



## Augmented sustainability measures for Scotland

John C.V. Pezzey, Nick Hanley, Karen Turner and  
Dugald Tinch

Australian National University  
Economics and Environment Network Working Paper  
EEN0404

17 June 2004

# AUGMENTED SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES FOR SCOTLAND

John C. V. Pezzey

Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies  
Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia, and  
Visiting Fellow, Department of Economics, University of Bath, U.K.  
Tel/fax: +61 2 6125 4143/0757 E-mail: pezzey@cres.anu.edu.au

Nick Hanley

Department of Economics, University of Stirling, Stirling, FK9 4LA, Scotland

Karen Turner

Fraser of Allander Institute, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, G4 0LN, Scotland

and

Dugald Tinch

Department of Economics, University of Stirling, Stirling, FK9 4LA, Scotland

Draft of 17 June 2004

*Abstract:* We estimate and compare two empirical measures of the weak sustainability of an economy for the first time: the change in augmented green net national product (GNNP), and the interest on augmented genuine savings (GS). Yearly calculations are given for each measure for Scotland during 1992-99. Augmentation means including, using projections to 2020, changed production possibilities enabled by exogenous technical progress or changing oil prices. The change in augmented GNNP and interest on augmented GS are both always positive, showing no sustainability problem for Scotland then, according to the assumptions underlying our weak sustainability calculations. However, the former greatly exceeds the latter, a mismatch which poses an unresolved problem with the theory. Resolving it may require respecifying the utility functions used in mainstream growth theory.

*Keywords:* sustainability, Scotland, genuine savings, green NNP, augmentation

## 1. Introduction

Sustainable development is now an important policy priority for many EU countries, and recent years have seen much interest in improving country-level ("macro") indicators of "sustainability". Many developments have recently been made in the economics of sustainability, particularly the theory and practice of measuring weak sustainability for a whole country under standard neoclassical assumptions of present-value maximisation by a representative agent, and substitutability in consumption and production. We refer particularly to Weitzman (1997), Vincent et al. (1997), Pemberton and Ulph (2001), Asheim and Weitzman (2001, hereafter AW), and Pezzey and Toman (2002, hereafter PT); see also Asheim (2003) for a comprehensive taxonomy of theoretical results. AW showed that in a theoretical, present-value-maximising economy, two measures are always equal: the change in (time derivative of) real, green net national product (GNNP), and genuine savings (GS), a measure of aggregate net investment across the whole economy, multiplied by the real interest rate. PT used this result to show a "one-sided" theoretical result, that if either measure is zero or negative at some time, the economy is *unsustainable* then; they also "augmented" the tests to include terms for exogenous changes in production possibilities over time.

In this paper we apply and test the combined AW/PT results empirically for the first time, by estimating augmented GNNP and the interest on augmented GS for Scotland for the period 1992-1999. The augmentation terms that we include, using projections or scenarios up to 2020, are exogenous technical progress, as inspired by Weitzman's estimation of this for the USA; and changing terms of trade in oil, as inspired by Vincent et al's estimation of this for Indonesia as an oil-exporting economy.

The two resulting series of one-sided sustainability measures (augmented GNNP and interest on augmented GS) then tell us some, but not all, of several things. If the series are broadly similar in sign and magnitude, they support the theory, and tell us roughly how (weakly) sustainable Scotland was during this period; we will also find how significant the augmentation terms are within the total. The two series will also provide an interesting comparison with Hanley et al. (1999), who estimated GNNP and GS (among other measures) for Scotland for 1980-1993, but neither included any augmentation terms, nor compared GNNP change with the interest on GS. If the two series are very different in sign or magnitude, this calls into doubt the theory on which these empirical indicators are based. Indeed, it poses a significant challenge to the validity of neoclassical growth theory altogether, that may raise the kind of questions about the form of neoclassical utility functions long stressed by ecological economists. And of course there may well be grey areas inbetween the two series being "broadly similar" or "very different".

Section 2 of the paper summarises an existing general theoretical model of national income accounting and sustainability. Section 3 describes a more specific model with realistic features, to be estimated for Scotland. Section 4 describes the data sources used for Scotland. Section 5 gives the empirical results, including three sensitivity tests of an unexpected finding dubbed the "mismatch problem". Section 6 concludes.

## **2. A general theoretical model**

This is as in Sections 3.1 and 3.3 of PT, which we now summarise. In an economy with smooth production sets and utility functions, which thus

falls within the neoclassical or "weak" paradigm of sustainability measurement, augmented green net national product (GNNP) and augmented genuine savings (GS) are defined in real Divisia prices at time  $t$  as

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y^\dagger(t) &:= \mathbf{P}(t) \cdot \mathbf{C}^*(t) &+& \mathbf{Q}^\dagger(t) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{K}}^{*\dagger}(t) & [1] \\
 \text{augmented} &:= \text{consumption} &+& \text{augmented} \\
 \text{GNNP} & \text{expenditures} & & \text{GS.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $\mathbf{C}(t)$  is an extended consumption vector, including amenities, which determines the representative agent's instantaneous utility  $U(\mathbf{C}(t))$ .  $\mathbf{K}^\dagger := (\mathbf{K}, t)$  is the vector  $\mathbf{K}(t)$  of the economy's controlled, productive stocks of capital (physical, financial, natural, human, knowledge, etc), together with time  $t$ , treated as an uncontrolled stock which causes changes in production possibilities, as in Pemberton and Ulph (2001), for example from technical progress or shifts in terms of trade. Any variable containing or corresponding to time as a stock will be called *augmented* and denoted by  $^\dagger$ . The economy is assumed to choose  $\mathbf{C}$  and  $\dot{\mathbf{K}}$  to maximise present value  $W\{\mathbf{C}(t)\} := \int_0^\infty U[\mathbf{C}(t)]e^{-\rho t} dt$  s.t.  $[\mathbf{C}(t), \dot{\mathbf{K}}^\dagger(t)] \in \Pi\{\mathbf{K}^\dagger(t)\}$ , where the utility discount rate  $\rho$  is positive and constant, and  $\Pi\{\mathbf{K}^\dagger(t)\}$  is the economy's production possibilities set; the maximising paths are then  $\mathbf{C}^*$  and  $\dot{\mathbf{K}}^{*\dagger}$  as in [1].  $\mathbf{P}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}^\dagger := (\mathbf{Q}, Q^t)$  are the vectors of real Divisia accounting prices for consumption and capital, with  $Q^t$  being the accounting price for  $t$ , the stock of time. They are defined by  $\mathbf{P} := (\partial U / \partial \mathbf{C}^*) / \Pi$  and  $\mathbf{Q}^\dagger := \Psi^\dagger / \Pi$ , where  $\Psi^\dagger$  is the costate variable of  $\mathbf{K}^\dagger$ , and

$$\Pi(t) \text{ is s.t. } \dot{\mathbf{P}}(t) \cdot \mathbf{C}^*(t) = 0 \text{ for all times } t. \quad [2]$$

$\Pi$  (denoted  $\lambda\pi$  in AW) is thus defined so that the price vector  $\mathbf{P}$  represents real prices, while the real interest rate is  $r(t) := \rho - \dot{\Pi}(t) / \Pi(t)$ .

