

Sartzetakis, Eftichios; Tsigaris, Panagiotis D.

Working Paper

Uncertainty and the Double Dividend Hypothesis

Nota di Lavoro, No. 99.2007

Provided in Cooperation with:

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM)

Suggested Citation: Sartzetakis, Eftichios; Tsigaris, Panagiotis D. (2007) : Uncertainty and the Double Dividend Hypothesis, Nota di Lavoro, No. 99.2007, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milano

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/74033>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

Uncertainty and the Double Dividend Hypothesis

Eftichios S. Sartzetakis and Panagiotis D. Tsigaris

NOTA DI LAVORO 99.2007

NOVEMBER 2007

ETA – Economic Theory and Applications

Eftichios S. Sartzetakis, *Department of Accounting and Finance, University of Macedonia*
Panagiotis D. Tsigaris, *Department of Economics, Thompson Rivers University*

This paper can be downloaded without charge at:

The Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Note di Lavoro Series Index:
<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.htm>

Social Science Research Network Electronic Paper Collection:
<http://ssrn.com/abstract=1032096>

The opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the position of
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
Corso Magenta, 63, 20123 Milano (I), web site: www.feem.it, e-mail: working.papers@feem.it

Uncertainty and the Double Dividend Hypothesis

Summary

This paper examines the double dividend hypothesis in the presence of labour income uncertainty. Empirical evidence shows that uncertainty over labour income is particularly significant in developing, while not negligible in developed countries. Under uncertainty, and assuming incomplete capital markets, the tax system plays a role in providing social insurance and a green tax reform influences its effectiveness. We show that the increase in environmental tax reduces consumption risk while the balanced budget decrease in labour income tax increases income risk. We find that the total welfare effect of a green tax reform differs substantially from the case of certainty. The critical parameters determining the existence of a second dividend are the lump sum transfers, the relative substitutability of the two goods for leisure and the initial tax rates relative to their optimal that determine also the response of labour supply to a change in the tax mix.

Keywords: Double Dividend Hypothesis, Environmental Taxation, Labor Income Taxation, Uncertainty, Tax Incidence Analysis

JEL Classification: H21, H23, D62

We would like to thank Gordon Tarzwell, Syed Ahsan, Christos Constantatos, Thomas Ross and Jim Brander and two anonymous referees of this journal for valuable comments. Eftichios Sartzetakis gratefully acknowledges financial assistance from the Pythagoras II - Environment, Funding of research groups in the University of Macedonia, Operational Programme in Education and Initial Vocational Training II (EPEAEK), co-financed by the EU. Panagiotis Tsigaris also acknowledges financial support from TRUE's Scholarly Activity Committee.

Address for correspondence:

Eftichios Sartzetakis
Department of Accounting and Finance
University of Macedonia
156 Egnatia tr.
Thessaloniki 54006
Greece
E-mail: esartz@uom.gr

1 Introduction

Economists have long been advocating the use of environmental policies that provide economic incentives, on the basis of efficiency. More recently, it has been argued that the efficiency benefits of market based policies that generate revenue, such as environmental taxation, may extend beyond the environmental area if revenues are used to decrease existing distortionary taxes, such as labour income taxes.

In this paper we extend the literature on revenue neutral environmental tax shifts by introducing idiosyncratic uncertainty over income. Our analysis is founded on the results of both theoretical and empirical literature showing that labour supply decisions are affected quite strongly by the presence of uncertainty.¹ Based on this evidence, it has been argued that some positive level of labor income taxation is optimal since it reduces uncertainty. Uncertainty about labor income is likely to be particularly significant in developing countries, especially where private insurance is unavailable, but it is not unimportant in developed ones.

Income fluctuations are more common and larger in developing relative to developed countries. Townsend (1995) provides evidence from three developing economies indicating that risks are mostly of the idiosyncratic nature and that only few individuals are able to diversify this risk. Developing and low income nations cope with hardship mainly through the use of informal insurance systems (for example, household might take children out of school during bad economic times or depend on reciprocal gift giving arrangements). Recent evidence indicate that these informal insurance arrangements, although they provide some assistance, they are in general weak and more formal insurance systems through either publicly managed programs or private markets can improve the social safety net of the economy (Townsend (1994), Morduch (1999a)). Furthermore, financial markets are not well developed to allow individuals to access capital during bad economic times. Microfinance is a promising new institution that offers funding to low income people to under-

¹*At the theoretical level, Eaton and Rosen (1980a) and more recently Menezes and Wang (2005), have shown that labor supply can decrease in response to an increase in wage rate uncertainty if risk aversion is significant. Ormiston and Schlee (1994) show that an increase in wage uncertainty always lowers aggregate hours of work and increases expected wage rate in competitive labour markets provided workers are risk averse. Floden (2006) examines ways in which labour supply can be used to self-insure against labour income uncertainty. At the empirical level, Low (2005) finds that younger workers with higher uncertainty over income, work longer hours than old workers and Parker et. al. (2005) finds that self-employed workers, facing higher uncertainty, work longer hours as well. However, this response of labour supply to uncertainty is for self-insurance purposes and the longer work hours come at the expense of lower average wages.*

take new entrepreneurial activity and reduce poverty but this alternative also faces a number of problems (Morduch (2006) and Morduch (1999b)). Chetty and Looney (2006) show that even when we observe smooth consumption patterns in low income countries, social insurance could be beneficial since in many cases "...the smoothness of consumption is the result of high risk aversion and not efficient private insurance markets." (Chetty and Looney (2006), p. 2352)

At the theoretical level, Varian (1980) views redistributive taxation as social insurance. Redistributive taxation does not only generate a more equitable income distribution but it also improves the allocation of risk bearing. Taxing uncertain income, transfers some of the risk to the budget constraint and when risks are idiosyncratic in nature, the aggregate tax revenue becomes certain which can be re-distributed back to individuals in the form of lump sum transfers. A green tax reform policy that uses pollution tax revenues to reduce further the labour tax could exacerbate the social insurance system especially in developing nations where the role of labour taxes is limited.² Therefore, the analysis of green tax reforms under uncertainty could contribute to the debate on the double dividend hypothesis, especially in the case of developing countries, where, apart from the high income uncertainty, policy makers have to address significant and growing environmental problems.

The interdependency of environmental taxes with other existing taxes was first examined by Sandmo (1975). However, it was not until the early 90s, that the proposal to use environmental taxation revenues in reducing labour income taxes appeared in the literature. Since labor income taxation is distortionary under certainty, its reduction yields a positive welfare effect which has been termed the *revenue recycling effect* (see for example, Oates (1993) and (1995), Pearce (1991), Repetto et al. (1992)). However, increases in environmental taxes lead to higher prices, and thus, to a reduction in real wages yielding a negative welfare effect which has been termed as the *tax-interaction term*. Because of the increase in prices, the incentive to work may fall even though labor income taxation is reduced. The overall effect depends on the departure of the existing taxes from their optimum.³ If the green tax reform moves existing taxes towards their optimum, there is a "gross

²As noted by Bird and Zolt (2005), even in the current tax systems of developing countries, the personal income tax system plays a small role in redistributing income and providing social insurance. Furthermore, many developing countries use currently environmental taxes to generate revenue for environmental investments instead of reducing labour taxes (Bluffstone (2003)).

³Ballard, Goddeeris and Kim (2005) have shown that the existence of a second dividend also depends on the specification of the preferences' structure. See also Kim (2002).

benefit” and the green tax reform yields a double dividend. That is, there is a welfare benefit in addition to the expected environmental benefit which is termed as the *Pigouvian effect*. The Pigouvian effect measures the reduction in the consumption of the polluting good due to the marginal increase in the environmental tax, multiplied by the marginal social benefit (marginal environmental damage minus the tax). However, it has been shown that, under certain reasonable assumptions, the tax-interaction tends to dominate the revenue recycling effect, and therefore, there is a "gross cost".⁴ In such cases, the sign of the total welfare effect depends on the magnitude of the *Pigouvian effect* relative to the “gross cost”. Regardless of whether a second dividend emerges or not, environmental taxes or auctioned permits have an advantage over grandfathered permits if the revenues are used to reduce distortionary taxes.⁵

The green tax reform literature has also examined the effect of revenue recycling policies on equity and unemployment.⁶ The literature indicates that green tax reform could possibly reduce involuntary unemployment. In terms of equity, it has been shown that a green tax reform can adversely affect the income distribution, reducing the possibility of achieving a second dividend.⁷ Apart from equity considerations, another reason that justify labor income taxation is the provision of social insurance. Eaton and Rosen (1980a) have shown that, when there is uncertainty over labor income and individuals are risk averse, a tax on labor income is optimal, even in the presence of lump sum taxation, since it reduces uncertainty. Therefore, a combination of uniform lump sum taxation and labor income taxation is optimal. Furthermore, Eaton and Rosen (1980b) find that under uncertainty it is optimal to increase the progressivity of the tax system. Despite the criticism that this line of work has received,⁸ it is clear that labor income

⁴See Bovenberg and de Mooij (1994) and (1997), Bovenberg and Goulder (1996), Goulder (1995) and (1996) , Parry (1995) and (1996), Christiansen (1996) and Goulder, Parry and Burtraw (1997). See also the literature review papers by Goulder (1995) and Bovenberg (1999).

⁵See the recent study by Parry (2003).

⁶Bovenberg (1999) and De-Mooij (2000) provide extended reviews of the literature on equity issues.

⁷More recently Layard (2006) argues that income taxation could have a corrective aspect, assuming that people put excessive work effort in an attempt to increase their income relative to the average. Assuming that individuals’ utility decreases on average income, the optimal income tax is positive.

⁸For example Lundholm (1992), criticised Eaton and Rosen’s (1980b) assumption that consumers are (ex ante) homogeneous. According to Lundholm, under this assumption the tax is a substitute for market insurance. Instead, Lundholm argued that consumers should differ in productivity type.

taxation is not completely distortionary under labor income uncertainty.

Although the literature has examined the effects of the green tax reform on equity and unemployment issues, to the best of our knowledge, there is no work examining the welfare effects of the green tax reform in the presence of labour income uncertainty. In the present paper we undertake this task.

The introduction of labour income uncertainty in the model implies that the government has a role in correcting this distortion, especially when private insurance markets are not complete, or, as in some developing countries, not even present. Therefore, under uncertainty the tax system –labour income and environmental tax– can play a corrective role by reducing the dispersion of net income and consumption among individuals. In doing so, both taxes provide some type of insurance, in addition to their respective primary roles (collecting revenues to finance the public good and reducing the environmental externality respectively).

When considering a green tax reform within this framework, one should take into account its effect on the insurance provision mechanism as well. In this paper, we mark this effect as social insurance effect. In Section 4, we decompose this effect into three components. First, the increase in the pollution tax reduces consumption risk, and thus, adds a positive welfare effect. Second, the balanced budget reduction of the labour income tax increases the risk creating thus, a negative welfare effect. The sum of these two effects is positive if the two consumption goods (one that pollutes and the other that does not) are equal substitutes for leisure, or the polluting good is a stronger substitute for leisure. On the contrary, if the polluting good is a sufficiently weaker substitute for leisure relative to the non-polluting good, the net of these two effects on welfare is ambiguous and could be negative. Third, the reduction of labor income taxation increases income risk and in doing so it affects the response of labour supply. When the insurance effect of labour income taxation is added to the income effect on labour supply, the wedge between the income and the substitution effect is shortened and under certain conditions, the response of labour supply to labour income taxation could even become positive. Thus, the marginal cost of labour taxation weakens or it could even become a marginal welfare benefit, yielding a shift in the signs of the revenue recycling and tax interaction effects.

The total, not including the Pigouvian, welfare effect of the green tax reform is ambiguous and depends on the relative substitutability of the dirty and clean good for leisure and the response of labour supply to a change in the tax mix. This, in turn, depends on the departure of the initial taxes from their second best optimum. In Section 5 we show that under uncertainty, the optimal value of labour income tax is positive even in the presence of lump-sum taxes, and that the optimal environmental tax exceeds marginal

environmental damages. Optimal taxation is analyzed within a second best framework. If before the green tax reform labour income tax is above its optimal level while the environmental tax is below its optimal level, then a green tax reform could increase welfare. However, the green tax reform could result in welfare losses if the labor income tax is below its first best and the environmental tax is close to its first best, assuming that lump-sum taxes/transfers are also available.⁹

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In the two sections that follow we specify the model and the structure of households' decision making. In Section 4 we examine the interaction between labor and environmental taxation under uncertainty. In Section 5 we analyze optimal taxation within a second best framework. Section 6 contains the discussion of results and concluding remarks.

