



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

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The Biscay Model: Executive summary

1 Introduction

Can taxation tools to help advance the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) (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

Figure 1: The Biscay model, selecting the contribution areas

An extended list of potential indicators was refined and narrowed



Assessment Proportion of directors and senior managers that are female.

~~16~~ ~~the 16~~ _____
Leadership gender percentage ~~16~~ _____ :
!" Number of women in the

Reporting	<p>The entity discloses: ! " the resulting leadership gender percentage even if the figure is zero</p>									
Definitions	<p>86 clb The consultative, executive and collegiate body, made up of the minimum and maximum indicated in the Articles of Association failing this, by the General Meeting, but in no case may it be less than 3 directors or more than 12 (art. 242.2 TLR). The board of directors is the highest management group that leads a company (public or private limited company). Thus, it is made up of managers selected by the general shareholders' meeting, acting in accordance with the provisions of the organisation's articles of association.</p> <p>89 clb : ! " Number of women in the board of directors and senior management personnel Divided by ! " Total number of people in board of directors and senior management personnel</p> <p>90 clb : ! " Number of female senior management personnel Divided by ! " Total number of senior management personnel</p> <p>91 clb</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="409 1114 1153 1337"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Income or assets</th> <th>Employees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Micro entities</td> <td>< 2 mill.</td> <td>< 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small entities</td> <td>< 10 mill.</td> <td>< 50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Income or assets	Employees	Micro entities	< 2 mill.	< 10	Small entities	< 10 mill.	< 50
	Income or assets	Employees								
Micro entities	< 2 mill.	< 10								
Small entities	< 10 mill.	< 50								

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

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7! Appendix 1. Summary of contribution areas

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