The key results in AW and PT are that:

$$\dot{Y}^\dagger(t) = r(t)\mathbf{Q}^\dagger(t).\dot{\mathbf{K}}^{*\dagger}(t); \quad [3]$$

$$\{\dot{Y}^\dagger(t) \leq 0 \text{ or } r(t)\mathbf{Q}^\dagger(t).\dot{\mathbf{K}}^{*\dagger}(t) \leq 0\} \Rightarrow \{U(t) > U^m(t)\}, \quad [4]$$

where  $U^m(t) := \max U$  s.t.  $U(\mathbf{C}(s)) \geq U$  for all  $s \geq t$ , so that the economy is then by definition *unsustainable* at  $t$ ; and

$$\text{the 'value of time', } Q^\dagger(t) = \int_t^\infty [\partial Y(s)/\partial s] \exp[-\int_t^s r(z)dz] ds. \quad [5]$$

From the above results, it is tempting to suggest that the ratios  $\dot{Y}^\dagger/Y^\dagger$  or  $r\mathbf{Q}^\dagger.\dot{\mathbf{K}}^{*\dagger}/Y^\dagger$  measure how sustainable an economy is, but in fact there is still no theory, nor even a precise definition, of an economy's *degree* of sustainability. Nevertheless, results [3] and [4] do motivate our measurement here of  $\dot{Y}^\dagger$  and  $r\mathbf{Q}^\dagger.\dot{\mathbf{K}}^{*\dagger}$  for Scotland, to explore how valid and therefore useful this theory of (un)sustainability might be in practice. Since market failures in any real economy like Scotland will cause it not to maximise present value, it is obviously a considerable approximation to use the above theory, but there is currently little alternative, if governments wish to use macro indicators of sustainability which have at least some grounding in economic theory (Hanley and Atkinson 2003).<sup>1</sup>

### 3. A specific theoretical model of the Scottish economy

For our empirical estimation, we use a theoretical model of the Scottish economy with capital and consumption vectors  $\mathbf{K}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  which we now describe in detail. All variables are assumed to be endogenous functions of time, unless they are specifically noted as parameters, or are exogenous

---

1. The paradox that even if present value was maximised, there would be no obvious motive to investigate sustainability, was noted in PT Section 3.2, and will not be further explored here.

functions of time denoted by an explicit dependence on  $t$ .

### 3.1 Capital stocks and production

We model Scotland's capital stocks as  $\mathbf{K} := (K, K^f, \mathbf{S})$ . The vector  $\mathbf{S} := (S^1, \dots, S^5)$  denotes Scotland's domestic stocks of 5 renewable and non-renewable resources: coal, aggregates (sand and gravel), North Sea oil,<sup>2</sup> wild (not farmed) fish, and commercial forestry. The  $i$ th domestic resource stock changes as

$$\dot{S}^i = D^i + G^i(S^i) - R^{di} - R^{Xi} + R^{Mi}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 5. \quad [6]$$

where the contributory flows are discovery  $D^i$ , the stock-dependent natural increase  $G^i(S^i)$  (non-zero only for fish and forests), domestic use  $R^{di}$ , exports  $R^{Xi}$ , and imports  $R^{Mi}$ ; together we denote  $\mathbf{D} := (D^1, \dots, D^5)$ ,  $\mathbf{G} := (G^1, \dots, G^5)$ , etc. For practical estimations, wherever data on the change  $\dot{S}^i$  of a resource stock are available directly, they are used instead of equation [6].

Scalar  $K$  is Scotland's stock of domestic manmade physical capital, which grows at the rate of gross investment (Domestic Fixed Capital Formation)  $I$  minus depreciation  $\delta K$ :

$$\dot{K} = I - \delta K. \quad [7]$$

Scalar  $K^f$  is Scotland's stock (debt if  $K^f < 0$ ) of net foreign capital, held privately or by the government, which earns a return at the exogenous, constant world interest rate  $r$ . It grows as a result of interest on the capital plus exports  $X$  minus imports  $M$ :

---

2. Although the North Sea has both oil and natural gas, only oil was considered for Scotland, since about 80-90% of the UK's gas stocks can be estimated to lie on the English side of a notional marine border between the two countries.

$$\dot{K}^f = rK^f + X - M. \quad [8]^3$$

Production of a consumption/investment good is  $F(K, \mathbf{R}^d, t)$ , the last dependence being the effect of exogenous technical progress.<sup>4</sup> Production  $F$  plus net imports  $M - X - \mathbf{Q}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^M - \mathbf{R}^X)$  of the consumption/investment good (but not resources) given world resource prices  $\mathbf{Q}^R$ , is distributed among consumption  $C$ ; gross investment  $I$ ; firms' abatement current expenditure  $a$ ; government spending  $J$  on agri-environmental (rural landscape) improvement schemes; firms' resource discovery costs  $V(\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{S})$  with  $V_D > \mathbf{0}$ ; and firms' extraction costs  $f(\mathbf{R}^d + \mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M, \mathbf{S})$  with  $f_1 > \mathbf{0}$ ,  $f_s < \mathbf{0}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} F(K, \mathbf{R}^d, t) + M - X - \mathbf{Q}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^M - \mathbf{R}^X) \\ = C + I + a + J + V(\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{S}) + f(\mathbf{R}^d + \mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M, \mathbf{S}) \end{aligned} \quad [9]$$

### 3.2 The consumption vector and utility

Instantaneous utility is  $U(\mathbf{C}) = U(C, \mathbf{E}, B)$ ;  $U_C, U_B > 0$ ,  $U_E < \mathbf{0}$ ; where  $C$  is material consumption,  $\mathbf{E}$  is an emissions vector and  $B(J)$  is the flow of "added environmental quality", measured in some physical index of improved amenity and biodiversity on agricultural land, resulting from a total rate of government spending  $J(t)$  on "agri-environmental" schemes. This creates real prices  $P^C$  for consumption,  $\mathbf{P}^E$  (also a vector) for emissions, and

---

3. The world interest rate could of course vary over time. This would result in an extra term  $\dot{r}K^f$  in the integrand of  $Q^t$  in [14] below (see PT, equation (4.40)).

4. Note that we ignore any effects of emissions on production  $F$  rather than directly on utility  $U$ . This accords well with the dominant focus on health effects that underlies our empirical estimates of emissions damages reported below in Appendix 2. And unlike PT, we have no separate measure of abatement capital, owing to data not being collected on this specific capital stock.



$P^B$  for agri-environmental quality, which together satisfy the Divisia property in [2] and thus make  $P^C C + P^E \cdot E + P^B B$  an index of utility measured in consumption units. Emission flows  $E := (E^1, \dots, E^6)$  are measured for 6 pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in diameter (PM10), carbon monoxide (CO), and three greenhouse pollutants: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). (Though it is the flows and not the concentrations of greenhouse pollutants that will be measured, the marginal damage cost of each of these takes into account its atmospheric lifetime effect or ‘global warming potential’.) Total abatement spending  $a$  is notionally divided into separate spending levels  $\{a^j\}$  with  $a = \sum_{j=1}^6 a^j$ , and each emission level  $E^j(\mathbf{R}^d, a^j)$  depends on domestic resource use and abatement expenditure. We denote the marginal cost of abating pollutant  $j$  as:

$$e^j(t) := 1/(-\partial E^j / \partial a^j), \text{ with } \mathbf{e} := (e^1, \dots, e^6), \quad [10]$$

which in an optimal economy will equal  $-P^{Ej}/P^C$ , the marginal benefit of abating the pollutant. We likewise denote:

$$b(t) := 1/B'(J), \text{ the marginal cost of} \\ \text{improving agri-environmental quality.} \quad [11]$$

In the absence of sufficient data, we assume that all marginal abatement and improvement costs are *constant* for all pollutants during the period under consideration. We show in Appendix 1 that the "price of consumption"  $P^C$  (relative to the consumption-plus-environmental-values-aggregate which is dollarised utility) is then constant, and can be set to unity.

### 3.3 *Income measures, and marginal benefit versus cost estimates*

For later use, we define *Net National Product (NNP)* as:

$$\text{NNP} = C + J + \dot{K} + \dot{K}^f. \quad [12]$$

Note that environmental spending by government (here  $J$  on agri-environmental improvement) is thus part of NNP, but environmental and resource spending by firms (here  $a$  on pollution abatement,  $V$  on resource discovery and  $f$  on resource extraction) is not. This is because by national accounting conventions, firm (as opposed to governmental or household) expenditures are treated as intermediate, and thus already excluded from all calculations of national product (whether gross or net, domestic or national) in order to avoid double counting. This convention is inconsistently applied in some literature (compare for example its treatment in Hamilton and Atkinson 1996, p676-7, Hamilton 1996 and Atkinson et al. 1997), and may be changed for resource discovery costs sometime in the future (see ONS 1998, §11.25), but it did apply for the time period of this study.

