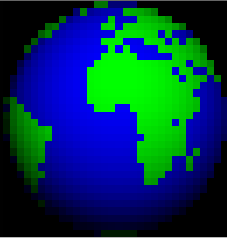


CGE approaches to modeling energy-economy-environment interactions

Global
Trade
Analysis
Project



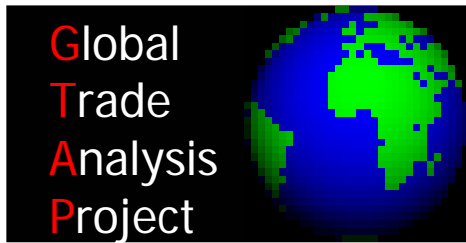
Energy-economy- environment interactions

GTAP

GTAP-E

GTAP-EL

GTAP-ELT

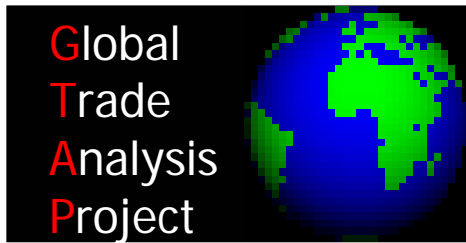


GTAP

<http://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/>

Global Trade Analysis Project

Purdue University West Lafayette Indiana



GTAP databases

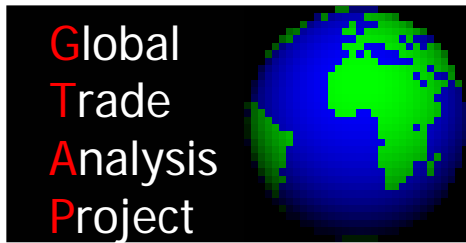
Input-output data bases from over 80 regions
and over 50 sectors

Balanced bilateral trade flow data

Tariff data

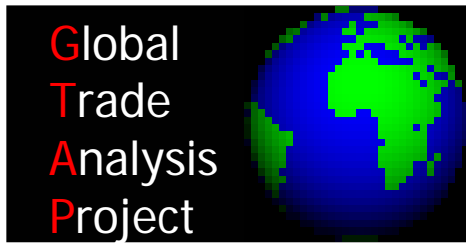
Energy flow data

Emission data



GTAP Model

Multi-sectoral Multi-regional
Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Model
Used mainly for international Trade Analysis
Issues such as Tariff negotiations



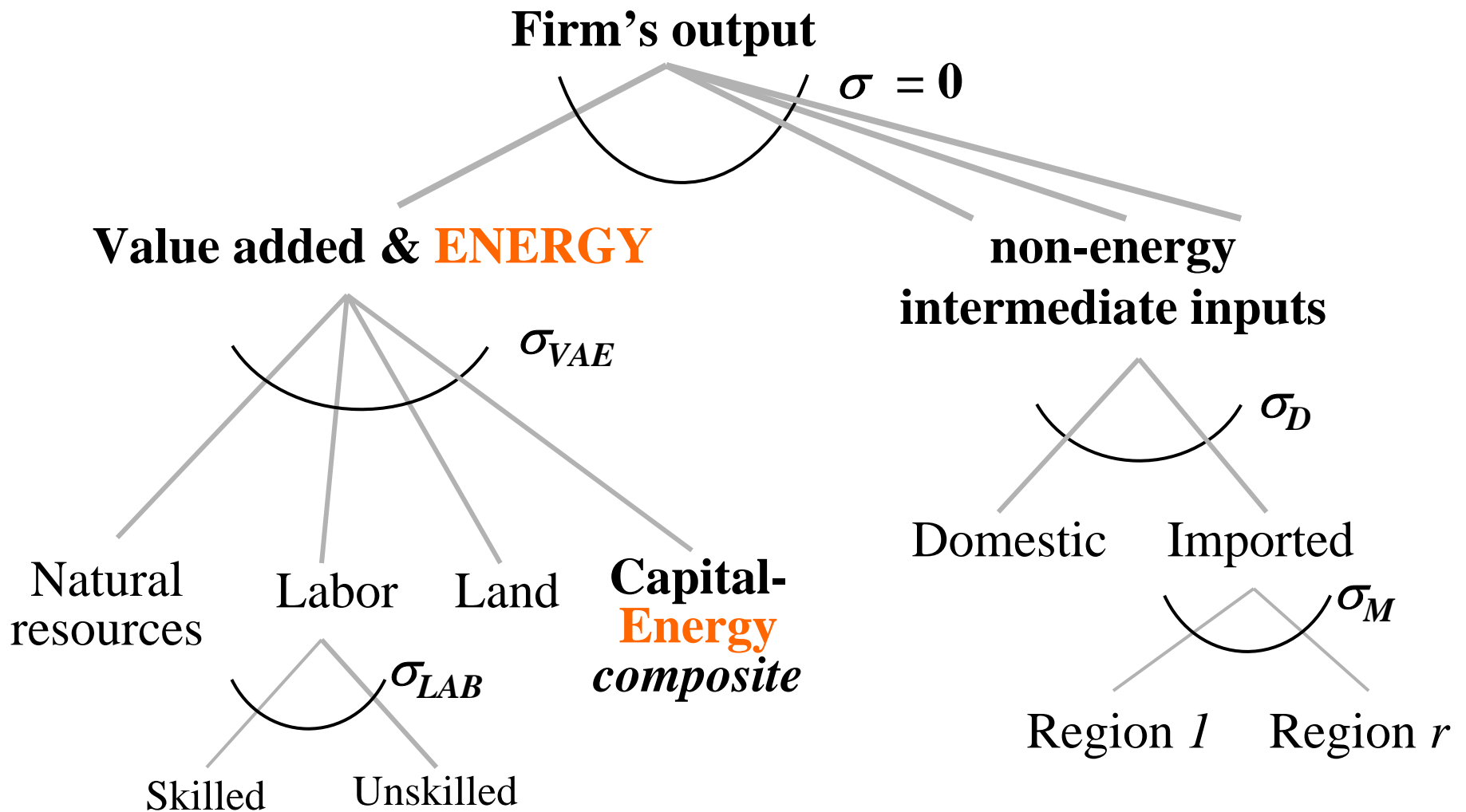
GTAP

GTAP has a 'top-down' structure for energy production / consumption

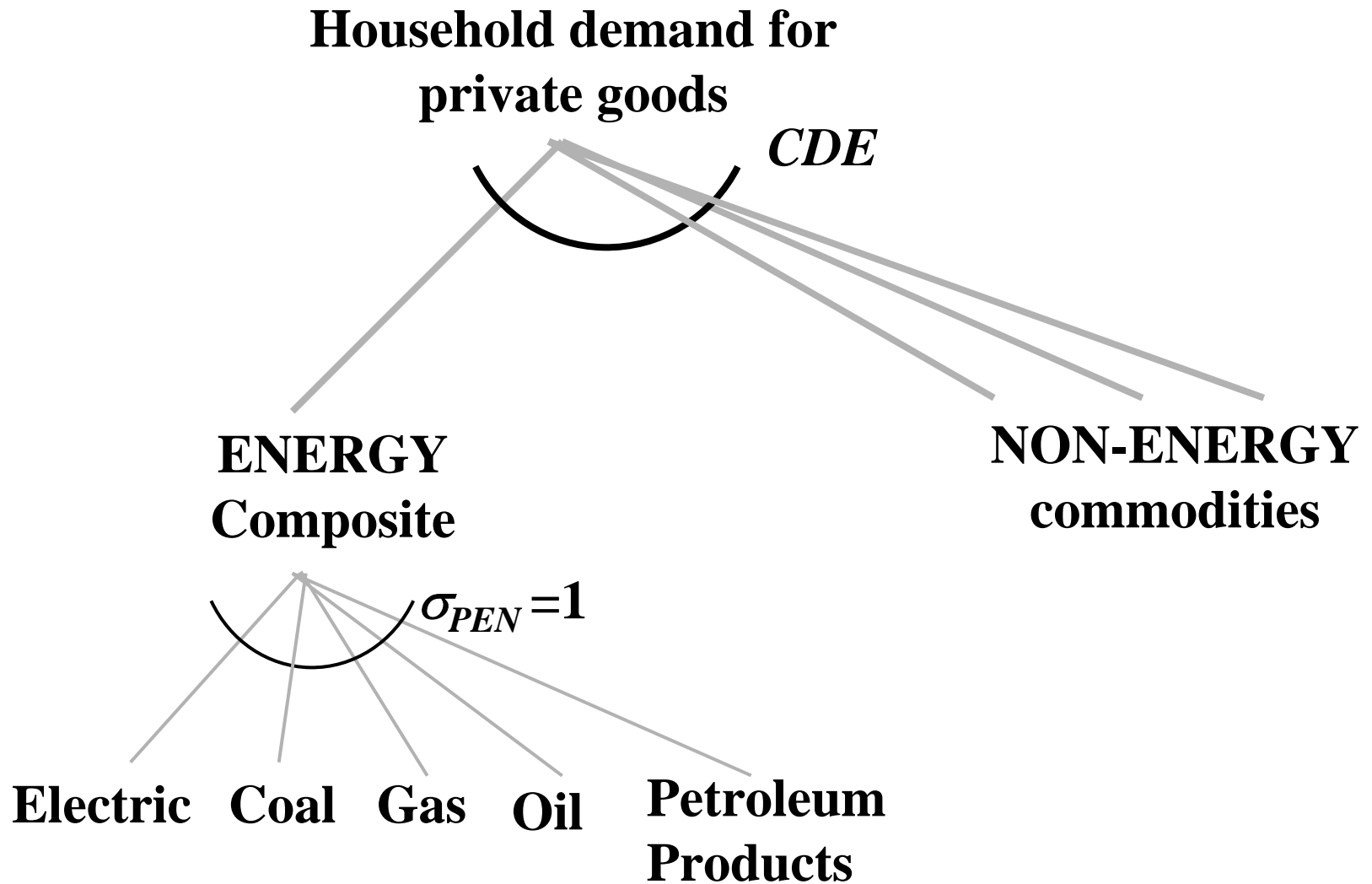
- no energy substitution in production
- some limited scope for energy substitution in consumption

