



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

ABN 15 211 513 464

Professor Manfred Lenzen
Professor of Sustainability Research



**Integrated Sustainability
Analysis**

School of Physics Building, A28
The University of Sydney NSW 2006
AUSTRALIA

Telephone: +61 2 9351 5985

Facsimile: +61 2 9351 7726

Email: manfred.lenzen@sydney.edu.au

Web: www.isa.org.usyd.edu.au

Student topic

Modelling the Impact of a Carbon Price
on Australian Business

1. Brief Rationale

A price on carbon is now back on the agenda in Australia. It is widely accepted that a carbon price (carbon tax or emissions trading scheme) will be one of the most effective ways of driving down carbon emissions in the economy. The likely impact of a carbon price on the cost base of firms is not understood and is a major source of uncertainty for business.

1.1. *Input-output analysis*

Economic Input Output Analysis (IOA) provides a practical way to measure the carbon intensity of firms (particularly supply chain impacts). IOA can be used to model carbon price scenarios and pricing pass through in the broader economy. This modelling will allow firms to analyse different scenarios to determine the likely impact of a price of carbon on their bottom line. This information will assist firms to assess risk and opportunities from a price on carbon.

2. Challenge

The challenge will be to use IOA models developed by the Integrated Sustainability (ISA) Research Team to model carbon pricing scenarios for a representative number of firms across a number of industry sectors. Financial data for real companies across a number of sectors will be used in the modelling.

The objective of this work will be to obtain practical information that business can use to understand carbon pricing risk. This will help business and enhance the credibility and value of ISA's IOA approach. This work could potentially have a high profile in the business community by reducing the complexity and confusion about the impact of a carbon price.

This work will lead to enhancements to IOA models to allow routine analysis of carbon pricing scenarios for business.

3. Knowledge, tasks and skills

- Life Cycle Assessment
- Economics
- Basic accounting skills
- Business knowledge and skills

4. Supervisors

Professor Manfred Lenzen (m.lenzen@physics.usyd.edu.au)

Michael du Plessis, Director, Greenice Pty Ltd (michael@greenice.com.au)

5. References

- Boyd, R., K. Krutilla and W.K. Viscusi (1995) Energy taxation as a policy instrument to reduce CO₂ emissions: a net benefit analysis. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 29, 1-24.
- Casler, S.D. and A. Rafiqui (1993) Evaluating fuel tax equity: direct and indirect distributional effects. *National Tax Journal* XLVI, 197-205.

- Cornwell, A. and J. Creedy (1995a) *Carbon taxation, prices and inequality in Australia*. Research Paper Number 481, Parkville, Vic, Australia, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne.
- Cornwell, A. and J. Creedy (1995b) *The distributional impact of fuel taxation*. Research Paper Number 462, Parkville, Vic, Australia, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne.
- Cornwell, A. and J. Creedy (1996) Carbon taxation, prices and inequality in Australia. *Fiscal Studies* 17, 21-38.
- Creedy, J. and C. Martin (1998) *Carbon taxation, fuel substitution and welfare in Australia*. Research Paper Number 604, Parkville, Vic, Australia, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne.
- Ekins, P. (1994) The impact of carbon taxation on the UK economy. *Energy Policy* 22, 571-579.
- Fisher-Vanden, K.A., P.R. Shukla, J.A. Edmonds and S.H. Kim (1997) Carbon taxes and India. *Energy Economics* 19, 289-325.
- Hamond, J., H. Merriman and G. Wolff (1999) *Equity and distributional issues in the design of environmental tax reform*. San Francisco, USA, Redefining Progress.
- Labandeira, X. and J.M. Labeaga (1999) Combining input-output analysis and micro-simulation to assess the effects of carbon taxation on Spanish households. *Fiscal Studies* 20, 305-320.
- Labandeira, X. and J.M. Labeaga (2002) Estimation and control of Spanish energy-related CO₂ emissions: an input-output approach. *Energy Policy* 30, 597-611.
- McDougall, R.A. (1993) *Energy taxes and greenhouse gas emissions in Australia*. General Paper No. G-104, Clayton, Vic, Australia, Centre of Policy Studies, Monash University.
- Pearce, D. (1991) The role of carbon taxes in adjusting to global warming. *Economic Journal* 101, 938-948.
- Rømo, F. and M.W. Lund (1996) The CO₂ tax and its ability to reduce CO₂ emissions related to oil and gas production in Norway. In: B. Madsen, C. Jensen-Butler, J.B. Mortensen and A.M.B. Christensen (eds.) *Modelling the Economy and the Environment*. Berlin, Germany, Springer-Verlag, 169-186.
- Smith, S. (1992) The distributional consequences of taxes on energy and carbon content of fuels. *European Economy, Special Edition* 1, 241-268.
- Speck, S. (1999) Energy and carbon taxes and their distributional implications. *Energy Policy* 27, 659-667.
- Svendsen, G.T., C. Daugbjerg, L. Hjøllund and A.B. Pedersen (2001) Consumers, industrialists and the political economy of green taxation: CO₂ taxation in OECD. *Energy Policy* 29, 489-497.