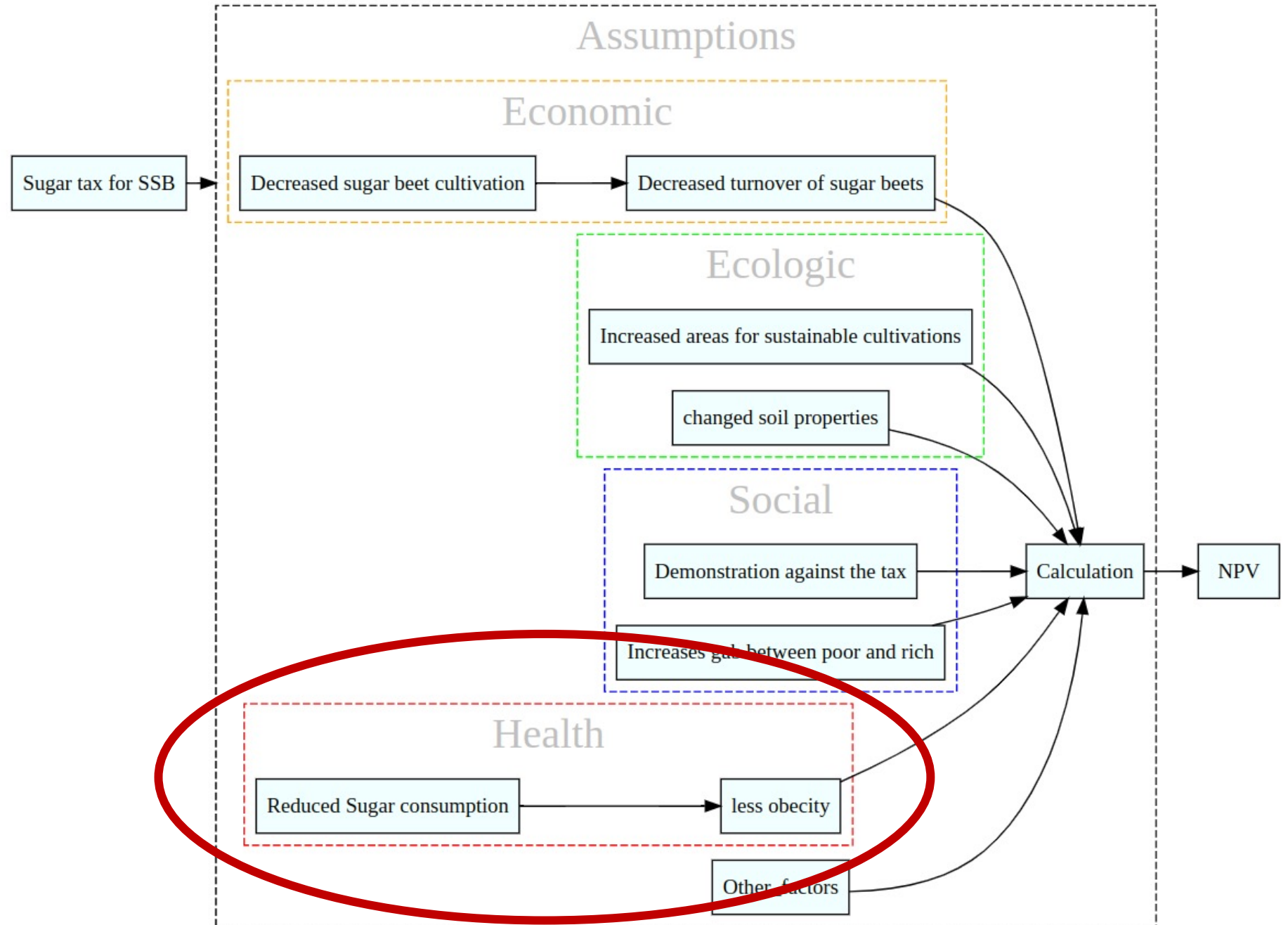


# Introducing a BBS Tax in Germany

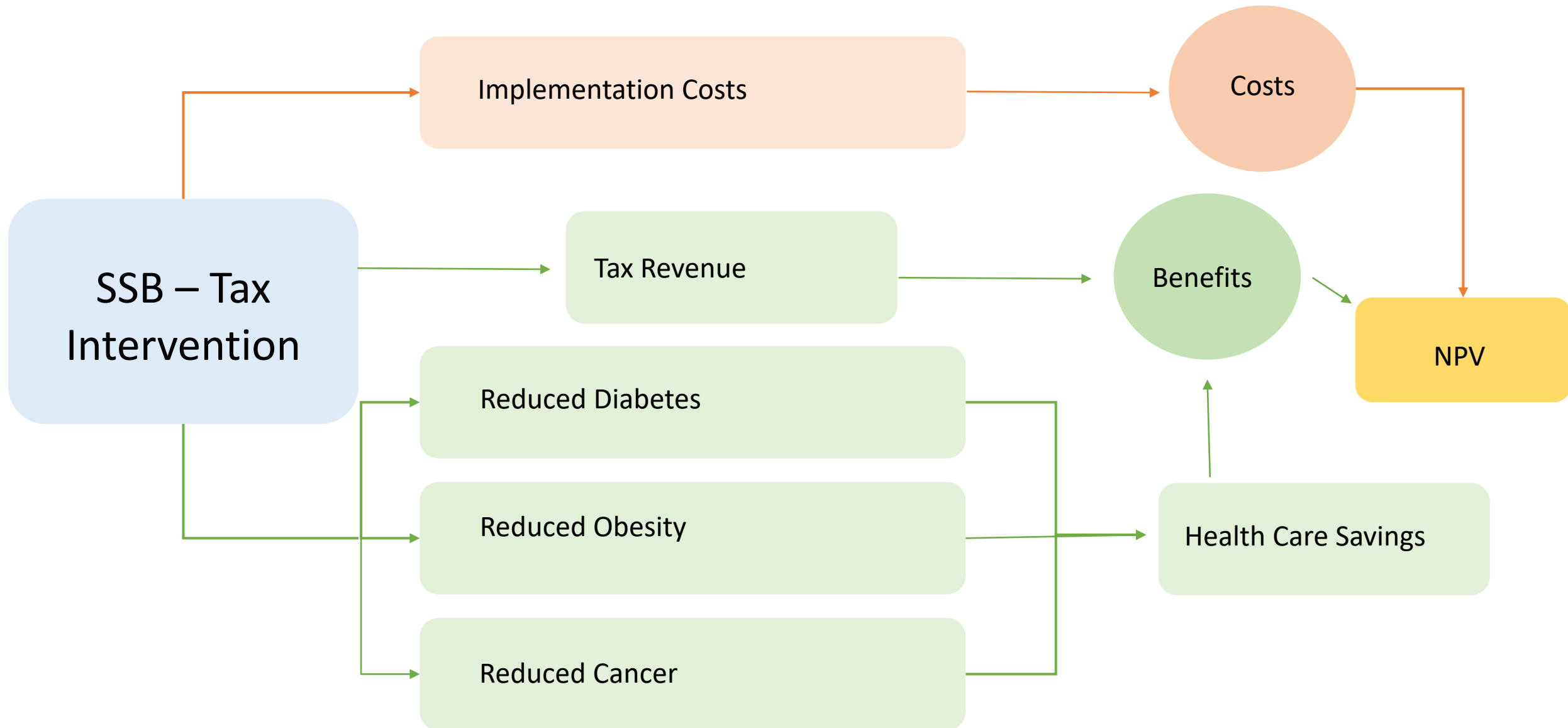
Karin Altvater, Santosh Bhandari, Patrick Frey, Sanghyo Moon

# General Modell



For the decision analysis, we are focusing on health care costs

# Decision Modell



# Estimate value

- Saved Health care cost
  - $\text{saved health care cost for diabetes} = \text{reduced incidences of diabetes} * \text{saved health care cost for diabetes per case}$
  - $\text{saved health care cost for obesities} = \text{reduced incidences of obesity} * \text{saved health care cost for obesity per case}$
  - $\text{saved health care cost for cancer} = \text{reduced incidences of cancer} * \text{saved health care cost for cancer per case}$
- Cost for implementation
  - Government implementation
  - Costs for accompanying campaigns/public information
  - Industry compliance

