

## Tax revenue expands again

The government will be a big winner from the sky high oil and gas prices. The profits of the U.K. producers will be swollen . The U.K. charges a windfall rate of Corporation tax on these profits at twice the normal rate.

Then there is the big surge in petrol and diesel prices. Over half the pump price is tax, so that will be another big win for the Treasury.

With General inflation heading for 7% all those items that attract VAT will also be chipping in more tax .

If the government gets around to substituting U.K. gas for Russian and Qatari imports that will also be a big boost to the receipts.

Indeed if you added all these up you would probably be close to another £12bn of tax raids on voters, enough to cancel the National Insurance rise.

The Chancellor must change his mind on the big tax raid in April when real incomes will be badly hit by energy prices. He is more than £ 50 bn better off than budget this year already, and now has the further windfall.

He should accept he is overtaxing and start to do something to cut the burdens. Otherwise he will go down in history as architect of one of the worst hits real incomes we have seen.

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## We need more gas

The Business Secretary needs to think again. Industry runs on gas. You need lots of gas to make steel, fertiliser, ceramics, cement, bricks, tiles and many other materials and products. In due course there will be ways of using more electricity from renewable sources, but today's factories run on gas. U.K. factories face heavy losses and closure at current gas prices, made higher by the UK's high carbon tax surcharge. He should come up with action to ease the squeeze on industry.

He should also understand that plenty of gas trades at contract prices, not at current spot global market prices. US gas prices are much lower than current U.K. prices thanks to policies that have promoted domestic gas production. Most of the US gas has to be sold to domestic users, delivered by pipe. The US lacks capacity to convert it all to LNG and export it in tankers, so domestic demand is the main determinant of prices.

He also needs to refresh his memory that increasing the supply of something does lower prices if other things stay the same.

The U.K. needs to produce all the gas it can to help Europe cut its dependence on Russian gas. The U.K. should buy no Russian gas itself, and should also stop buying imported LNG from elsewhere as soon as we are producing the gas we need. Delivering it by pipe to ourselves is cheaper and produces much less CO<sub>2</sub> than bringing it in on ship after compression.

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## Central Banks are not independent and often get it wrong

Please see below the slides from my lecture at All Souls College, Oxford, titled 'There is no Independent Central Bank':

### **Slide 1 – Three common propositions**

The main Central Banks are independent.

They are staffed and led by experts in economies and markets which means they will get it right.

Were the politicians and government departments to have more of a role in the conduct of monetary policy it would be badly run.

The last 30 years experience demonstrates all three of these propositions are false.

### **Slide 2 – Policy changes affecting the Bank of England**

1997 – The Bank of England is said to be made independent. It loses control of regulation of individual major banks to the FCA. It ceases to issue UK government debt which is given to the Treasury.

1998 – new Bank of England Act to confirm changes and keep Bank of England under Parliamentary control and supervision.

2003 – Chancellor of the Exchequer changes target for inflation from RPI at 2.5% to CPI at 2%, a looser target.

2008 – Chancellor of Exchequer overrides Bank of England interest rate setting, ordering a reduction in rates as part of a concerted G7 action to rescue collapsing markets.

2012 – New government legislates again through the Financial Service Act, confirming Treasury powers of direction over the Bank in Part 4.

Chancellor signs off successive programmes of Quantitative easing which are under joint control.

Treasury guarantees Bank of England balance sheet risks in bond portfolio.

### **Slide 3**

The government plays politics with the Bank and the Bank plays politics for the government.

The government exercises its right to select a new Governor of the Bank when needed and uses the appointment process to employ someone compatible with their aims.

The Bank usually keeps its economic forecasts close to those of the Office of Budget Responsibility and Treasury, despite these often being wrong.

The Bank backed Remain heavily in the referendum campaign, producing forecasts that were so one sided it lost a lot of support from the majority Leave side.

### **Slide 4**

The Fed has a dual mandate to support employment and keep inflation below target.

The Fed Chairman has to report regularly to Congress and is therefore under pressure to respond to their priorities.

The Administration appoints the Board members, subject to ratification by Congress.

The Biden Administration is busily appointing Board members that reflect Democrat priorities.

President Trump took the Fed on in public and forced a change of policy from monetary tightening to promotion of growth.

### **Slide 5**

The ECB does not have a single country sovereign to report to, which could make it more independent.

However in practice it is very conscious that it is a major driver of European Union and therefore has to be very political to assist integration.

ECB President Draghi's "Do whatever it takes" saved the Euro and Eurozone.

The ECB's development of the Target 2 balances system has allowed the big cash transfers needed within the Eurozone without them going through a much bigger EU budget.

## Slide 6

The Bank of Japan works closely with the Japanese government.

Its long standing QE programme and low rates has been part of the government's 3 arrows policy to boost the economy.

It has continuously failed to get inflation up to 2%.

