarhus University (Denmark) economics professor Christian Bjørnskov. His 2020 paper shows that, “The available data from 155 countries observed in five-year periods between 1975 and 2015 indicate that economic freedom not only reduces overall CO2 emissions but also shifts the top point of the EKC to the left. As such, the evidence suggests that the transition to lower emissions technology appears at an earlier stage in economically free societies.”²³

Although many studies use carbon dioxide as the environmental variable to test the EKC hypothesis, it is far from the only metric we should consider. Academic literature has also surveyed the relationship between economic growth and environmental metrics such as air pollution, water quality and soil degradation.²⁴

For instance, a 2018 study in the Journal of Cleaner Production tested the EKC hypothesis on 15 low-, middle- and high-income countries (45 total) using an “ecological footprint” indicator. The ecological footprint metric adds to the literature by including a more comprehensive measurement of the environment. It includes direct and indirect environmental effects of farming, grazing, fishing, forestry, lands available for CO2 absorption, and human infrastructure. The study found, “The ecological footprint first tends to increase at initial level(s) of income, later tends to diminish through economic growth in each income group countries,” supporting the EKC hypothesis.²⁵

Certainly, economic growth alone does not solve all of our planet’s problems. Different environmental threats are unique, complex and arise from a variety of issues and will likely warrant unique solutions. The emphasis on economic growth is not to oversimplify complex challenges but instead underscore the fact that higher levels of wealth and prosperity cannot be summarily dismissed, either. **Economic growth’s contribution and importance to a cleaner, healthier environment is unmistakable.**

PROPERTY RIGHTS, STRONG INSTITUTIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

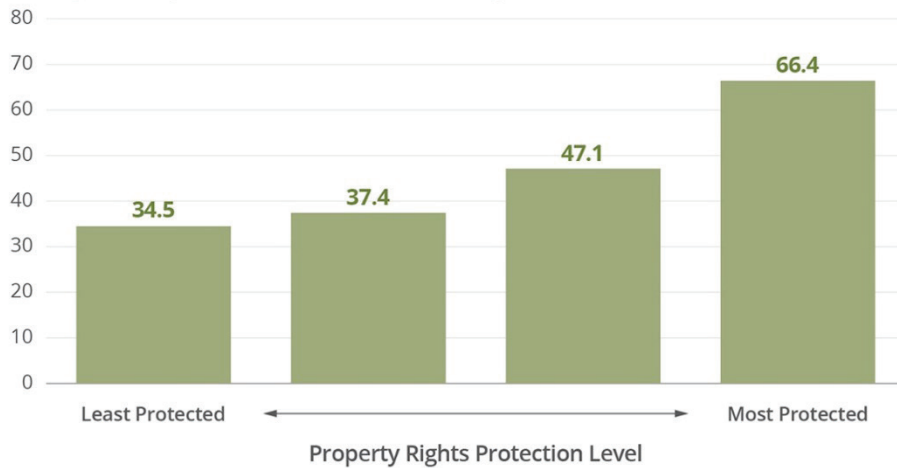
Incentives matter and drive behavior. They can drive people to make good decisions or perverse ones. The same holds true for incentives that drive economic prosperity and environmental protection, which often go hand-in-hand given the right incentives. In most instances, well-defined and protected property rights give an incentive structure and foundation that connects the two.

The economist’s adage is that, “No one washes a rental car” because there is no incentive to do so. It is why people are more inclined to litter in a public park or along a highway than in their own back yard. Not only does ownership incentivize environmentally responsible behavior, but it also increases the value of the assets people own. Assets without properly defined and protected property rights are often the root cause, or at the very least, a strong component of, environmental threats in the U.S. and around the world.