2 The model

On the production side, we assume that labour is the only input in the production process of the only two consumption goods D and C . Both production processes exhibit constant returns to scale and the markets for both goods are competitive. We normalize units such that the pre-tax prices of both goods are unity. Good C is assumed to be the environmentally clean good. Production and consumption of good D generate emissions that adversely affect the quality of the environment, π , that is, $\pi = \Pi(D)$ with $\Pi_D < 0$, where $D = \sum D_i$ and D_i is household i 's consumption. We further assume that, in the absence of regulation, firms do not internalize any part of the externality and that the marginal product of labour in both industries is independent of environmental quality.

We assume that households face uncertainty over their wages when they decide on their labour supply. Households face different risks, and thus, ex-post earn different wages. The wage of household i is denoted by w_i , with the mean wage rate $\bar{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i/n = 1$ normalized to unity. Among the reasons explaining wage uncertainty are: households are searching for jobs but they are not sure which type of job, and thus, what wage, they will get; households are uncertain about their productivity in the job that they will find given their investment in human capital; households face the probability of losing their current jobs in which case there is uncertainty about their wage at the new job. Uncertainty over labour income may arise also due to

⁹In this paper we utilize uniform lump sum transfers and distortionary taxes as a substitute of market insurance as in the Eaton and Rosen taxation model.

productivity shocks as well as due to imperfect forecasts of inflation.¹⁰ Our paper concentrates on purely idiosyncratic risks, assuming away aggregate risks.¹¹ We also assume that the market fails to provide insurance due to moral hazard considerations.¹²

The government's function is threefold; to provide a certain amount of public good; a certain level of environmental quality; and insurance against wage uncertainty. To serve these functions, the government uses a proportional tax τ_L , on income inclusive of lump sum transfers, a per unit tax τ_D on D , and uniform lump sum transfers/taxes Ω .¹³ Government's budget constraint, expressed in per household terms is:^{14,15}

$$\bar{G} = \tau_L [\bar{w}(T - l) - \Omega] + \tau_D \bar{D} + \Omega, \quad (1)$$

where $\bar{G} = \frac{G}{n}$ is the public good per household, $T - l$ is the household's labour supply, with l denoting leisure, and T time endowment. $\bar{w} = \frac{w}{n}$ denotes the mean wage rate of the distribution and $\bar{D} = \frac{D}{n}$ the mean consumption level of the dirty good. Although taxes paid by household i are stochastic,¹⁶ government's budget constraint is non-stochastic, since the government pools together idiosyncratic risks more efficiently.¹⁷

¹⁰For more details see Eaton and Rosen (1980a)

¹¹In the case of aggregate risk, the government could provide social insurance through intergenerational risk-sharing arrangement. See for example Gordon and Varian (1988)

¹²See Arrow (1971), Eaton and Rosen (1980a) and Varian (1980).

¹³The labor tax is inclusive of lump sum transfers so that it can be made equivalent to a uniform tax on both commodities. We assume that non-uniform lump sum taxes are not feasible.

¹⁴The system can be viewed as a commodity tax on the dirty good τ_D and the well known negative income tax that has two parameters, a constant marginal tax rate τ_L and a lump sum transfer, Ω . A negative income tax system is progressive in the sense that average tax rate rises with gross income.

¹⁵One has to be aware that lump sum transfers and high labor taxes could affect adversely the participation rate into the labor market. See Moffit (1992) for a literature review of the effects of the U.S. welfare system on work incentives.

¹⁶Household i pays taxes $T_i = \tau_D D_i^* + \tau_L [w_i(T - l^*) - \Omega]$. The superscript * denotes household's optimal choices as functions of the tax structure and household's wage rate. The tax revenue each individual pays is stochastic since it depends on the random wage rate.

¹⁷The (strong) law of large numbers guarantees certainty at the aggregate level. The variance of \bar{w} is equal to $var(\sum w_i/n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum var(w_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ as the number of households increases (n increases), the variance of \bar{w} approaches zero.

3 Individual Decision Making Process

We assume the following structure regarding households' decision making process. Before the realization of the state of nature, households are called to allocate their time endowment between labour and leisure. After uncertainty is resolved, households make their consumption choices. Households solve first the ex-post problem of demand derivation, and then, taking into account the demand for good C and D , they solve their ex-ante labour supply problem. Allowing households to make their decisions in two stages, eliminates the possibility of violating ex post the budget constraint due to wage uncertainty.

3.1 Ex Post Decisions

Given households ex-ante labor supply decision $T - l$, and the ex post wage rate w_i , the optimal choices of goods D and C are derived from the utility maximization problem. Assuming separability between public goods (environmental quality and consumption of the public good) and private choices (of D , C and l), households' utility is,

$$u = U(D, C, l) + V(\Pi(n\bar{D}), n\bar{G}) . \quad (2)$$

The assumption of separability between public goods and private choices, allow us to derive the labour supply response to the change in the tax mix without considering changes in the environmental quality. If however, environmental quality is not separable from leisure and an improvement in environmental quality stimulates labor supply, then a green tax reform is more likely to create a second dividend. On the other hand, if environmental quality and leisure are complements, then a green tax reform will have larger adverse effects on labour supply and the likelihood of a second dividend diminishes. See for example, Schwartz and Repetto (1997). Since the focus of this paper is to analyze the effects of uncertainty on the double dividend hypothesis, we adopt the separability assumption following the main body of the literature. We make the usual assumptions of a twice differentiable, strictly concave utility function, $U(\cdot)$ exhibiting decreasing marginal utility of consumption so that households are risk averse. Each household is subject to the budget constraint:¹⁸

$$(1 + \tau_D)D + C = (1 - \tau_L)[w(T - l) - \Omega] . \quad (3)$$

¹⁸Note that if the labor tax is set at $\tau_L = \frac{\tau}{1+\tau}$ where τ is a proportional tax on the two commodities at equal rates it becomes equivalent to a general consumption tax. Substituting for τ_L yields $(1 + \tau)(1 + \tau_D)D + (1 + \tau)C = w(T - l) - \Omega$

The first order conditions of households' constrained utility maximization problem yield, $U_D = (1 + \tau_D)U_C$. The solution of the first order conditions yields the optimal consumption choices as functions of the tax rate on labour income, the tax rate on D , the leisure choice and the observed wage rate, that is, $D = D(\tau_D, \tau_L, w_i, l, \Omega)$, and $C = C(\tau_D, \tau_L, w_i, l, \Omega)$. Since the demand functions depend on the wage rate, they differ across individual households.

3.2 Ex Ante Decisions

In the first stage of the game, that is, before the realization of the state of nature, households derive their optimal choice of labour supply from the maximization of the expected utility function subject to the budget constraint, $C = (1 - \tau_L)[w(T - l) - \Omega] - (1 + \tau_D)D$. Substituting the two demand functions, derived in the second stage of the problem, into the expected utility yields,

$$E(u) = E[U(D(\tau_D, \tau_L, w_i, l, \Omega), C(\tau_D, \tau_L, w_i, l, \Omega), l)] + V(\Pi(n\bar{D}), n\bar{G}) .$$

The solution of the constrained maximization problem yields the following first order conditions,¹⁹

$$E[U_C(1 - \tau_L)w] = E\left[U_D \frac{(1 - \tau_L)w}{(1 + \tau_D)}\right] = E(U_l) . \quad (4)$$

The solution of the first order conditions yields the optimal choice of leisure as a function of the tax rates, that is,

$$l^* = l(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega) . \quad (5)$$

Finally, we return to the second stage of the game, and substitute the optimal labour choice into the demand functions to derive the optimal choices of goods D and C as functions of the tax rates,

$$D^* = D(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega, l^*, w), \quad C^* = C(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega, l^*, w) . \quad (6)$$

Having determined the optimal choices of households as functions of the tax rates and the uncertain wage rate, we turn in the next section to derive the welfare effect of a revenue recycling policy.

¹⁹In deriving equation (4), we use the first order condition of the second stage maximization problem, which implies that, $E[(U_D - (1 + \tau_D)U_C) \frac{\partial D}{\partial l}] = E(0 \frac{\partial D}{\partial l}) = 0$.

4 Interaction of labor and environmental taxation under wage uncertainty

We assume that at some initial positive level of τ_L and τ_D the government considers a marginal increase in the environmental tax τ_D within a revenue-neutral policy. The environmental tax is a corrective tax, in the sense that it internalizes an existing externality. In the absence of uncertainty, the proportional labour income tax is distortionary in the sense that it changes the shadow price of leisure. Under certainty, the literature has identified three effects of the revenue recycling policy. The effect of using the revenue from the corrective taxation to reduce the distortionary labour income tax within a revenue-neutral policy, is positive and has been termed the *revenue recycling effect*. However, corrective taxation is not equivalent to lump sum taxation since it results in price increases, and thus, leads to distortions in the labour market, a negative effect that is termed the *tax interaction effect*. If the former effect outweighs the latter, environmental taxation generates a *double dividend*, that is, an additional positive effect to the intended improvement in environmental quality, which is termed the *Pigouvian effect*. However, the opposite is more likely to be the case as we discussed in the Introduction.

Consider now the case that households do not know with certainty the return to their labour effort when they make their labour-leisure decisions. It has been shown that in addition to the distortionary effect associated with revenue generation, taxation has the positive effect of lowering households' risks by pooling them across the economy. Thus, changing the tax structure has an additional effect, hereafter called the *social insurance effect*.

In order to evaluate the social insurance effect, we need to determine the total welfare effect of the revenue recycling policy. That is, we want to account for the direct effect that a change in the environmental tax has on households' optimal choices, as well as the indirect effect generated by the decrease in labour income tax implied by the revenue recycling policy. We proceed by deriving the total change in τ_L by totally differentiating government's budget constraint, equation (1). Since we consider a revenue neutral policy we set $d\bar{G} = 0$, and $d\Omega = 0$ and we obtain:

$$\frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} = -\frac{\bar{D} + \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}}{(T-l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}, \quad (7)$$

where, $\frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D} = \frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial\tau_D} + \frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial\tau_L} \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$ is the total balanced budget effect of the revenue recycling policy on the dirty good. Assuming that the direct dominates the indirect effect, $\frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D} < 0$. The sign of the relative marginal tax revenue from

the environmental tax (numerator) to labour income tax (denominator) is positive, that is, $\frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} < 0$.

