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***The Economic and Environmental Impact of the
Introduction of a Carbon Tax for Scotland:
A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis****

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Venice, September 2012

* The presentation reflects joint research with colleagues in Fraser of Allander Institute, Department of Economics: Grant Allan, Patrizio Lecca, Kim Swales, Marie Tamba and Matt Winning



1. Introduction and background

- Successive Scottish Governments have sought to pursue a distinctive energy and climate change policies (relative to UK)
- Reflected in:
 - Emissions [and renewables] targets that are tougher than UK: emissions 42% below 1990 levels by 2020 (UK 34%) [renewables equivalent to 100% electricity consumption by 2020]
 - Use of planning system (no new nuclear), schemes to encourage new renewable technologies (marine) within scope of devolution settlement
- But Climate Change Committee expects Scotland to miss emissions targets, and
 - While Scottish targets ambitious, limited instruments: major elements of policy reserved to Westminster (tax-transfer system; ROCs; electricity market)
 - Many argue carbon tax most efficient way to tackle emissions
 - Not feasible under current constitutional arrangements, but these are under pressure: move to greater fiscal autonomy



2. Pressure for greater fiscal autonomy

- Continuing lively debate shifting in favour of Scottish Parliament having greater fiscal autonomy/ independence:
 - SNP (independence party) formed a minority administration in 2007 and first ever majority Government in 2011
 - Committed to holding referendum on independence in 2014
 - General agreement that greater fiscal autonomy likely, though no unanimity on extent: new status quo – Scotland Act 2012; “devo(lution) plus”, “devo max”, independence
- Given ambitious emissions targets, expectations that current policy will not deliver on these and pressure for greater fiscal autonomy, seems natural to consider impact of a Scottish carbon tax (if EU ETS not expected to deliver appropriate carbon price).
- We consider the implications of meeting the emissions reduction targets through a (currently hypothetical) Scottish-specific carbon tax



3. The likely impact of a Scottish-specific carbon tax

- Carbon tax would be possible under “devo max” or independence (not under status quo)
 - Classic motivation: internalise externality – polluters pay (using market)
 - Relative price changes induce production and consumption changes away from carbon intensive production and consumption
- Carbon tax also raises revenues: and overall impact may vary with assumptions about their recycling (“double dividend”?)
 - No recycling within the Scottish economy (external- Westminster)
 - Used to finance a expansion in Scottish Government expenditure
 - Alternatively, revenues are recycled to cut tax on labourScotland
- “No recycling” option:
 - Big increase in fuel prices, contractionary demand and supply effects
 - Increases the relative price of carbon-intensive goods
 - Reallocation of consumption and production away from such goods
 - Likely reduction in emissions, but also economic activity



3. The likely impact of a Scottish-specific carbon tax (continued)

- Revenues used to finance increased government expenditures
 - Ambiguous impact on economic activity in general: carbon tax reduces it, government expenditure increases it, and supply side and bargaining
 - However, as before carbon-intensive goods and modes of production discouraged ; but if economic activity rises, limits reduction in emissions
- Revenues used to reduce other taxes e.g. on labour:
 - Again ambiguous impact on overall activity: countervailing effects
 - Again, however, has desirable impact on distribution of economic activity across commodities and sectors, and ultimately technical change
- In general ambiguity about even the **direction** of effects on the macro-economy (except where no recycling of revenues within Scotland). Of course, even where we know direction of impacts, need a numerical model to indicate the **scale** of any impact.
 - Need modelling: here use AMOSENVI energy-economy-environment CGE model of Scotland to explore the likely impacts of securing emissions targets through a carbon tax



