

Impacts of general tax exemption on the tourist sector : CGE approach

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Tourist specialisation & vulnerability
La Réunion, december 4 & 5



Outline

- What is a CGE model? Framework
- Model presentation : ExteRunT
- Simulations results



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- **What is a CGE model? Framework**
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Framework


- Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) are based on real economic databased and they are usually used to estimate how an economy might react to changes in policy
- CGE model consists of :
 - equations describing model variables
 - database consistent with the model equations (SAM).
- CGE are descended from the input-ouput models
- CGE can be comparative-static (more common) or dynamic



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Model : ExteRunT

- Decaluwé et al. (2001)
 - Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) : Réunion, 2008
 - Open economy
 - Static-Comparative
 - Classic closure of long term equilibrium : capital stocks are allowed to adjust
- 
- 7 industries and products:
 - Agriculture
 - Food-processing industry
 - Other industries
 - Building
 - Hotel et restoration (tourism)
 - Services
 - Non-tradable services
 - 1 household
 - 1 government
 - Production tax
 - Work tax
 - Product tax (TVA)
 - Importation tax

CAB

IM_i

EX_i

$DD_i = DS_i$

$INV + C + G + DIT = Q$

XS_j

CI_j

VA_j

$INV_i = \frac{IT_j * \mu_i}{PC_i}$

$DIT_i = \sum_j DI_{i,j}$

Cho

LD_j

KD_j

LS

$KD_j = KS_j$

$\sum GI_i * PC_i = G$

IT

$= -CAB + SH + SG$

SG

G

TG

$W \sum_j LD_j$

$\sum_j R_j * KD_j$

YG

YH

TIP_j

CS_j

TI_j

TIM_j

DTH

YDH

$C_i = \frac{\gamma_i * CTH}{PC_i}$

SH

Simulations

tax	Tax Base	Price
Production tax (tbr)	$TIP_j = tbr_j \cdot XS_j \cdot P_j$	$P_j = PT_j \cdot (1 + tbr_j)$
Work tax (tcs)	$CS_j = tcs_j \cdot LD_j \cdot W$	$WT_j = (1 + tcs_j) W$
Product tax (tx)	$TI_i = tx_i \cdot \left[PL_i \cdot DD_i + (1 + tm_i) \cdot e \cdot PWM_i \cdot IM_i \right]$	$PD_i = (1 + tx_i) PL_i$ $PM_i = (1 + tx_i)(1 + tm_i) \cdot e \cdot PWM_i$

Choc : $Tbr(trs) = 0$; $Tcs(trs) = 0$; $Tx(trs) = 0$



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Impacts on the tourist sector and agregate

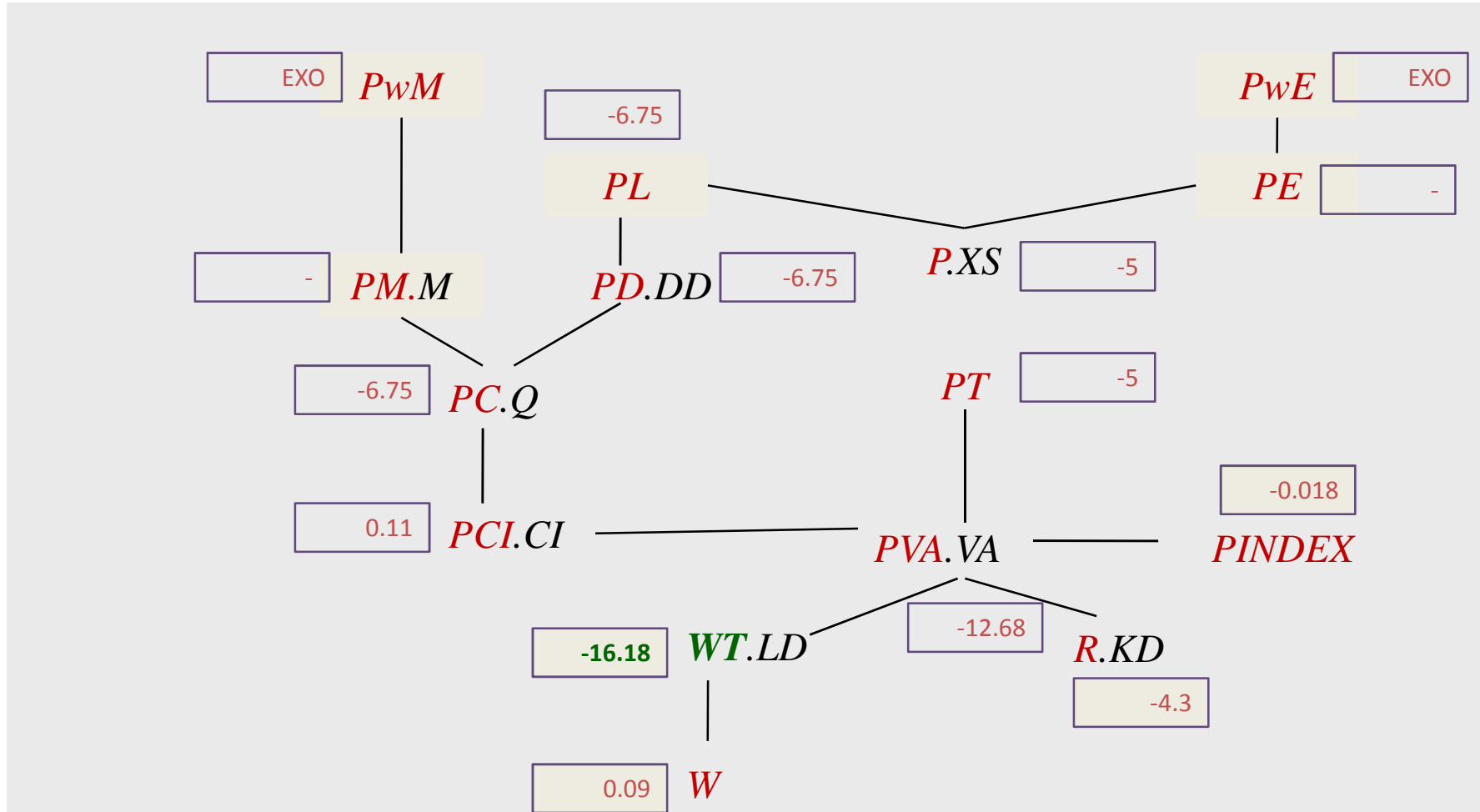
variable	ST			M		
	Trb = 0	Tcs = 0	Tx = 0	Tbr = 0	Tcs = 0	Tx = 0
XS	2,09	9,6	3,53	0,06	0,31	0,011
VA	2,09	9,6	3,53	0,04	0,22	-0,1
LD	3,03	14,17	5,15	0,07	0,4	-0,01
YH	0,05	0,26	-0,04	0,05	0,26	-0,04
INV	1,53	7,22	3,77	-0,11	-0,29	-0,5
C	1,66	7,52	4,32	0,11	0,48	0,19
DIT	0,1	0,65	0,16	0,08	0,42	0,04
Q	1,47	6,59	3,84	0,05	0,26	0,01
DD	1,47	6,59	3,84	0,03	0,21	-0,006
EX	3,92	18,4	2,59	0,76	3,53	0,58
IM	-	-	-	0,11	0,5	0,08