We combine the household's and government's budget constraints from equations (1) and (3), in which we substitute the household's optimal choices, D^* , C^* and l^* to obtain its resource constraint,

$$D^* + C^* + \bar{G} = w(T - l^*) - \tau_L(w - 1)(T - l^*) - \tau_D(D - \bar{D}) . \quad (8)$$

Household's resource constraint is stochastic since it depends on w . The above resource constraint reveals that the government is capable of absorbing risk at a less cost than the individuals. Thus, households face less risk when making their labour decisions. Consider a household that gets a bad draw, that is, $w < \bar{w}$. In the presence of labor taxation, the tax acts as an insurance mechanism in that the individual's income is more than it would be without the labor tax system in place, as the second term in the RHS of (8) indicates. In addition, the bad draw will also reduce consumption of the dirty good below the average consumption level, that is, $D < \bar{D}$, as the third term in the RHS of (8) indicates and the household will again be better off relative to the income level without the tax system. The opposite is true for the households that get a lucky draw. The tax structure reduces the dispersion of net income and consumption.²⁰

Households are assumed to maximize their expected utility. Substituting households' optimal choices into the expected utility yields households' expected indirect utility

$$E(W) = E [U (D^*, C^*, l^*)] + V(\Pi(n\bar{D}), n\bar{G}) .$$

We can now derive the total effect of the revenue recycling policy by differentiating the expected indirect utility function with respect to the environmental tax, that is, by specifying the sign of the expression, $\frac{dE(W)}{d\tau_D} = \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_D} + \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_L} \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$. We define $\mu_D = \frac{-nV'\Pi_D}{E(U_C)}$ as the marginal disutility from increasing the consumption of the dirty good per unit of expected marginal utility of the clean good, which for simplicity we term as the *marginal exter-*

²⁰Furthermore, since prior to uncertainty being resolved individuals have the same skills and opportunities, labor taxes satisfy horizontal equity. Ex post individuals' income differs due to luck and thus, there is ex post inequity. However, given that lump sum transfers are available, lucky individuals have a higher average tax bill, while unlucky individuals have a lower average tax bill. This implies that the lucky individuals finance a relatively larger fraction of the public good.

nal damage under uncertainty, and we derive,²¹

$$\frac{1}{E(U_C)} \frac{dE(W)}{d\tau_D} = (\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D} - \frac{\text{cov}[U_C, D^*]}{E(U_C)} + \rho[\bar{D} + \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}] + [1 + \rho] \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}, \quad (9)$$

where ρ is the *marginal welfare change due to labour taxation per dollar of revenue raised* which is defined in the following equation²²

$$\rho = \underbrace{\frac{\frac{\text{cov}[U_C, w](T - l^*)}{E(U_C)}}{(T - l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}}_{\rho_1} + \underbrace{\frac{-\tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}{(T - l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}}_{\rho_2}. \quad (10)$$

The denominator of (10) is the partial equilibrium change in government's revenue due to a marginal change in the labour wage tax rate.²³ The numerator is the welfare change from a marginal change in τ_L .²⁴

In the absence of uncertainty, welfare changes because labour-leisure decisions are affected and the labour income tax is distortionary. Under uncertainty, welfare also changes due to the impact of the policy on the insurance system. The welfare effect of the change in the social insurance system, arising from the change in labor taxation, is captured by the second term in equation (9) as well as by changes in ρ .

We examine first the effect that the induced changes of the insurance system have on ρ . First, since labor taxation falls as a result of the revenue recycling policy, the social insurance effect due to the absorption of income risk weakens. This is indicated by the covariance term in the numerator of ρ , which is negative, that is, $\text{cov}[U_C, w] < 0$, which implies that $\rho_1 < 0$.

Second, the value of ρ_2 depends on the response of labour supply to a change in τ_L , that is, on the sign of $\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}$. Under certainty, the response of households' choice of leisure to a decrease in labor taxation can be decomposed into an income and a substitution effect. When labor taxation decreases, after-tax income increases and thus, households move toward a

²¹For some details in the derivation of (9) see Appendix 1.

²²In the case of certainty, ρ collapses to ρ_2 which equals the M term in Goulder et al. (1997), page 712, equation (14).

²³It is a partial equilibrium effect due to the omission of the effect of labour taxation on the dirty good. This effect is included in the total effect of the policy on the dirty good.

²⁴Note that within this framework of tax incidence analysis we examine uncompensated changes, that is, we consider both income and substitution effects. Thus, the term welfare changes is used within this framework.

higher level of leisure. At the same time though, the shadow price of leisure increases, and as a result, households substitute away from leisure. Thus, the overall effect depends on the relative strength of the income and substitution effects. Within a framework very similar to the one considered in the present paper, Bovenberg and de Mooij (1994) show that the substitution dominates the income effect, that is, $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} < 0$, if the elasticity of substitution between leisure and consumption is greater than one.²⁵ Under this assumption, there is a marginal welfare cost due to labor income taxation, that is, $\rho_2 > 0$.

Under uncertainty, labour income taxation is not by definition sub-optimal and the effect of labor taxation on labour supply has been shown to critically depend on a number of parameters. A decrease in τ_L increases uncertainty which may induce households to choose a higher level of leisure. When this insurance effect is added to the income effect, the likelihood that households increase their labour supply in response to an increase in τ_L is enhanced. The theoretical literature asserts that an increase in wage uncertainty reduces labor supply especially at low initial levels of taxation.²⁶ Eaton and Rosen (1980a) and (1980b) show that the labour supply response depends on the relative risk aversion and the share of labor income in consumption expenditure. When labor income is the main source of income, the assumption of moderate relative risk aversion just above unity suffices for labor taxation to stimulate labor supply. Within the framework of the present paper we derive similar results. In Appendix 2 we show that, assuming separability between the choices of leisure and the consumption goods, the response of labor supply to an increase in the labour tax is positive if the household's relative risk aversion parameter exceeds unity, and the after tax income elasticity for good D is low. In such cases, that is when $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} > 0$, an increase in τ_L unambiguously yields a marginal welfare benefit, i.e. $\rho_2 < 0$.

Therefore, in the presence of uncertainty, $\rho_1 < 0$, while $\rho_2 \geq 0$ if $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} \leq 0$. A sufficient condition for $\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2 < 0$ is that $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} > 0$ and the necessary condition is that $\left| \frac{\text{cov}[U_C, w](T-l^*)}{E(U_C)} \right| > \left| \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} \right|$.

Note that under uncertainty, $1 + \rho = \frac{(T-l^*) - \Omega + \frac{\text{cov}[U_C, w](T-l^*)}{E(U_C)}}{(T-l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}$ equals the

²⁵See Hausman J.A. (1985) for evidence on an upward sloping labour supply curve.

²⁶Recently, Menezes and Wang (2005) were able to separate the increased wage uncertainty into an income and a substitution effect. They found that an increase in wage uncertainty has a positive income effect on labour supply because increased wage uncertainty reduces the certainty equivalent income (assuming leisure is normal). The substitution effect of an increase in wage uncertainty reduces labour supply reflecting the worker's desire to decrease uncertainty. Under plausible assumptions on risk aversion they find that the negative substitution effect is stronger than the income effect.

marginal cost of public funds (MCPF). Under certainty, in the absence of externalities ($\tau_D^* = 0$), and assuming that lump sum taxes are available, revenue raised for public good provision does not require distortionary taxation ($\tau_L = 0$). In such case, the MCPF equals unity. In case that labor income taxation is used ($\tau_L > 0$) and assuming $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} < 0$, then $MCPF > 1$. This result is supported by a large body of literature in public finance.²⁷

While the main body of the literature assumes that labour income taxes are completely distortionary, some authors have incorporated into the analysis a measure of the distributional gains from labour income taxation.²⁸ Sandmo (1998) argued that the MCPF should not only reflect the efficiency losses of taxes due to the distortions they inflict on markets but also the distributional gains obtained. Sandmo showed, in a model with heterogeneous agents, that if the distributional gains are taken into account, the MCPF figure could be less than unity.

In a similar manner, the present paper shows that, in the presence of uncertainty, if the gains from providing insurance are considered, MCPF could also be less than unity. The sufficient and necessary conditions for $MCPF < 1$ are the same as those yielding $\rho < 0$.

The above discussion regarding the value of ρ has important implications on both the revenue recycling and the tax interaction effects as it is evident from equation (9). If $\rho < 0$ then, contrary to the case of certainty, the revenue recycling effect is negative (third term in equation (9)). However, the overall increase in revenue exceeds the marginal welfare benefit implying that $-1 < \rho < 0$ and $(1 + \rho) > 0$. Furthermore, since the pollution tax also acts as an insurance device, labor supply might be also stimulated from the increase in the environmental tax, in which case the tax interaction term alternates in sign relative to the case of certainty.²⁹ Finally, the increase in the pollution tax generates a reduction in consumption risk and hence an additional positive welfare effect as we noted in discussing equation (8). This welfare effect is captured by the second term in equation (9). The covariance term $cov[U_C, (D^* - \bar{D})]$ under risk aversion is negative and thus, welfare increases as a result of increased environmental taxation.³⁰

The extent to which a second dividend is realized under uncertainty, depends on the relative magnitude of the three effects we examined above. We now proceed to compare these effects. Substituting $\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2$ and using the

²⁷Ballard and Fullerton (1992) offers a comprehensive review of the literature. See also Hausman (1985) on the empirical evidence of taxation and labour supply.

²⁸See for example Wilson (1991), Dalby (1998) and Sandmo (1998).

²⁹See Appendix 2 for the conditions under which this possibility arises.

³⁰Risk aversion implies $U_{CC} < 0$. Thus, as D^* increases due to a positive state of nature so does C^* assuming normal goods and as a result U_C falls.

value of the total induced change in τ_L from equation (7), the sum of the tax interaction and revenue raising effects (the last two terms in equation (9)) can be written:

$$-\frac{\text{cov}[U_C, w](T - l^*)}{E(U_C)} \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} + \rho_2[\bar{D} + \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}] + [1 + \rho_2] \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}. \quad (11)$$

The first term shows the decrease in insurance benefits arising from the labour income tax reduction. Since the variability of the consumption of the dirty good arises from the variability of the wage rate, the two covariance terms can be connected more closely. In order to get more insight into the covariance effects (first term in equation (11) and second term in equation (9)), assume that the consumption of the dirty good is a linear function of the individual's income level, namely: $D_i^* = \beta[w_i(T - l^*) - \Omega]$, where β is the marginal propensity to consume the dirty good out of gross labour income.³¹ Then,

$$-\frac{\text{cov}[U_C, D^*]}{E(U_C)} - \frac{\text{cov}[U_C, w](T - l^*)}{E(U_C)} \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} = -\frac{\text{cov}[U_C, w](T - l^*)}{E(U_C)} \left(\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} \right). \quad (12)$$

The two covariance terms capture the social insurance effects resulting from the green tax reform under uncertainty, except from the effect on $\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}$. Therefore, these social insurance effects are positive if the propensity to consume the dirty good out of gross labour income is greater than the balance budget reduction in the labour tax arising from a marginal increase in the Pigouvian tax, that is, iff $\beta > \left| \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} \right|$.

As shown in appendix 3, we can express the term $\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$ in elasticity form,

$$\left(\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} \right) = \frac{\frac{\tau_L}{(1-\tau_L)} \bar{D} \left[\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c - s_{\bar{D}} \epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c - s_{\bar{C}} \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c \right] - \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}}{(T - l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}, \quad (13)$$

where, $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c$ is the compensated elasticity of demand for the dirty good with respect to the price of leisure, $\epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$ is similarly the elasticity of demand for the clean good with respect to the price of leisure. Furthermore, $s_{\bar{D}} = \frac{\bar{D}}{[(T - l^*) - \Omega]}$ and $s_{\bar{C}} = \frac{\bar{C}}{[(T - l^*) - \Omega]}$ are the shares of the dirty and clean good respectively in income including lump-sum transfers. given that $\frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D} < 0$,

³¹This is a reasonable assumption since most standard type of utility functions yield linear relationships with income. Also β would depend on the value of the labour tax and the Pigouvian tax.

a sufficient condition for the social insurance effect to be positive is that $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c \geq \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C}+\bar{G}-\Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$.³² If $\bar{G} > \Omega$, that is if the public good is not financed entirely by lump-sum taxes, the social insurance effect is unambiguously positive if D is not a very weak substitute for leisure relative to C . In such cases, the social insurance effect from increased τ_D dominates the decrease in social insurance provision due to the balanced budget reduction in τ_L . If D is a sufficiently weak substitute for leisure, the social insurance effect could be negative depending on the magnitude of $\frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}$.