4. AMOSENVI: energy-economy-environment model of the Scottish economy

- AMOSENVI
 - Multi-sectoral, energy-economy-environment model of economy
 - 17 industry sectors (13 energy, 9 generation technologies): big variations in energy and emissions intensities across sectors
 - Interdependence of energy, economy, environment subsystems captured
- Firms cost-minimisers, who sell in competitive markets and consumption is dependent on population, average income and consumer prices
- Wage-setting determined by bargaining – with real wage inversely related to unemployment rate.
- In period by period mode, population and capital stocks updated every period.
 - Flow in-migration – positively related to Scottish real wage and inversely related to Scottish unemployment rate
 - Investment essentially driven by profits
- Transactors either myopic or have perfect foresight: in latter case react to anticipated future events



5. Simulation strategy and results

- We introduce a tax on carbon emissions that ensures satisfaction of the Scottish emissions targets (£50 per tonne)
 - Ad valorem tax on the use of the three domestic and imported fossil fuel energy sources – coal, oil and gas – in their use as intermediate inputs in the production of other goods and services
 - Tax rate differentiated according to carbon content of each fuel (price hikes of: 67%, 42% and 31% respectively)
 - Tax introduced in period 1 and maintained throughout
- The tax raises revenues, and we consider three cases identified above:
 - The revenues are not recycled within Scotland
 - They are used to expand general government expenditure in Scotland
 - They are used to reduce other taxes – here income tax



Table 1. Impact of implementing a £50 per tonne carbon tax in Scotland on key macro-variables (percentage change from base year values)

	Externally Recycled		Internally Recycled		Internally Recycled	
	Short-run	Long-run	Public Expenditure		Income Tax	
			Short-run	Long-run	Short-run	Long-run
CO ₂ Emissions	-32.66	-39.34	-32.55	-38.84	-31.83	-37.49
GDP	-0.30	-2.68	-0.14	-1.37	0.26	0.83
Unemployment Rate	4.08	0.00	1.79	0.00	-3.77	0.00
Total Employment	-0.45	-2.60	-0.20	-1.27	0.42	1.06
Nominal Gross Wage	-0.60	0.81	0.24	0.81	-0.88	-1.43
Real Wage After Tax	-0.45	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.43	0.00
Replacement Cost of Capital	-0.26	0.63	0.50	0.63	0.07	-0.36
Labour Supply	0.00	-2.60	0.00	-1.27	0.00	1.06
Household Consumption	-0.90	-1.68	-0.56	-0.87	1.18	1.45
Govt. Consumption	-	-	4.66	3.97	-	-
Income Tax Rate	-	-	-	-	-6.16	-5.37
Capital Stock	0.00	-2.82	0.00	-1.53	0.00	0.40
Export	0.14	-1.23	-0.55	-1.23	-0.29	0.05



Figure 1. The short and long-run percentage change in sectoral output for a £50 per tonne tax on CO₂ emissions with revenue recycling through a reduction in income tax