Solutions are rooted in establishing property rights. It is why programs like adopt-a-highway reduce litter; the program provides “ownership,” at least psychologically, of that strip of land that might otherwise fall victim to the tragedy of the commons. Property rights were instrumental in increasing African rhino populations, because they changed the incentive structure from treating the animals as a resource to be exploited as quickly as possible into an asset worth breeding and protecting.²⁶ A 2020 study in the National Academy of Sciences analyzed satellite data in the Amazon from 1982 to 2016 and found that, “observations inside territories with full property rights show a significant decrease in deforestation, while the effect does not exist in territories without full property rights.”²⁷

Environmental Performance and Property Rights

Average Country Score in the *Environmental Performance Index*



Note: Nations are placed into four equal-sized groups based on their Property Rights score in the 2021 *Index of Economic Freedom*.

Sources: The Heritage Foundation, 2021 *Index of Economic Freedom*, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

Environmental Performance and Property Rights Protection

Listed below are select countries that fall into the same quartile for both environmental performance and property rights protection.

| Lowest Quintile | Middle-Low | Middle-High | Highest Quintile |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venezuela • Haiti • Libya • Micronesia • Yemen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam • Egypt • Dominican Republic • Dominica • Senegal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uruguay • Azerbaijan • Morocco • Georgia • Jordan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore • Finland • New Zealand • Netherlands • Japan |

Sources: The Heritage Foundation, 2021 *Index of Economic Freedom*, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

Property rights also incentivize responsible resource development. The United States is one of only a handful of countries worldwide where private ownership of subsurface mineral rights exists.²⁸ Consequently, production of shale deposits in the U.S. financially rewards those owners as they voluntarily cooperate with energy companies. As a result, the U.S. has ascended to become the world's largest oil and natural gas producer. The energy boom has been a massive jobs and wealth creator. According to the Dallas Federal Reserve, the shale revolution increased GDP one percent in 2015 relative to 2010. The authors estimate that, "Given that the actual increase in U.S. GDP was 10 percent over the period, the shale boom accounted for one-tenth of the overall increase. Although the oil sector makes up less than 1.5 percent of the economy, our results suggest that the shale boom generated significant positive spillovers."²⁹

The increased supply also translated to meaningful savings for families and consumers. A 2019 Council of Economic Advisers found that increased production has saved U.S. consumers nearly \$203 billion annually, which averages out to approximately \$2,500 for the average family of four. **Importantly, private sector innovations and investment in new technologies produced smaller environmental footprints on land, improved air quality, and has been the primary reason the U.S. is a global leader in carbon dioxide emissions reductions from the energy sector.**³⁰ The 2020 Environmental Protection Agency inventory on greenhouse gas emissions reported that, "since 2005, national greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by 10%, and power sector emissions have fallen by 27% -- even as our economy grew by 25%."³¹

Conversely, in most other countries the government owns the subsurface mineral rights. As a result, there is no direct financial incentive for landowners and communities because the resource extraction would be perceived largely as all risk, no reward. Politically, it is easier to ban or restrict such activities without fully weighing the costs and benefits. In other cases, the state owns oil and gas companies, yielding worse economic and environmental outcomes. Without facing the pressure of a competitive market, state-owned enterprises suffer from economic inefficiencies and subsidize the production and consumption of fossil fuels.³² That leads to greater use and higher levels of pollution.³³ Furthermore, state-owned enterprises face little repercussion for any environmental damage they cause. As Edward Wong of the New York Times pointed out, "state-owned enterprises that burn coal — including those in the power, steel and cement sectors — remain powerful and challenge official efforts to limit coal consumption."³⁴

State ownership itself is problematic, but so too is the absence of rule of law. Private property rights mean little without strong institutions to protect them. For instance, state-owned enterprises aren't the only polluters in China. But as a country that is in the "Mostly Unfree" category in Heritage's Index and that holds a measly score of 46.4 for government integrity,³⁵ the Chinese government has consistently allowed pollution to go unchecked. As the Index emphasizes, "Protection of property rights remains weak. All land in China is owned either by the state or by rural collectives. Land seizures are common. Theft of foreign-owned intellectual property is widespread. The Communist Party dominates the subservient judicial system. Corruption remains endemic at all levels of government, and anecdotal information suggests that the government's crackdown on corruption is applied inconsistently and discretionarily."³⁶