GTAP-E Model

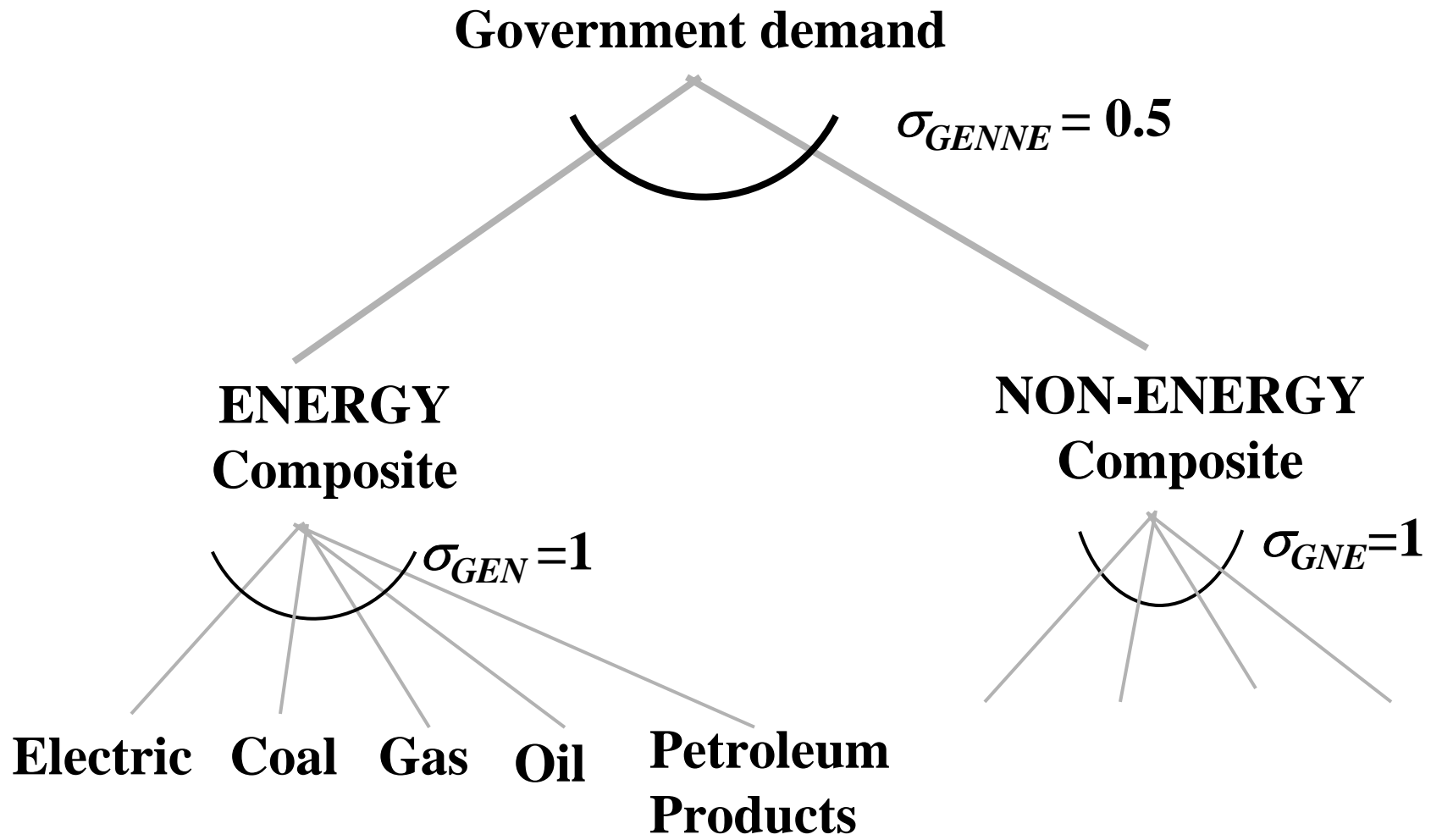
GTAP-E production structure



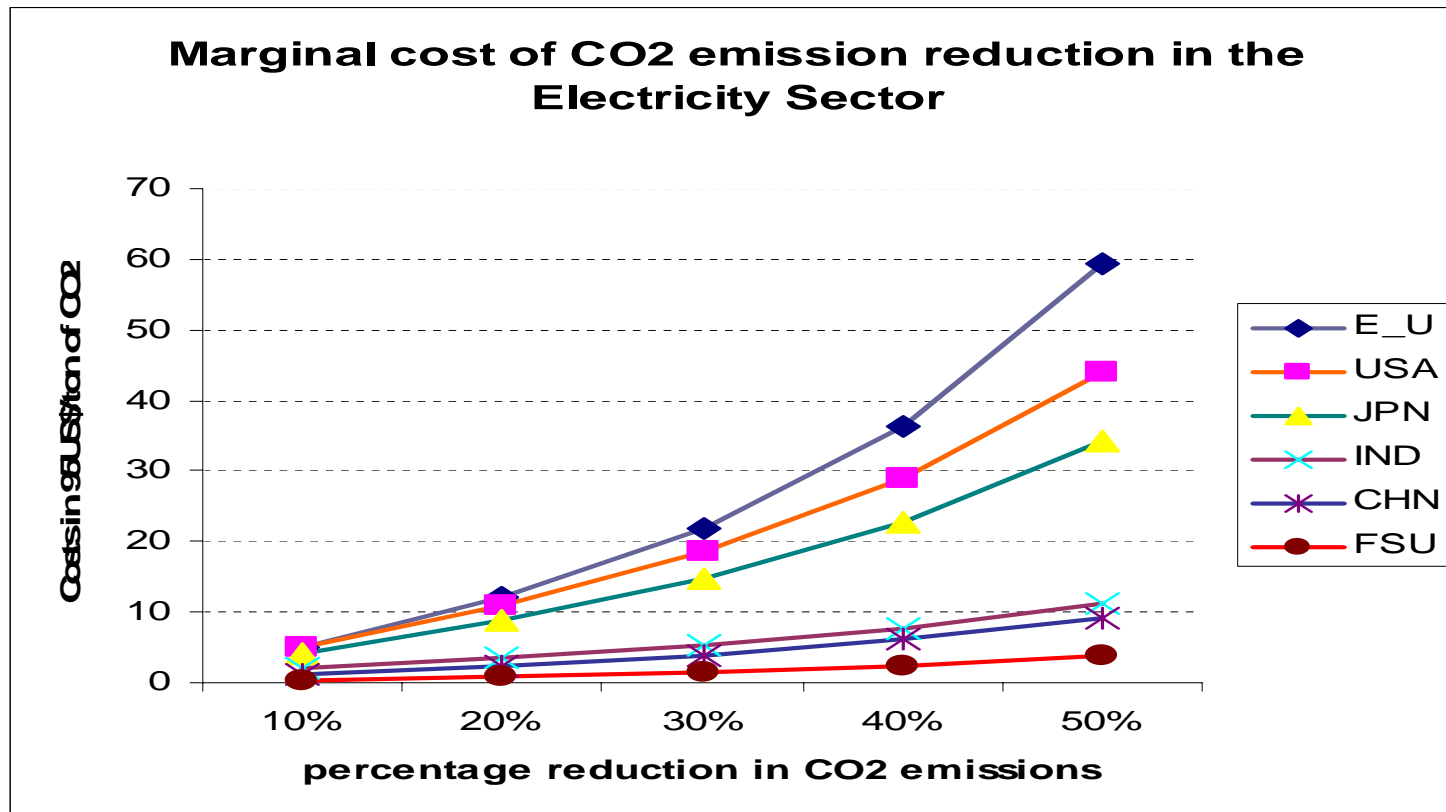
GTAP-E: private consumption



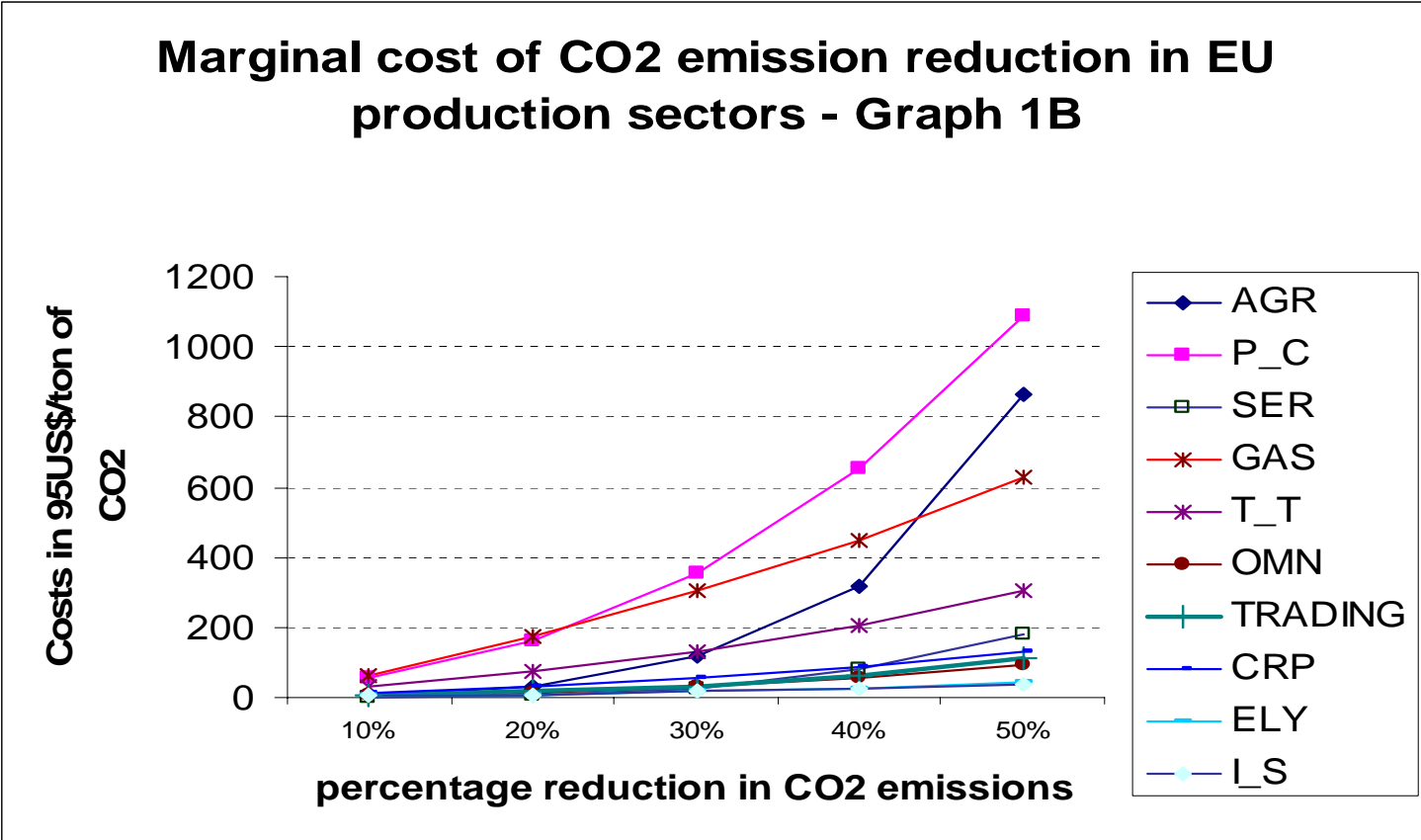