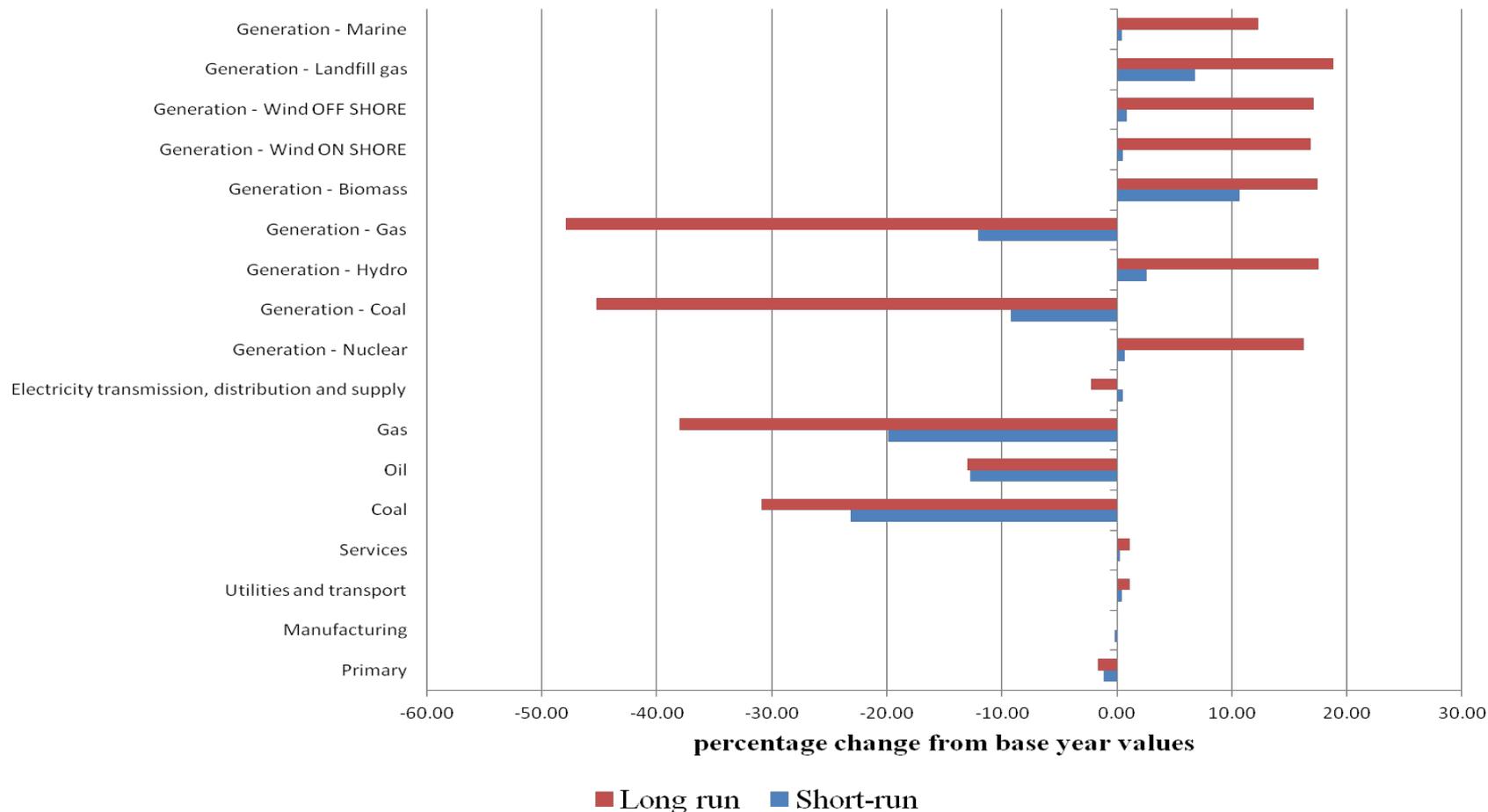




Figure 2. Change in total CO2 emissions for a £50 per tonne tax on carbon emissions for all three forms of revenue recycling