Brazil is another example. The country's economy and environment have been plagued by a dearth of property rights and rule of law, despite clear evidence that strong private property rights result in less deforestation and more conservation. The Brazilian Amazon has suffered from illegal logging.³⁷ Indigenous groups and others have legally used controlled fires to clear land for farming, grazing and other economic activities; however, illegal activities and illegal burns resulted in increased air pollution, carbon dioxide emissions and harm to the rainforest's biodiversity.³⁸

There is perhaps no better current example of the environmental problems caused by an absence of free markets and poor institutions than Venezuela. In the 1970s Venezuela was one of the freest economies in the world, ranking tenth on the Canadian Fraser Institute's Index of Economic Freedom.³⁹ It now ranks dead last in the Fraser Institute's Index and second to last in the Heritage Index.⁴⁰ Over time, government ownership replaced foreign investment with corruption.⁴¹ Hugo Chavez replaced specialized industry expertise with cronies. His regime diverted revenues that a private company would invest in new capital, technologies and skilled labor to remain competitive toward military and social programs instead.⁴² The country has now become so poor that even though it is awash in oil, people are dismantling equipment to sell the metal scraps just to survive.⁴³ Meanwhile, the government's actions have devastated the environment. Oil is leaking from underwater wells, refineries and pipelines. Oil has killed the ecosystems and the economic livelihood of fishermen living in the area.⁴⁴ According

to a November 2020 *New York Times* report, “When it rains, oil that has oozed into the sewage system comes up through manholes and drains, coursing with rainwater through the streets, smearing houses and filling the town with its gaseous stench.”⁴⁵ As Francisco Barrios bleakly put it, “There are no jobs, no gasoline, but the oil is spilling everywhere.”⁴⁶

Venezuela is an extreme but cautionary tale of the economic and environmental consequences that come with the erosion of economic freedom.

OPEN MARKETS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Free, open markets are of great benefit to producers and consumers in the U.S. and around the world. They provide sellers with more customers. Customers have better products and lower prices. When companies face more global competition, it forces them to innovate and make cost competitive products that consumers value. Importing goods frees up Americans to be productive in other sectors of the economy, increasing living standards for everyone.

Global free trade is responsible for raising billions of people out of poverty.⁴⁷ Notably, there are environmental gains from trade as well. Free trade encourages countries to specialize, producing goods in which they have a comparative advantage and importing other goods from their trade partners. This benefits the economy and results in greater productivity, conserving resources and avoiding waste.

Free trade critics contend the negative environmental effects caused by trade outweigh the economic gains, or at the very least, they say, trade should come with stricter regulations. The argument is that trade increases the production and consumption of goods, resulting in more resource exploitation, air pollution and environmental degradation. Further, trade will cause an environmental race to the bottom and create “pollution havens” as industries will locate to the countries with the weakest environmental standards.⁴⁸ While trade can increase pollution as companies manufacture more goods, the relationship between trade and the environment is more complex than that. Moreover, opponents of free trade for environmental reasons often overlook the environmental benefits generated by trade, such as greater wealth for environmental protection and the voluntary exchange of cleaner technologies.

The same holds true for the environmental benefits of increased foreign direct investment (FDI).⁴⁹ A 2017 article in the *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* found that, “On balance, the more recent papers find that there are significant positive environmental spillovers from foreign to local firms and that on average FDI may have the effect of increasing energy efficiency (hence lower pollution levels), although this is offset by increased production as demand for consumer goods continues to grow.”⁵⁰

With respect to trade, a 2001 journal article in the *American Economic Review* examined the relationship between trade and the environment using sulfur dioxide concentrations. The researchers looked at three major aspects of international trade: changes in production processes, changes in output and changes in location of production. The study found no empirical effect on changes to location of production and therefore no justification for the pollution haven hypothesis. Other studies have found pollution haven impacts, but the authors found them to be small and other factors outweighed the pollution haven effects.⁵¹

