### A Fairer Italy: Universal Inheritance and Taxation of Lifetime Inherited Advantages

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8-9 June 2022

Real Utopias for a Social Europe: Universal Benefits. DIGCLASS team - JRC-Centre for Advanced Studies

### A policy proposal by the Italian Forum Disuguaglianze e Diversità with 2 pillars inspired by Tony Atkinson's *action plan* to reduce inequality

#### 1. A universal inheritance at the age of 18

Universal and unconditional wealth transfer to all young people upon reaching adulthood (€ 15,000 equivalent to approx. 10% of personal net wealth). The transfer should be accompanied by mentoring services in and out of school (as early as age 14) to foster informed and autonomous choices about how to effectively use the financial resources.

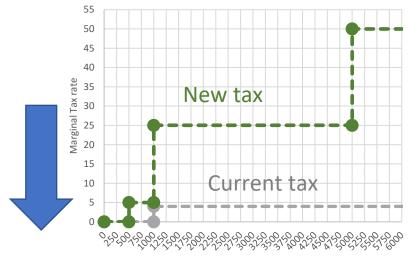






#### 2. Taxation of Lifetime Inherited Advantages

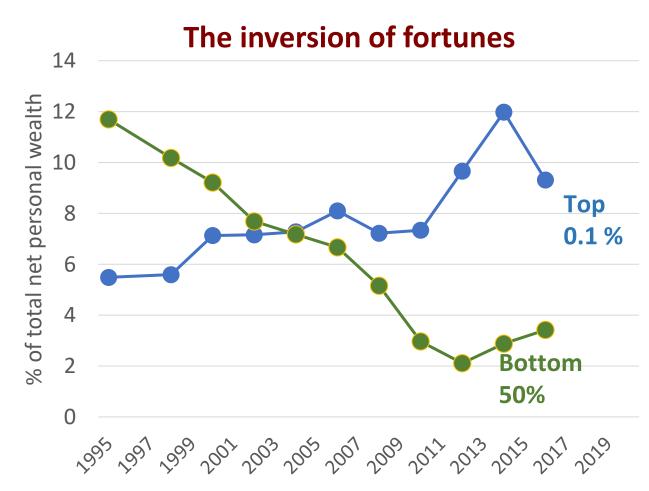
Rethinking the current taxation of wealth transfers: Progressive tax on the sum of of all inheritances and gifts received over a lifetime above a certain threshold (with exemption threshold = 500,000 Euro and three marginal rates: 5%, 25% above 1 mln €, and 50% above 5 mln €).



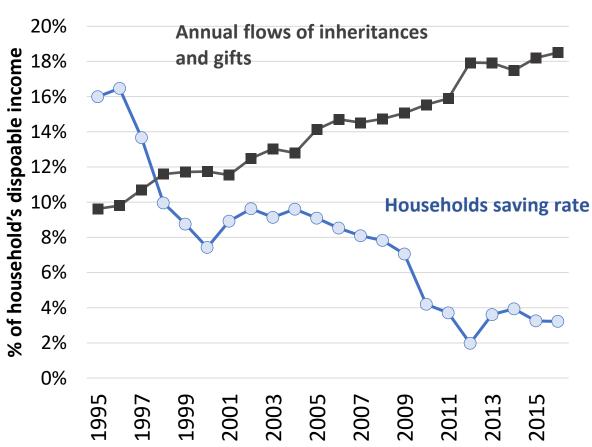


Why change?
The context

# Why change?: In Italy, the weight of private wealth, and of bequests are growing. Saving rates are falling. Wealth inequality is on the rise → Low intergenerational mobility.