All functions are assumed to be as smooth and convex as needed for maximised present value  $W\{\mathbf{C}^*(t)\}$  in [3] to converge, and for partial derivatives with respect to control variables  $C$ ,  $\{a^j\}$ ,  $J$ ,  $D$ ,  $\mathbf{R}^d$ ,  $M-X$  and  $\mathbf{R}^X-\mathbf{R}^M$  (denoted by subscripts below) to exist. Appendix 1 then shows that:

$$\text{Augmented GNNP: } Y^\dagger = C - e.E + bB + \dot{K} + \dot{K}^f + (\mathbf{Q}^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{S}} + Q^t; \quad [13]$$

$$\text{Value of time: } Q^t(t) = \int_t^\infty [F_s + \dot{\mathbf{Q}}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M)](s) e^{-r(s-t)} ds; \quad [14]$$

$$\text{Augmented GS: } \mathbf{Q}^\dagger \cdot \dot{\mathbf{K}}^\dagger = \dot{K} + \dot{K}^f + (\mathbf{Q}^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{S}} + Q^t. \quad [15]$$

So if predictions, or at least scenarios, are made for future technical change  $\partial F/\partial t$  ( $F_s$  in [14]), resource price changes  $\dot{\mathbf{Q}}^R$ , and net resource exports ( $\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M$ ), then the value of time can be calculated using [14].

We can then use [12] to derive alternative expressions for [13] and [15] starting from NNP data, which avoid the need for finding data on net investments  $\dot{K}$  and  $\dot{K}^f$  when calculating GNNP and GS:

$$\text{Augmented GNNP: } Y^\dagger = \text{NNP} - e.E + bB - J + (Q^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{S} + Q^t; \quad [16]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Augmented GS: } Q^\dagger \cdot \dot{K}^\dagger &= Y^\dagger - P.C = Y^\dagger - (C - e.E + bB) \\ &= \text{NNP} - C - J + (Q^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{S} + Q^t. \end{aligned} \quad [17]$$

Equation [16] shows the "top-down" adjustments necessary to reach augmented GNNP when starting from NNP:

- deduct  $e.E$ , the amenity costs of emissions;
- add the *net* benefit ( $bB - J$ ) of agri-environmental schemes (which would be zero if we assumed  $B = \alpha J$  and optimal expenditure);
- deduct the value  $(Q^R - f_R) \cdot (-\dot{S})$  of rents from resource stock depletion;
- add the value of time  $Q^t$ .

Finally, we see a possible need for a convention on *choosing between estimates of the marginal benefits and the marginal costs of abatement*. In real, imperfect economies, the marginal benefit of environmental improvement ( $P^B/P^C$  or  $-P^{Ej}/P^C$ , where the latter is also known as the marginal damage cost (MDC) of pollution) is often well above the marginal cost of improvement,  $b$  or  $e^j$ . (The exception is when an emissions standard is too strict, causing marginal benefit to be below marginal cost.) As Hartwick (1990, p296) wrote about externalities caused by open access to renewable resources, "the national accountant faces a no-win choice at this point" between the two marginal values; and Hamilton (1996, pp29-30) recognised something similar. Peskin and Delos Angeles (2001, p211) recommended using the marginal benefits rather than marginal costs of environmental improvement because they thought the former easier to calculate, but we find this doubtful as a general rule. The ideal solution is to use accounting prices as in Dasgupta (2001); but given the difficulties of calculating these, we tentatively suggest (and have used) the following, practical convention:

- (i) if there are data on only marginal benefits or marginal costs of environmental improvement, use whichever is available;
- (ii) if there are data on both benefits and costs, but of very different reliability, use the generally more reliable data;
- (iii) if there are data on both marginal benefits and costs, which cannot be distinguished on reliability, use the bigger figure. This will be the marginal benefit if, as one often expects, pollution is excessive;
- (iv) be explicit about what choices were made and why, and about how much difference they make to the final results.

In our case, using marginal benefit ( $-P^{Ej}/P^C$ ) rather than marginal cost ( $e^j$ ) data for abatement follows principles (i) or (ii), depending on the pollutant. For agri-environmental expenditure, we use marginal benefits ( $P^B/P^C$ ) simply to keep the expenditure visible as a separate item in augmented GNNP.

#### **4. Data sources used for Scotland**

Data were obtained for 1992 to 1999 inclusive from many sources. Input-output (I/O) tables for Scotland were used as the basis for calculating GDP and emission levels. These tables come from a related research project, not otherwise reported here, to construct a computable general equilibrium, economy-environment model of Scotland (see Hanley et al. 2004). Calculations of natural resource rents do not use the I/O tables, but are based on estimates of Scottish natural resource stocks obtained directly from primary sources. Because Scotland is in many ways a regional, not national economy, pro-rata approximations based on UK totals often had to be used for other data, as was the case with Hanley et al. (1999), and as will be needed for any sub-national calculations responding to the continuing interest in regional sustainability questions.

#### 4.1 GDP, GNP, NNP, capital depreciation and the interest rate

GDP data, measuring the value of total income and the value of total output (production), were available from the I/O tables for the Scottish economy, but GNP data were not. To estimate GNP data, we first converted a nominal GDP series taken from the Scottish Executive, checked against annual I/O tables, and converted it into real 1999 prices using HM Treasury's GDP deflator for the UK. For each year, we then used the ratio of UK GDP to GNP to further convert the Scottish GDP figures to GNP:

$$\text{GNP(Scot)} \approx [ \text{GNP(UK)} / \text{GDP(UK)} ] \times \text{GDP(Scot)} \quad [18]$$

GNP data for Scotland were further converted to *NNP* by deducting estimates of man-made capital depreciation. Since no data exist on depreciation in Scotland, the estimates came from multiplying the UK depreciation ratio ( $\delta K/I$ ) by a series for Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation for Scotland obtained from the I/O tables. This procedure also readily yielded estimates of *net investment* ( $\dot{K}$ ):

$$\text{NNP(Scot)} = \text{GNP(Scot)} - \delta K(\text{Scot}), \text{ and} \quad [19]$$

$$\dot{K}(\text{Scot}) = I(\text{Scot}) - \delta K(\text{Scot}), \text{ where} \quad [20]$$

$$\delta K(\text{Scot}) \approx [ \delta K(\text{UK}) / I(\text{UK}) ] \times I(\text{Scot}). \quad [21]$$

Equation [19] was used in [16] to calculate augmented GNNP from NNP, while [20] was used in [15], along with estimates of  $\dot{K}^f$  taken from Gibson et al. (1997), to calculate augmented GS.

Two alternative *real interest rates* of 2%/yr and 6%/yr were used. The 2%/yr is an estimate of the UK's real consumption discount rate, from values in HM Treasury (1997) and Pearce (2003) derived, using the Ramsey rule, from the pure time preference rate, long term real growth rates in the

UK economy, and the elasticity of the marginal utility of consumption. 6%/yr was the UK Treasury's discount rate during 1992-99 for public sector investments.

#### *4.2 Polluting emissions and agri-environmental spending*

To calculate polluting *emissions*, the Scottish economy was divided into 76 sectors and the pollution attributable to each sector was estimated. We used emission/output ratios for the UK, but then further adjusted estimated Scottish emissions using the ratio of economic activity for each sector between Scotland and the UK. This assumes pollution per unit output is the same between Scotland and the UK for any given sector. This is often not the case: for example, electricity production uses less polluting technologies (proportionately more hydro-electricity) in Scotland. However, no data exist on Scottish-specific emission coefficients for each sector of the economy.

The *marginal damage costs* (MDCs, i.e. the marginal benefits of abatement) of pollutants were taken from a literature review (see Appendix 2). Wherever possible, estimates based on the UK were used, and the studies chosen were those considered to be statistically valid by the EU Environment Directorate. As more than one study existed for all pollutants, an average of the results was used. As noted in Section 3.2, the impacts included in the studies are mainly those on health. No real change in MDCs over time was estimated, owing to insufficient data.

There are several *agri-environmental schemes* in Scotland, and the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department gave details of the cost and the area of take-up for each scheme. Schemes included were Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Habitat Scheme, Heather Moorland Scheme, Organic Aid Scheme and the Countryside Protection Scheme. Our

money value for the benefits of each hectare came from studies of two Scottish Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Hanley et al (1998).