Furthermore, the AER article found that while increased trade does increase a nation’s pollution (by 0.3 percent) because companies are producing more, the pollution reduction associated with an increase in wealth (1.4 percent) is even greater. Their conclusion? “Combining our estimates of all three effects yields a somewhat surprising conclusion: freer trade appears to be good for the environment.”⁵²

Complementing the findings of the AER and other peer reviewed literature, the environmental benefits of trade have been espoused by major international organizations. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, “Increased trade can in turn, by supporting economic growth, development, and social welfare, contribute to a greater capacity to manage the environment more effectively.”⁵³ In particular, trade facilitates the creation of newer, cleaner and more efficient technologies. The same OECD report remarked that, “Open markets can improve access to new technologies that

make local production processes more efficient by diminishing the use of inputs such as energy, water, and other environmentally harmful substances.”⁵⁴

A 2019 report from The Economist Intelligence Unit highlighted the benefits trade can have for producers and consumers of green products, thereby reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.⁵⁵ Singapore, which ranks first in the Index of Economic Freedom, purchases renewable power from Malaysia and Indonesia, two countries that have the land capacity to develop alternative energy.⁵⁶ In the U.S., liquified natural gas (LNG) displaces demand for dirtier coal or dirtier Russian gas.⁵⁷ Prior to the current and proposed energy nationalization strategy implemented by Andrés Manuel López Obrador in Mexico, the country’s 40 Free Trade Agreements enabled power producers to supply cost-competitive, subsidy-free solar energy. Juan Manuel Ávila, Director of Top Energy México wrote, “[F]or example, a solar farm in Mexico can be made of Chinese solar panels, Mexican steel, Spanish and Mexican engineering, German inverters, DC wiring from Europe, AC wiring from the US, Australian monitoring systems and German commissioning. And when every one of the goods and services previously mentioned are purchased because of their quality and price, the final result is a \$18 per Megawatt-hour (Mwh), or 1.8 cents per kilowatt hour, solar farm in the central and sunny state of Aguascalien.”⁵⁸

Environmental Performance and Trade Freedom

Average Country Score in the *Environmental Performance Index*



Note: Nations are placed into four equal-sized groups based on their Trade Freedom score in the 2021 *Index of Economic Freedom*.

Sources: The Heritage Foundation, 2021 Index of Economic Freedom, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

Environmental Performance and Trade Freedom

Listed below are select countries that fall into the same quartile for both environmental performance and trade freedom.

| Lowest Quintile | Middle-Low | Middle-High | Highest Quintile |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea• Kiribati• Bhutan• Djibouti• Sudan | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• China• Namibia• Jordan• Uruguay• El Salvador | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chile• Albania• Malaysia• Mexico• United Arab Emirates | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Singapore• New Zealand• Australia• Canada• Mauritius |

Sources: The Heritage Foundation, *2021 Index of Economic Freedom*, <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

Removing tariffs and other nontariff barriers would reduce the costs of renewable energy, more energy efficient products and greener agriculture practices.⁵⁹ A 2018 report from the World Trade Organization and the United Nations estimated that, “The top 18 developing countries ranked by greenhouse gas emissions would be able to import 63 percent more energy-efficient lighting, 23 percent more wind power generation equipment, and 14 percent more solar power generation equipment if the trade barriers they maintain on these goods were to be abolished.”⁶⁰

In addition, trade agreements can be a tool to crack down on illegal fishing and logging activities and can help reduce fossil fuel subsidies. It is critical that free trade agreements not manage trade with strict and unnecessary regulations but instead create the framework for voluntary exchange between people.

