# **Results from Exercise 7**

### Comparison of key findings:

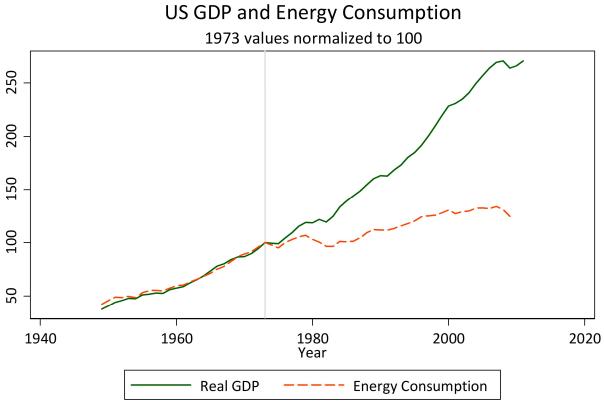
| Variable                         | CD      | РС      |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Impact on energy use             | -20%    | -1%     |
| Cost in CV                       | \$191 B | \$213 B |
| Tax revenue raised               | \$170 B | \$210 B |
| Net cost before climate benefits | \$21 B  | \$3 B   |

#### How well does the policy work?

| Criterion                        | CD  | PC   |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|
| Effective at reducing emissions: | yes | no   |
| Lower cost in CV:                | yes | no   |
| Higher revenue raised:           | no  | yes  |
| Low net cost:                    | yes | very |

- Policy is either effective or inexpensive on a net basis
- Can rule out worst case: **not** ineffective *and* expensive
- Significant transfers in either case

### Which is closer to the truth?



#### Note: 1973 is indicated by the vertical line

## Climate benefits under CD:

| Energy-related CO2 emissions in 2019: | 5 billion tons |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Reduction under CD:                   | 1 billion tons |
| Social cost of carbon, $MC_e$ :       | \$50/ton       |
| Total reduction in damages:           | \$50 billion   |

• Net gain overall: \$50 B - \$21 B = \$34 B