The last two terms in equation (11), $\rho_2[\bar{D} + \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}] + [1 + \rho_2] \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}$, present the sum of the tax interaction and revenue raising effects as in the case of certainty. Following similar steps as in Goulder et al (1997) we can write the tax interaction effect as,

$$[1 + \rho_2] \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D} = -\bar{D} \rho_2 \phi_D, \quad (14)$$

where,

$$\phi_D = \phi_D = \frac{\epsilon_{D,1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*\Omega}}{\left[s_{\bar{D}} \epsilon_{D,1-\tau_L}^c + s_{\bar{C}} \epsilon_{C,1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*\Omega} \right]}, \quad (15)$$

"... is a measure of the degree of substitutability between the dirty good and leisure relative to that between aggregate consumption and leisure." (Goulder et al (1997), p. 713). Substituting expressions (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) into equation (9) yields,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{E(U_C)} \frac{dE(W)}{d\tau_D} &= \underbrace{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}}_P - \underbrace{\frac{cov[U_C, w] (T-l^*)}{E(U_C)} \left(\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} \right)}_{SI} + \\ &\quad \underbrace{(1 - \phi_D) \rho_2 \bar{D} + \rho_2 \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}}_{RR+TI}. \end{aligned}$$

For $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c > \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C}+\bar{G}-\Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$, from equations (13) and (15) we have $\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} > 0$ and $\phi_D > 1$. Therefore, if D is not substantially weaker substitute for leisure relative to C , the social insurance effect is positive $SI > 0$ and the

³²To derive this condition, substitute the values of $s_{\bar{D}}$ and $s_{\bar{C}}$ into the first term in the numerator of (13) and use the expected resource constraint $\bar{D}^* + \bar{C}^* + \bar{G} = T - l^*$. In the first best world where the public good is financed entirely by lump-sum taxes ($\bar{G} = \Omega$) the condition holds as an equality $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c = \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$.

sum of the revenue recycling and tax interaction effects is negative ($RR + TI < 0$) assuming $\rho_2 > 0$, while it is positive ($RR + TI > 0$) assuming $\rho_2 < 0$.

If $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c = \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C} + \bar{G} - \Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$, then $\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} = 0$ and $\phi_D = 1$. In this case and assuming we start with $\tau_D > 0$, then the social insurance effect is positive ($SI > 0$), while the sum of the revenue recycling and tax interaction effects is negative ($RR + TI < 0$) assuming $\rho_2 > 0$, while it is positive ($RR + TI > 0$) assuming $\rho_2 < 0$. Therefore, if $\rho_2 < 0$ there is a second dividend, while if $\rho_2 > 0$ the existence of a second dividend requires $\left| \frac{cov[U_C, w](T-l^*)}{E(U_C)} \right| > \left| \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} \right|$. Assuming $\tau_D = 0$, the Pigouvian is the only welfare effect of the green tax reform since $RR + TI = SI = 0$.

For $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c < \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C} + \bar{G} - \Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$, we have $\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} < 0$ and $\phi_D < 1$. When D is "sufficiently" weak substitute for leisure and $\tau_D = 0$, the social insurance effect is negative, $SI < 0$ and the sum of the revenue recycling and tax interaction effects is positive ($RR + TI > 0$) assuming $\rho_2 > 0$, while it is negative ($RR + TI < 0$) assuming $\rho_2 < 0$. For $\tau_D > 0$ but relatively small, the signs of the three effects remain the same as long as the direct dominates the indirect effect in the numerator of equation (13) and in the $RR + TI$ term.

MCPF-1	SI effect	RR+IT effect	Total effect
Case 1: Welfare effect if $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c > \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C} + \bar{G} - \Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$			
$\rho_2 < 0$	+	+	positive
$\rho_2 > 0$	+	-	ambiguous
Case 2: Welfare effect if $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c = \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C} + \bar{G} - \Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$ and $\tau_D = 0$			
$\rho_2 < 0$	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	does not exist
$\rho_2 > 0$	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	does not exist
Case 3: Welfare effect if $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c = \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C} + \bar{G} - \Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$ and $\tau_D > 0$			
$\rho_2 < 0$	+	+	positive
$\rho_2 > 0$	+	-	ambiguous
Case 4: Welfare effect if $\epsilon_{D,(1-\tau_L)}^c < \left[\frac{\bar{C}}{\bar{C} + \bar{G} - \Omega} \right] \epsilon_{C,(1-\tau_L)}^c$ ³³			
$\rho_2 < 0$	-	-	negative
$\rho_2 > 0$	-	+	ambiguous

Table 1. Total welfare effect under different assumptions about the relative substitutability of the two goods for leisure.

³³ Assuming that in the case $\tau_D > 0$, the direct dominates the indirect effect.

Table 1 below summarizes the above discussion. In summing up, we find that, in general, the social insurance effect is positive and moves in the same direction as the sum of the revenue recycling and tax interaction effects if $\rho_2 < 0$ and D is a relatively strong (or equal) substitute for leisure yielding a second dividend. If $\rho_2 > 0$ and D is a relatively strong (or equal) substitute of leisure there is a "gross cost" in terms of $RR + TI$ but this can be offset by the opposing social insurance effect. The only case in which there is a "gross cost" including the social insurance effect is the case that D is a sufficiently weak substitute and $\rho_2 < 0$. These results differ substantially from the case of certainty. The critical parameters determining the existence of a second dividend are the lump sum transfers, the relative substitutability of the two goods for leisure and the initial tax rates relative to their optimal values that determine also the response of labour supply to a change in the tax mix. In the next section we undertake the task of deriving the optimal tax rates.

5 Optimal Taxation

In the previous Section we show that, starting from some positive values of τ_L and τ_D , the welfare effect of a revenue recycling policy depends on the magnitude of the departure of the initial values of taxes from their optimal. The optimal taxes are determined ex ante, that is, before uncertainty is resolved. Due to the presence of two types of distortions (uncertainty and environmental externality) we analyze optimal taxation within a second best framework.

Recall that, within the framework of our model, the government has three functions, namely to provide the public good, protect the environment, and provide insurance against wage uncertainty. The government has three instruments: labor income tax, environmental tax and lump sum transfers in order to achieve the above three goals. Thus, the government chooses τ_L , τ_D and Ω to maximize the household's indirect expected utility subject to the revenue constraint. The Lagrangian corresponding to the government's constrained maximization problem is,

$$\max_{\tau_L, \tau_D, \Omega} L = E(W(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega)) + \lambda [\Omega + \tau_L [(T - l^*) - \Omega] + \tau_D \bar{D} - \bar{G}] .$$

Assuming an interior solution, the first order conditions yield,³⁴

$$X \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D}_{v=c} + \tau_L \Psi \frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D}_{v=c} = \frac{cov(U_C, D^*)}{(1 - \tau_L) E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega}, \quad (16)$$

³⁴For some details leading to these conditions, see Appendix 4.

$$X \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L}_{v=c} + \tau_L \Psi \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_L}_{v=c} = \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, w)(T-l^*)}{(1-\tau_L)E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega}, \quad (17)$$

where, $X = \left[\tau_D - \mu_D \left[1 + \frac{\tau_L}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \right] \right]$, and $\Psi = 1 + \frac{\mu_D}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} > 0$.³⁵ \bar{R} is defined as the average tax revenue per person, and the subscript $v = c$ indicates compensated changes.

Using the above conditions we can determine government's optimal choices. As a benchmark case, we first consider the case of certainty. In this case, and assuming that government has access to lump sum taxes /transfers, the environmental externality is optimally internalized by a Pigouvian tax. The revenues from the Pigouvian tax together with the lump sum taxes support the provision of the public good. That is, the optimal tax structure is $\tau_D^* = \mu_D$, $\tau_L^* = 0$ and $\tau_D \bar{D} + \Omega^* = \bar{G}$.^{36,37}

We now return to the case of uncertainty over labour income. In this case it is optimal to set both labour income and environmental taxes positive, that is, $\tau_D^* > 0$ and $\tau_L^* > 0$, while raising any additional revenue from lump sum taxes. Because of the existence of environmental externalities, the optimal environmental tax is positive,³⁸ and exceeds the marginal external damage, since the environmental tax is also part of the social insurance mechanism. Sandmo (1998) has shown that $MCPF = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \frac{\tau_L}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \right]} < 1$, in an optimal setting. This is also true in the current setting since the MCPF does not reflect only the efficiency loss but it accounts also for the social insurance gain. As shown in the previous section, $MCPF < 1$. Thus, when public investment is financed on the margin by uniform lump sum taxes it causes labor supply

³⁵Following Ng (1980) we make the assumption that $\Psi > 0$. Ng (1980) notes that, "... Ψ is positive (though less than one) unless the externality is so strong that an increase in income actually makes the community worse off." (p. 747).

³⁶Setting $\tau_D^* > \mu_D$ and $\tau_L^* = 0$ cannot satisfy the above conditions since the left hand side of the first optimal condition is negative at these values. Furthermore, setting $\tau_D^* = 0$ and $\tau_L^* = 0$ and raising all funds from lump sum taxation cannot satisfy the above conditions since the left hand side of the first two conditions becomes non-zero at these values. If we set $0 < \tau_D^* < \mu_D$ and $\tau_L^* > 0$ then both conditions cannot be satisfied simultaneously since $X < 0$ for all $\tau_D^* < \mu_D$.

³⁷Note that the double dividend literature was built under the assumption of no lump sum taxation. In such a case, Bovenberg and De-Mooij (1994) and (1996) argued that $\tau_D < \mu_D$ because the marginal cost of public funds is greater than unity. However, as correctly pointed out by Fullerton (1997) this result stems from the arbitrary normalization of the clean good's price to unity.

³⁸In the absence of externalities, equations (11) and (12) yield $\tau_D^* = 0$ and $\tau_L^* > 0$. The optimal value of τ_L^* is given by (12) where $X = 0$ and $\Psi = 1$. In this case, labour income taxation –which is equivalent to a uniform commodity tax on both goods– is set optimally such as to provide social insurance. The remaining required revenues are raised by lump sum taxes.

to increase. This increase in labor effort creates an efficiency gain in terms of increased revenue to finance public goods given the existence of an optimal wage tax. See Sandmo (1998) for a similar analysis. Unfortunately, it is not possible to derive analytical solution for the optimal tax rates.

After determining the optimal tax rates, the government should compare the existing tax rates to their optimal values before it decides whether and to what extent a revenue neutral policy should be implemented. If the initial tax rates are such that the labor income tax is below its optimal level, while the environmental tax is equal to its optimal level, a green tax reform policy will result in welfare losses. On the contrary, if the environmental tax is below its optimal value and the labour income tax exceeds its optimal value, a case which is more possible in reality, a green tax reform will improve welfare.

6 Conclusions

The present paper re-examines the double dividend hypothesis in the presence of labour income uncertainty. We find that starting from some positive level of environmental and labor income taxation and increasing the former while decreasing the latter within a revenue neutral policy has the following effects: First, the increase in environmental taxation yields a positive welfare effect since it reduces consumption risk, in addition to the Pigouvian effect. Second, the reduction in labor income taxation weakens social insurance provision, while in the same time alleviates some of the distortions in the labour market. The net effect depends on the relative substitutability of the dirty and clean good for leisure. If D is (not) a sufficiently weak substitute for leisure relative to C the net effect is negative (positive). Third, the reduction of labor income taxation increases risk and in doing so it affects the response of labour supply which could even become positive. Thus, the reduction in labour income tax could yield a marginal welfare benefit, reversing the signs of the revenue recycling and tax interaction effects. The total welfare effect of the green tax reform is ambiguous and depends on the relative substitutability of the dirty and clean good for leisure and the response of labour supply to a change in the tax mix. This, in turn, depends on the departure of the initial taxes from their second best optimum. We determine that the optimal value of both environmental and labor taxation is positive. If the initial level of the labour income tax is above its optimum, that is, there is overprovision of social insurance, and the environmental tax below its optimum, then a revenue recycling policy will yield a positive welfare effect. However, a revenue recycling policy will result in welfare losses if the initial level of labor tax is below its optimum, that is, there is underprovision of

social insurance, while the environmental tax is close or above its optimum. The lower is labour income tax relative to its optimum, and the closer is the environmental tax to its optimum, the larger the welfare losses will be, assuming the availability of lump-sum taxes.

The analysis of the present paper could be extended in different directions. Given the ambiguity of the total welfare effect in a number of instances, it would be interesting to use empirical simulations to determine the sign and the size of the total effect under plausible parameter values. The literature under certainty shows that grandfathered emission permits policies yield lower welfare since they do not generate a revenue recycling effect. It would be interesting to check this result in the case of uncertainty. Finally, as mentioned in the Introduction, recent empirical literature shows that it could be possible that higher uncertainty over income induces employees to work longer hours for self-insurance purposes (Low (2005), Parker et al. (2005) and Floden (2006)). This longer work hours comes at the expense of lower average wages. In this case, taxation can be seen as a substitute to self-insurance. Extending our analysis to this direction might provide some interesting intuition.