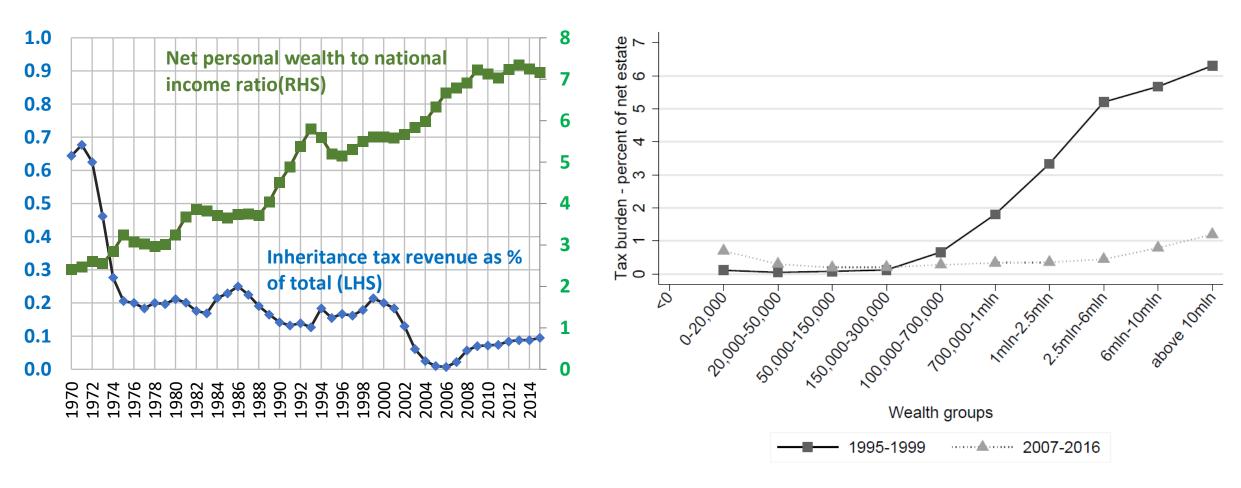


Source: Estimates from Alvaredo, Acciari, e Morelli (2021) – The Concentration of Personal Wealth in Italy: 1995 -2016, mimeo



Source: Estimates from P. Acciari and S. Morelli "Wealth Transfers and Net Wealth at Death: evidence from the Italian Inheritance Tax Records 1995–2016", NBER Volume, Chicago University Press

# Why change?: The Italian taxation of wealth transfers is ineffective and no longer progressive



Source: Estimates from Alvaredo, Acciari, e Morelli (2021) – The Concentration of Personal Wealth in Italy: 1995 -2016, mimeo

### Why change?: Very severe generational crisis

- The young generations are increasingly marginalized.
- Severe demographic crisis. 420 thousand births in 2019 "historic low" and negative projections.
- Very high school dropout rates (14.5% among 18-24 year olds); NEET rate: neither in training nor at work (28.9% vs. EU average 16.5%); unemployment (in 2019 32.2% vs. 11% OECD among 15-24 year olds) and low skills when leaving school.
- Working youth have lower entry wages, more precarious careers, and lower wage progression.