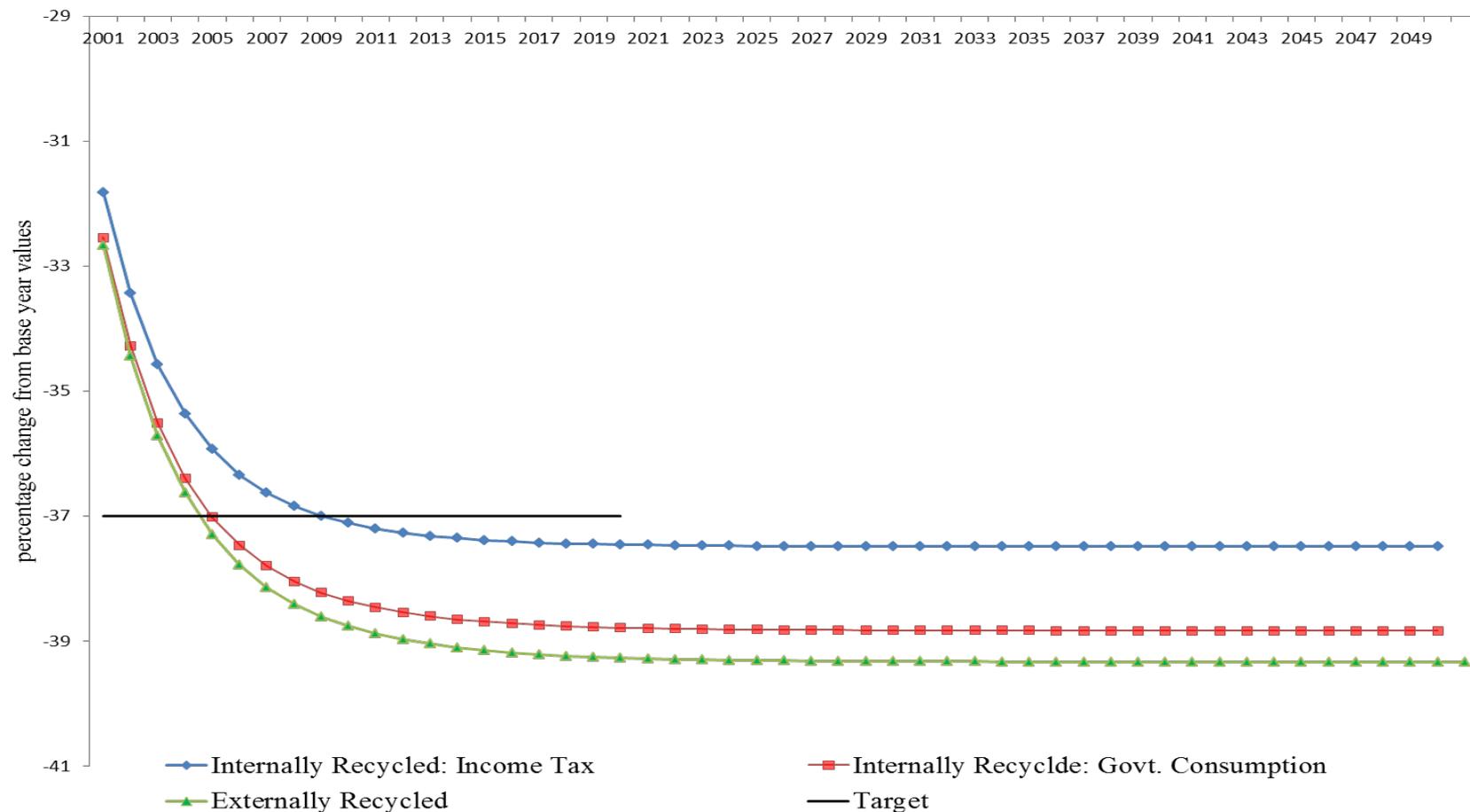




Figure 3. % reduction in total CO₂ emissions for a £50 per tonne tax with revenue recycling through a reduction in income tax. A comparison between myopic and perfect foresight agents