## Slide 7

The Peoples Bank of China makes clear in all its policy statements it is an arm of government

It openly supports the thought and policies of President Xi

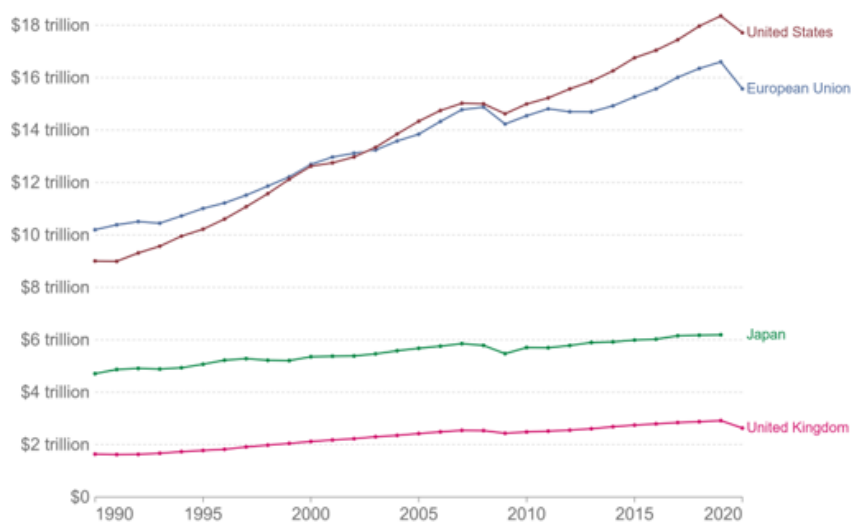
It takes direction from the Communist party representative on its Board and fits into the successive government Plans.

## Slide 8

### Gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2020

Gross domestic product adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and expressed in US-Dollars.

Our World  
in Data

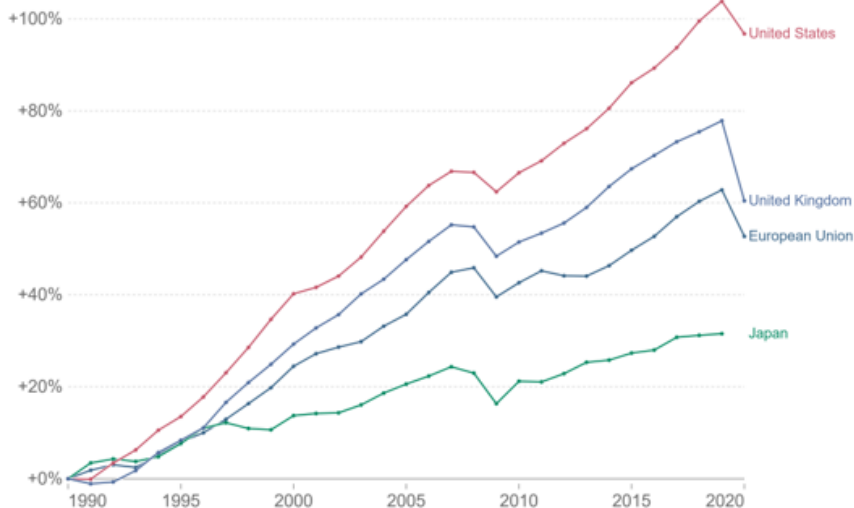


Source: World Bank and OECD

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

## Change in gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2020

Gross domestic product adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and expressed in US-Dollars.



Source: World Bank and OECD

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

### Slide 9 – Current inflation rate against 2% target

USA – 7.5%

Eurozone – 5.8%

UK – 5.5%

Japan – 0.5%

### Slide 10 – Three major economic disasters inspired by Central Bank advice and thinking 1990-2021

- The Exchange Rate Mechanism collapse 1992
- The Great Depression and banking collapse 2007-9
- The Euro crises 2011-14

And now the Big inflation 2021-3

### Slide 11

The consequences of political intervention have been mixed. Clearly Turkish override of the Central Bank and changes of Head have led directly to currency collapse and rapid inflation. Governments have debauched currencies in countries like Venezuela, Argentina, Zimbabwe where central Banks have not been able to exert more control.

In western societies the political intervention in the 2008 banking crash turned round the disastrous situation the Central Banks had created by deflating their bubble too quickly

President Trump was probably right that Quantitative tightening was too tough when he talked the Fed into a more neutral policy

Governments were right to encourage Central Banks to be very accommodative as an offset to lockdowns during the intense period of the pandemic

It is clearly true that governments are more likely to intervene helpfully when Central Banks are being too tough than when they are being too easy and risking too much inflation.

### **Slide 12 – Why do Central Banks often get it wrong?**

The Western Banks base their work on a model of output and capacity. These concepts are flawed and difficult to measure in a complex globalised economy.

The Banks are too influenced by the consensus. The consensus rarely spots turning points.

The people on Bank Committees rarely have superior insights into markets.

Seeking judgements by Committees rarely gets it right, as Committees tend to an average or blended view. Often in markets you need to choose between two more extreme options to get it right.