REGULATORY EFFICIENCY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

It is no secret that Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates cares deeply about climate change. Gates understands that to deliver deep decarbonization, the entire world needs to buy in. That’s no easy task. He also understands that a climate strategy centered on restricting growth will not work for people who need affordable, reliable energy (a priority he also cares deeply about), but also not work in terms of meaningfully reducing emissions.⁶¹ What should draw the most attention, however, is Gates’ approach to solutions. Gates wants innovation-based solutions to reduce what he calls “the green premium.” In effect, how can we reduce the cost of emissions-free technologies, whether nuclear, renewables or some other technology, so that it will be in the self-interest of countries to choose these sources of energy? To reduce that green premium Gates says, “there’s an opening for new technologies, companies and products that make it affordable.”⁶²

Innovation and investment in new technologies will help conserve energy, water and other resources, reducing a company’s environmental footprint. This holds true not just for energy generation but for transportation, manufacturing, new buildings and just about every sector of the economy. New businesses also provide greater access to information for families and businesses to make better financial decisions that save money but also save on resource use and reduce pollution.

A critical component of deploying greener technologies is to create a framework that actually empowers the private sector to innovate, invest and build in a timely fashion. In that regard, business freedom is essential. A major component of the Heritage Foundation measurement of regulatory efficiency is the, “extent to which the regulatory and infrastructure environments constrain the efficient operation of businesses.”⁶³

With a foundation of strong business freedom and regulatory discipline, businesses are better able to meet the always changing needs of consumers. On a small scale, individuals and companies have a financial reason to do more with less. When they use less energy, plastic or other resources, they save money. Moreover, innovative ideas spring up organically to provide consumers with products they did not even know they wanted. As a result, people can freely choose green products such as Nest thermostats, plant-based burgers and apps that customize public transit rides.⁶⁴

Conversely, regulatory inefficiency can stunt the growth of clean technologies. In the U.S., even as companies built more reactors the commercial nuclear power sector faced significantly higher construction costs (50% to 200%) because of regulatory changes after Three Mile Island.⁶⁵ No person died from that incident and any negative health and environmental impacts were practically undetectable.⁶⁶

To be sure, the U.S. is still one of the global leaders when it comes to attracting entrepreneurial talent and business investment. Nevertheless, the growth of the regulatory state and lawsuits can tie projects up for years, for little to no environmental benefit.⁶⁷

Another measure of more comprehensively analyzing a country’s regulatory climate for starting and operating a business is the World Bank’s “Ease of Doing Business Index.” The World Bank uses ten major indices including: “starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency.”⁶⁸ Similar to the relationship between the Index of Economic Freedom and Environmental Performance Index, this yardstick finds a strong, positive correlation between the Ease of Doing Business Index and EPI.⁶⁹

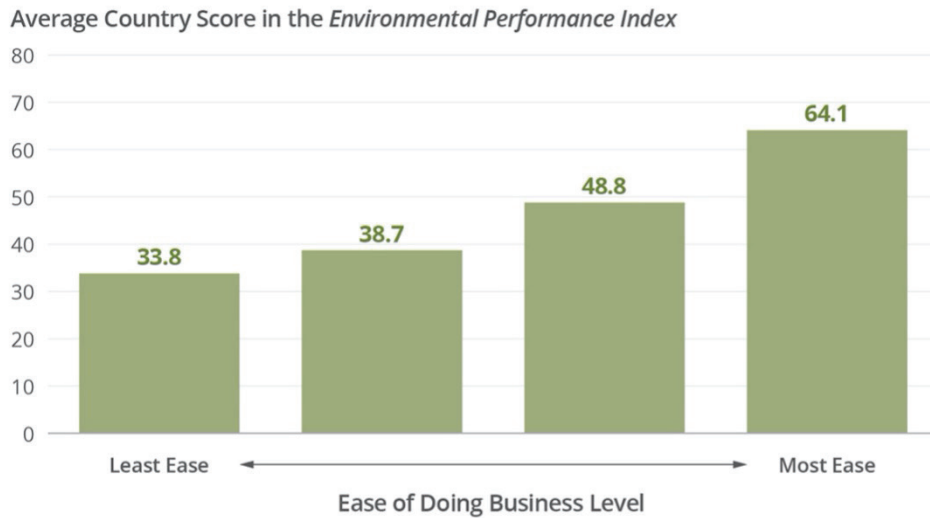
Environmental Performance and Ease of Doing Business