# R code for estimation

```
library(decisionSupport)

decision_SSB_Tax <- function(x, varnames){
  #Estimate Saved cost of Diabetes care
  saved_diabetes <- red_diabetes * saved_diabetes
  #Estimate Saved cost of Obesities care
  saved_obesities <- red_obesity * saved_obesity
  #Estimate Saved cost of Cancers care
  saved_cancer <- red_cancer * saved_cancer
  #calculation saved Health care
  saved_health_care <- sum(saved_diabetes + saved_obesities +
                           saved_cancer)

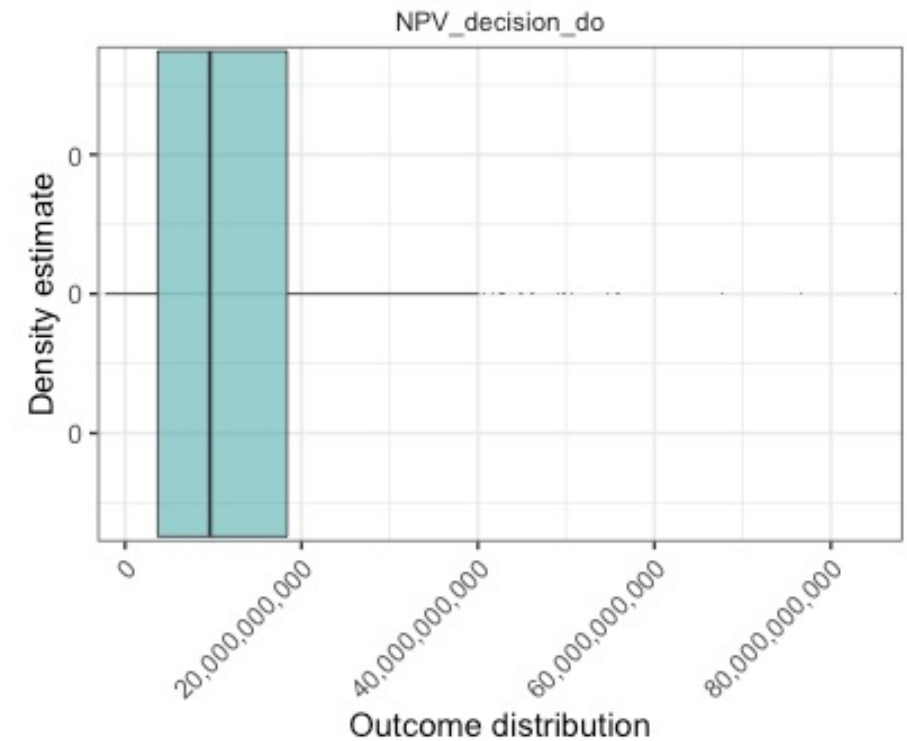
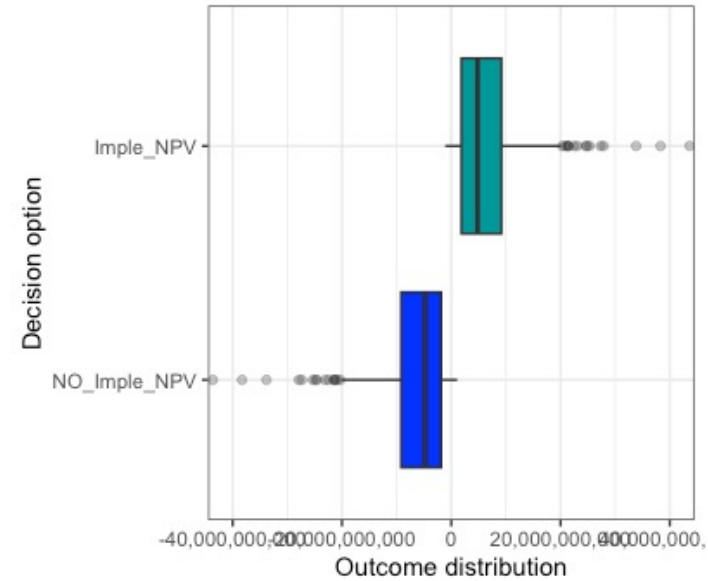
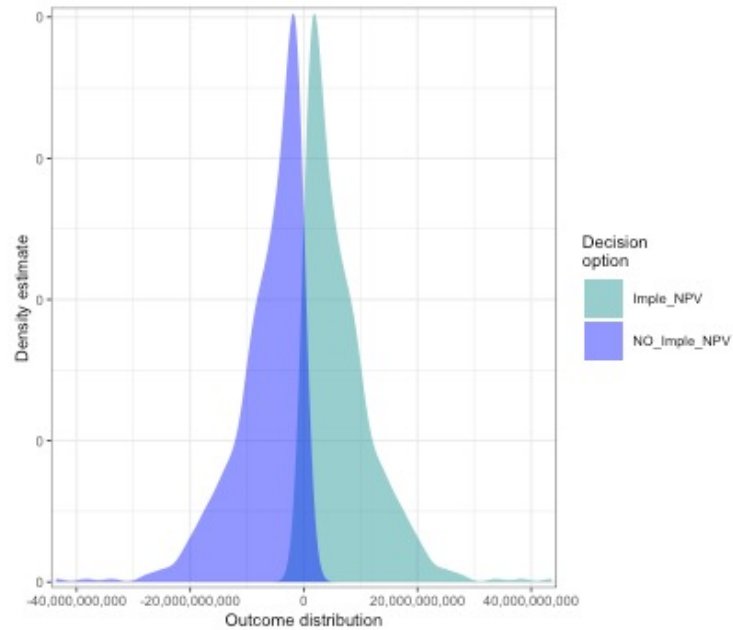
  #sum of saved and revenue
  saved_and_revenue <- saved_health_care + revenue_tax
  #Estimate implement cost
  implementation_cost <- sum(intervention_costs_admin + intervention_costs_prod +
                             intervention_costs_info)

  #result of implementation
  result_imple <- saved_and_revenue - implementation_cost
  result_n_imple <- implementation_cost - saved_and_revenue
  #not clear with discount rate
  NPV_imple <-
    discount(result_imple, discount_rate, calculate_NPV = TRUE)
  NPV_n_imple <-
    discount(result_n_imple, discount_rate, calculate_NPV = TRUE)
  #Generate the list of outputs from the Monte Carlo simulation
  return(list(Imple_NPV = NPV_imple,
              NO_Imple_NPV = NPV_n_imple,
              NPV_decision_do = NPV_imple - NPV_n_imple,
              Cashflow_decision_do = NPV_imple - NPV_n_imple))
}
```