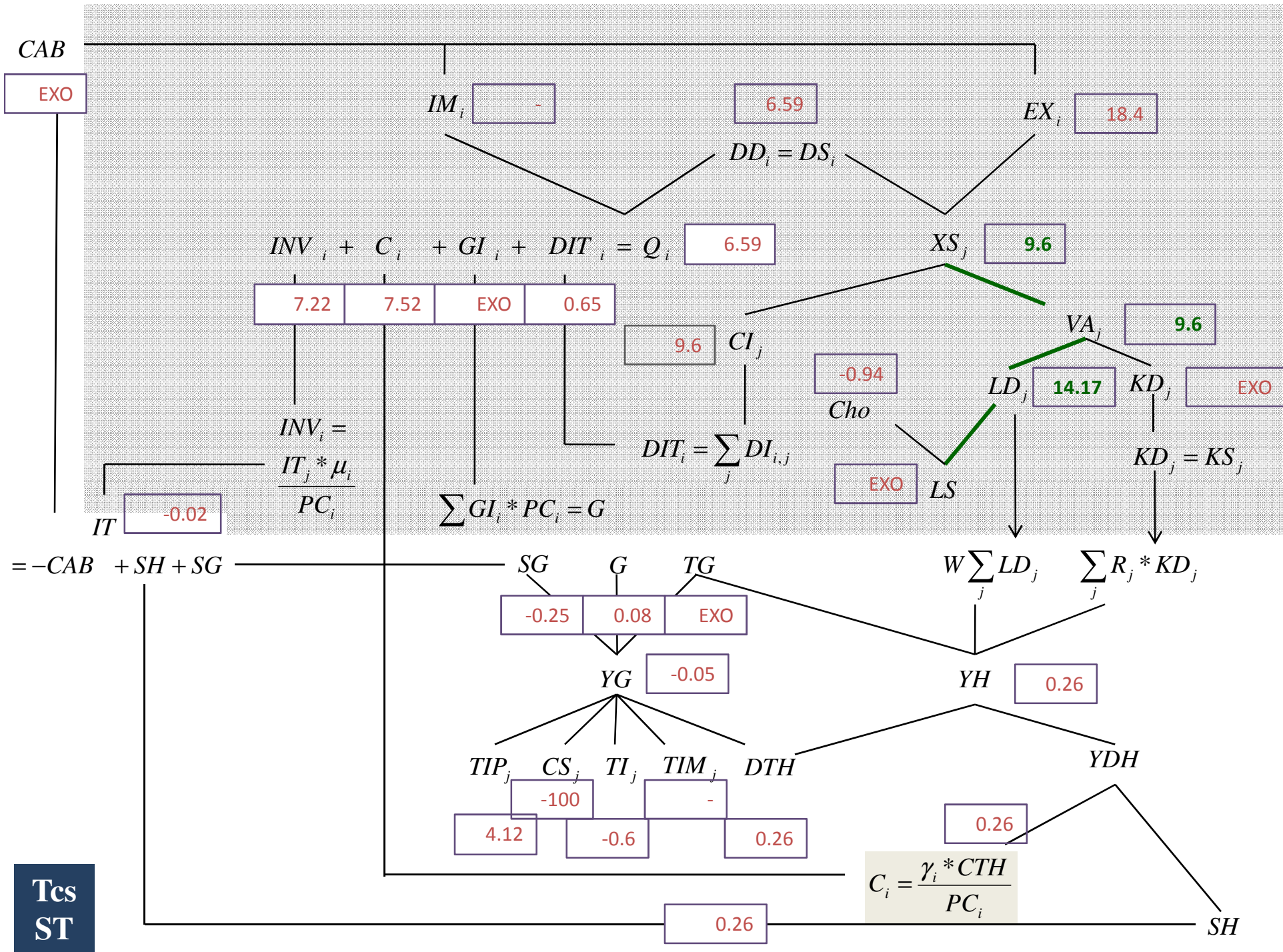
Impacts on the tourist sector and agregate