Listed below are select countries that fall into the same quartile for both environmental performance and ease of doing business.

| Lowest Quintile | Middle-Low | Middle-High | Highest Quintile |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somalia • Eritrea • Venezuela • Yemen • Libya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines • Guatemala • Togo • Samoa • Sri Lanka | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Moldova • Belarus • Montenegro • Croatia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand • Singapore • Denmark • Hong Kong • United States |

Sources: The World Bank, “Ease of Doing Business Rankings 2020,” <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

Environmental Performance and Ease of Doing Business



Note: Nations are placed into four equal-sized groups based on their Ease of Doing Business score in the 2021 World Bank Economy rankings.
Sources: The World Bank, "Ease of Doing Business Rankings 2020," <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings> (accessed April 12, 2021), and Yale University, *Environmental Performance Index 2020*, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi> (accessed April 12, 2021).

GOVERNMENT SIZE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

An important metric for how economically free a country is can be found by looking at how much the government spends and how much the government taxes its people. Sound tax and fiscal policy also have important implications for the deployment of more environmentally benign technologies.

Good tax policy encourages investment in new technologies and equipment that are cleaner and more efficient. One example is full and immediate expensing. Full expensing is a pro-growth tax policy that allows companies to deduct new capital expenses from their taxable income in the year the investments are made. The alternative is to spread the cost of new capital equipment over time using complex formulas that benefit accountants more than businesses. Heritage Foundation tax analyst Adam Michel writes, "While lower tax rates are an important part of tax reform, expensing provides a larger economic gain because it is forward-looking, removing the current system's bias against new investment."⁷⁰

A 2021 Tax Foundation report describes in detail the environmental benefits generated from expensing provisions.⁷¹ Full expensing would increase financial returns on renewable energy projects and spur investment in energy efficient equipment. Businesses are more incentivized to replace older, less environmentally friendly equipment, such as an old HVAC system, with a new one. Overall, the increase in capital stock turnover from energy systems to manufacturing equipment saves energy and reduces pollution and emissions.⁷²

When the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 became law, it provided immediate expensing. Executive Director at the EPDM Roofing Association Jared Blum remarked, "By reducing the first cost of roof replacement by approximately 28 to 30%, this

will incentivize building owners to upgrade their insulation levels and incorporate higher performance roofing systems like vegetative roofs that assist in stormwater runoff, and will add to building resilience and energy efficiency. The new incentive will speed up the payback for high thermal performance investments, a typical factor considered during roof improvements."⁷³ A pro-growth, forward looking tax policy will remove biases against efficiency upgrades. If full and immediate expensing included research and development expenses, it would also encourage more early-stage investment from the private sector for cleaner, innovative technologies.

Of course, tax policy that picks winners and losers among energy technologies (as to lower rates broadly available to all industries) can produce inefficient economic and environmental outcomes. The justification for tax subsidies is usually predicated on helping infant industries grow, encouraging innovation, offsetting alleged market failures, or helping struggling industries. Government spending on green technologies may lower emissions, but it is important to consider: at what cost? For instance, targeted tax credits for electric vehicles that attempt to nudge consumers away from the internal combustion engine have benefitted wealthy individuals but delivered only negligible environmental benefit. Even without accounting for the full lifecycle costs of an EV (mining, manufacturing and disposing of the battery), EV subsidies are a very expensive way of reducing carbon dioxide emissions.⁷⁴ Studies have also estimated that tax credits for renewable energy production in the U.S. carry relatively high carbon dioxide abatement costs.⁷⁵ Consequently, there is not much bang for the subsidized buck.