# Input table

description	label	variable	distribution	lower	median	upper	unit
<b>Establishment costs</b>	Government implementation	intervention_costs_admin	posnorm	1371265500.00		1782645150.00	Euro
	Industry compliance	intervention_costs_prod	posnorm	1353124040.00		1791975080.00	Euro
	Costs for accompanying campaigns/public information	intervention_costs_info	posnorm	1000000.00		5000000.00	Euro
<b>Reduced incidences of</b>	Diabetes	red_diabetes	posnorm	155400.00		218100.00	Case
	Obesity	red_obesity	posnorm	1604000.00		2857700.00	Case
	Cancer	red_cancer	posnorm	16040.00		28577.00	Case
<b>Saved health care costs per case</b>	Diabetes	saved_diabetes	posnorm	4524.30		4917.20	Euro
	Obesity	saved_obesity	posnorm	95.19		95.34	Euro
	Cancer	saved_cancer	posnorm	95189.27		95340.08	Euro
<b>Tax income for the government</b>	Tax revenue	revenue_tax	posnorm	19200000.00		19200000000.00	Euro
<b>Discount rate (%)</b>	Discount rate (%)	discount_rate	posnorm	1.00		5.00	

# plot with the estimate results



# More problem

- If we run the code for cash flow we get the warning message:
  - Error: Time scale is not greater than or equal to '2'. Consider adding more time to the model.!!



# Next step

- Figure out how we can solve the problem with cash flows
- More estimation?