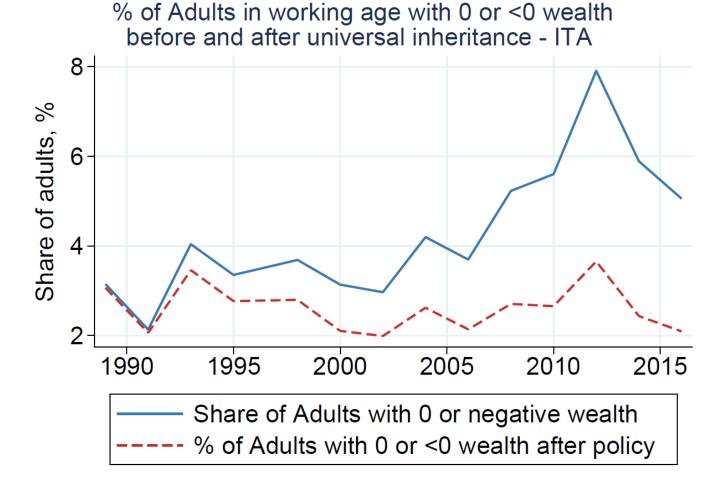


What will change? The objective

### What will change?

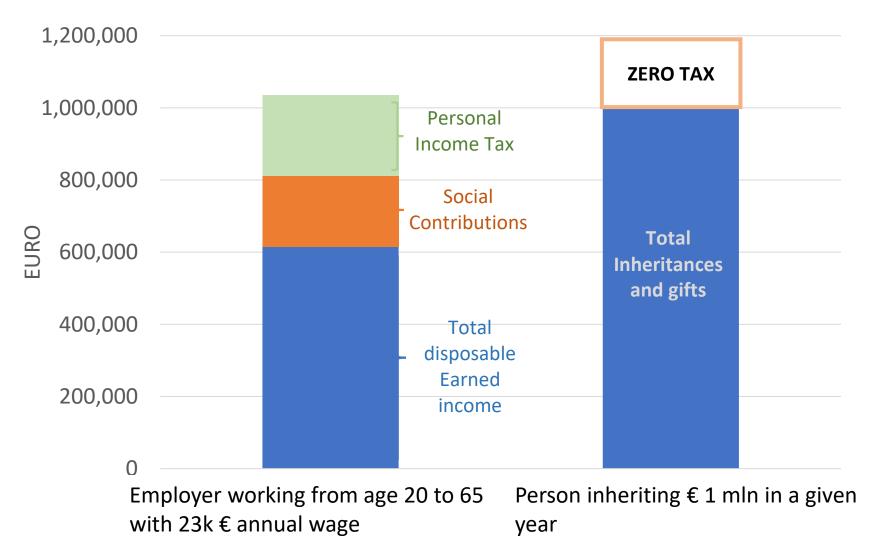
A single proposal is not a magic wand!

 Objective: Reduce extreme inequality of opportunities and the influence of birth lottery on people's life trajectory



Source: S.Morelli, B. Nolan, J. Palomino, and P.Van Kerm, 2021, Inheritance, Gifts and the Wealth Deficit of Low-Income Households, Journal of European Social Policy

# What will change?: The current Italian taxation of wealth transfers views large inherited benefits too favorably



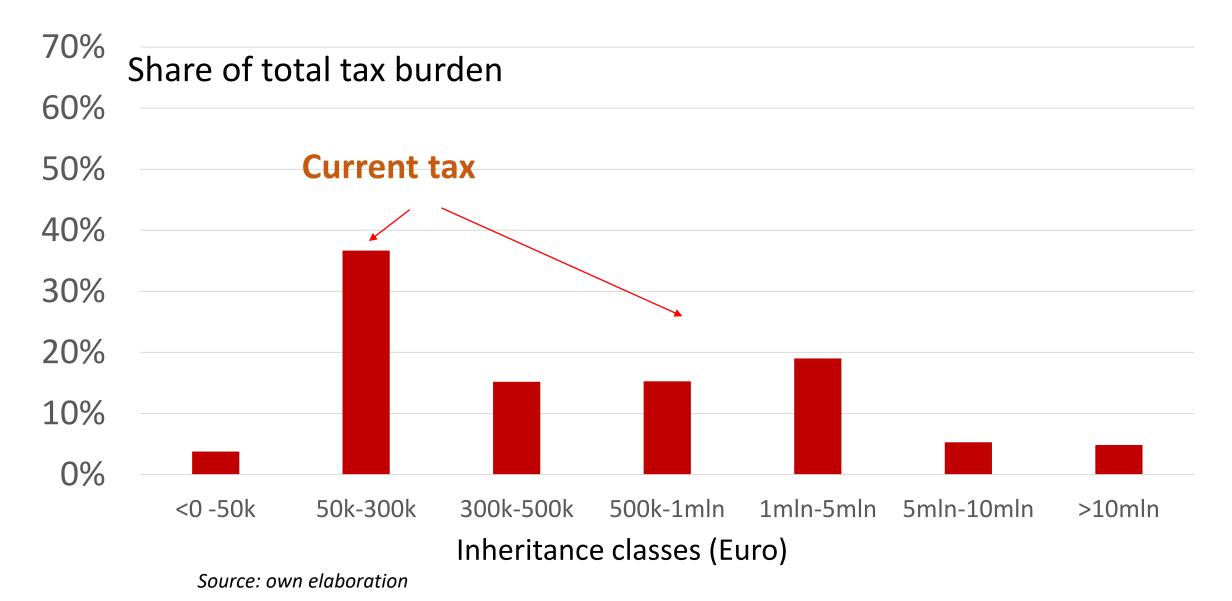
Source: 15 Proposte per la Giustizia Sociale, (2019) Report by Forum Disuguaglianze e Diversità

