

Effects of Fat Taxes on Demand for Nutrient and Environmental Cleanliness

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Obesity and overweight are the consequences of unhealthy diets. Unhealthy dietary combinations causes increased individual healthcare costs and government expenditure on the treatment of obesity and related diseases. Individuals do not consider the social cost of their actions. Hence, fiscal policies have been show to be effective in changing consumer behaviour and compensating government expenses. We impose pigouvian fat tax on EASI demand elasticities based on saturated fat thresholds to reduce lipid intakes. We estimated the effects of the taxes on over 40 macro- and micro-nutrients intake, GHGe and household welfare. The results show that the taxes are regressive on all nutrient, very effective on reducingGHGe and low impact on welfare when revenue neutrality is assumed.

Biography:

Wisdom Dogbe is Ghanaian and 27 years old. He graduated from University of Ghana with a Bachelor degree in Agricultural Science (Major in Agricultural Economics) in 2013. He had an Erasmus Scholarship in 2014 to pursue a Master's degree in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis in Germany (University of Bonn) and Spain (University Polytechnic of Catalonia). He is currently pursuing a PhD in Sustainability in the University Polytechnic of Catalonia, Spain.