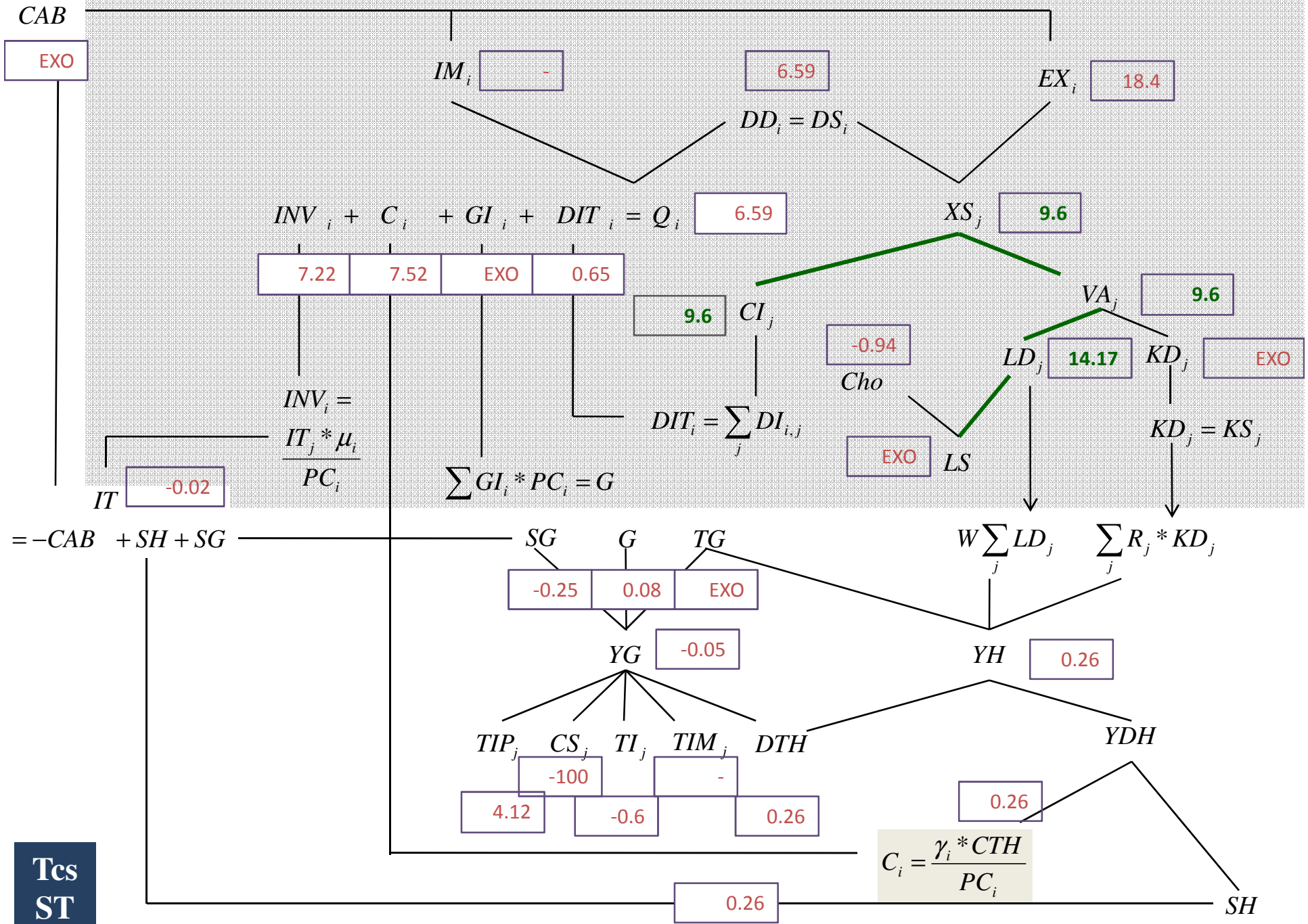
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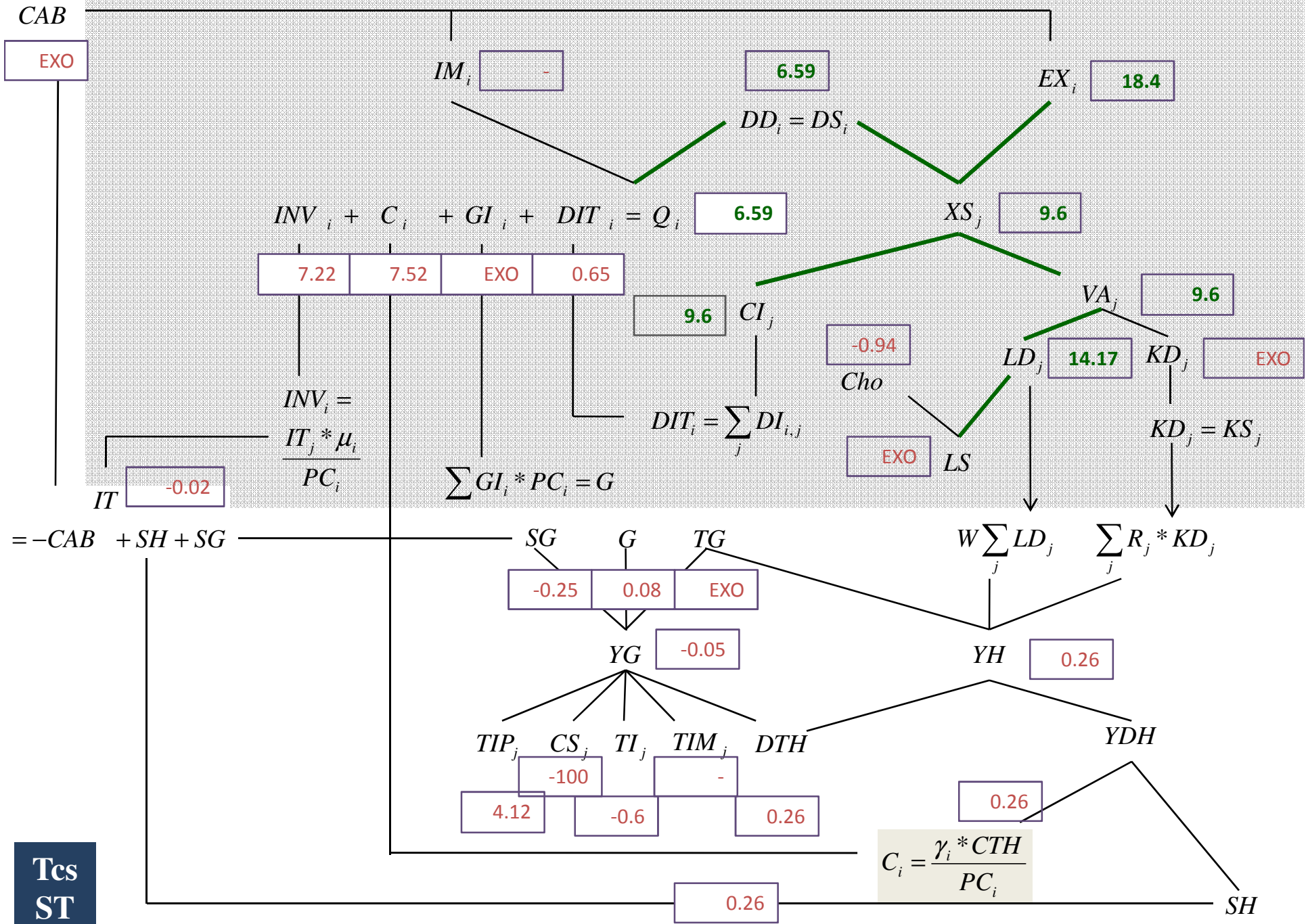
Initial situation : $Tbr(trs) = 0.016$; $Tcs(trs) = \mathbf{0,194}$; $Tx(trs) = 0,052$