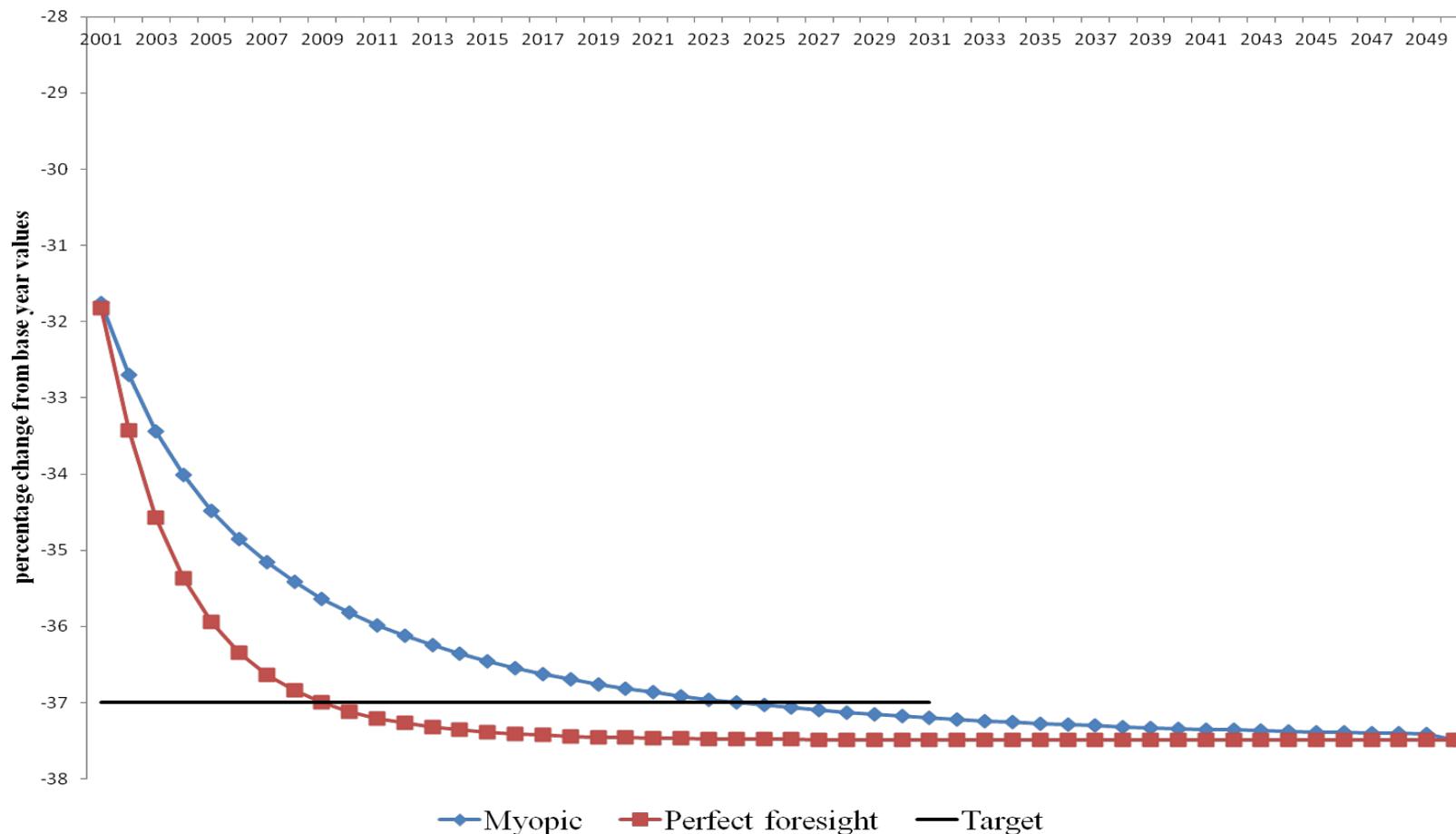




Figure 4: The short and long-run % reductions in sectoral CO₂ emissions for a £50 tonne tax with revenue recycling through a reduction in income tax.