# What will change?: The new tax will no longer view large inherited advantages too favorably

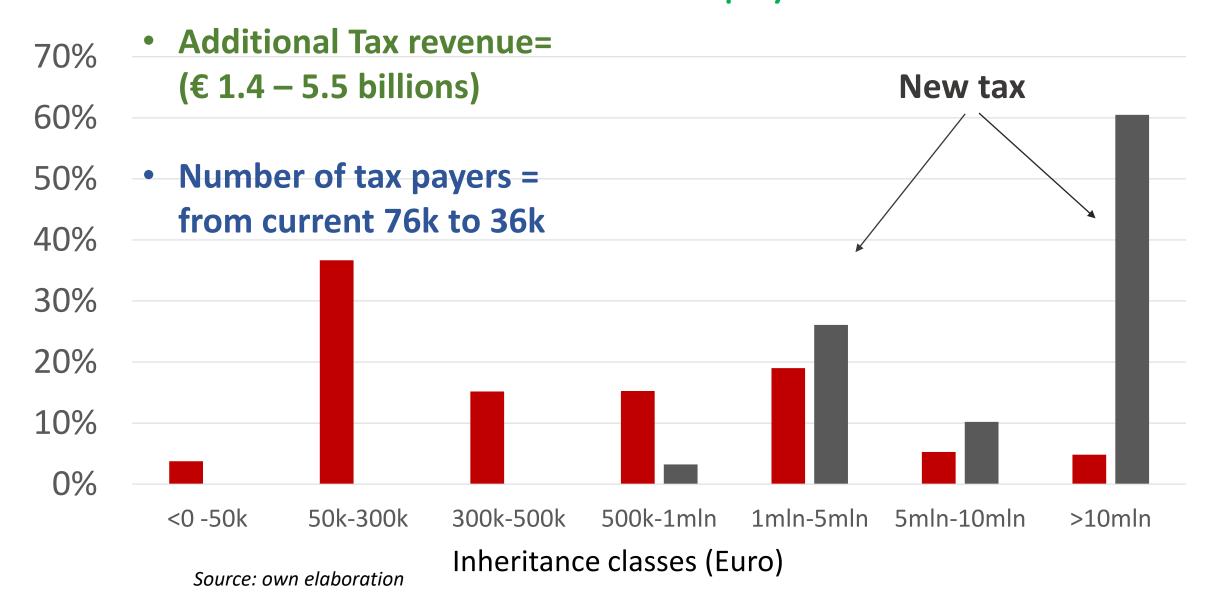


Source: 15 Proposte per la Giustizia Sociale, (2019) Report by Forum Disuguaglianze e Diversità

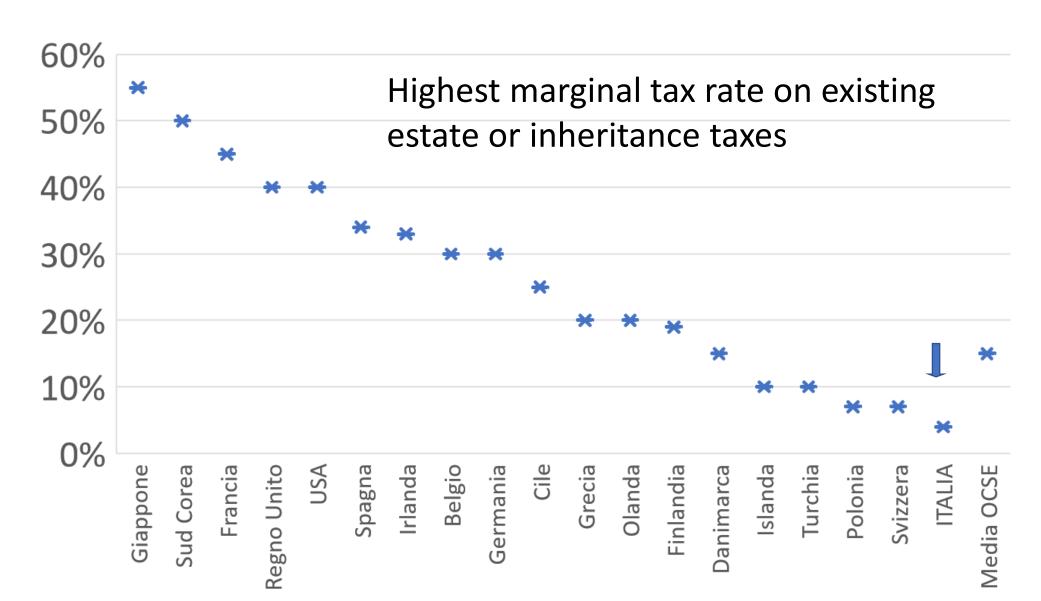
### What will change?: The current tax burden falls more on smaller inheritances.