### *4.3 Natural resource depletion and growth*

For both *coal* and *aggregates*, production data were taken from the UK Minerals Yearbook (various years). The ex-works value of UK production was divided by the quantity produced giving a unit value for UK production, which was multiplied by the Scottish production to give Scottish value. The British Geological Survey, authors of the yearbook, suggested that this ex-works value be used as a proxy for price data. Marginal cost data for coal were provided by Scottish Coal. This assumes a constant ratio of values between the UK and Scotland, whilst differences in the proportions of open cast and deep mined coal, or marine- and land-sourced aggregates, cannot be included. Also sand and gravel are the only aggregates included, which may ignore some other aggregates included in the I/O tables.

*Fisheries* data were obtained from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). There is no such legal entity as "Scottish fish stock", so we chose stocks in fishing areas around the Scottish coastline as representing "Scottish fish"; and the way that the data are presented by DEFRA means that for certain fish species it was necessary to include some of the English Channel in the data. The values of the fish stocks were taken from the same data source. Nautilus Consulting suggested the marginal cost of fishing be represented by fuel and oil costs (17.5% of value).

For *forestry*, the Forestry Commission provided stock figures, prices and marginal costs. Marginal costs were based on an estimated cost of moving logs from the site of felling to the roadside and were assumed to be constant throughout the period.

Data for Scotland's *oil* stocks and world oil prices (historical and future predictions) were gained from the Energy Information Administration, a branch of the US Department of Environment. These data includes increases in stocks in some years due to technological advances, and new discoveries. Marginal extraction cost data were derived from discussions with individuals in the oil industry. A value of \$3.5/barrel was chosen based on costs in the Alba oilfield, being the operational expenditure of a major oil company, adjusted as oil from Alba trades at a discount to much North Sea oil. However, these data are not historical and so did not allow us to estimate any changes to the marginal costs.

#### *4.4 The value of time (from technical progress and oil price changes)*

The *value of time*,  $Q^t$  in [14], comprises the net present value over an infinite time horizon of two terms:  $F_t$ , exogenous technical change in production, and  $\dot{Q}^R \cdot (R^X - R^M)$ , the value of exogenous resource price changes, weighted by net exports. For our calculations, we truncated the time horizon to 20 years, because forecasts for either term beyond then are very dubious. We have used estimates of total factor productivity (TFP) (i.e. GDP growth not accounted for by increased use of capital and labour) from Senhadji (2000) and Crafts and Mahony (2001) for the UK, to estimate the Scottish TFP growth rate for 1992-1999, and have used this as our estimate of  $F_t/F$  to project forward till 2020. This will obviously include both exogenous and endogenous technical progress, but we were not able to distinguish between them for Scotland. We included only one resource price change, that for North Sea Oil, and used British Geological Survey data on past imports and exports of crude petroleum from the UK. Actual data (up to 2001) and price predictions (2001 onwards) were used to calculate changes in price, using the Energy Information Administration predictions noted in Section 4.3. The



UK as a whole has net exports of about 5m barrels/year of crude petroleum. It was assumed that with 10% of the UK's population, Scotland would export 90% of the remaining production to the rest of the UK. The average of exports in the years 1994-2000 was considered to be a valid estimate of future oil exports from Scotland.

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Main results

These are in **Table 1**. The first part shows annual results for 1992-99 for some constituent parts of green NNP, starting with conventional GNP and ending with the value of time; for augmented GNNP and augmented GS; and then for the change in augmented GNNP, and the interest on augmented GS. The change in augmented GNNP from 1992-1993 is shown under 1993 and likewise for later years, so there is no data point for 1992. Augmented GNNP is about 7%-2% less than NNP, with the gap falling steadily over 1992-1999. So the green and augmentation terms do not make a big difference to the results, which reduces the need for the various sensitivity analyses which clearly could be undertaken of any of the above assumptions behind these terms; and augmented GNNP actually grows faster than NNP. **Figure 1** plots the augmented GNNP and augmented GS results, and shows clearly how augmented GNNP is always rising and augmented GS is always positive, suggesting no evidence from either indicator of unsustainable development in Scotland during 1992-99, according to the theory. The positive values of augmented GS are largely thanks to net investment in man-made capital ( $\dot{K}$  in [15]) being positive and many times bigger than the aggregate depletion of natural resources ( $-(Q^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{S}$  in [15]) that we have been able to measure.

[Table 1 here]

[Figure 1 here]

These results are in contrast to results for roughly similar measures found in Figures 1 and 2 of Hanley et al (1999) for 1980-93. There, Approximate Environmentally-Adjusted National Product (excluding oil discoveries) mainly rose, though not every year; but GS (also excluding discoveries) was always negative. These contrasts can be ascribed mainly to the very different real conditions in the 1980s, when oil was both more expensive and being depleted more rapidly in Scotland; and also to differences in how the various measures have been defined and calculated.

Considering the green terms in our results, including some data not shown in Table 1, yields the following observations. Natural capital is indeed depleted (that is, aggregate resource rents  $(Q^R - f_R) \cdot (-\dot{S})$  are positive) in all but the last year, although forestry stocks are in fact rising throughout. Fish stocks rise in some periods and fall in others; oil production exceeds new discoveries in a few years. Coal and aggregates are always depleted in net terms since we do not count new discoveries for these. Total damage costs of all six pollutants fall over the period from about 8% to about 3% of augmented GNNP, because emissions fall; and SO<sub>2</sub> causes the most damage, followed by PM10. Agri-environmental schemes give positive net benefits in all years, but tiny in relation to other elements of augmented GNNP, in line with our observation above that net benefits could optimally be zero.

The value of time  $Q^t$  is always positive. The largest part is the future growth in production possibilities through technical progress  $F_t$ , with a much smaller part due to future oil price rises  $\dot{Q}^R$  into the future (the other term in [14]). For example, in 1998 the discounted integral of  $F_t$  is 86% of the

total value of  $Q^t$ , a result of course specific to this study, and not general.

However, by far the most striking observation is what we will call the *mismatch problem*, shown by the last two rows of the first part of Table 1:

*The change in augmented GNNP is for all years much bigger (but by a very variable ratio, between about 6 and 70) than the interest on augmented GS, instead of roughly matching it as predicted by equation [8] from AW's theory.*

**Figure 2** graphs these two data series, but using right and left scales which differ by a factor of 50.

[Figure 2 here]

This rejection of the underlying optimal growth theory is the major, though unexpected result, of our paper. We have some initial ideas, explained below, about the nature of utility functions assumed that may prove fruitful to investigate in trying to explain the mismatch problem, but such investigations remain for further work. Meanwhile we first check how robust the mismatch problem is, using various sensitivity tests reported in the second part of Table 1.

## 5.2 *Sensitivity tests: can we explain the mismatch problem?*

Whatever the mismatch problem is, it is unlikely to be caused by green or augmentation adjustments to national accounts, since as already observed, such adjustments never exceed 7% of conventional NNP here. So two of the three sensitivity tests that we did are within mainstream economics, but our first was to see how sensitive the results are to variations in the marginal damage costs (MDCs) of pollutants. We calculated augmented GNNP with the lowest or highest MDC values considered to be defensible, instead of the

mid-range values chosen for the above calculations. The costs of pollution damage with the low values were about 30-35% lower than with the mid-range values, and about 20-25% higher with the high values. But because of the low overall weight of the pollution damage costs, as shown in Table 1, in no case was the difference between low-MDC and high-MDC values of augmented GNNP more than 5%; while the differences in the changes in augmented GNNP, which is naturally more volatile, were less than 25%. On this evidence, the precise choice of pollution damage costs is not crucially important when estimating sustainability measures for an industrialised nation, and we do not report results for the test in Table 1.