7 References

1. ARROW K.J. (1971), "Insurance, risk and resource allocation." in *Essays in the Theory of Risk-Bearing*, Chicago: Markham.
2. BALLARD C.L. AND D. FULLERTON, (1992), "Distortionary taxes and the provision of public goods." *Journal of Economics Perspectives* 6(3), 117-131.
3. BALLARD C. L., J. H. GODDEERIS AND S.-K. KIM (2005), "Non-homothetic preferences and the non-environmental effects of environmental taxes." *International Tax and Public Finance*, **12**, 115–130.
4. BALLARD C. L. (1988), "The marginal efficiency cost of redistribution." *American Economic Review*, **78**, 1019-33.
5. BIRD R.M. AND E.R. ZOLT (2005), "The limited role of the personal income tax in developing countries." *Journal of Asian Economics*, **16**, 928-946.
6. BLUFFSTONE, R.A., (2003), "Environmental Taxes in Developing and Transition Economies." *Public Finance and Management*, **3**(1), 143-175.

7. BOVENBERG L. (1999), "Green tax reforms and the double dividend: an updated reader's guide." *International Tax and Public Finance*, **6**, 421-443.
8. BOVENBERG L. AND L.H. GOULDER (1996), "Optimal environmental taxation in the presence of other taxes: General equilibrium analysis." *American Economic Review*, **86**, 985-1000.
9. BOVENBERG L. AND R.A. DE MOOIJ (1994), "Environmental levies and distortionary taxes." *American Economic Review*, **84**, 1085-1089.
10. BOVENBERG L. AND R.A. DE MOOIJ (1997), "Environmental levies and distortionary taxation: Reply." *American Economic Review*, **87**, 252-253.
11. BOVENBERG L. AND F. VAN EDR PLOEG, (1998), "Consequences of environmental tax reform for unemployment and welfare." *Environmental and Resource Economics*, **12**, No 2, 137-150.
12. CHETTY R. AND A. LOONEY (2006), "Consumption Smoothing and the Welfare Consequences of Social Insurance in Developing Economies." *Journal of Public Economics*, **90**, 2351-2356.
13. CHRSTIANSEN, V., (1996), "Green taxes: a note on the double dividend and the optimum tax rate" CES working paper, No. 107, University of Munich.
14. DALBY, B., (1998), "Progressive taxation and the social marginal cost of public funds." *Journal of Public Economics*, **67**(1), 105-122
15. DE MOOIJ R.A., (2000), "Environmental Taxation and the Double Dividend." Elsevier Science.
16. EATON J. AND H.S. ROSEN (1980a), "Labor supply, uncertainty and efficient taxation." *Journal of Public Economics*, **14**, 365-374.
17. EATON J. AND H.S. ROSEN (1980b), "Optimal redistributive taxation and uncertainty." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, **95**, 357—364.
18. FLODEN M. (2006), "Labour supply and saving under uncertainty." *The Economic Journal*, **116**, 721-737.
19. FULLERTON D. (1997), "Environmental levies and distortionary taxation: Comment." *American Economic Review*, **87**, 245-251.

20. GORDON R.H. AND H.R. VARIAN (1988), "Intergenerational risk sharing." *Journal of Public Economics*, **37**, 185-202.
21. GOULDER L.G. (1996), "Efficiency impact of pollution taxes, quotas and permits: the importance of pre-existing market distortions.", in *Environmental Economics and Public policy: Essays in Honour of Wallace E. Oates*, R. Schwab (editor), Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.
22. GOULDER L.G. (1995), "Environmental taxation and the double dividend: A reader's guide." *International Tax and Public Finance*, **2**, 157-183.
23. GOULDER L.G., I. PARRY AND D. BURTAU (1997), "Revenue raising vs. other approaches to environmental protection: The critical significance of pre-existing tax distortions." *RAND Journal of Economics*, 28 (4), 708-731. and previously as a *National Bureau of Economic Research*, working paper No 5641.
24. HAUSMAN, J.A., (1985), "Taxes and Labor Supply." in A.J. Auerbach and M.S. Feldstein, eds., *Handbook of Public Economics*, **1**, Amsterdam North-Holland, 213-263.
25. KIM S-R., (2002), "Optimal Environmental Regulation in the Presence of Other Taxes: The Role of Non-separable Preferences and Technology." *Contributions to Economic Analysis & Policy*, **1**(1), 1025-1025.
26. KOSKELA E., R. SCHOB, AND H-W. SINN, (1998), "Pollution, factor taxation, and unemployment, *International Tax and Public Finance*, **5**, 379-396.
27. KOSKELA E. AND R. SCHOB (1999), "Alleviating unemployment: The case for green tax reforms." *European Economic Review*, **43**, 1723-1746.
28. LOW H. (2005), "Self-Insurance in a Life-Cycle Model of Labor Supply and Savings." *Review of Economic Dynamics*, **8**, 945-975.
29. LAYARD R. (2006), "Happiness and public policy: A challenge to the profession." *The Economic Journal*, **116** (March), C24-C33.
30. LUNDHOLM M.L. (1992), "Efficient taxation under wage uncertainty." *Public Finance*, **47**, 248-256.
31. MENEZES C.F, AND X.H. WANG (2005), "Duality and the Slutsky income and substitution effects of increases in wage rate uncertainty." *Oxford Economic Papers*, **57**, 545-557

32. MOFFIT, R. (1992), "Incentive effects of the U.S. welfare system. A review." *Journal of Economic Literature*, **30**, 1-61.
33. MORDUCH J. (2006), "Micro-insurance: the next revolution?" in *Understanding Poverty*, edited by A. V. Banerjee, R. Benabou and D. Mookherjee, Oxford University Press.
34. MORDUCH J. (1999a), "Between the state and the market: Can informal insurance patch the safety net?" *The World Bank Research Observer*, **14**(2), 187-207.
35. MORDUCH J. (1999b), "The role of subsidies in microfinance: evidence from the Grameen Bank." *Journal of Development Economics*, **60**, 229-248.
36. NG Y.K., (1980), "Optimal corrective taxes or subsidies when revenue raising imposes an excess burden", *American Economic Review*, **70**, No. 4, 744-751.
37. OATES W.E. (1993), "Pollution charges as a source of public revenues." in *Economic Progress and Environmental Concerns*, edited by H. Giersch, Berlin: Springer-Verlag.
38. OATES W.E. (1995), "Green taxes: Can we protect the environment and improve the tax system at the same time?" *Southern Economic Journal*, **61**, 914-922.
39. ORMISTON M.B. AND E.E. SCHLEE, (1994), "Wage uncertainty and competitive equilibrium in labour markets." *Economica*, **61**, 137-145.
40. PARKER S.C., Y. BELGHITAR AND T. BARMBY (2005), "Wage uncertainty and the labour supply of self-employed workers." *The Economic Journal*, **115**, 190-207.
41. PARRY, I. (1995), "Pollution taxes and revenue recycling." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, **29**, S64-S77.
42. PARRY, I. (1996), "Environmental taxes and quota in the presence of distorting taxes in factor markets." *Resource and Energy Economics*, **19**, 203-220.
43. PARRY, I. (2003), "Fiscal interactions and the case for carbon taxes over grandfathered carbon permits " *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, **19**, No. 3, 385-399.

44. PARRY, I., R.C. WILLIAMS III AND L. GOULDER (1996), "When can carbon abatement policies increase welfare? The fundamental role of distorted factor markets." working paper, Resources for the Future, November 1996.
45. PEARCE D.W. (1991), "The role of carbon taxes in adjusting to global warming." *Economic Journal*, **101**, 938-948.
46. REPETTO R, R.C. DOWER, R. JENKINS AND J. GEOGHEGAN (1992), "Green Fees: How a Tax Shift Can Work for the environment and the Economy", Working Paper, Washington, DC: World Resource Institute.
47. SANDMO A., (1998), "Redistribution and the marginal cost of public funds." *Journal of Public Economics*, **70**, 365-382.
48. SANDMO A. (1975), "Optimal taxation in the presence of externalities." *Swedish Journal of Economics*, **77**, 86-98.
49. SCHNEIDER K. (1997), "Involuntary unemployment and environmental policy: The double dividend hypothesis." *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, **99**, 45-59.
50. SCHWARTZ, J. AND R. REPETTO (1997), "Nonseparable utility and the double dividend debate," Working Paper, World Resources Institute.
51. TOWNSEND R. (1995), "Consumption insurance: An evaluation of risk-bearing systems in low income economies." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, **9**, 83-102.
52. TOWNSEND R. (1994), "Risk and insurance in village India." *Econometrica*, **62**, 539-591.
53. TRESSLER J.H AND C.F. MENEZES (1980), "Labour supply and wage rate uncertainty." *Journal of Economic Theory*, **23**, 425-436.
54. VARIAN H.R. (1980), "Redistributive taxation as social insurance." *Journal of Public Economics*, **31**, 237-251.
55. WILSON, J.D., (1991), "Optimal public good provision with limited lump-sum taxation." *American Economic Review*, **81** (1), 153-166.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1: Calculations leading to equation (9):

The government chooses τ_L , τ_D and Ω to maximize the household's indirect utility subject to the revenue constraint. That is, the government's problem is to maximize,

$$E(W(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega)) = E(U(D^*, C^*, l^*)) + V(\Pi(n\bar{D}), n\bar{G}),$$

subject to the government constraint: $\tau_D\bar{D} + \tau_L\bar{w}(T - l^*) + (1 - \tau_L)\Omega = \bar{G}$.

The Lagrangian corresponding to the above problem is:

$$L = E(W(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega)) + \lambda [(1 - \tau_L)\Omega + \tau_L(T - l^*) + \tau_D\bar{D} - \bar{G}].$$

The first order conditions are:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \tau_D} = \frac{\partial E(W(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega))}{\partial \tau_D} + \lambda \left[\bar{D} + \tau_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \tau_L} = \frac{\partial E(W(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega))}{\partial \tau_L} + \lambda \left[\bar{w}(T - l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} + \tau_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega} = \frac{\partial E(W(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega))}{\partial \Omega} + \lambda \left[1 - \tau_L + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} + \tau_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] = 0,$$

and

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = [(1 - \tau_L)\Omega + \tau_L(T - l^*) + \tau_D\bar{D} - \bar{G}] = 0.$$

Solving the above four equations will yield τ_D^* , τ_L^* and Ω^* and λ^* .

Partially differentiating the indirect utility with respect to the environmental tax yields,

$$\frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_D} = E \left[U_D \frac{\partial D^*}{\partial \tau_D} + U_C \frac{\partial C^*}{\partial \tau_D} + U_l \frac{\partial l^*}{\partial \tau_D} \right] + nV' \Pi_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D}.$$

From the combined constraint we get,

$$\frac{\partial C^*}{\partial \tau_D} = (1 - \tau_L)w \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} + \tau_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - (D^* - \bar{D}) - (1 + \tau_D) \frac{\partial D^*}{\partial \tau_D}.$$

Substituting into the indirect utility and utilizing the first order conditions yields,

$$\frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_D} = -E \left[U_C \left[(D^* - \bar{D}) - \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} - \tau_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} \right] \right] + nV' \Pi_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D},$$

which can be written as follows,

$$\frac{1}{E(U_C)} \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_D} = (\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, (D^* - \bar{D}))}{E(U_C)} + \tau_L \frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D},$$

where $\mu_D = \frac{-nV' \Pi_D}{E(U_C)}$ is defined as the marginal external damage under uncertainty.

Partially differentiating the indirect utility with respect to the labour tax yields,

$$\frac{1}{E(U_C)} \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_L} = (\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} - \frac{\text{cov}(U_C(w - \bar{w}))(T - l^*)}{E(U_C)} + \tau_L \frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L}.$$

Partially differentiating the indirect utility with respect to the lump sum taxes yields,

$$\frac{1}{E(U_C)} \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \Omega} = (\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} + \tau_L \frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega}.$$

Totally differentiating the expected utility with respect to the environmental tax we get,

$$\frac{dE(W)}{d\tau_D} = \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_D} + \frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_L} \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}.$$

Substituting from the above derived values of $\frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_D}$, $\frac{\partial E(W)}{\partial \tau_L}$, and $\frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$ from equation (7) into $\frac{dE(W)}{d\tau_D}$ yields, after simple manipulations,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{E(U_C)} \frac{dE(W)}{d\tau_D} &= (\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{\text{cov}[U_C, (D^* - \bar{D})]}{E(U_C)} + \\ &\quad \rho[\bar{D} + \tau_D \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D}] + [1 + \rho] \tau_L \frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D}, \end{aligned}$$

If we substitute $\frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D} = \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} + \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$ in the above and we collect terms accordingly we get equation (9) and the definition of ρ in equation (10).

