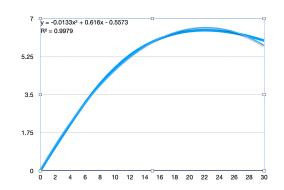
Net Revenue Over Time Graph: Revenue & Cost from Taxes & Subsidies Step Five Scenario: Renewables+Carbon Price+Assumption Changes+EnergyEfficiency+Electrification+Methane

 $\frac{\text{https://en-roads.climateinteractive.org/scenario.html?}{p1=1&p16=-0.02&p19=10&p20=2025&p21=99&p39=15&p41=1&p42=850&p43=2020&p44=58&p47=4&p50=4&p53=3&p55=3.2&p59=-40&p60=-40&p61=-30&p103=80&p171=0.75&p174=0.}{61&v=2.7.29}$

Y = -0.0133X² + 0.616X - 0.5573 R² = 0.9979

Integrate to find area under the curve to calculate the net revenue available from carbon tax.

Integration -0.0133 * 1/3 * X^3 + 0.616 * 1/2 * X^2 - 0.5573 * X + C Simplify -0.00443 * X^3 + 0.308 * X^2 -0.5573 * X + C



- A. Integrate from 1 to 5, to calculate the net revenue from January 2021 through Dec 2025.
- B. Integrate from 1 to 10, to calculate the net revenue from January 2021 through Dec 2030.
- C. Integrate from 5 to 10, to calculate the net revenue from January 2025 through Dec 2030.



From 2020 through the end of 2025, \$10.91 Trillion in net revenue from a carbon tax will be collected by global governments. The impact of the increase in energy costs will not be equitable across the globe. Developing countries dependent on fossil fuels will require investments from Developed countries to transition to non-fossil fuel energy sources. Countries like Russia, where government revenues depend on exports of fossil fuel, decreasing demand might lead to collapse, violence or both.

Over the following five years, from 2025 to 2030, \$31.78 Trillion in net revenue becomes available to global governments. The formula for allocating that much money must be improved during the initial five years. Many constraints and contradictions will need to be balanced in order to continually adjust the amount targeted for specific projects and programs, and their locations.