The second test examines two choices of interest rate, already noted in Section 4.1. The estimated real consumption discount rate of 2% is much lower than the 6% real rate of return on investment in the Scottish economy, because of investment taxes and other distortions. AW's theory, which assumes the two rates are always the same, gives no guidance about which rate is more appropriate for measuring sustainability in an imperfect economy. The results for both rates, which like normal cost-benefit analysis do not allow for the general equilibrium effect that a different interest rate would have on the structure of the economy, are in Table 1. The effect of the interest rate alone can be seen comparing the lower and middle graphs on **Figure 3**. The higher discounting of future changes reduces the value of time  $Q^t$  by about 30%,<sup>5</sup> so augmented GS is lower, but this reduction is greatly outweighed by the tripling of the interest rate when calculating the interest on augmented GS. (Augmented GNNP is barely changed, so no results are given.)

---

5. It also makes the truncation of the  $Q^t$  integral at 20 years more justifiable, since  $(1/1.06)^{20} = 0.312$ , whereas  $(1/1.02)^{20} = 0.673$ .

[Figure 3 here]

The third sensitivity test, which also increases the interest on augmented GS relative to the change in augmented GNNP, is to follow Hamilton and Clemens (1999, p346). They argued that current, ultimately arbitrary conventions in national accounting practice treat the vast majority of educational expenditure as consumption, which is better reclassified as investment in human capital. Doing this in our theoretical model is so simple that a formal treatment is unnecessary (though a more thorough treatment would allow for capital depreciation through people retiring, and thus be more complex). Reclassifying items from consumption to investment increases augmented GS (part of the total in [1]), but leaves augmented GNNP (the total) unchanged. We have no exact data on Scottish educational expenditure, so as before we apply the UK ratio (here 4.7%) to Scottish GDP, to produce the figures in the penultimate line of Table 1. These are the same order of magnitude as our previous augmented GS, so the effect is roughly to double our estimate of 6% interest on augmented GS, from the middle to the upper graph in Figure 3. However, comparing the last with the second data line of the second part of Table 1 shows that the interest on augmented GS still remains at about a fifth of the mean change in augmented GNNP over the period. So despite the well-known practical difficulties of valuing environmental resources, and the particular problems of missing data series for a regional economy like Scotland, the mismatch between the two measures of sustainability remains so great that it calls into question some of the more basic assumptions of optimal growth theory. It certainly deserves further investigation.

## 6. Conclusions

We have computed the weak sustainability – strictly speaking, two measures of weak *unsustainability* – of the Scottish economy during 1992-1999, in a way that reflects recent developments in the relevant economic theory. Our main contribution is twofold. For the first time in a real economy, we have simultaneously included the effects of both technical progress and exogenous changes in trade prices (for oil, in this case) in "augmenting" measures of unsustainability. Also for the first time with real data, we have compared two measures which equal each other in a theoretically perfect, present-value-maximising economy (Asheim and Weitzman 2001): the time change in real, green net national product (GNNP), and the real interest on genuine savings (GS).

To the extent that our data are reliable, our results are clear yet intriguing. Both the change in augmented GNNP and the interest on augmented GS are clearly positive during the period in question, thus giving, by Pezzey and Toman's (2002) one-sided tests, no evidence that the Scottish economy was unsustainable then. They are intriguing in that we calculate the change in augmented GNNP to be always many times bigger than the interest on augmented GS, rather than roughly matching it as theoretically should happen. This mismatch problem is very little affected by any green or augmentation adjustments to our results. It remains (with a fivefold difference on average) even after making two mainstream adjustments which boost the relative size of the interest on augmented GS: using a higher interest rate (the return on investment rather than the consumption discount rate), and reclassifying educational expenditure as investment rather than consumption. Further work could be done on either adjustment, for example by including the effect of retirement on net human capital formation, or by

reclassifying some parts of health spending as investment, but our guess is that the mismatch problem is robust and would still remain. How then might it be explained?

We conjecture that the answer lies mainly in a misspecified utility function. Section V of Pezzey (1997) reviewed empirical evidence that a representative agent's utility  $U$  might depend not just on an absolute consumption vector  $\mathbf{C}$ , even if this does include all environmental amenities, but also on increases in consumption ( $\dot{\mathbf{C}}$ ). Such increases may be seen as desirable either from an intrinsic preference for improvement, or because of perceived status effects, which however create negative externalities and cause privately optimal growth rates to be excessive. A pioneering study by Howarth (1996) and a recent book by Brekke and Howarth (2002) have shown how correcting for status effects can dramatically reduce optimal growth rates. Our initial explorations of this conjecture rapidly became complex, so a full investigation remains for further work, which we believe will be important in assessing the validity of a wide range of economic growth results.

## Appendix 1: Proof of GNNP and GS formulae

The current value Hamiltonian of the dynamic optimisation problem of maximising wealth is

$$Y^\dagger(t) := Y(t) + Q^t = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{Q}^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{K}^\dagger, \quad \text{where} \quad [\text{A1}]$$

$$\mathbf{K}^\dagger := (K, K^f, S, t) \text{ is the vector of all state variables;} \quad [\text{A2}]$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^\dagger := (Q^K, Q^f, Q^S, Q^t) \text{ is the vector of corresponding co-state variables (shadow consumption prices of stocks).}$$

The prices and investment flows defined by [6]-[11] then make

$$Y^i(t) = P^C C + \sum_j P^{Ej} E^j + P^B B + Q^K \dot{K} + Q^f \dot{K}^f + Q^S \dot{S} + Q^t \quad [A3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P^C C + \sum_j P^{Ej} E^j(\mathbf{R}^d, a^j) + P^B B(J) \\ &\quad + Q^K [ F(K, \mathbf{R}^d, t) + M - X - Q^R(t) \cdot (\mathbf{R}^M - \mathbf{R}^X) - C - a - J \\ &\quad - V(\mathbf{D}, S) - f(\mathbf{R}^d + \mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M, S) - \delta K ] \\ &\quad + Q^f [ rK^f + X - M ] + Q^S \cdot [ D + G(S) - \mathbf{R}^d - \mathbf{R}^X + \mathbf{R}^M ] + Q^t \quad [A4] \end{aligned}$$

so the first order conditions with respect to the control variables  $C$ ,  $a^j$ ,  $J$ ,  $\mathbf{D}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}^d$ ,  $M - X$  and  $\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M$  are:

$$\partial Y^i / \partial C = P^C - Q^K = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q^K = P^C \quad [A5]$$

$$\partial Y^i / \partial a^j = P^{Ej} (\partial E^j / \partial a^j) - Q^K = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\text{using [10]}) P^{Ej} = -e^j P^C \quad [A6]$$

$$\partial Y^i / \partial J = P^B B' - Q^K = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\text{using [11]}) P^B = P^C b \quad [A7]$$

$$\partial Y^i / \partial \mathbf{D} = -Q^K V_D + Q^S = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q^S / Q^K = V_D \quad [A8]$$

$$\partial Y^i / \partial \mathbf{R}^d = \sum_j P^{Ej} E^j_{\mathbf{R}} + Q^K (F_{\mathbf{R}} - f_{\mathbf{R}}) - Q^S = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{which using [A6] and [A8]}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sum_j e^j P^C E^j_{\mathbf{R}} / Q^K + F_{\mathbf{R}} - f_{\mathbf{R}} = Q^S / Q^K$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sum_j e^j E^j_{\mathbf{R}} + F_{\mathbf{R}} = V_D + f_{\mathbf{R}} \quad [A9]$$

$$\partial Y^i / \partial (M - X) = Q^K - Q^f = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q^f = Q^K = P^C \quad [A10]$$

$$\partial Y^i / \partial (\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M) = Q^K (Q^R - f_{\mathbf{R}}) - Q^S = 0; \quad \text{then use [A10], [A8]:}$$

$$Q^S / Q^K = Q^R - f_{\mathbf{R}} = V_D \quad [A11]$$

Inserting [10] and [A6]-[A11] into [A3] then gives

$$Y^i = P^C C - P^C e \cdot E + P^C b B + Q^K (\dot{K} + \dot{K}^f) + Q^S \dot{S} + Q^t \quad [A12]$$

which using [A5], [A8] and [A11] gives

$$= P^C \{ C - e \cdot E + b B + \dot{K} + \dot{K}^f + (Q^R - f_{\mathbf{R}}) \cdot \dot{S} \} + Q^t \quad [A13]$$