8.2 Appendix 2: Determination of $\frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L}$ and $\frac{\partial (T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D}$ signs:

We can determine the effect of an increase in τ_L on labor supply by differentiating the first order condition of the labour supply determination (ex-ante) problem, equation (4) in the main text,

$$E[U_C(C, D, l)(1 - \tau_L)w] = E(U_l(C, D, l)).$$

From the budget constraint we have that, $C = M - (1 + \tau_D)D$, where M denotes the after tax income, $M = (1 - \tau_L)[w(T - l^*) - \Omega]$. Assuming separability between the choices of leisure and the consumption goods, the optimal values of the choice variables are $D^* = D(\tau_D, M)$, $C^* = C(\tau_D, M)$, and $l^* = l(\tau_D, \tau_L, \Omega)$. The separability assumption reduces the first order condition to $E[U_C(C)(1 - \tau_L)w] = E(U_l(l))$, which after substituting the budget constraint and the optimal values of the choice variables yields,

$$E[U_C[(1 - \tau_L)[w(T - l^*) - \Omega] - (1 + \tau_D)D^*](1 - \tau_L)w] = E(U_l(l^*)) .$$

Differentiating the above first order condition with respect to the labor tax yields,

$$-E(U_{Cw}) + (1 - \tau_L)E\left[U_{CC}\frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau_L}w\right] + E(U_{ll})\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} = 0 .$$

Differentiating the budget constraint $C = M - (1 + \tau_D)D(\tau_D, M)$, with respect to the labour tax yields,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau_L} &= \frac{\partial M}{\partial \tau_L} - (1 + \tau_D)\frac{\partial D}{\partial M}\frac{\partial M}{\partial \tau_L} = \\ &\left[1 - \frac{(1 + \tau_D)D}{M}\eta\right] \left[-[w(T - l^*) - \Omega] + (1 - \tau_L)w\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L}\right] , \end{aligned}$$

where η is the after tax income elasticity of good D . Substituting the above into the first order condition yields,

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[E(U_{ll}) + (1 - \tau_L)^2 E\left[\left[1 - \frac{(1 + \tau_D)D}{M}\eta\right] U_{CC}w^2\right]\right] \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} \\ &= E[U_Cw] + E\left[U_{CC}w\left[1 - \frac{(1 + \tau_D)D}{M}\eta\right](1 - \tau_L)[w(T - l^*) - \Omega]\right] , \end{aligned}$$

which reduces to,

$$\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} = \frac{E\left[U_Cw\left[1 - \left[1 + \frac{(1 + \tau_D)D}{C}(1 - \eta)\right]R\right]\right]}{\Delta} ,$$

where $\Delta = \left[E(U_{ll}) + (1 - \tau_L)^2 E\left[\left[1 - \frac{(1 + \tau_D)D}{M}\eta\right] U_{CC}w^2\right]\right] < 0$, and $R = -\frac{U_{CC}}{U_C}C$ is the relative risk aversion. The response of labor supply to an increase in the labour tax is positive, if $R > \frac{C}{C + (1 + \tau_D)D(1 - \eta)}$. This condition holds assuming the risk aversion parameter is greater than unity and the after tax income elasticity for good D is low (that is, $\eta \leq 1$).

In the case that the after tax income elasticity of the demand for good D is unity, that is, $\eta = 1$, the sign of the labour supply response to changes in τ_L depends only on the relative risk aversion, as in the case of one good (see Eaton and Rosen (1980a)). We can illustrate this case using a utility function of the form, $U_i = a_1 \frac{D_i^{1-\theta}}{(1-\theta)} + a_2 \frac{C_i^{1-\theta}}{(1-\theta)} + vl + V(\Pi(n\bar{D}), n\bar{G})$, for which $\eta = 1$. Following the same process as above, we derive, $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} = (1-\theta) \frac{E[U_C w]}{\Delta} > 0$. Therefore, in this case $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} > 0$ if $R = \theta > 1$.

We now turn to derive the response of labour supply to changes in the environmental tax. Differentiating the above first order condition with respect to τ_D yields,

$$E \left[U_{CC} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau_D} (1 - \tau_L) w \right] + E \left(U_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial(T-l)}{\partial \tau_D} \right) \right) = 0 .$$

Differentiating the budget constraint $C = M - (1 + \tau_D)D(\tau_D, M)$, with respect to the environmental tax yields,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau_D} &= \frac{\partial M}{\partial \tau_D} - D - (1 + \tau_D) \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial \tau_D} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial \tau_D} \right) = \\ &(1 - \tau_L) w \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} \left(1 - (1 + \tau_D) \frac{\partial D}{\partial M} \right) - D - (1 + \tau_D) \frac{\partial D}{\partial \tau_D} . \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the above into the first order condition and after simple manipulations yields,

$$\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} = -(1 - \tau_L) \frac{E \left[U_C w R \frac{D}{C} \left(1 + \frac{(1+\tau_D)}{D} \frac{\partial D}{\partial \tau_D} \right) \right]}{\Delta} ,$$

where the first term within the expected value in the nominator is positive, while the second term is negative assuming that $\frac{\partial D}{\partial \tau_D} < 0$ for all states of nature. Thus, $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} \begin{matrix} \leq \\ > \end{matrix} 0$ if the elasticity of the dirty good with respect to the price of the good is $\frac{(1+\tau_D)}{D} \frac{\partial D}{\partial (1+\tau_D)} \begin{matrix} \leq \\ > \end{matrix} -1$. In the example of constant relative risk aversion we used above, the response of labour supply to changed in τ_D is, $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} = -(1 - \tau_L)(\theta - 1) \frac{E[U_C w \frac{D}{C}]}{\Delta}$. In this case, the sign of the response of labour supply to changes in the environmental tax depends solely on the value of R , since $\frac{\partial D}{\partial \tau_D} = -\frac{1}{\theta} \frac{D^*}{(1+\tau_D)}$ or the price elasticity of demand for the dirty good which is $\frac{(1+\tau_D)}{D} \frac{\partial D}{\partial \tau_D} = -\frac{1}{\theta} > -1$ if $\theta = R > 1$. Thus $\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} > 0$, that is the insurance role of environmental taxation has a positive effect on labour supply when individuals have a moderate relative risk aversion parameter.

8.3 Appendix 3. Derivation of $(\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D})$ and ϕ_D

Substituting the following Slutsky equations,

$$\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D} = \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}_{v=c} + \frac{\bar{D}}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\Omega} = \frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c} + \frac{\bar{D}}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\Omega},$$

and

$$\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} = \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c} + \frac{[(T-l^*) - \Omega]}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\Omega},$$

into the expression $(\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D})$, and using the the expression for $\frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$ from equation (7), yields,

$$\left[\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} \right] = \frac{\beta\tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c} - \tau_L \frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c} - \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}}{(T-l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}. \quad ((A3.1))$$

Expressing the first two terms on the numerator of (A3.1) in elasticity form, yields,

$$\left[\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D} \right] = \frac{\frac{\tau_L \bar{D}}{(1-\tau_L)} \left[\epsilon_{\bar{D}, 1-\tau_L} - \frac{T-l^*}{T-l^*-\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*, 1-\tau_L}^c \right] - \tau_D \frac{d\bar{D}}{d\tau_D}}{(T-l^*) - \Omega + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}, \quad ((A3.2))$$

where, $\epsilon_{\bar{D}, \tau_L}^c = \frac{(1-\tau_L)}{\bar{D}} \frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial(1-\tau_L)}_{v=c}$ is the compensated elasticity of demand for the dirty good with respect to the price of leisure $(1-\tau_L)$ and is positive if the dirty good and leisure are substitutes. Similarly $\epsilon_{T-l^*, 1-\tau_L}^c = \frac{(1-\tau_L)}{(T-l^*)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial(1-\tau_L)}_{v=c} > 0$ is the compensated price elasticity of the individual's labour supply with respect to the price of leisure.

Differentiating the expected resource constraint: $\bar{D} + \bar{C} + \bar{G} = (T-l^*)$ with respect the labour taxation while holding utility constant we get:

$$\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c} = \frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c} + \frac{\partial\bar{C}}{\partial\tau_L}_{v=c}. \quad ((A3.3))$$

Multiplying through by $(1-\tau_L)$ and expressing these in elasticity form yields,

$$\epsilon_{T-l^*, \tau_L}^c = \frac{\bar{D}}{T-l^*} \epsilon_{\bar{D}, \tau_L}^c + \frac{\bar{C}}{T-l^*} \epsilon_{\bar{C}, \tau_L}^c. \quad ((A3.4))$$

Substituting this into the expression $\beta + \frac{d\tau_L}{d\tau_D}$ in equation (A3.2), yields equation (15) in the main body of the paper.

In a similar way we can express in elasticity form the tax interaction effect, as defined in equation (9), $TI = (1 + \rho_2)\tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}$. Simple manipulations of the definition of ρ_2 yield,

$$(1 + \rho_2)\tau_L = -\frac{\rho_2 [(T - l^*) - \Omega]}{\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}}.$$

Substituting this into the definition of the tax interaction effect yields,

$$TI = -\rho_2 [(T - l^*) - \Omega] \frac{\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_D}}{\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L}},$$

Utilizing the Slutsky equations from above yields,

$$TI = -\rho_2 [(T - l^*) - \Omega] \frac{\left[\frac{\partial\bar{D}}{\partial\tau_L} \Big|_{v=c} + \frac{\bar{D}}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\Omega} \right]}{\left[\frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\tau_L} \Big|_{v=c} + \frac{[(T-l^*)-\Omega]}{(1-\tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial\Omega} \right]}.$$

The above expression can be written in elasticity format:

$$TI = -\rho_2 \bar{D} \frac{\left[\epsilon_{\bar{D},1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega} \right]}{\left[\frac{(T-l^*)}{[(T-l^*)-\Omega]} \epsilon_{T-l^*,1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega} \right]}.$$

where $\epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega}$ is the elasticity of labour supply with respect to lump sum taxation.