GTAP-E: public consumption



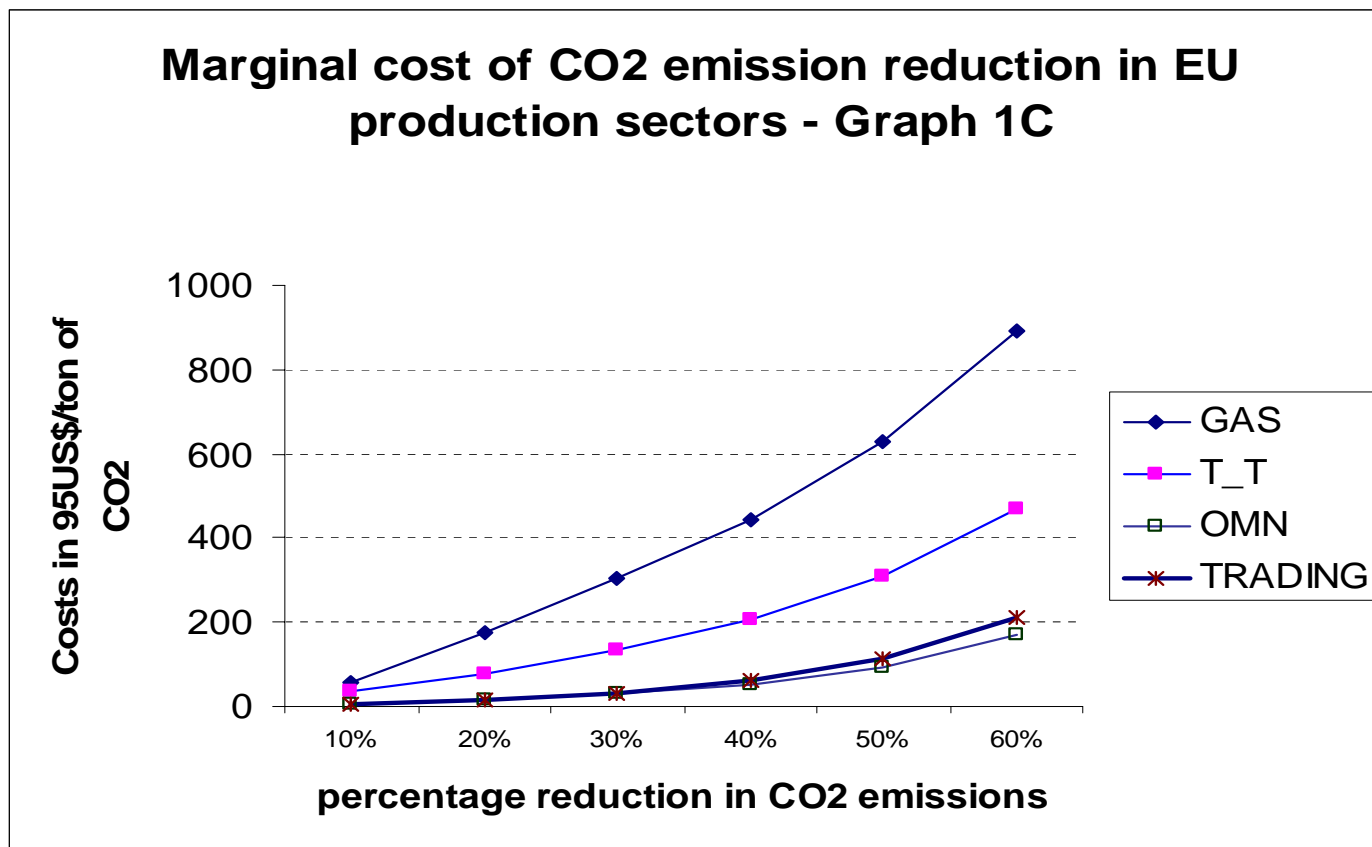
CO₂ Tax in Different Regions



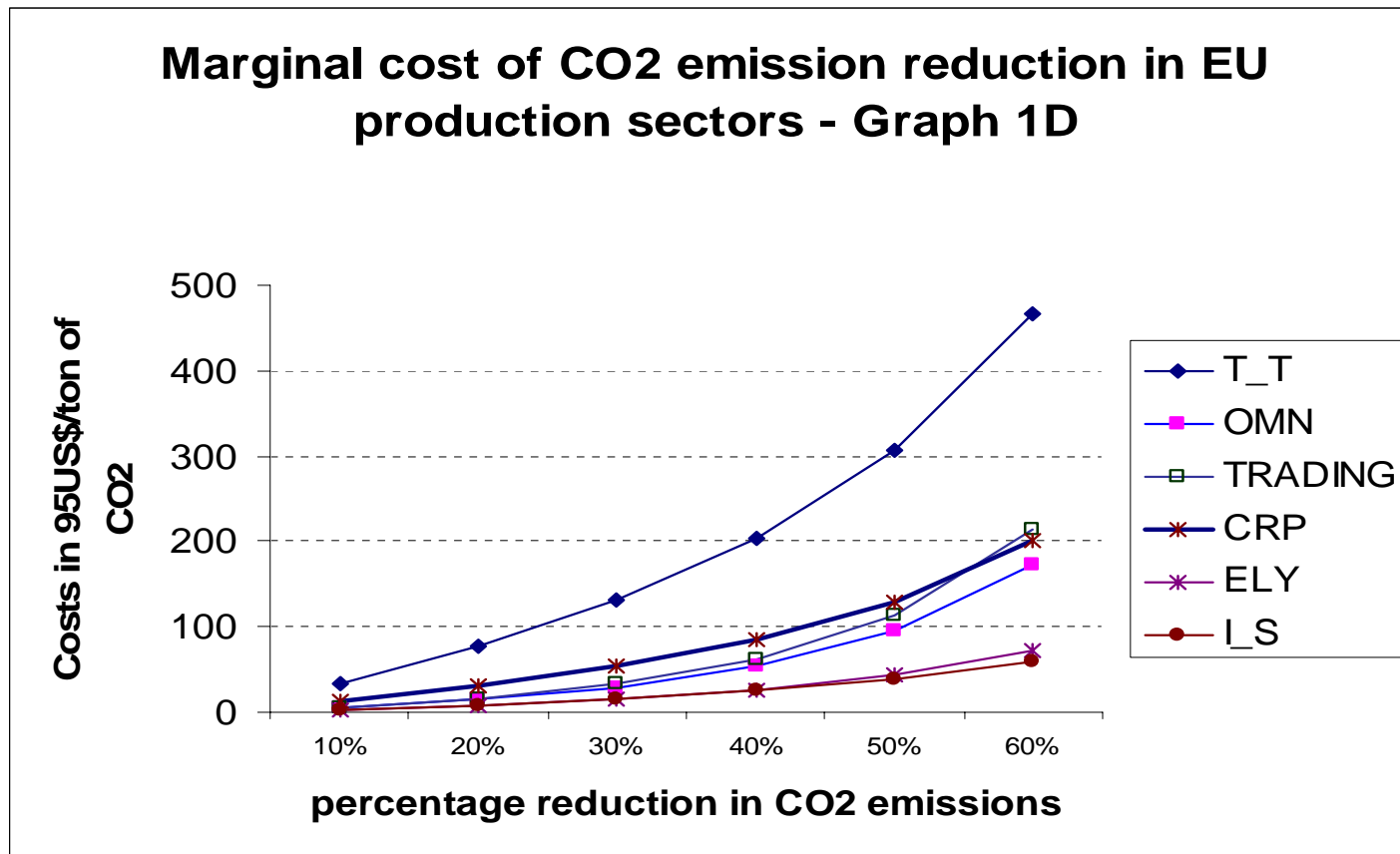
CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors (ctd.)