If the problem is autonomous, time is "unproductive", so its value  $Q^t$ , the last term of [13], disappears. If not, first use [A1] and [A4] to get

$$\partial Y / \partial t = Q^K F_t + Q^K \dot{Q}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M)$$

which, after using [A5], [A6] and [A10] becomes

$$\partial Y / \partial t = P^C [F_t + \dot{Q}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M)], \quad \text{hence from [5],}$$



$$Q^t(t) := \int_t^\infty P^C(s) [F_s + \dot{Q}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M)](s) e^{-r(s-t)} ds \quad [\text{A14}]$$

From the Divisia property,  $\dot{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \mathbf{C} = \dot{P}^C C + \sum \dot{P}^{Ej} E^j + \dot{P}^B B = 0$

$$[\text{A6}] \quad \Rightarrow P^{Ej} = -e^j P^C \Rightarrow \dot{P}^{Ej} = -e^j \dot{P}^C - \dot{e}^j P^C$$

$$[\text{A7}] \quad \Rightarrow P^B = P^C b \Rightarrow \dot{P}^B = \dot{P}^C b + P^C \dot{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{P}^C (C - \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{E} + bB) = P^C (\dot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{E} - \dot{b}B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{P}^C / P^C = (\dot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{E} - \dot{b}B) / (C - \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{E} + bB) \quad [\text{A15}]$$

However, in absence of any reliable data, all  $e^j$  and  $b$  are assumed constant, so from equation [A15],  $P^C$  is constant too. Without loss of generality we set  $P^C = 1$ , transforming [A13] and [A14] into

$$Y^t = C - \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{E} + bB + \dot{K} + \dot{K}^f + (\mathbf{Q}^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{S}} + Q^t \quad \text{which is [13];}$$

$$\text{and } Q^t(t) := \int_t^\infty [F_s + \dot{Q}^R \cdot (\mathbf{R}^X - \mathbf{R}^M)](s) e^{-r(s-t)} ds \quad \text{which is [14].}$$

## Appendix 2: Estimates of marginal damage costs of pollutants

For all pollutants considered, we used data for marginal damage costs (MDC) rather than for marginal abatement costs, because the former were either the only available, or the more reliable data. This follows the convention proposed in Section 3.3. The marginal damage costs were taken from a literature review, with a range of studies used to derive a value for each air pollutant. Wherever possible estimates for the UK were used. For some pollutants such as carbon monoxide and methane, the literature is limited, whilst for carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide there is a wide literature. The studies chosen were those considered relevant by the European Union (COWI 2000). The pollutants PM10, SO<sub>2</sub> and CO were valued by the ExternE methodology. That is, a linear dose-response function

was used to quantify physical effects, and a valuation of years of statistical life lost was estimated. Morbidity costs were based on the cost of hospital stays, emergency visits, restricted activity days, symptom days, asthma attacks and bronchitis attacks (Rabl et al 1998, Maddison 1998 and ETSU 1996). Although only human mortality and morbidity were considered and some impacts were excluded, this technique is considered to be highly relevant for the analysis of these pollutants (COWI 2000).

Data for the three greenhouse gas pollutants ( $N_2O$ ,  $CH_4$  and  $CO_2$ ) are from Fankhauser (1995). He used a form of impact pathway looking at temperature damages and is based on global warming potential (which takes account of the durability of each gas in the global atmosphere) as outlined by the IPCC. In the case of  $CO_2$ , an aggregation study (Pearce 2003) was also used, and was considered to be representative of the range of results from previous studies.

Where more than one study existed for a pollutant, an average of the results was used. For other pollutants a range of possible values was given, and the average of the bottom and top range was used. **Table 2** shows the values of each pollutant derived from the above studies, and the resulting mid-range value for MDC chosen for our analysis here.

[Table 2 here]

## **Acknowledgments**

We thank Robert Cairns, Quentin Grafton, Peter McGregor, Kim Swales, Martin Weale, and seminar participants at the 2003 AARES conference in Fremantle, Western Australia and the 2004 EAERE conference

in Bilbao, Spain, for helpful comments. The usual disclaimer applies.

## References

- Asheim, Geir B. (2003). "Green national accounting for welfare and sustainability: A taxonomy of assumptions and results." *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, Vol 50 No 2, 113-130.
- Asheim, Geir B. and Martin L. Weitzman (2001). "Does NNP growth indicate welfare improvement?" *Economics Letters*, Vol 73, 233-239. (AW)
- Atkinson, Giles et al. (1997). *Measuring Sustainable Development: Macroeconomics and the Environment*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Brekke, Kjell A. and Richard B. Howarth (2002). *Status, Growth and the Environment: Goods as Symbols in Applied Welfare Economics*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- COWI (2000) *A Study on the Economic Valuation of Environmental Externalities from Landfill Disposal and Incineration of Waste, report to EC DG Environment*. Denmark, COWI.
- Crafts N., and M. O'Mahony (2001) "A perspective on UK productivity performance." *Fiscal Studies*, Vol 22 No 2, 271-306.
- Dasgupta, Partha (2001). "Valuing objects and evaluating policies in imperfect economies." *Economic Journal*, Vol 111 No 471, C1-C29.
- ETSU (Energy Technology Support Unit) (1996). *Economic Evaluation of the Draft Incineration Directive*. Report to DG XI of the European Commission. Harwell, UK: ETSU.
- Fankhauser, S. (1995). *Valuing Climate Change - The Economics of the Greenhouse*. London: Earthscan publications.
- Gibson, Hervey, Geoff Riddington, David Whigham and Jeanie Whyte (1997). *Caledonian Blue Book 1997*. Glasgow, Scotland: Glasgow Caledonian University.
- Hamilton, Kirk (1996). "Pollution and pollution abatement in the national accounts." *Review of Income and Wealth*, Vol 42 No 1, 13-33.

- Hamilton, Kirk and Giles Atkinson (1996). "Air pollution and green accounts." *Energy Policy*, Vol 24 No 7, 675-684.
- Hamilton, Kirk and Michael Clemens (1999). "Genuine savings rates in developing countries." *World Bank Economic Review*, Vol 13 No 2, 333-356.
- Hanley, Nick and Giles Atkinson (2003). "Economics and sustainable development: what have we learnt, and what do we still need to learn?" In F. Berkhout, M. Leach and I. Scoones, eds., *Negotiating Environmental Change: New Perspectives from Social Science*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Hanley, Nick, Douglas MacMillan, Robert. E. Wright, Craig Bullock, Ian Simpson, Dave Parsisson and Bob Crabtree (1998). "Contingent valuation versus choice experiments: estimating the benefits of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Scotland." *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol 49 No 1, 1-15.
- Hanley, Nick, Peter McGregor, Kim Swales and Karen Turner (2004). "Do increases in resource productivity improve environmental quality? Theory and evidence form an energy-economy-environment regional computable general equilibrium model of Scotland." Typescript, Department of Economics, University of Stirling, and accepted for 2004 EAERE conference, Budapest, Hungary.
- Hanley, Nick, Ian Moffatt, Robin Faichney and Mike Wilson (1999). "Measuring sustainability: a time series of alternative indicators for Scotland." *Ecological Economics*, Vol 28, 55-73.
- Hartwick, John M. (1990). "Natural resources, national accounting and economic depreciation." *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol 43, 291-304.
- HM Treasury (1997). *Appraisal and evaluation in central government*. London: HMSO.
- Howarth, Richard B. (1996). "Status effects and environmental externalities." *Ecological Economics*, Vol 16 No 1, 25-34.
- Maddison, D. (1998). "Valuing changes in life expectancy in England and Wales caused by ambient concentrations of particulate matter." Paper GEC 98-06. London: Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment, University College London.
- ONS (Office for National Statistics) (1998). *United Kingdom National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods*. London: The Stationery Office.
- Pearce, David (2003). "The social cost of carbon and its policy implications." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Vol 19 No 3, 362-384.