In the U.S. subsidies take shape in many forms beyond targeted tax credits. Federal and state governments also provide grants, loans, loan guarantees and subsidized insurance for activities including nuclear and offshore drilling. Moreover, 30 states and the District of Columbia have renewable portfolio standards that mandate that regulated electric utilities sell a certain percentage of renewable power in a given year.⁷⁶ University of Chicago economists estimate that the "cost per ton of CO2 abatement ranges from \$58-\$298 and is generally above \$100."⁷⁷

Around the world, government ownership of energy companies is, in effect, a massive subsidy for fuel sources including oil and gas where a country's economy is inextricably linked to fuel production. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), fossil fuel companies around the world receive about \$4.7 trillion in direct and indirect subsidies each year. Much of this is driven by state ownership or hidden costs that the IMF alleges are not accounted for rather than a direct subsidy.⁷⁸ Another estimate from the International Energy agency estimates fossil fuel subsidies to be \$320 billion with Iran, China, Saudi Arabia and Russia as the top fossil fuel subsidizing countries.⁷⁹ Yet another estimate from the International Renewable Energy Agency projects direct fossil fuel subsidies to be \$447 billion and \$166 billion for renewable energy.⁸⁰

While U.S. fossil fuel subsidies exist and should be eliminated,⁸¹ the industry is directly subsidized to a far less extent than commonly believed. In America, federal renewable subsidies dwarf fossil fuel subsidies on both an absolute and per unit of energy basis.⁸² A 2018 report from the U.S. Energy Information Administration analyzed 2016 data and calculated renewable subsidies to be \$6.68 billion per year and fossil fuel subsidies to be \$489 million.

Much like U.S. subsidies, the environmental payoff for green subsidies overseas may not be worth it. For instance, *Bloomberg New Energy Finance* estimates that, "an electric vehicle in Germany would take more than 10 years to break even with an efficient combustion engine's emissions."⁸³ Biofuel subsidies around the world have resulted in the increased clearance of land and forests for crop use as well as the increased use of fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides.⁸⁴

Subsidies have harmful effects beyond their direct cost. They may offer short-term help to specific industries, but they have adverse effects in encouraging cronyism and dependence on preferential treatment and distort the market in ways that do much more harm than good. Government support that targets one group or industry artificially props up that market. Rather than increase competition, a special endorsement from the government gives one technology an unfair price advantage over other ones. Subsidies that put a thumb on the scale of investment dictate how firms allocate resources. Not only does the preferential treatment incentivize additional lobbying and politicking to keep and extend these subsidies, subsidies steer

investment away from other potentially promising ideas. Those opportunity costs are the unseen effects of government subsidies.

If a project makes economic sense, however, the investments will occur without the subsidy. In that case, the subsidies simply offset the private-sector investments that would have been made either way. Chile, for example, ranks 19th in the Heritage Index. It has strong scores in rule of law and business freedom. In 2015 (when Chile ranked 7th in the world for economic freedom⁸⁵), French-based Total and American-based SunPower Corp announced they would build a subsidy-free solar array in Chile. Bernard Clement, senior vice president at Total New Energies said at the time, "As one of the world's largest operating solar merchant power plants, PV Salvador represents an important milestone for the electricity generation industry, proving that solar can provide wholesale power at competitive prices in completely unsubsidized market."⁸⁶

Pro-growth tax reforms evenly applied to all industries and eliminating government distortions are consumer centric policies that will reward innovative competitiveness over political connectedness. They will protect the taxpayer and help protect the environment.

CONCLUSION

Environmental challenges can range from removing an invasive species from a lake to preventing plastic waste from being dumped in the oceans to reducing excessive carbon dioxide emissions.

In every case, free societies are best equipped to address such challenges. As a country, and as a planet, we should strive for cleaner and healthier environments for both current and future generations. We should do that not only by protecting peoples' liberty but by harnessing the power of it. Fundamentally, free economies are clean economies where both people and planet can flourish.

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