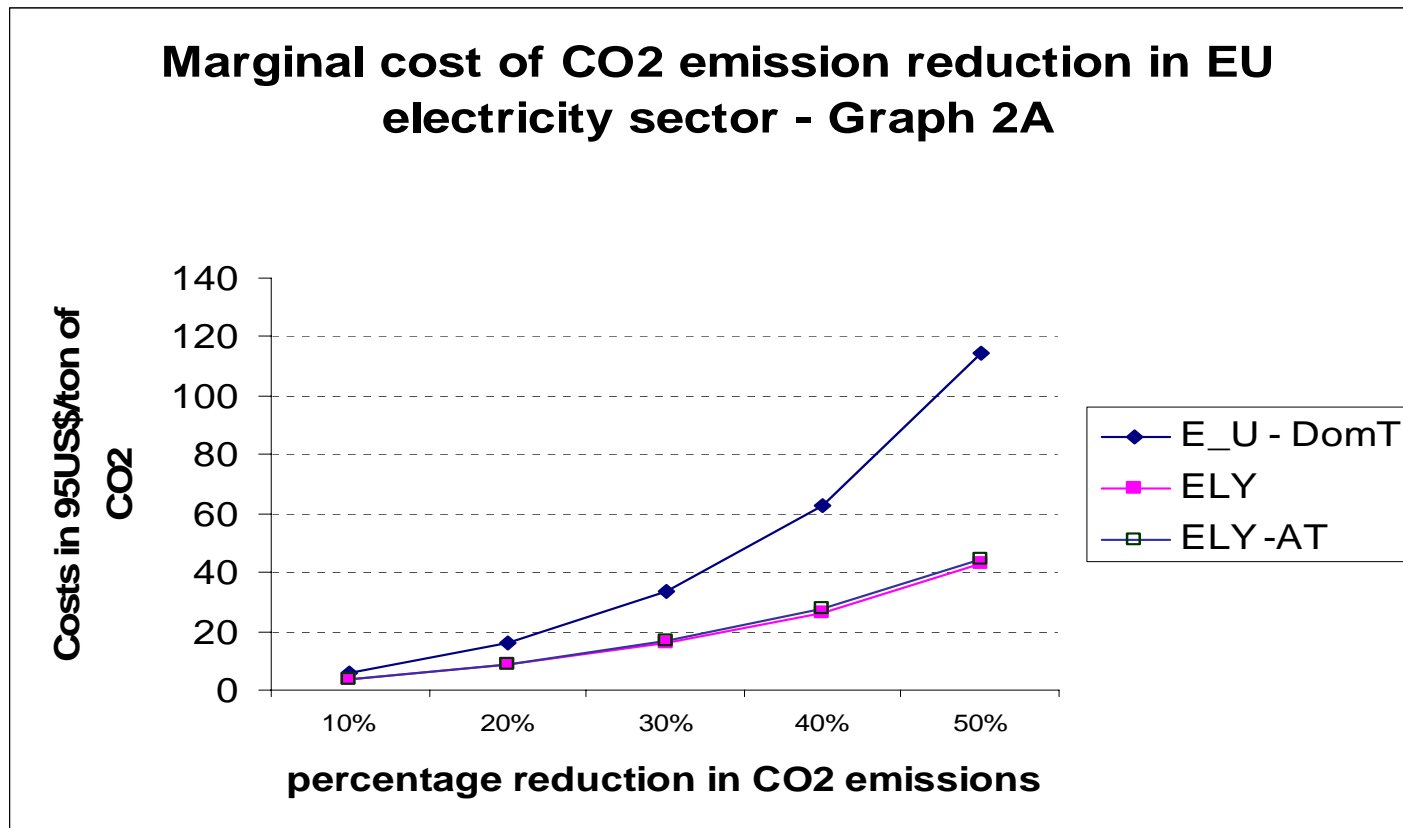
CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors - with and without trading



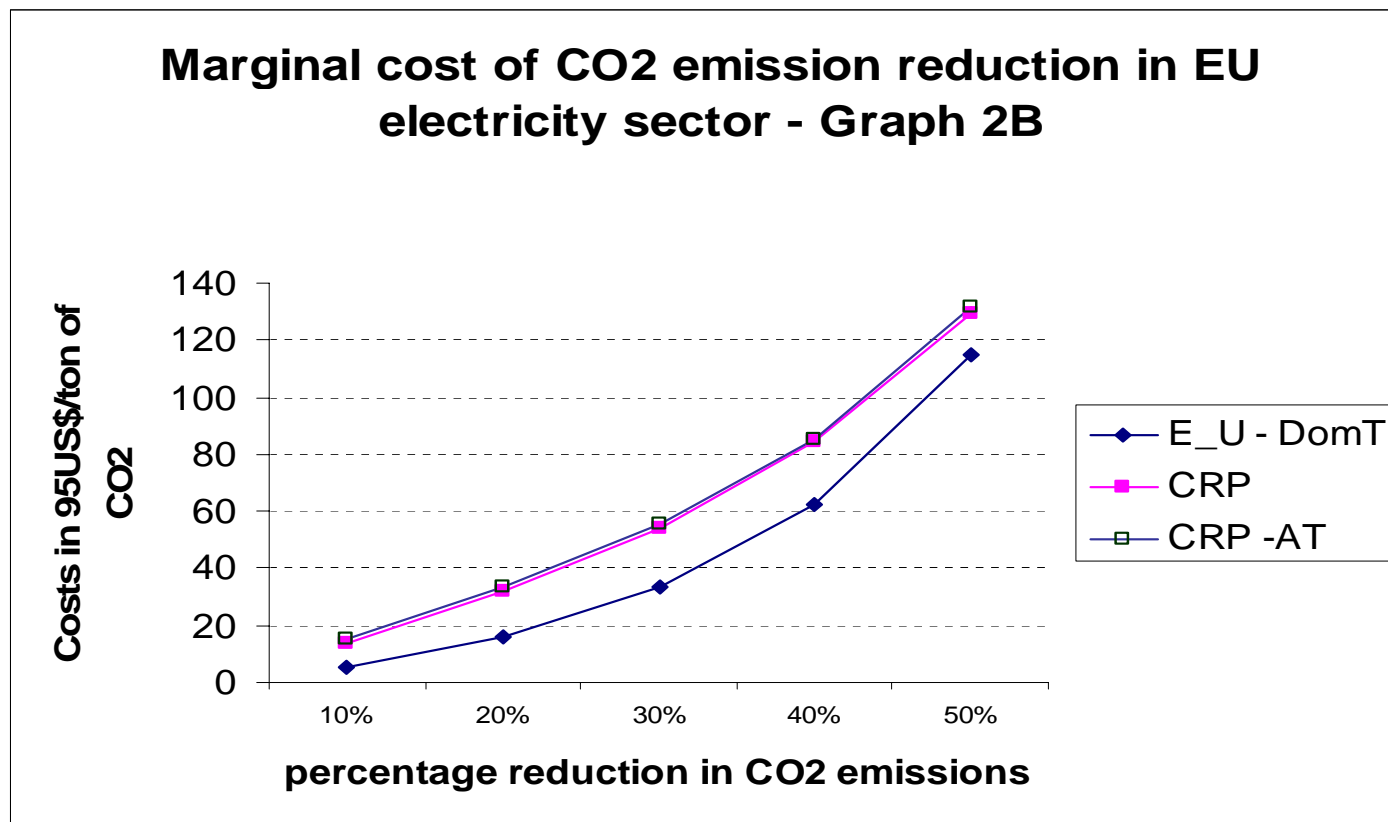
CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors - with and without trading (ctd.)