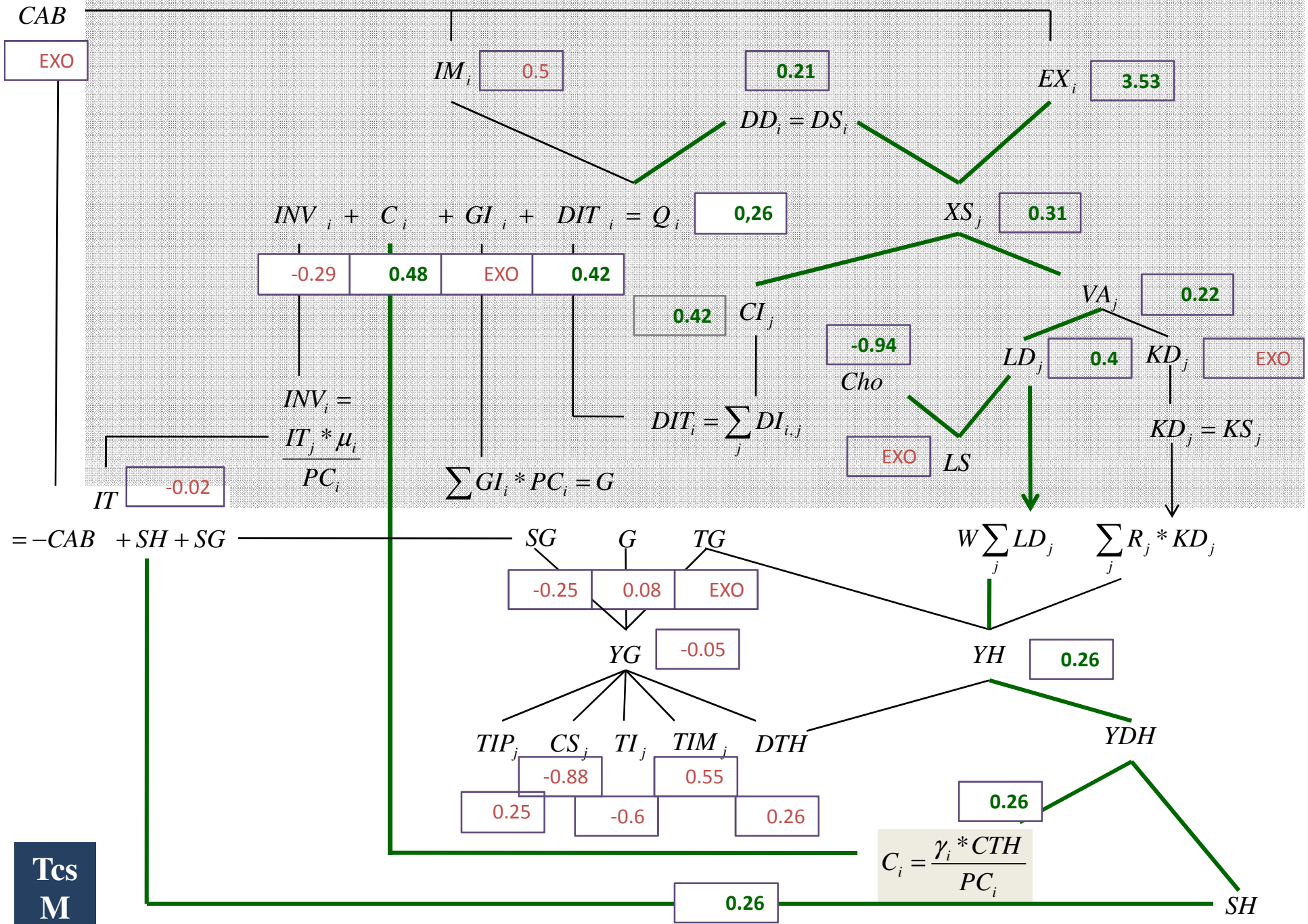
Prix

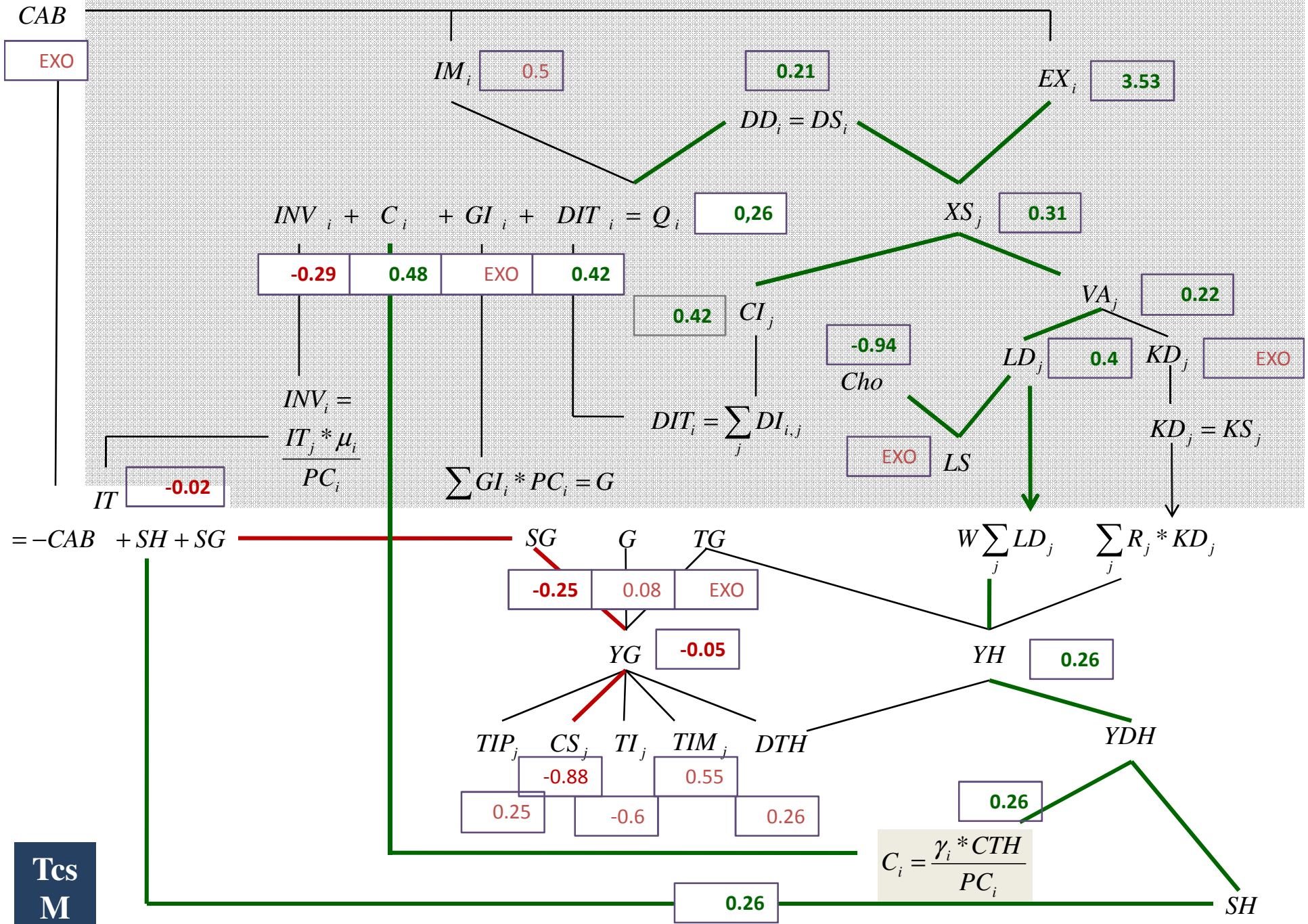












Impacts on the tourist sector

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IM	-	-	-

- **Positif effects for the two policies**

- Impacts on tourist sector are more important during the exemption of TVA than tax on production:

Initial situation:

tbr('trs')=0.016

tx('trs')=0.052 :

Impacts on the tourist sector and agregate

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Why this difference?

Tbr

Industries on tourism take advantage. This reduction is reflected in the production cost P.

