How can Energy tax reforms/simulation, which involve taxing fossil fuels or energy consumption, have a complex impact on a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it might be potentially leading to both revenue gains and economic adjustments?

Assumption

# Baseline Energy Tax Rates (Initial, before reform) per industry

baseline\_tariffs = {

"Agriculture and Fishing": 0.05, # 5%

"Mining": 0.10, # 10%

"Utilities": 0.15, # 15%

"Construction": 0.07, # 7%

"Trade and Transport": 0.12, # 12%

"Services": 0.03, # 3%

"Manufacturing": 0.14 # 14%

# Proposed Energy Tax Reform Rates (Higher for energy-intensive industries)

reform\_tariffs = {

"Agriculture and Fishing": 0.08, # 8%

"Mining": 0.18, # 18%

"Utilities": 0.22, # 22%

"Construction": 0.10, # 10%

"Trade and Transport": 0.17, # 17%

"Services": 0.05, # 5%

"Manufacturing": 0.20 # 20%

}

# Economic Variables (Initial Values, Assumed)

GDP = 1000 # Baseline GDP in billion $

consumption = 600 # Household Consumption

investment = 250 # Capital Investment

total\_tax\_revenue = 200 # Total tax collected before reform