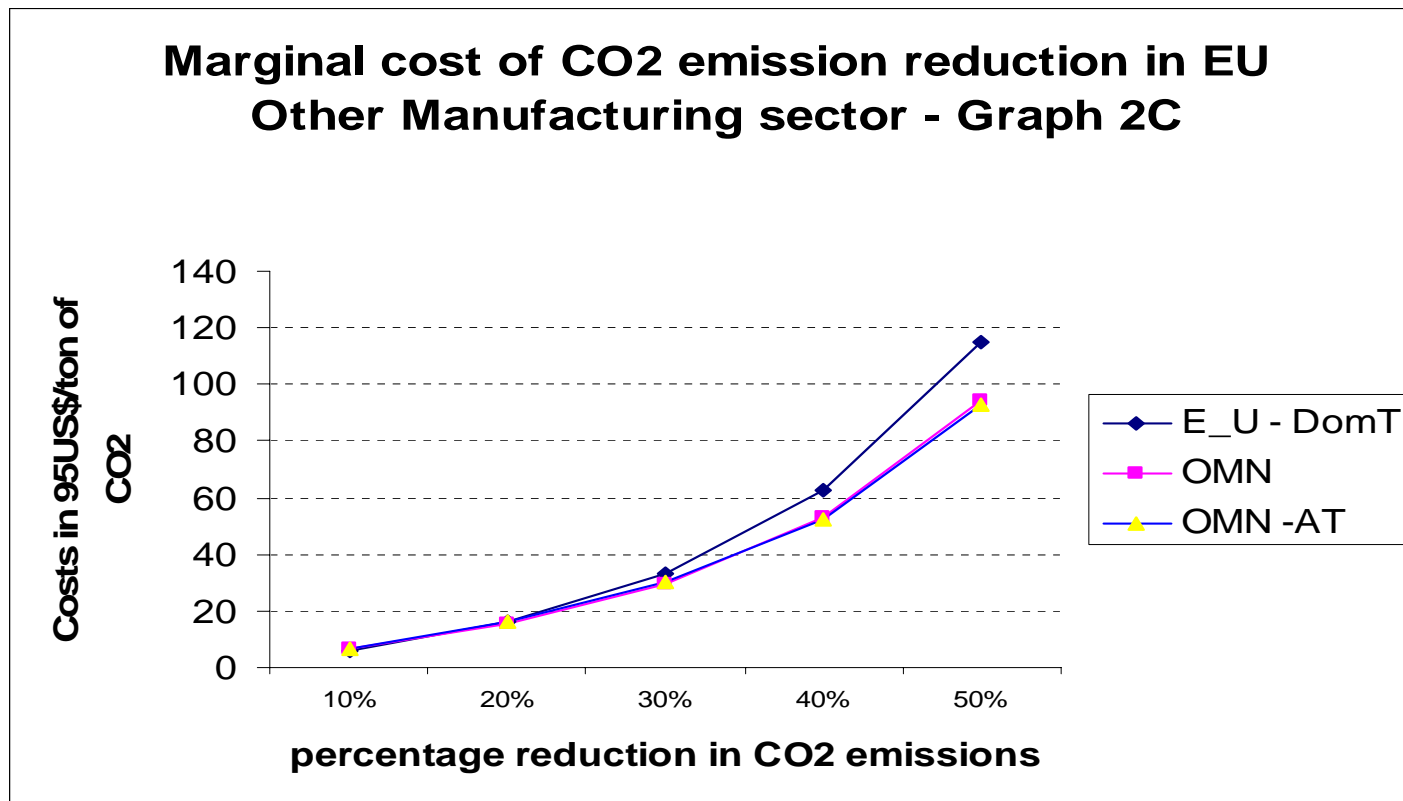
CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors - GE effects across regions



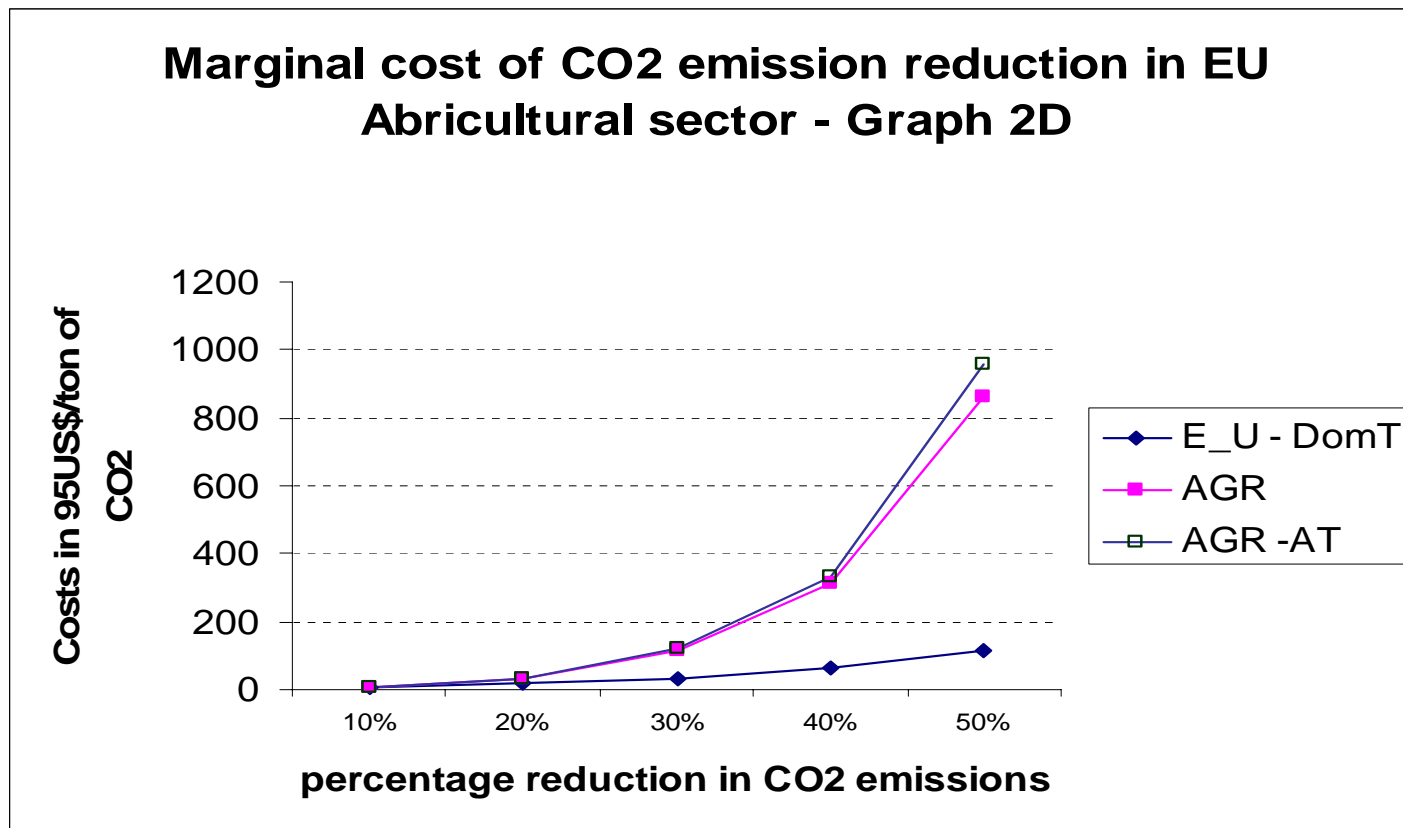
CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors - GE effects across regions (ctd.)



CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors - GE effects across regions (ctd.)



CO₂ Tax in Different Sectors - GE effects across regions (ctd.)



Energy modeling (ctd.)

Top-down approach is:

- *rich* in macroeconomic, sectoral, and international trade details
- *but* highly *aggregate* in energy demand / supply function specifications

Energy modeling (ctd.)

Bottom-up approach is:

- *lacking* in macroeconomic, sectoral, and international trade details,
- but *rich* in energy technology description

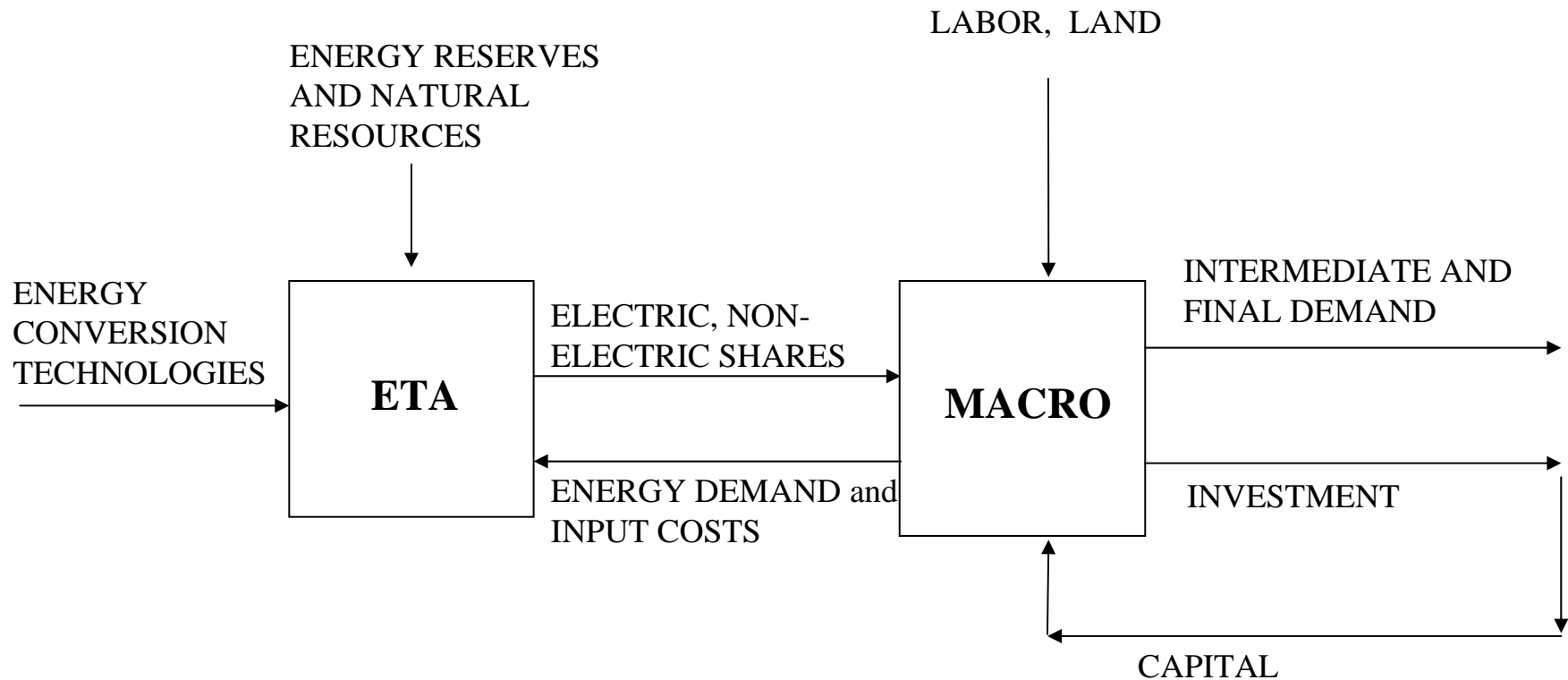
Energy modeling (ctd.)