- Pemberton, Malcolm and David Ulph (2001). "Measuring income and measuring sustainability." *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, Vol 103 No 1, 25-40.
- Peskin, Henry M. and Marian S. Delos Angeles (2001). "Accounting for environmental services: contrasting the SEEA and the ENRAP approaches." *Review of Income and Wealth*, Vol 47 No 2, 203-219.
- Pezzey, John C.V. (1997). "Sustainability constraints versus 'optimality' versus intertemporal concern, and axioms versus data." *Land Economics*, Vol 73 No 4, 448-466.
- Pezzey, John C. V. and Michael A. Toman (2002). "Progress and problems in the economics of sustainability". In T. Tietenberg and H. Folmer, eds., *International Yearbook of Environmental and Resource Economics 2002/3*, 165-232. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. **(PT)**
- Rabl, A., J. V. Spadaro and P. D. McGavran (1998). "Health risks of air pollution from incinerators: a perspective." *Waste Management & Research*, Vol 16, 365-388.
- Senhadji, A. (2000) "Sources of economic growth: an extensive growth accounting exercise." *IMF Staff Papers*, Vol 47 No 1, 129-157.
- Vincent, Jeffrey R., Theodore Panayotou and John M. Hartwick (1997). "Resource depletion and sustainability in small open economies." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, Vol 33, 274-286.
- Weitzman, Martin L. (1997). "Sustainability and technical progress." *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, Vol 99 No 1, 1-13.

**Table 1 Totals and constituent parts of change in augmented GNNP and interest on augmented GS for Scotland, 1992-1997.**

(All values except % are £ million in constant 1999 prices.)

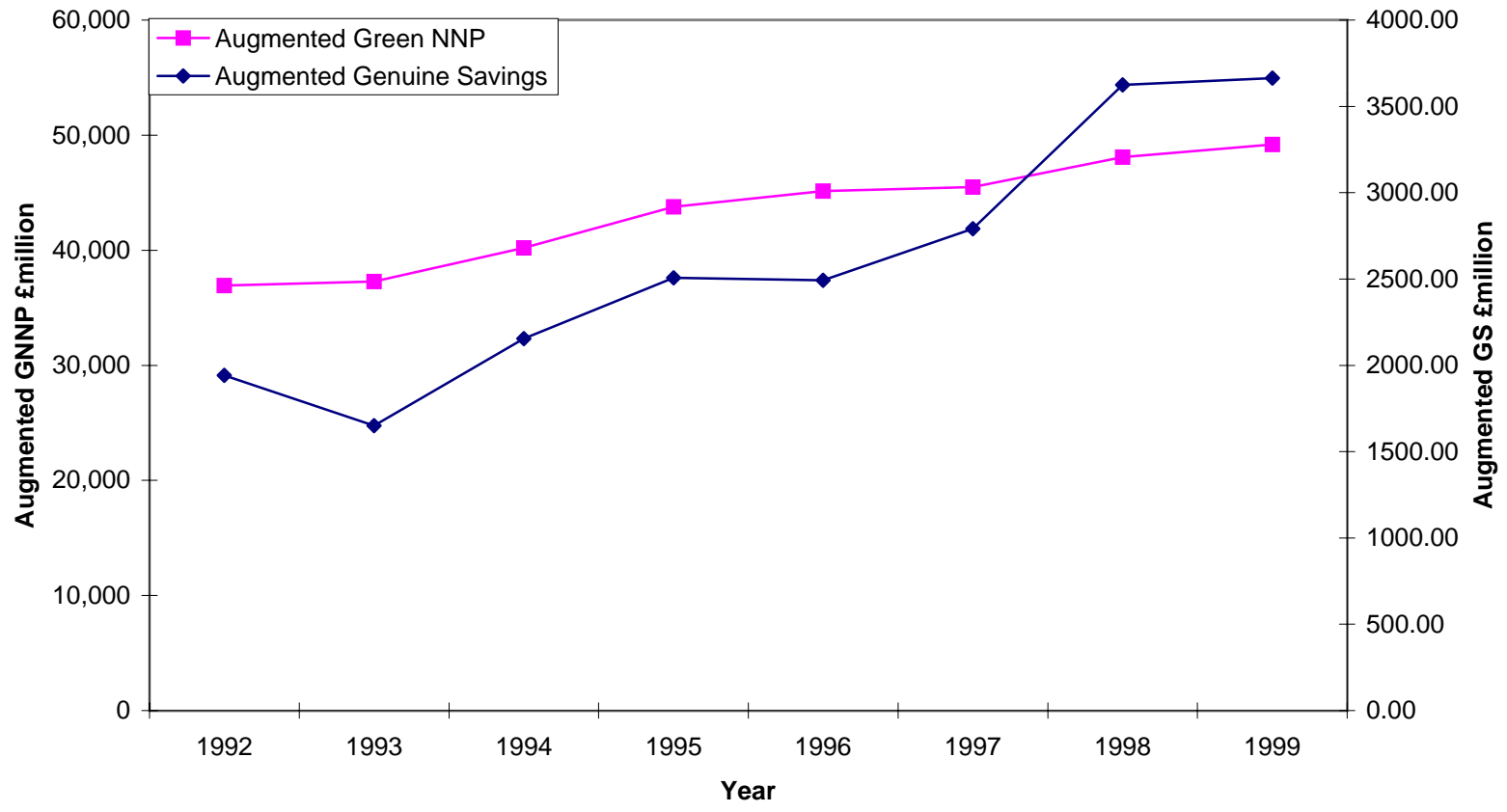
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Main calculation using 2% real interest rate</i>								
Conventional GNP	47946	48982	51685	54221	54592	54637	56533	56897
$\delta K$ (depreciation of man-made capital)	8340	9301	9460	8385	7568	7496	6934	6863
NNP = GNP - $\delta K$	39606	39680	42225	45836	47024	47140	49599	50034
$e.E$ = pollution damage	3096	2906	2615	2444	2290	2097	2108	1712
$bB-J$ = net benefit of agri-envt. schemes	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	4
$(Q^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{S}$ = negative resource rents	-293	-184	-87	-233	-199	-164	-81	109
$Q'$ = value of time	716	682	690	609	609	621	675	752
<b>Augmented GNNP</b> = NNP - $e.E$ + $bB-J$ + $(Q^R - f_R) \cdot \dot{S}$ + $Q'$	36934	37273	40214	43771	45146	45502	48089	49186
Aug. GNNP / NNP	93%	94%	95%	95%	96%	97%	97%	98%
<b>Augmented genuine savings (GS)</b>	1943	1651	2155	2507	2492	2791	3625	3664
<b>Change in aug. GNNP</b>	-	339	2942	3557	1375	356	2587	1098
<b>Int. rate <math>r</math> × aug. GS</b>	39	33	43	50	50	56	73	73

<i>Sensitivity testing by using 6% real interest rate; then adding educational expenditure</i>								
$Q'$ = value of time	519	488	498	419	418	429	482	561
<b>Change in aug. GNNP</b>	-	342	2944	3559	1374	355	2586	1099
<b>Int. rate <math>r</math> × aug. GS</b>	105	87	118	139	138	156	206	208
Estimated educational expenditure	2579	2646	2776	2899	2908	2903	2991	3010
<b>Interest rate <math>r</math> × aug. GS including educ. expenditure</b>	259	246	284	313	313	330	385	389