## What will change?: The new tax burden will fall more on larger inheritances. More revenue and less payers.



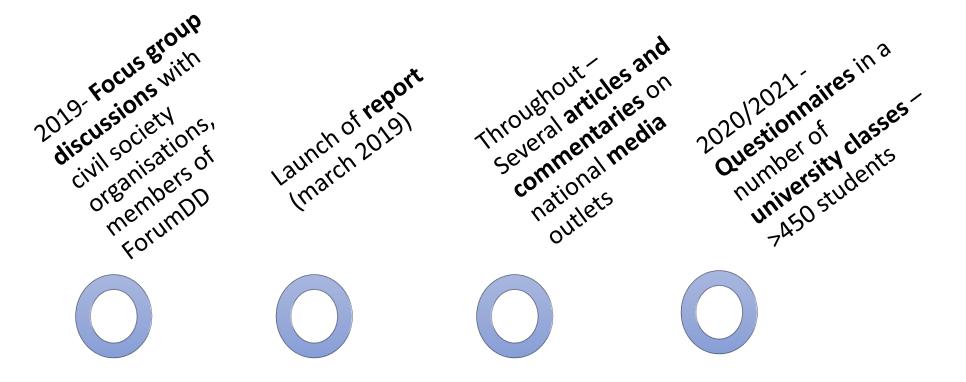
### What will change?: Italy will adopt a taxation more in line with other OECD countries



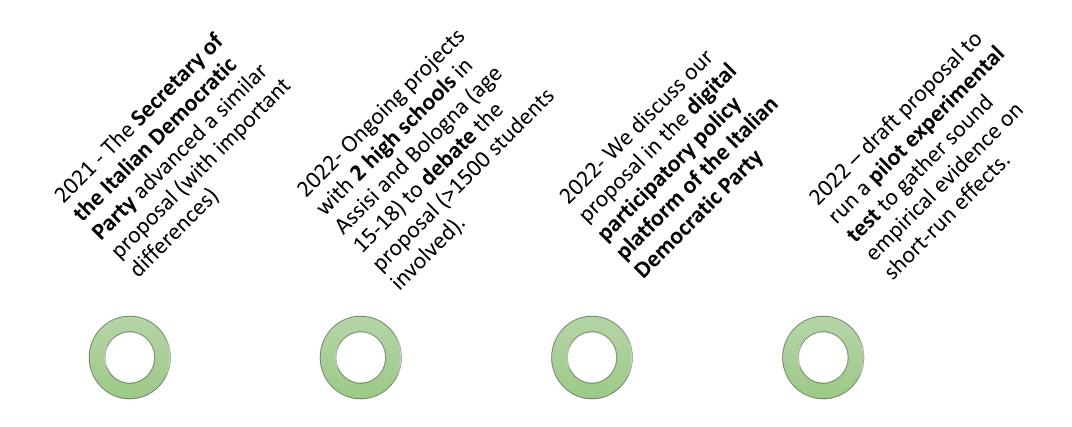


Where are we at?

Where are we at?: An ongoing process since March 2019, getting traction.



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### Thanks!