we look at 2 models:

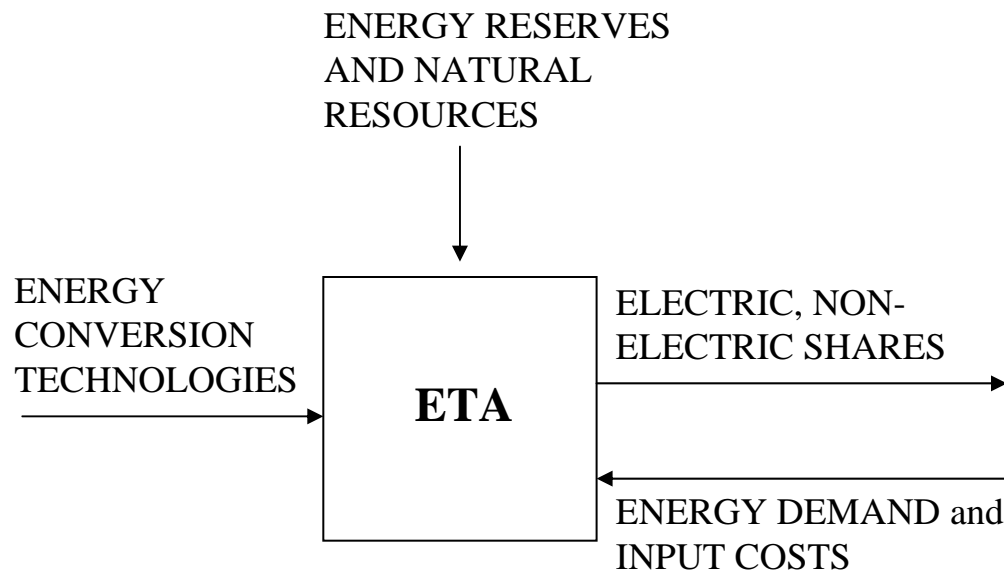
- CETM (USA, Rutherford et al.)
- GREEN (OECD, Burniaux et al.)

CETM model

hybrid: a bottom-up model (ETA)
linked to a top-down model (MACRO)



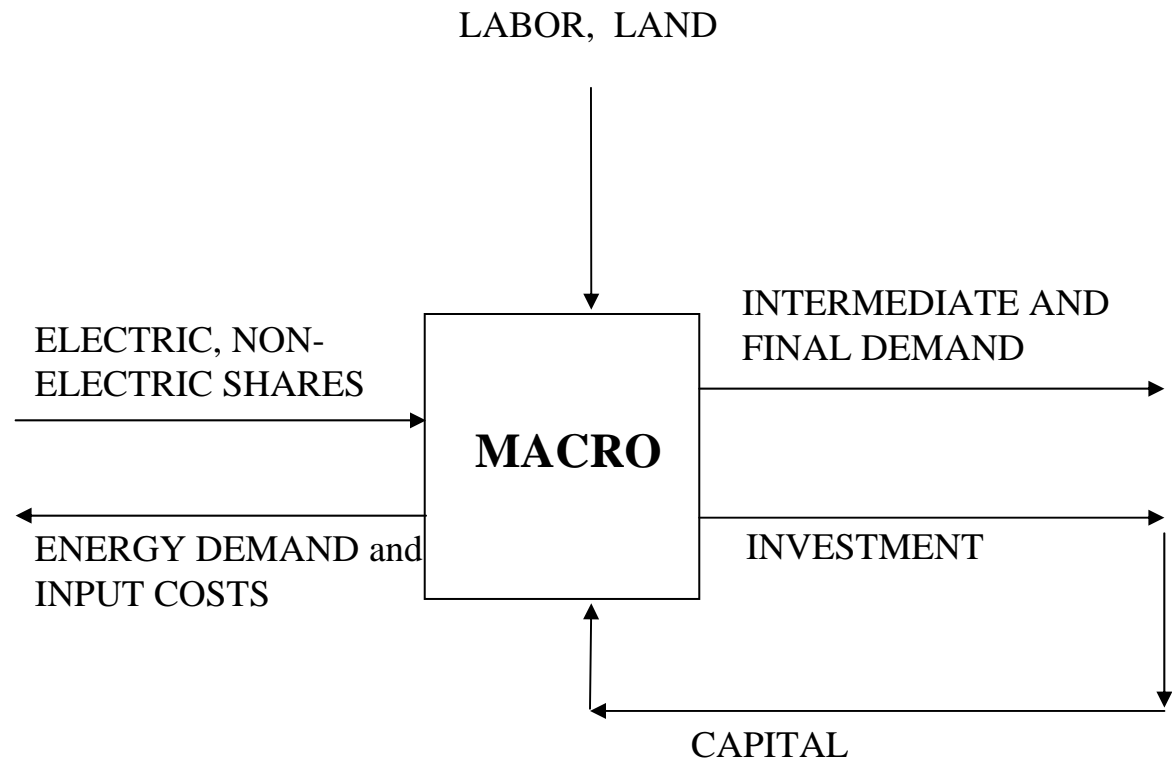
CETM model (ctd.)



(ETA) is a
'process'
model,
partial
equilibrium,
but rich in
technology
description

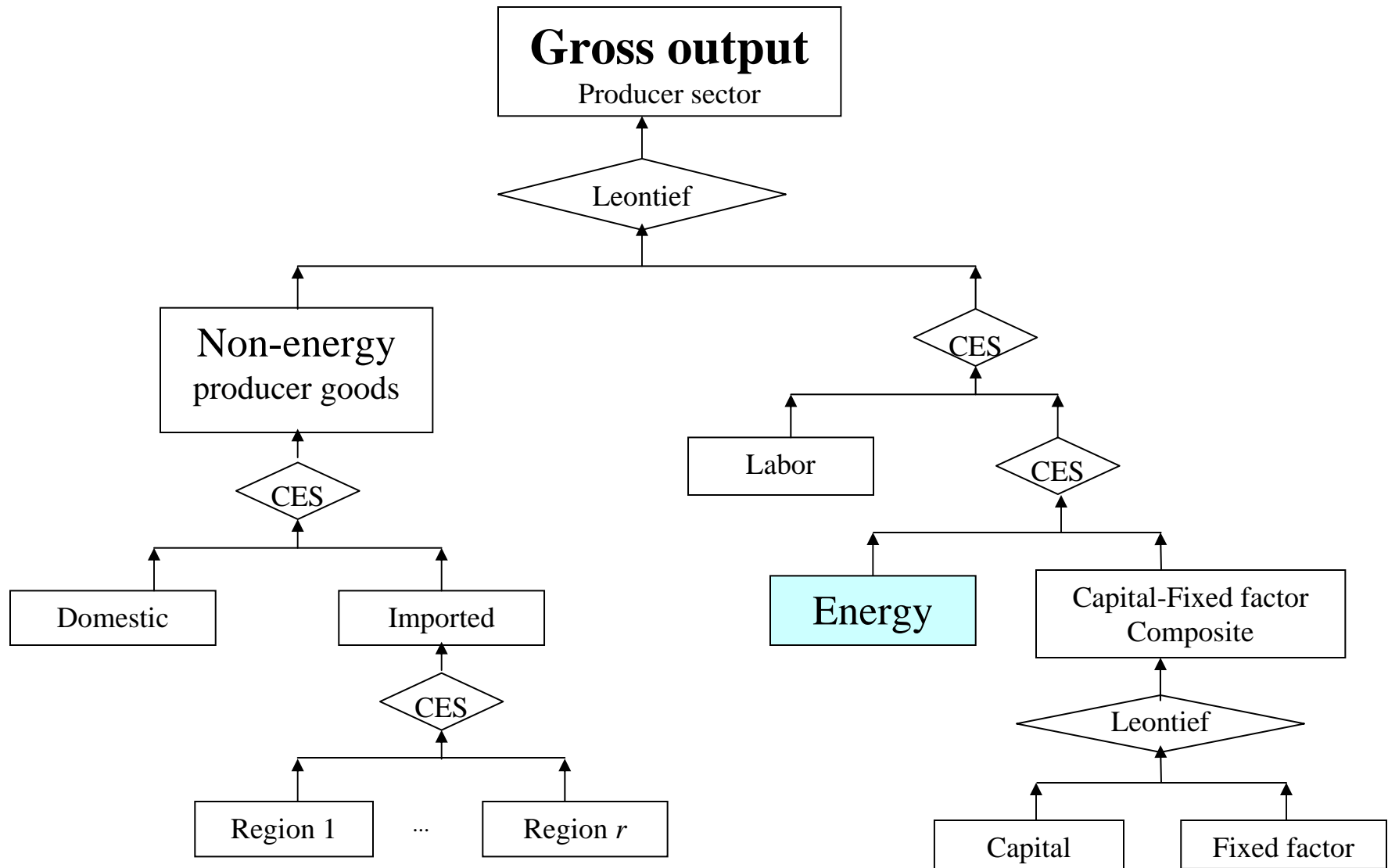
CETM model (ctd.)