$$P_j = PT_j \cdot (1 + tbr_j)$$

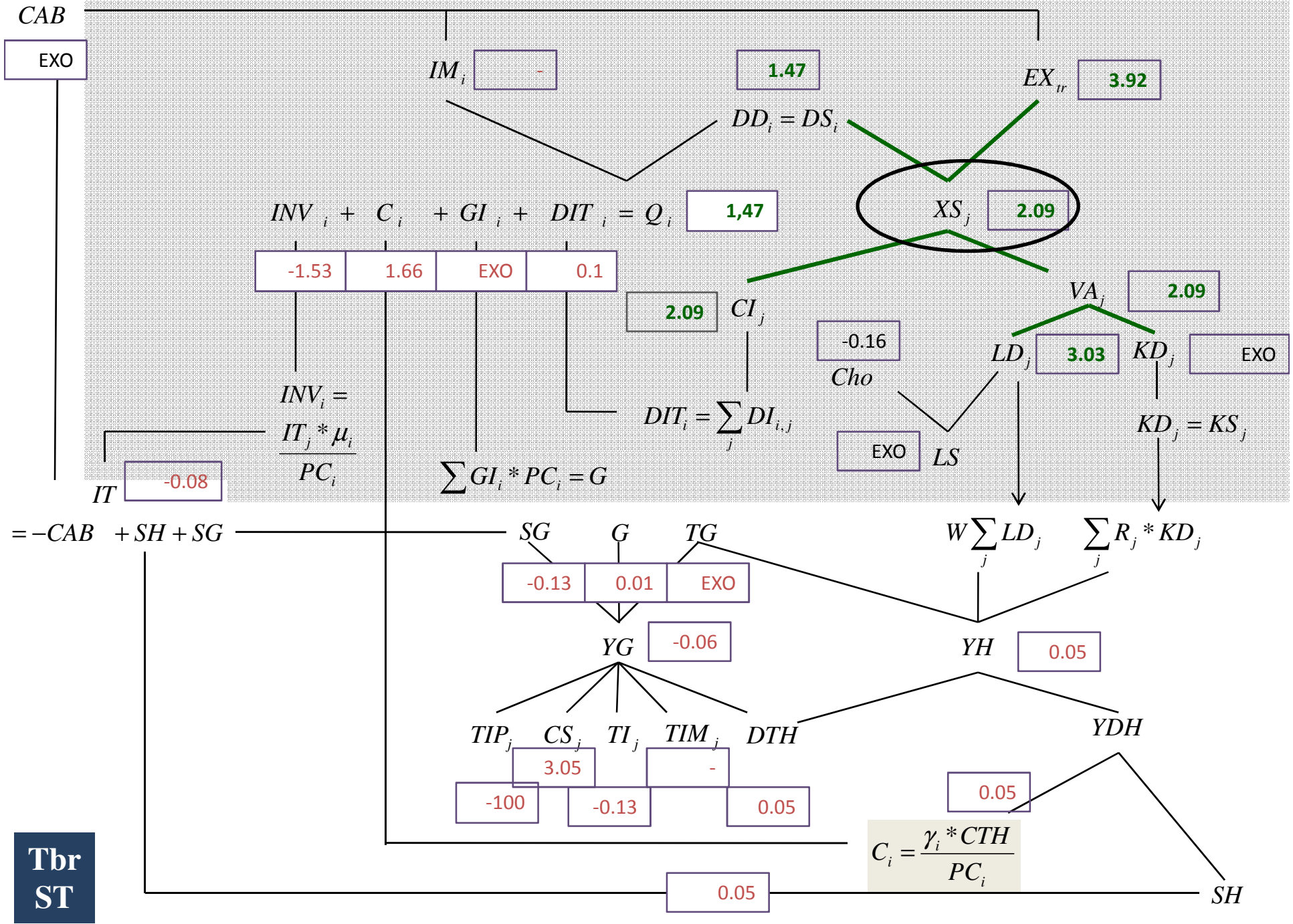
Tx

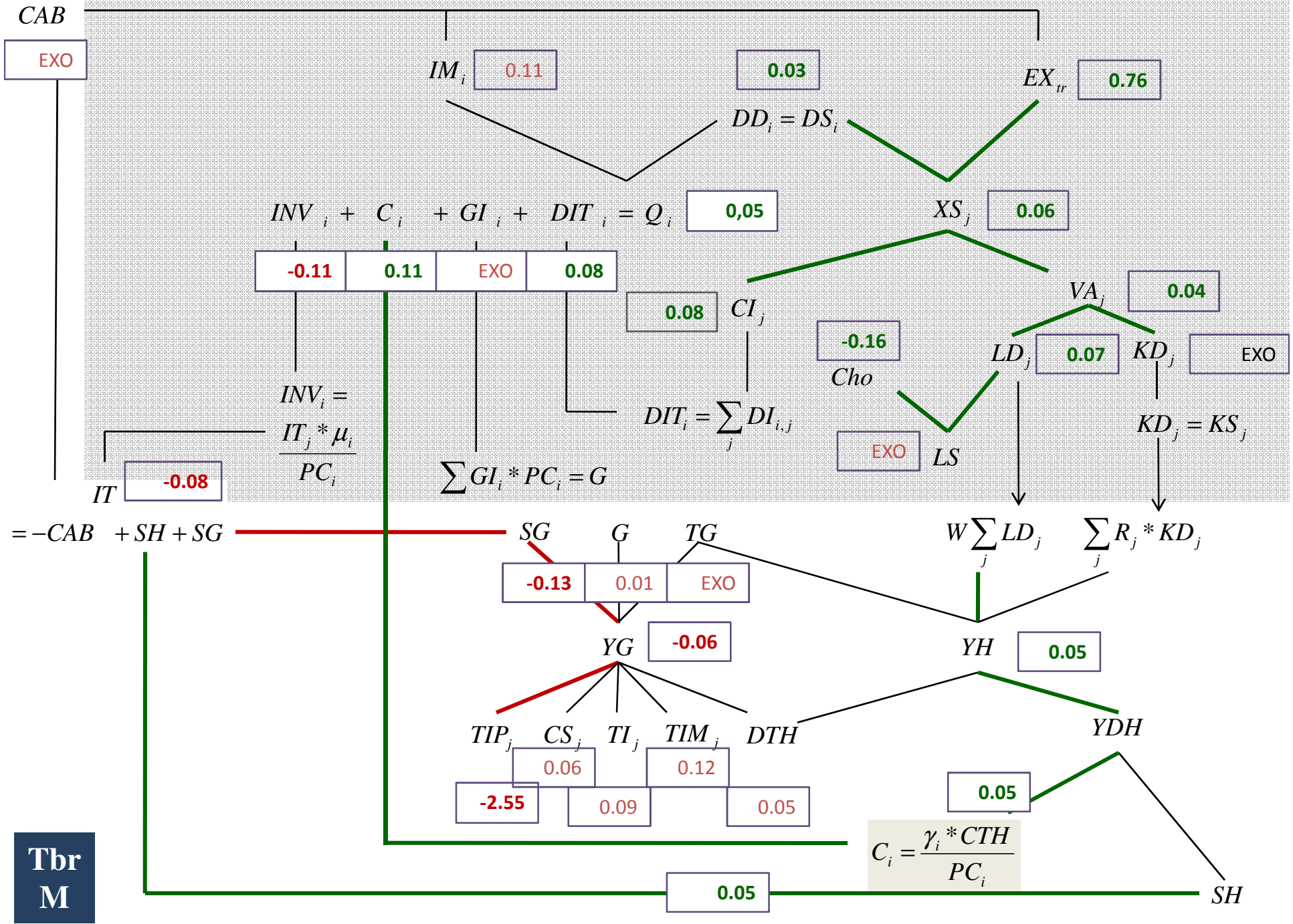
It's the consumption of tourist products which takes advantage. This reduction is reflected in the price PC