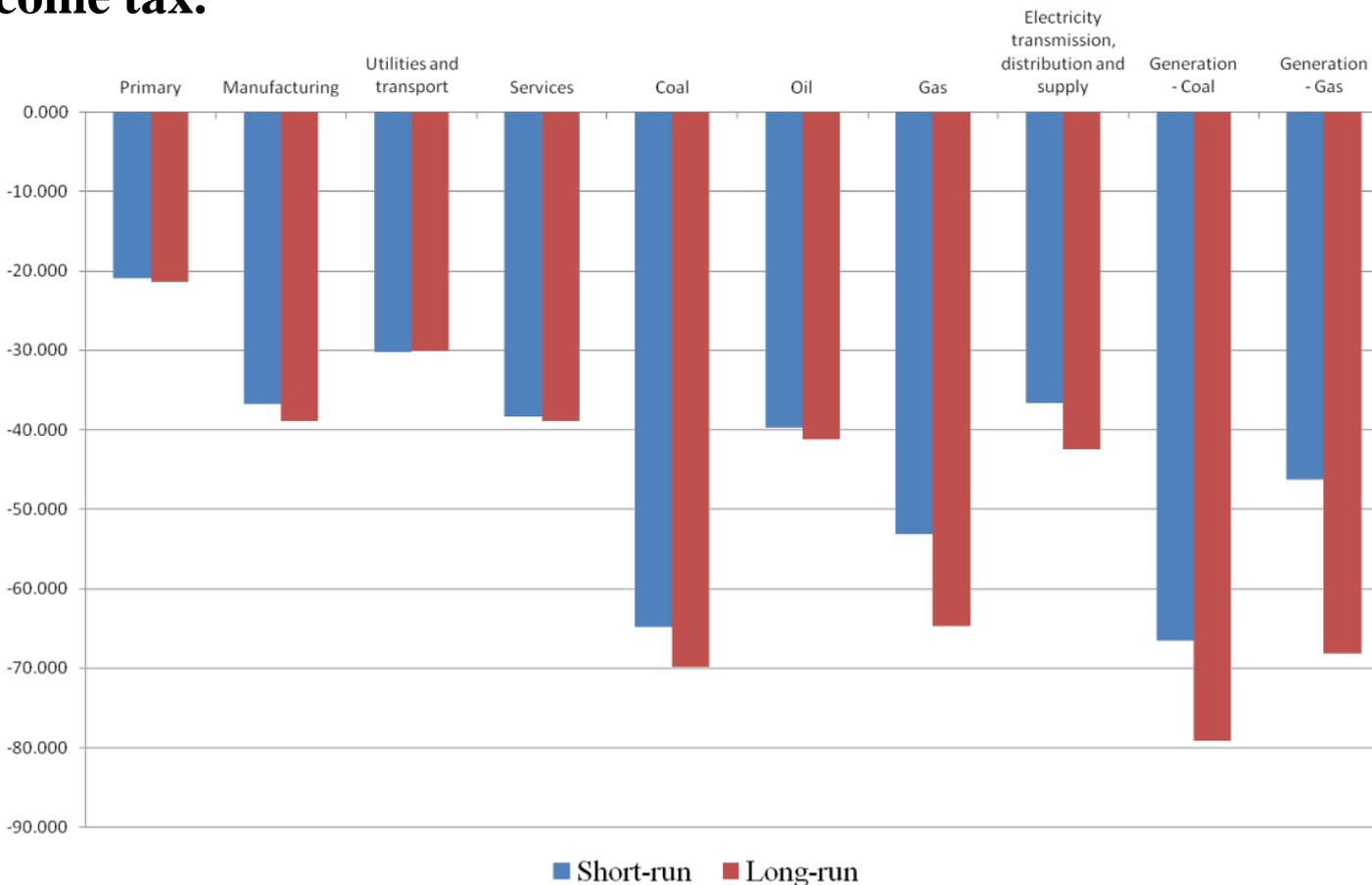
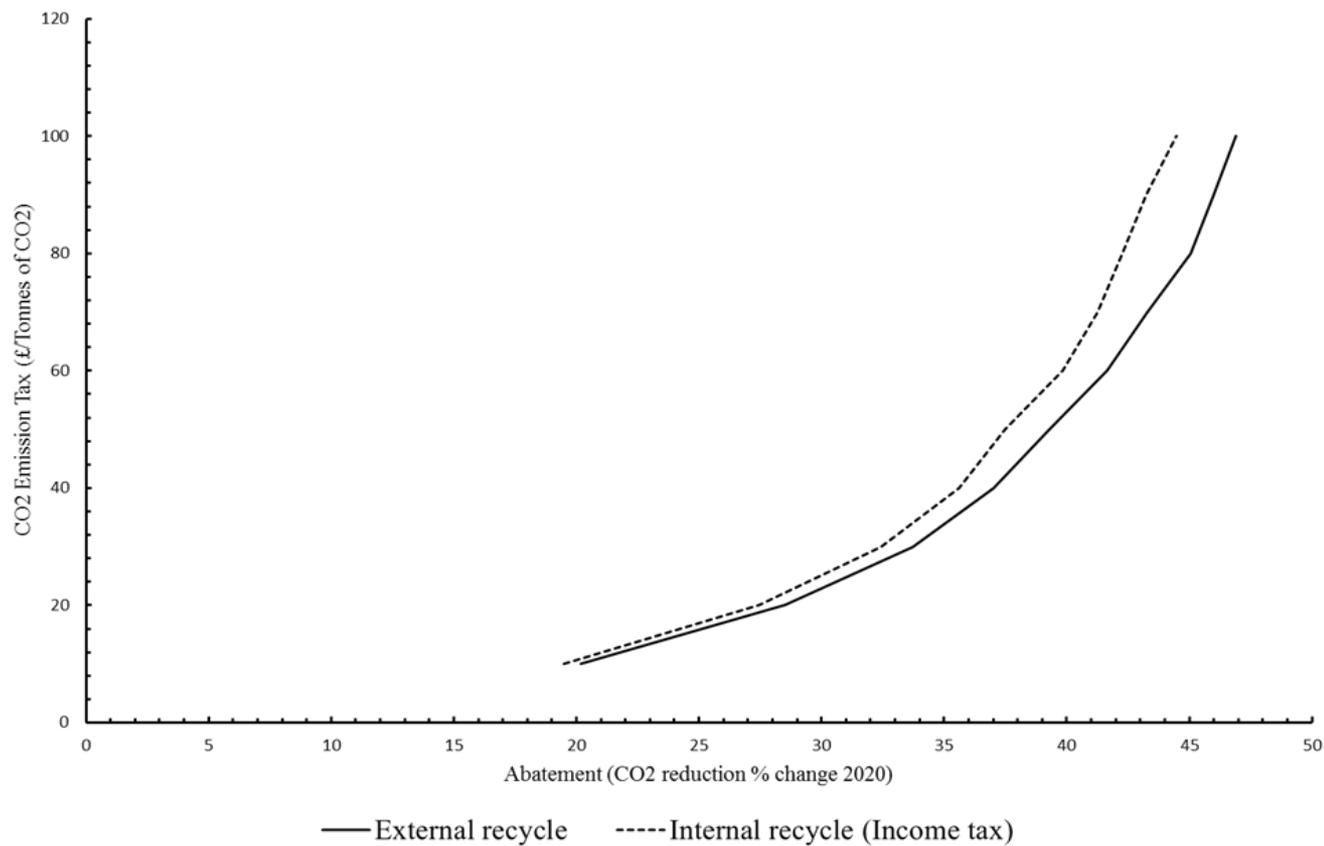




Figure 5: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve





6. Conclusions

- Our results suggest that:
 - A Scottish-specific carbon tax could achieve the Government's emissions targets, but is only likely to generate a double dividend if revenues are used to reduce other taxes
 - The credibility of the policies has a positive impact on their effectiveness
- However, this is a preliminary analysis:
 - Systematic sensitivity analysis required
 - Sector-specific detail on abatement costs
 - Explore interaction with EU ETS (carbon price floor? tax non-traded?)
 - Allow for endogenous technological change in response to CT
 - Impacts on the rest-of-the UK?
 - Equity issues?
 - Investigate the possible targeting of recycled revenues on:
 - The young who have borne the brunt of recession and its aftermath?
 - Renewables development?
 - Energy infrastructure: government **capital** expenditure has distinctive impacts