**Table 2: Estimates of marginal damage costs of pollutants**

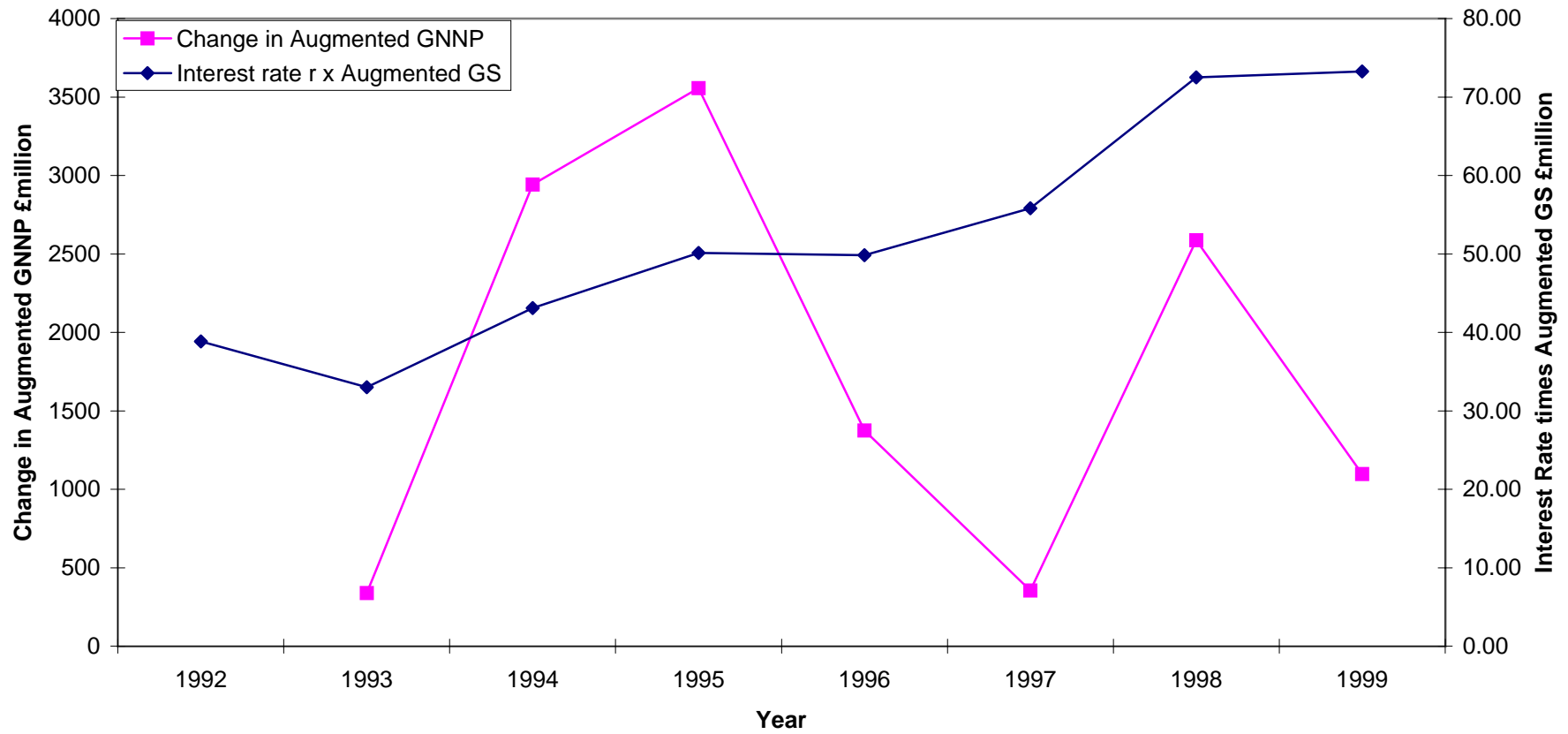
Pollutant	Original value(s) in £/tonne	Year, original currency	Adjustment factor to 1999 prices	Value(s) in 1999 £/tonne	MDC used in 1999 £/tonne
SO <sub>2</sub>	4940	1996, euro	1.25	6175	
	4500	2000, euro	1.64	7380	
	6089	1998, £	1.024	6235	6597
PM10	30500	1996, euro	1.25	38125	
	20000	1997, £	1.053	21060	
	3874	1998, £	1.024	3967	21051
N <sub>2</sub> O	380-3420	1997, £	1.053	400-3601	2001
CO	2	1998, euro	1.48	3	
	7	1993, ecu	1.28	9	6
CH <sub>4</sub>	35-150	1997, £	1.053	37-158	97
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.2-9	1997, £	1.053	1.3-9.5	
	3-6	2002, £	0.96	2.9-5.8	5

**FIGURE 1: Augmented Green NNP and Augmented Genuine Savings for Scotland**

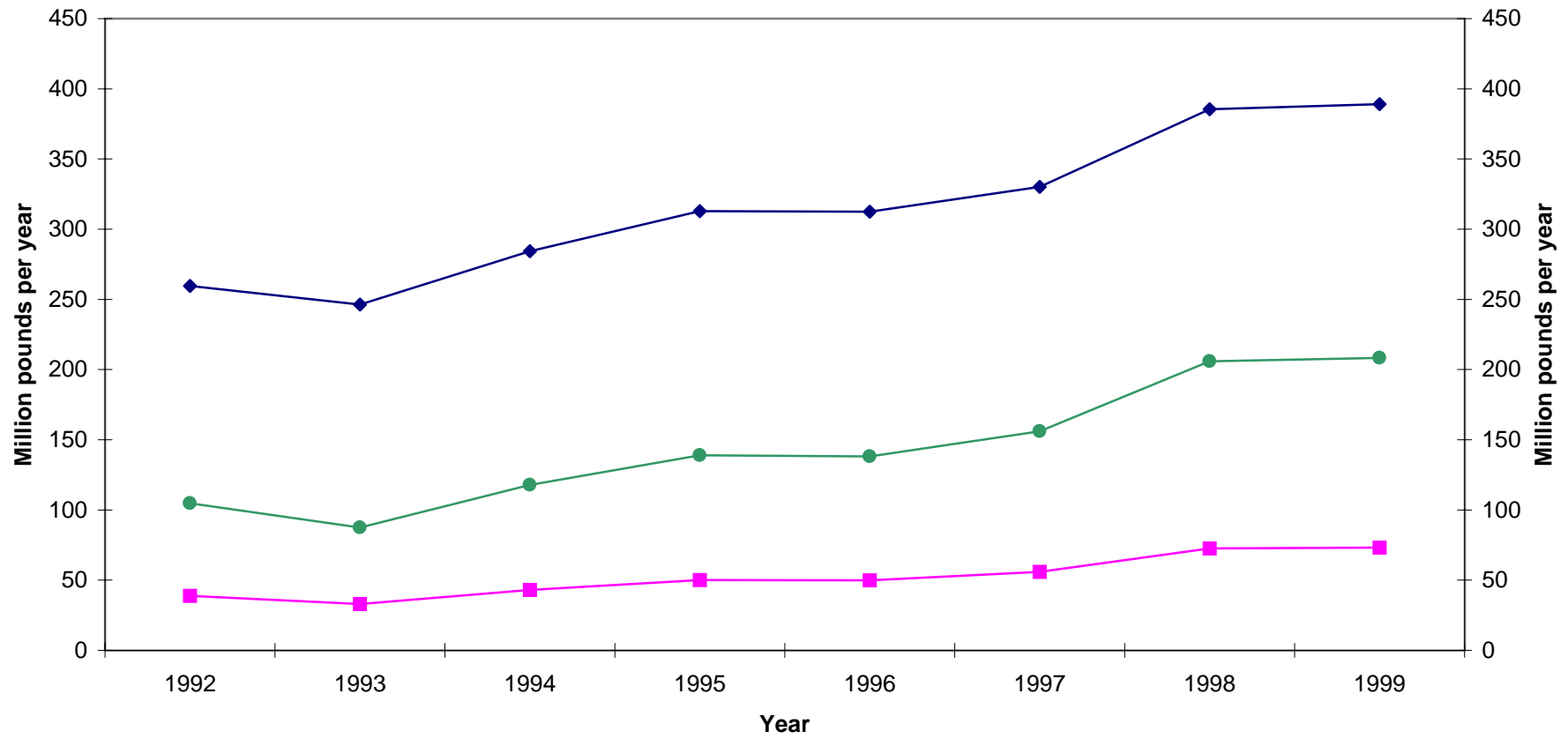




**FIGURE 2: Change in Augmented Green NNP  
and Interest on Augmented Genuine Savings for Scotland**



**FIGURE 3: Sensitivity Tests on Interest  
on Augmented Genuine Savings for Scotland**



—■— 2% Interest on Augmented Genuine Savings EXC Educ Expn —●— 6% Interest on Augmented Genuine Savings EXC Educ Expn  
—◆— 6% Interest on Augmented Genuine Savings INC Educ Expn