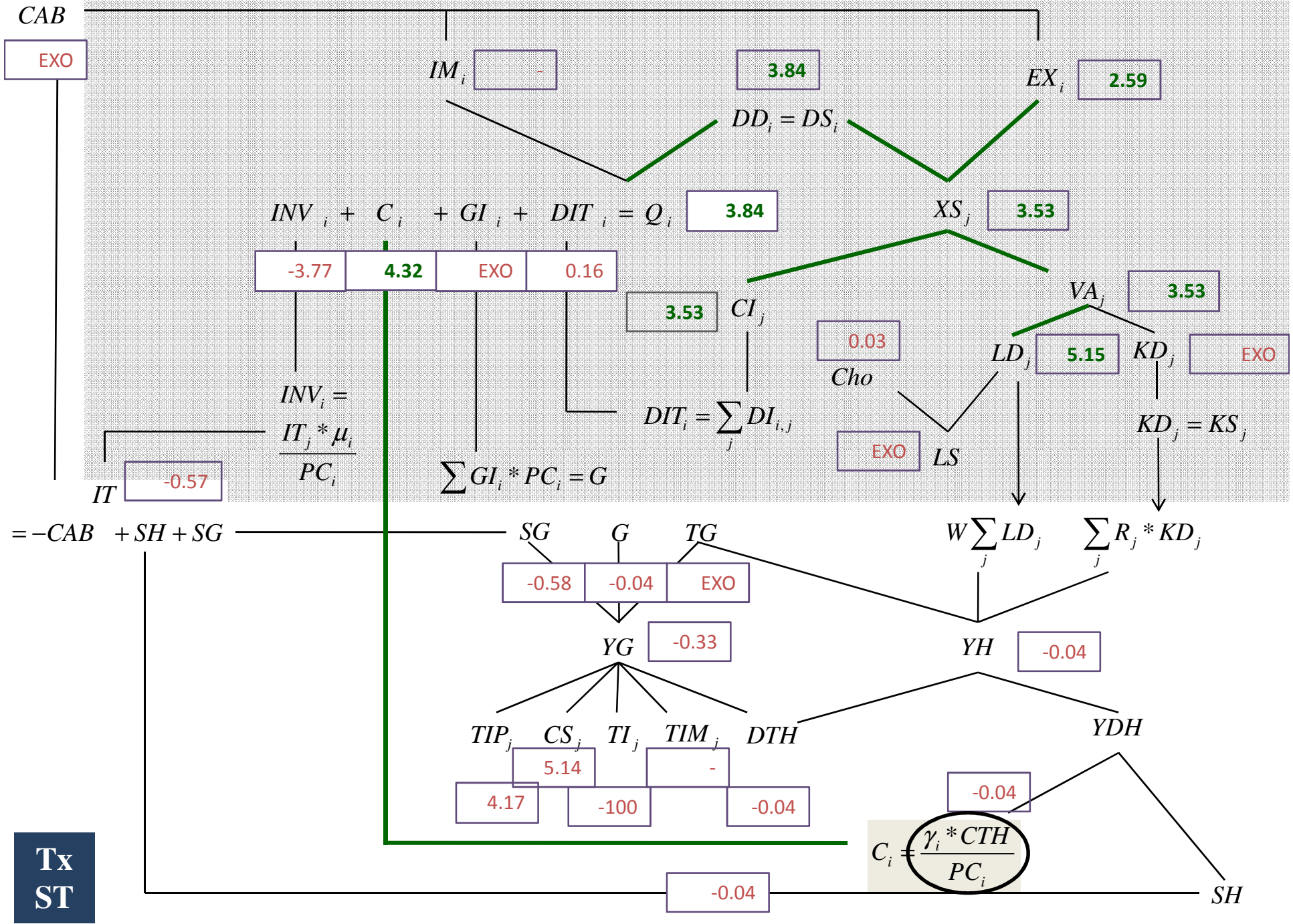
$$PD_i = (1 + tx_i) PL_i$$

$$PM_i = (1 + tx_i)(1 + tm_i) \cdot e \cdot PWM_i$$

Global effects ??







Tx
ST

CAB

EXO

IM_i 0.08

-0.006

EX_{tr} 0.58

$DD_i = DS_i$

$INV_i + C_i + GI_i + DIT_i = Q_i$ 0.01

XS_j 0.01

AGR	IAA	IND	BAT	TRS	SER	NTR
+0,2%	0,4%	+0,02%	-0,4%	+3,5%	-0,1%	-0,02%

-0.01

KD_j

EXO

$KD_j = KS_j$

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