Substituting $\epsilon_{T-l^*,1-\tau_L}^c = \frac{\bar{D}}{T-l^*} \epsilon_{\bar{D},1-\tau_L}^c + \frac{\bar{C}}{T-l^*} \epsilon_{\bar{C},1-\tau_L}^c$ into TI in equation (A3.6) yields,

$$TI = -\rho_2 \bar{D} \frac{\epsilon_{\bar{D},1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega}}{\left[\frac{\bar{D}}{[(T-l^*)-\Omega]} \epsilon_{\bar{D},1-\tau_L}^c + \frac{\bar{C}}{[(T-l^*)-\Omega]} \epsilon_{\bar{C},1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega} \right]},$$

or,

$$TI = -\rho_2 \bar{D} \phi_D,$$

where,

$$\phi_D = \frac{\epsilon_{\bar{D},1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega}}{\left[\frac{\bar{D}}{[(T-l^*)-\Omega]} \epsilon_{\bar{D},1-\tau_L}^c + \frac{\bar{C}}{[(T-l^*)-\Omega]} \epsilon_{\bar{C},1-\tau_L}^c - \frac{T-l^*}{\Omega} \epsilon_{T-l^*,\Omega} \right]}.$$

8.4 Appendix 4. Calculations leading to equations (16) and (17):

The first order conditions of the government's constrained maximization problem with respect to τ_L and Ω yield,

$$\frac{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} - \frac{cov(U_C, wl^*)}{E(U_C)} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_L}}{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \Omega}} = \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \tau_L}}{\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega}},$$

where \bar{R} denotes the average tax revenue per person. This expression can be written as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} (\tau_D - \mu_D) & \left[(1 - \tau_L) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} - [(T - l^*) - \Omega] \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] \\ & - \mu_D \tau_L \left[\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} - \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] \\ & + \tau_L \left[(1 - \tau_L) \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} - [(T - l^*) - \Omega] \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \right] \\ & - \frac{cov(U_C, w)(T - l^*)}{E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega} = 0 \quad ((A4.1)) \end{aligned}$$

The total effects of a change in labor taxation on the dirty good and labor supply are,

$$\frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} = \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{Lv=c}} + \frac{[(T - l^*) - \Omega] \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega}}{(1 - \tau_L)},$$

and

$$\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L} = \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{Lv=c}} + \frac{[(T - l^*) - \Omega] \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega}}{(1 - \tau_L)},$$

respectively. The subscript $v = c$ indicates compensated changes. Substituting these values into equation (A4.1) yields,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\tau_D - \mu_D \left[1 + \frac{\tau_L}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \right] \right] \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{Lv=c}} \\ & + \tau_L \left[1 + \frac{\mu_D}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{Lv=c}} = \frac{cov(U_C, w)(T - l^*)}{(1 - \tau_L)E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega}. \quad ((A4.2)) \end{aligned}$$

The first order conditions of the government's constrained maximization problem with respect to τ_D and Ω yield,

$$\frac{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{cov(U_C, D^*)}{E(U_C)} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \tau_D}}{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T-l^*)}{\partial \Omega}} = \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \tau_D}}{\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega}}.$$

This expression can be written as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\tau_D - \mu_D) & \left[\frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{\bar{D}}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] \\
& - \frac{\mu_D \tau_L}{(1 - \tau_L)} \left[\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] \\
& + \tau_L \left[\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{\bar{D}}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \right] \\
& - \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, D^*)}{(1 - \tau_L) E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega} = 0. \quad ((A4.3))
\end{aligned}$$

The total effects of a change in environmental taxation on the dirty good and labor supply are,

$$\frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} = \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{Dv=c}} - \frac{\bar{D}}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial M} = \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{Dv=c}} + \frac{\bar{D}}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega},$$

and

$$\frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D} = \frac{\partial l(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{Dv=c}} + \frac{\bar{D}}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega},$$

respectively. Substituting these values into equation (A4.3) yields,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\tau_D - \mu_D \left[1 + \frac{\tau_L}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \Omega} \right] \right] \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{Dv=c}} \\
& + \tau_L \left[1 + \frac{\mu_D}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \Omega} \right] \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{Dv=c}} = \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, D^*)}{(1 - \tau_L) E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \Omega}. \quad ((A4.4))
\end{aligned}$$

The first order conditions of the government's constrained maximization problem with respect to τ_D and τ_L yield,³⁹

$$\frac{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_D} - \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, D^*)}{E(U_C)} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_D}}{(\tau_D - \mu_D) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_L} - \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, w(T - l^*))}{E(U_C)} + \tau_L \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_L}} = \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \tau_D}}{\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \tau_L}}. \quad ((A4.5))$$

Substituting the values of the total effects of a changes in environmental and labour taxation on the dirty good and labor supply from above, equation

³⁹Notice that had there been no lump sum taxes, this would be the only valid ratio.

(A4.5) can be written as follows,⁴⁰

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\tau_D - \mu_D \left[1 - \frac{\tau_L}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial M} \right] \right] \left[((T - l^*) - \Omega) \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{D v=c}} - \bar{D} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{L v=c}} \right] \\
& + \tau_L \left[1 - \frac{\mu_D}{(1 - \tau_L)} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial M} \right] \left[((T - l^*) - \Omega) \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{D v=c}} - \bar{D} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{L v=c}} \right] \\
& - \mu_D \tau_L \left[\frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{D v=c}} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{L v=c}} - \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \tau_{L v=c}} \frac{\partial(T - l^*)}{\partial \tau_{D v=c}} \right] \\
& - \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, D^*)}{E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \tau_L} + \frac{\text{cov}(U_C, w(T - l^*))}{E(U_C)} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial \tau_D} = 0 . \quad ((A4.6))
\end{aligned}$$

The ratio of optimal conditions in equation (A4.4) corresponds to equation (16) in the text, while equation (A4.2) to equation (17) in the text. Equation (A4.6) is not presented in the main text since lump sum taxes are available.

⁴⁰Ng (1980) optimal condition without the covariance terms can be obtained by setting $\Omega = 0$. We also include in the tax base of income taxation the lump sum compensation to the household. In order to make it equivalent to a general consumption tax

NOTE DI LAVORO DELLA FONDAZIONE ENI ENRICO MATTEI

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Paper Series

Our Note di Lavoro are available on the Internet at the following addresses:

<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.htm>

<http://www.ssrn.com/link/feem.html>

<http://www.repec.org>

<http://agecon.lib.umn.edu>

<http://www.bepress.com/feem/>

NOTE DI LAVORO PUBLISHED IN 2007

NRM	1.2007	<i>Rinaldo Brau, Alessandro Lanza, and Francesco Pigliaru: <u>How Fast are Small Tourism Countries Growing? The 1980-2003 Evidence</u></i>
PRCG	2.2007	<i>C.V. Fiorio, M. Florio, S. Salini and P. Ferrari: <u>Consumers' Attitudes on Services of General Interest in the EU: Accessibility, Price and Quality 2000-2004</u></i>
PRCG	3.2007	<i>Cesare Dosi and Michele Moretto: <u>Concession Bidding Rules and Investment Time Flexibility</u></i>
IEM	4.2007	<i>Chiara Longo, Matteo Manera, Anil Markandya and Elisa Scarpa: <u>Evaluating the Empirical Performance of Alternative Econometric Models for Oil Price Forecasting</u></i>
PRCG	5.2007	<i>Bernardo Bortolotti, William Megginson and Scott B. Smart: <u>The Rise of Accelerated Seasoned Equity Underwritings</u></i>
CCMP	6.2007	<i>Valentina Bosetti and Massimo Tavoni: <u>Uncertain R&D, Backstop Technology and GHGs Stabilization</u></i>
CCMP	7.2007	<i>Robert Küster, Ingo Ellersdorfer, Ulrich Fahl (lxxx): <u>A CGE-Analysis of Energy Policies Considering Labor Market Imperfections and Technology Specifications</u></i>
CCMP	8.2007	<i>Mònica Serrano (lxxx): <u>The Production and Consumption Accounting Principles as a Guideline for Designing Environmental Tax Policy</u></i>
CCMP	9.2007	<i>Erwin L. Corong (lxxx): <u>Economic and Poverty Impacts of a Voluntary Carbon Reduction for a Small Liberalized Developing Economy: The Case of the Philippines</u></i>
CCMP	10.2007	<i>Valentina Bosetti, Emanuele Massetti, and Massimo Tavoni: <u>The WITCH Model. Structure, Baseline, Solutions</u></i>
SIEV	11.2007	<i>Margherita Turvani, Aline Chiabai, Anna Alberini and Stefania Tonin: <u>Public Policies for Contaminated Site Cleanup: The Opinions of the Italian Public</u></i>
CCMP	12.2007	<i>M. Berritella, A. Certa, M. Enea and P. Zito: <u>An Analytic Hierarchy Process for The Evaluation of Transport Policies to Reduce Climate Change Impacts</u></i>
NRM	13.2007	<i>Francesco Bosello, Barbara Buchner, Jacopo Crimi, Carlo Giupponi and Andrea Povellato: <u>The Kyoto Protocol and the Effect of Existing and Planned Measures in the Agricultural and Forestry Sector in the EU25</u></i>
NRM	14.2007	<i>Francesco Bosello, Carlo Giupponi and Andrea Povellato: <u>A Review of Recent Studies on Cost Effectiveness of GHG Mitigation Measures in the European Agro-Forestry Sector</u></i>
CCMP	15.2007	<i>Massimo Tavoni, Brent Sohngen, and Valentina Bosetti: <u>Forestry and the Carbon Market Response to Stabilize Climate</u></i>
ETA	16.2007	<i>Erik Ansink and Arjan Ruijs: <u>Climate Change and the Stability of Water Allocation Agreements</u></i>
ETA	17.2007	<i>François Gusdorf and Stéphane Hallegatte: <u>Compact or Spread-Out Cities: Urban Planning, Taxation, and the Vulnerability to Transportation Shocks</u></i>
NRM	18.2007	<i>Giovanni Bella: <u>A Bug's Life: Competition Among Species Towards the Environment</u></i>
IEM	19.2007	<i>Valeria Termini and Laura Cavallo: <u>"Spot, Bilateral and Futures Trading in Electricity Markets. Implications for Stability"</u></i>
ETA	20.2007	<i>Stéphane Hallegatte and Michael Ghil: <u>Endogenous Business Cycles and the Economic Response to Exogenous Shocks</u></i>
CTN	21.2007	<i>Thierry Bréchet, François Gerard and Henry Tulkens: <u>Climate Coalitions: A Theoretical and Computational Appraisal</u></i>
CCMP	22.2007	<i>Claudia Kettner, Angela Köppl, Stefan P. Schleicher and Gregor Thenius: <u>Stringency and Distribution in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme –The 2005 Evidence</u></i>
NRM	23.2007	<i>Hongyu Ding, Arjan Ruijs and Ekko C. van Ierland: <u>Designing a Decision Support System for Marine Reserves Management: An Economic Analysis for the Dutch North Sea</u></i>
CCMP	24.2007	<i>Massimiliano Mazzanti, Anna Montini and Roberto Zoboli: <u>Economic Dynamics, Emission Trends and the EKC Hypothesis New Evidence Using NAMEA and Provincial Panel Data for Italy</u></i>
ETA	25.2007	<i>Joan Canton: <u>Redealing the Cards: How the Presence of an Eco-Industry Modifies the Political Economy of Environmental Policies</u></i>
ETA	26.2007	<i>Joan Canton: <u>Environmental Taxation and International Eco-Industries</u></i>
CCMP	27.2007	<i>Oscar Cacho and Leslie Lipper (lxxxii): <u>Abatement and Transaction Costs of Carbon-Sink Projects Involving Smallholders</u></i>
CCMP	28.2007	<i>A. Caparrós, E. Cerdá, P. Ovando and P. Campos (lxxxii): <u>Carbon Sequestration with Reforestations and Biodiversity-Scenic Values</u></i>
CCMP	29.2007	<i>Georg E. Kindermann, Michael Obersteiner, Ewald Rametsteiner and Ian McCallum (lxxxii): <u>Predicting the Deforestation-Trend Under Different Carbon-Prices</u></i>

