What general principles should apply to the devolution of further financial powers to the Scottish parliament?
Max? % limits in relation to UK levels

What further financial powers should be devolved to the Scottish Parliament and why?

1. Specific taxation ie tourist tax with 50% staying directly within geographical area – by electoral ward other 50% going to Scot Gov ring fenced for tourism (wider BID scenario)- this will allow for specific investment within the areas where the tax is raised and as per many European tourist areas works, -Chamonix France etc

2. Higher income tax variation to uk ie more than 3% but no more than ??% - ability to pay for more priorities as identified by any current Scotgov

What further financial powers should not be devolved to the Scottish Parliament and why?

1. Total financial autonomy- Scotland has voted NO to independence and must accept that total autonomy would be just the opposite, and the balance sheet would appear to not balance with regard to any projections/ figs /opinions I have seen.

   • To what extent could the Scottish Government be constrained in how it uses new tax powers given the interaction with fiscal decisions at a UK level? Maximum % deviations as first question.

   • What are the implications of further fiscal devolution for the block grant? • What are the implications of further financial powers for the role of Revenue Scotland?