MACRO is a CGE model with details about sectoral distribution and international trade



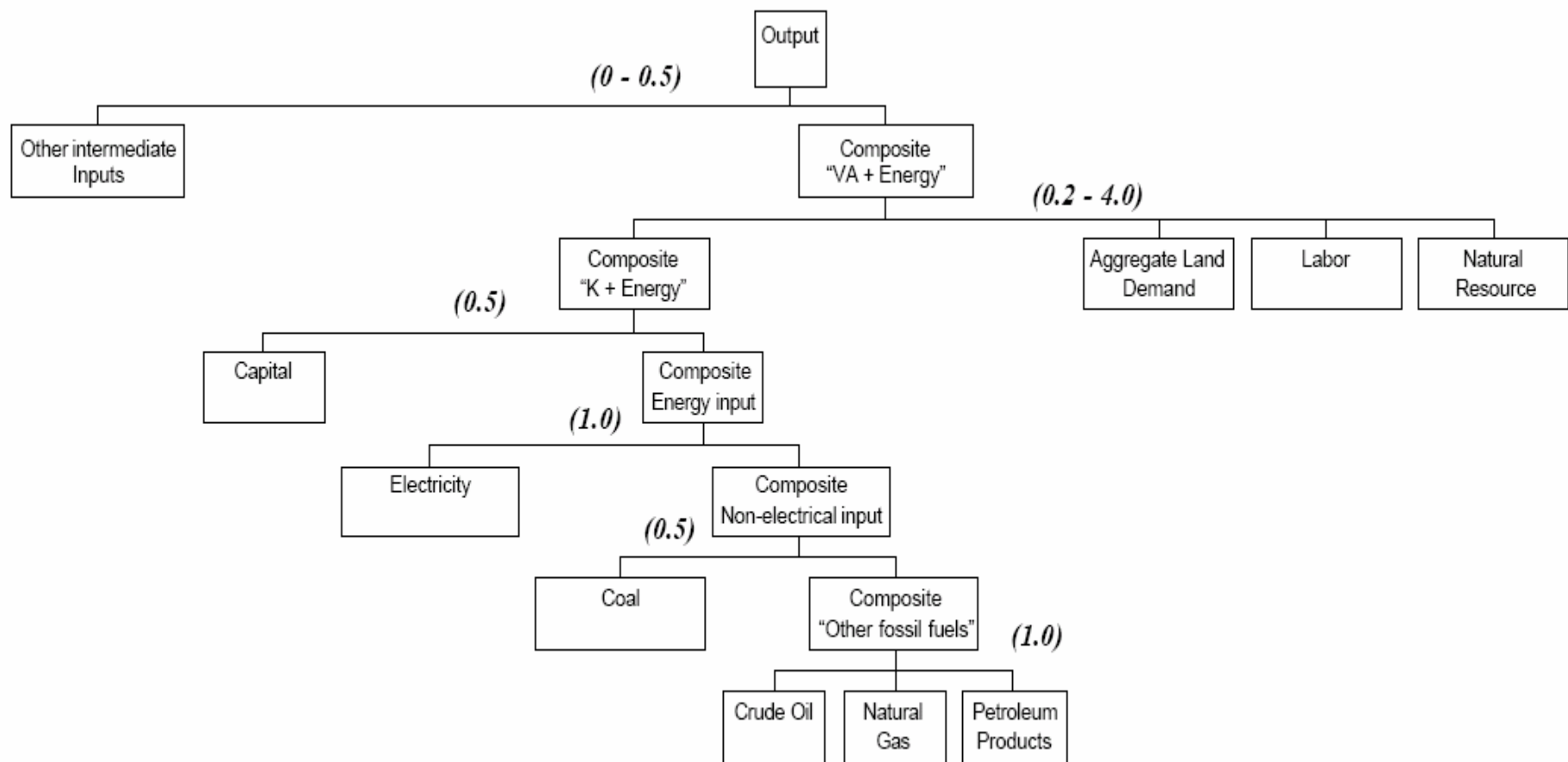
GREEN model

Production structure



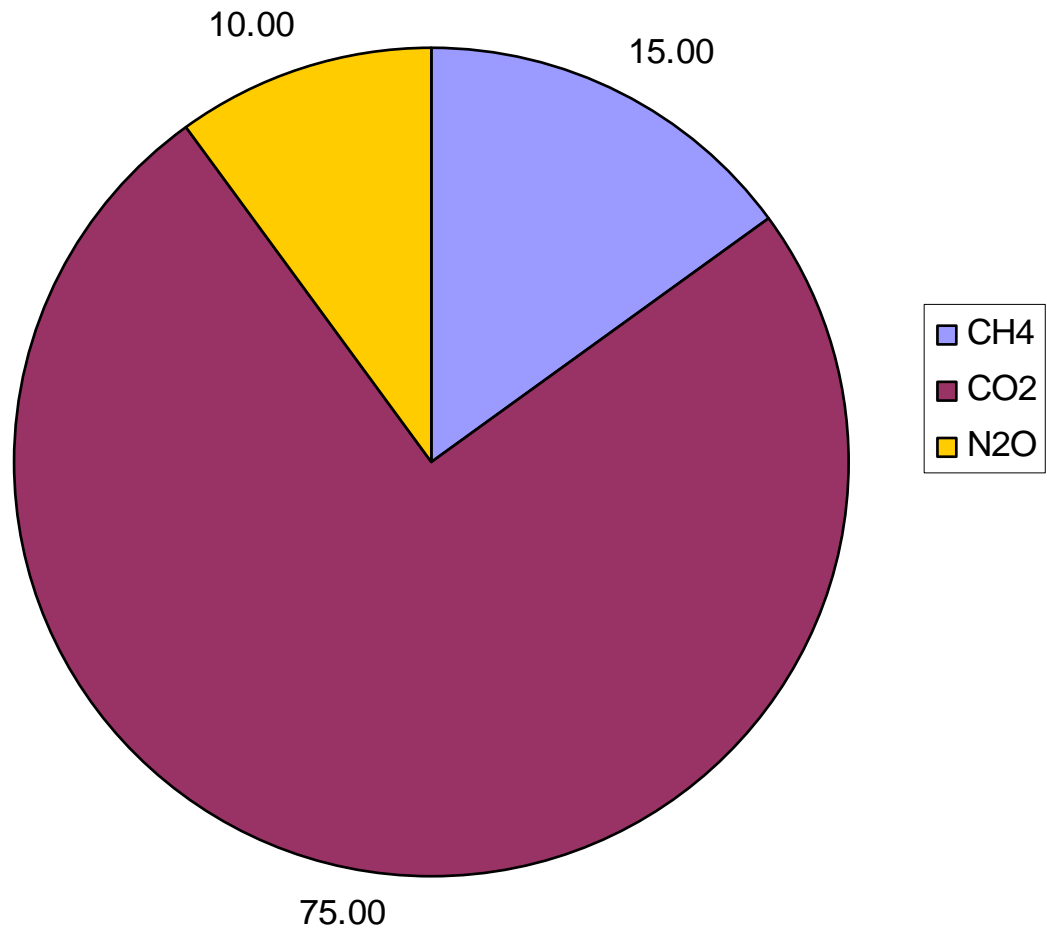
GTAP-EL:

**Modelling Non-CO₂ Gas
Abatement and Land Use
Changes in a CGE Model**

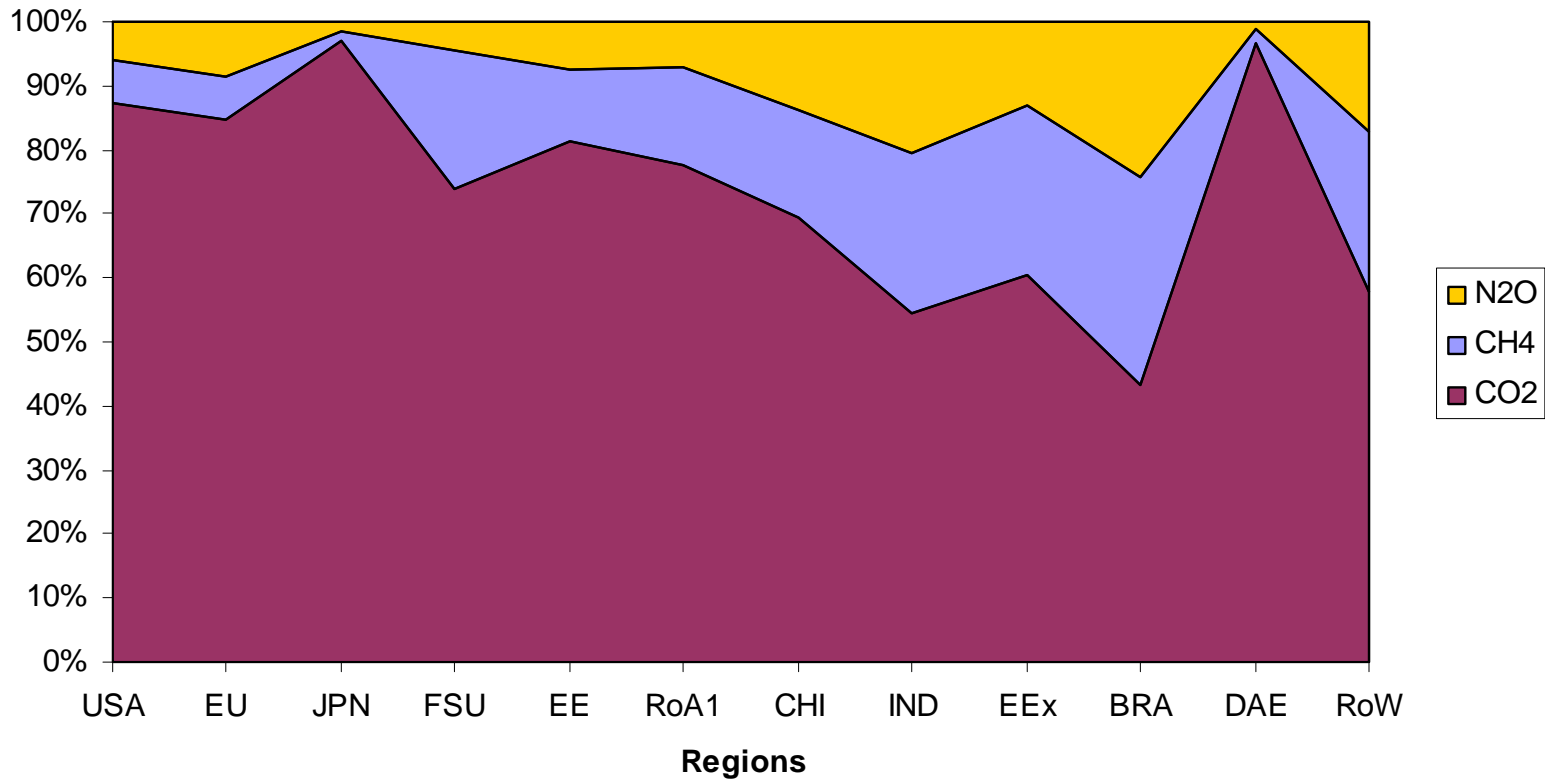


Gases	Lifetime	GWP	Carbon Equivalent (Ceq)⁽²⁾
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)	50-200	1	(12/44) = 0.27
Methane (CH₄)	5	21	21×(12/44) = 5.73
Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)	120	310	310×(12/44) = 84.55