CCMP	30.2007	<i>Raul Ponce-Hernandez</i> (lxxxii): <u>A Modelling Framework for Addressing the Synergies between Global Conventions through Land Use Changes: Carbon Sequestration, Biodiversity Conservation, Prevention of Land Degradation and Food Security in Agricultural and Forested Lands in Developing Countries</u>
ETA	31.2007	<i>Michele Moretto and Gianpaolo Rossini</i> : <u>Are Workers' Enterprises Entry Policies Conventional</u>
KTHC	32.2007	<i>Giacomo Degli Antoni</i> : <u>Do Social Relations Affect Economic Welfare? A Microeconomic Empirical Analysis</u>
CCMP	33.2007	<i>Reyer Gerlagh and Onno Kuik</i> : <u>Carbon Leakage with International Technology Spillovers</u>
CCMP	34.2007	<i>Richard S.J. Tol</i> : <u>The Impact of a Carbon Tax on International Tourism</u>
CCMP	35.2007	<i>Reyer Gerlagh, Snorre Kverndokk and Knut Einar Rosendahl</i> : <u>Optimal Timing of Environmental Policy: Interaction Between Environmental Taxes and Innovation Externalities</u>
SIEV	36.2007	<i>Anna Alberini and Alberto Longo</i> : <u>Valuing the Cultural Monuments of Armenia: Bayesian Updating of Prior Beliefs in Contingent Valuation</u>
CCMP	37.2007	<i>Roeland Bracke, Tom Verbeke and Veerle Dejonckheere</i> : <u>What Distinguishes EMAS Participants? An Exploration of Company Characteristics</u>
CCMP	38.2007	<i>E. Tzouvelekas, D. Vouvaki and A. Xepapadeas</i> : <u>Total Factor Productivity Growth and the Environment: A Case for Green Growth Accounting</u>
CCMP	39.2007	<i>Klaus Keller, Louise I. Miltich, Alexander Robinson and Richard S.J. Tol</i> : <u>How Overconfident are Current Projections of Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions?</u>
CCMP	40.2007	<i>Massimiliano Mazzanti and Roberto Zoboli</i> : <u>Environmental Efficiency, Emission Trends and Labour Productivity: Trade-Off or Joint Dynamics? Empirical Evidence Using NAMEA Panel Data</u>
PRCG	41.2007	<i>Veronica Ronchi</i> : <u>Populism and Neopopulism in Latin America: Clientelism, Trade Union Organisation and Electoral Support in Mexico and Argentina in the '90s</u>
PRCG	42.2007	<i>Veronica Ronchi</i> : <u>The Neoliberal Myth in Latin America: The Cases of Mexico and Argentina in the '90s</u>
CCMP	43.2007	<i>David Anthoff, Cameron Hepburn and Richard S.J. Tol</i> : <u>Equity Weighting and the Marginal Damage Costs of Climate Change</u>
ETA	44.2007	<i>Bouwé R. Dijkstra and Dirk T.G. Rübhelke</i> : <u>Group Rewards and Individual Sanctions in Environmental Policy</u>
KTHC	45.2007	<i>Benno Torgler</i> : <u>Trust in International Organizations: An Empirical Investigation Focusing on the United Nations</u>
CCMP	46.2007	<i>Enrica De Cian, Elisa Lanzi and Roberto Roson</i> : <u>The Impact of Temperature Change on Energy Demand: A Dynamic Panel Analysis</u>
CCMP	47.2007	<i>Edwin van der Werf</i> : <u>Production Functions for Climate Policy Modeling: An Empirical Analysis</u>
KTHC	48.2007	<i>Francesco Lancia and Giovanni Prarolo</i> : <u>A Politico-Economic Model of Aging, Technology Adoption and Growth</u>
NRM	49.2007	<i>Giulia Minoia</i> : <u>Gender Issue and Water Management in the Mediterranean Basin, Middle East and North Africa</u>
KTHC	50.2007	<i>Susanna Mancinelli and Massimiliano Mazzanti</i> : <u>SME Performance, Innovation and Networking Evidence on Complementarities for a Local Economic System</u>
CCMP	51.2007	<i>Kelly C. de Bruin, Rob B. Dellink and Richard S.J. Tol</i> : <u>AD-DICE: An Implementation of Adaptation in the DICE Model</u>
NRM	52.2007	<i>Frank van Kouwen, Carel Dieperink, Paul P. Schot and Martin J. Wassen</i> : <u>Interactive Problem Structuring with ICZM Stakeholders</u>
CCMP	53.2007	<i>Valeria Costantini and Francesco Crespi</i> : <u>Environmental Regulation and the Export Dynamics of Energy Technologies</u>
CCMP	54.2007	<i>Barbara Buchner, Michela Catenacci and Alessandra Sgobbi</i> : <u>Governance and Environmental Policy Integration in Europe: What Can We learn from the EU Emission Trading Scheme?</u>
CCMP	55.2007	<i>David Anthoff and Richard S.J. Tol</i> : <u>On International Equity Weights and National Decision Making on Climate Change</u>
CCMP	56.2007	<i>Edwin van der Werf and Sonja Peterson</i> : <u>Modeling Linkages Between Climate Policy and Land Use: An Overview</u>
CCMP	57.2007	<i>Fabien Priour</i> : <u>The Environmental Kuznets Curve in a World of Irreversibility</u>
KTHC	58.2007	<i>Roberto Antonietti and Giulio Cainelli</i> : <u>Production Outsourcing, Organizational Governance and Firm's Technological Performance: Evidence from Italy</u>
SIEV	59.2007	<i>Marco Percolo</i> : <u>Urban Transport Policies and the Environment: Evidence from Italy</u>
ETA	60.2007	<i>Henk Folmer and Pierre von Mouche</i> : <u>Linking of Repeated Games. When Does It Lead to More Cooperation and Pareto Improvements?</u>
CCMP	61.2007	<i>Arthur Riedacker</i> (lxxx): <u>A Global Land Use and Biomass Approach to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Fossil Fuel Use and to Preserve Biodiversity</u>
CCMP	62.2007	<i>Jordi Roca and Mònica Serrano</i> : <u>Atmospheric Pollution and Consumption Patterns in Spain: An Input-Output Approach</u>
CCMP	63.2007	<i>Derek W. Bunn and Carlo Fezzi</i> (lxxx): <u>Interaction of European Carbon Trading and Energy Prices</u>
CTN	64.2007	<i>Benjamin Golub and Matthew O. Jackson</i> (lxxxiii): <u>Naïve Learning in Social Networks: Convergence, Influence and Wisdom of Crowds</u>
CTN	65.2007	<i>Jacob K. Goeree, Arno Riedl and Aljaž Ule</i> (lxxxiii): <u>In Search of Stars: Network Formation among Heterogeneous Agents</u>
CTN	66.2007	<i>Gönül Doğan, M.A.L.M. van Assen, Arnout van de Rijt, and Vincent Buskens</i> (lxxxiii): <u>The Stability of Exchange Networks</u>
CTN	67.2007	<i>Ben Zissimos</i> (lxxxiii): <u>Why are Trade Agreements Regional?</u>
CTN	68.2007	<i>Jacques Drèze, Michel Le Breton, Alexei Savvateev and Shlomo Weber</i> (lxxxiii): <u>«Almost» Subsidy-free Spatial Pricing in a Multi-dimensional Setting</u>
CTN	69.2007	<i>Ana Babus</i> (lxxxiii): <u>The Formation of Financial Networks</u>

CTN	70.2007	<i>Andrea Galeotti and Sanjeev Goyal</i> (lxxxiii): <u>A Theory of Strategic Diffusion</u>
IEM	71.2007	<i>Francesco Bosello, Enrica De Cian and Roberto Roson</i> : <u>Climate Change, Energy Demand and Market Power in a General Equilibrium Model of the World Economy</u>
ETA	72.2007	<i>Gastón Giordana and Marc Willinger</i> : <u>Fixed Instruments to Cope with Stock Externalities An Experimental Evaluation</u>
KTHC	73.2007	<i>Oguzhan Dincer and Eric Uslaner</i> : <u>Trust and Growth</u>
CCMP	74.2007	<i>Fei Teng and Alun Gu</i> : <u>Climate Change: National and Local Policy Opportunities in China</u>
KTHC	75.2007	<i>Massimiano Bucchi and Valeria Papponetti</i> : <u>Research Evaluation as a Policy Design Tool: Mapping Approaches across a Set of Case Studies</u>
SIEV	76.2007	<i>Paolo Figini, Massimiliano Castellani and Laura Vici</i> : <u>Estimating Tourist Externalities on Residents: A Choice Modeling Approach to the Case of Rimini</u>
IEM	77.2007	<i>Irene Valsecchi</i> : <u>Experts and Non-experts</u>
CCMP	78.2007	<i>Giuseppe Di Vita</i> : <u>Legal Families and Environmental Protection: is there a Causal Relationship?</u>
KTHC	79.2007	<i>Roberto Antonietti and Giulio Cainelli</i> : <u>Spatial Agglomeration, Technology and Outsourcing of Knowledge Intensive Business Services Empirical Insights from Italy</u>
KTHC	80.2007	<i>Iacopo Grassi</i> : <u>The Music Market in the Age of Download</u>
ETA	81.2007	<i>Carlo Carraro and Alessandra Sgobbi</i> : <u>Modelling Negotiated Decision Making: a Multilateral, Multiple Issues, Non-Cooperative Bargaining Model with Uncertainty</u>
CCMP	82.2007	<i>Valentina Bosetti, Carlo Carraro, Emanuele Massetti and Massimo Tavoni</i> : <u>International Energy R&D Spillovers and the Economics of Greenhouse Gas Atmospheric Stabilization</u>
CCMP	83.2007	<i>Sjak Smulders and Edwin van der Werf</i> : <u>Climate Policy and the Optimal Extraction of High- and Low-Carbon Fossil Fuels</u>
SIEV	84.2007	<i>Benno Torgler, Bruno S. Frey and Clevo Wilson</i> : <u>Environmental and Pro-Social Norms: Evidence from 30 Countries</u>
KTHC	85.2007	<i>Elena Bellini, Ugo Gasparino, Barbara Del Corpo and William Malizia</i> : <u>Impact of Cultural Tourism upon Urban Economies: An Econometric Exercise</u>
NRM	86.2007	<i>David Tomberlin and Garth Holloway</i> : <u>Trip-Level Analysis of Efficiency Changes in Oregon's Deepwater Trawl Fishery</u>
CTN	87.2007	<i>Pablo Revilla</i> : <u>Many-to-One Matching when Colleagues Matter</u>
IEM	88.2007	<i>Hipòlit Torró</i> : <u>Forecasting Weekly Electricity Prices at Nord Pool</u>
ETA	89.2007	<i>Y. Hossein Farzin</i> : <u>Sustainability and Optimality in Economic Development: Theoretical Insights and Policy Prospects</u>
NRM	90.2007	<i>P. Sarfo-Mensah and W. Oduro</i> : <u>Traditional Natural Resources Management Practices and Biodiversity Conservation in Ghana: A Review of Local Concepts and Issues on Change and Sustainability</u>
NRM	91.2007	<i>Lorenzo Pellegrini</i> : <u>The Rule of The Jungle in Pakistan: A Case Study on Corruption and Forest Management in Swat</u>
NRM	92.2007	<i>Arjan Ruijs</i> : <u>Welfare and Distribution Effects of Water Pricing Policies</u>
ETA	93.2007	<i>Jean-Marie Grether, Nicole A. Mathys and Jaime de Melo</i> : <u>Trade, Technique and Composition Effects: What is Behind the Fall in World-Wide SO2 Emissions 1990-2000?</u>
PRCG	94.2007	<i>Bernardo Bortolotti, Carlo Cambini, Laura Rondi and Yossi Spiegel</i> : <u>Capital Structure and Regulation: Does Ownership Matter?</u>
CCMP	95.2007	<i>Valentina Bosetti, Carlo Carraro, Emanuele Massetti and Massimo Tavoni</i> : <u>Optimal Energy Investment and R&D Strategies to Stabilise Greenhouse Gas Atmospheric Concentrations</u>
CCMP	96.2007	<i>Xavier Pautrel</i> : <u>Pollution, Health and Life Expectancy: How Environmental Policy Can Promote Growth</u>
KTHC	97.2007	<i>Roberto Antonietti and Davide Antonioli</i> : <u>Production Offshoring and the Skill Composition of Italian Manufacturing Firms: A Counterfactual Analysis</u>
CTN	98.2007	<i>Miyuki Nagashima and Rob Dellink</i> : <u>Technology Spillovers and Stability of International Climate Coalitions</u>
ETA	99.2007	<i>Eftichios S. Sartzetakis and Panagiotis D. Tsigaris</i> : <u>Uncertainty and the Double Dividend Hypothesis</u>

(lxxxix) This paper was presented at the EAERE-FEEM-VIU Summer School on "Computable General Equilibrium Modeling in Environmental and Resource Economics", held in Venice from June 25th to July 1st, 2006 and supported by the Marie Curie Series of Conferences "European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics".

(lxxxix) This paper was presented at the Workshop on "Climate Mitigation Measures in the Agro-Forestry Sector and Biodiversity Futures", Trieste, 16-17 October 2006 and jointly organised by The Ecological and Environmental Economics - EEE Programme, The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics - ICTP, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme - MAB, and The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis - IIASA.

(lxxxix) This paper was presented at the 12th Coalition Theory Network Workshop organised by the Center for Operation Research and Econometrics (CORE) of the Université Catholique de Louvain, held in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium on 18-20 January 2007.

2007 SERIES

CCMP	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti)
SIEV	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Anil Markandya)
NRM	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
KTHC	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Gianmarco Ottaviano)
IEM	<i>International Energy Markets</i> (Editor: Matteo Manera)
CSR	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Management</i> (Editor: Giulio Sapelli)
PRCG	<i>Privatisation Regulation Corporate Governance</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
ETA	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
CTN	<i>Coalition Theory Network</i>