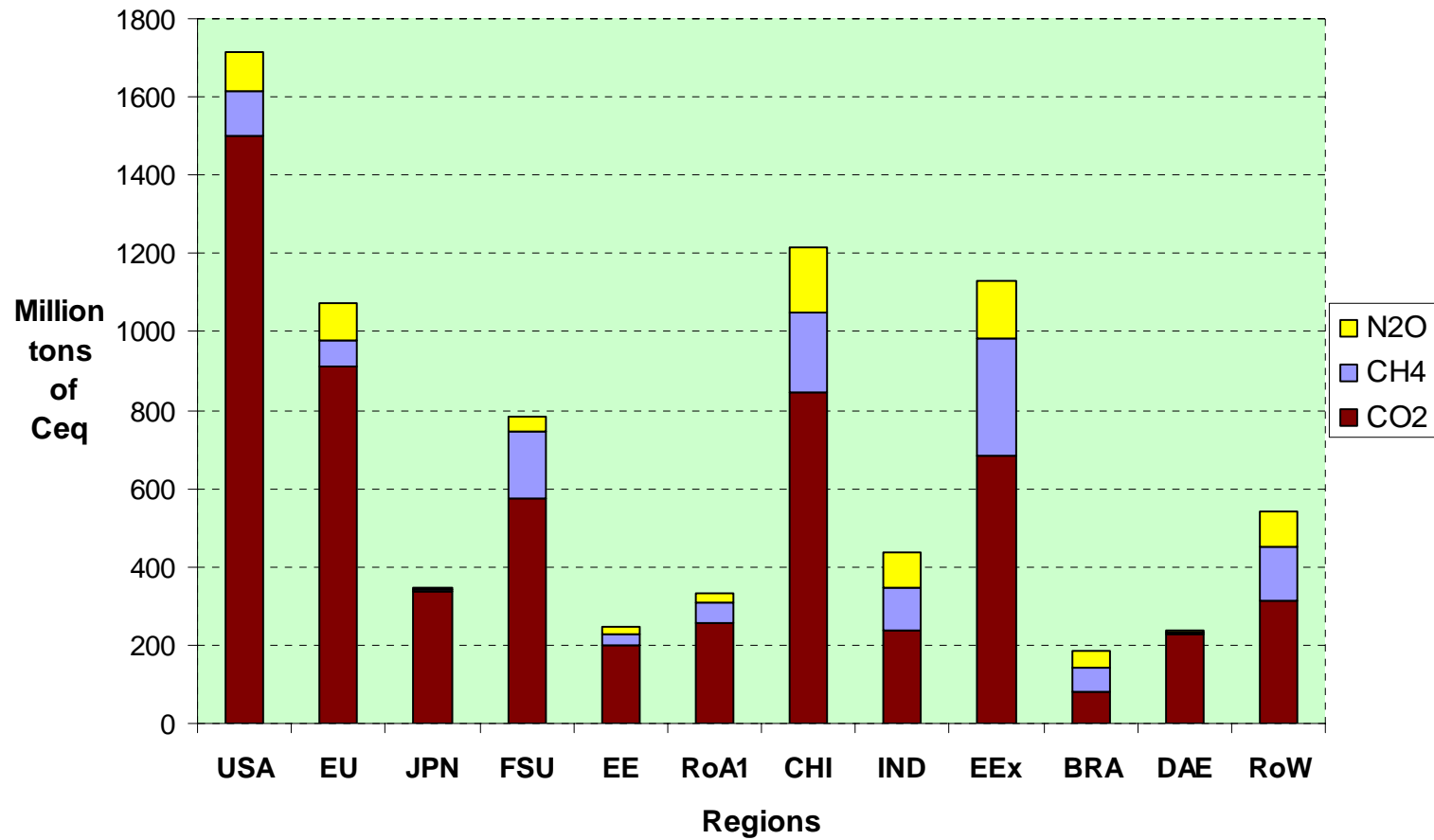
Emissions by Gas Types World Total - 1995

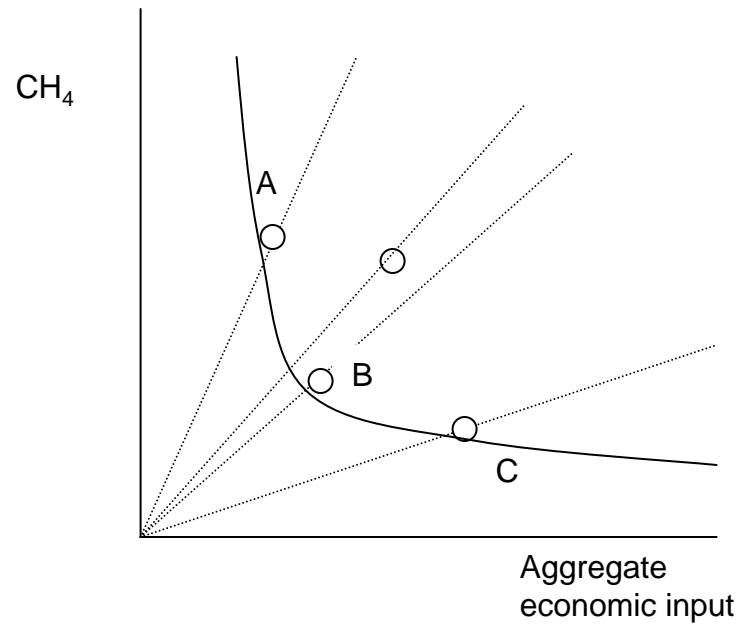


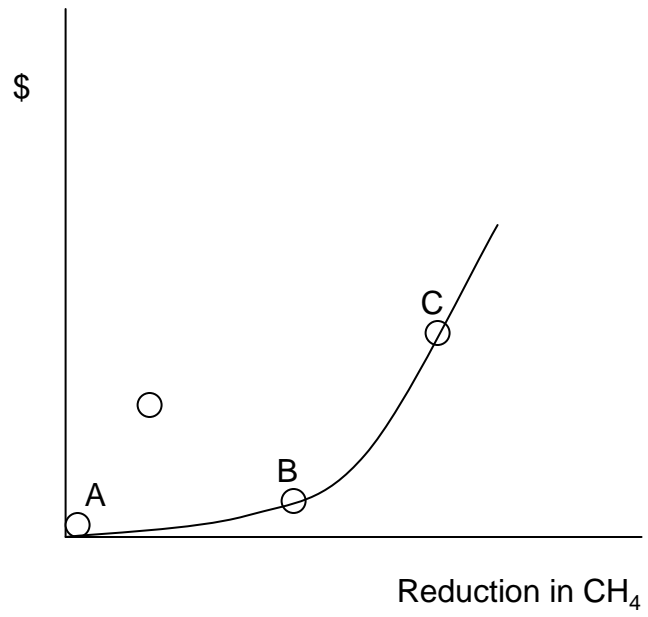
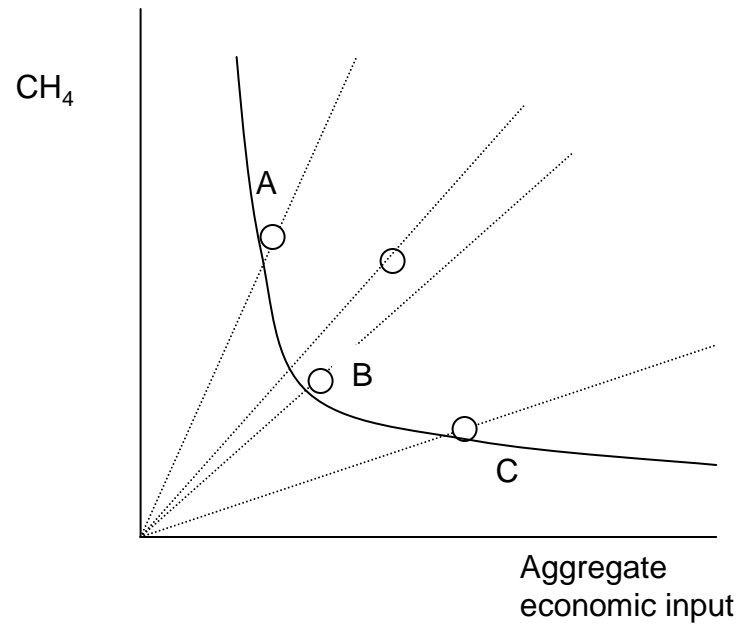
Shares of emissions - 1995



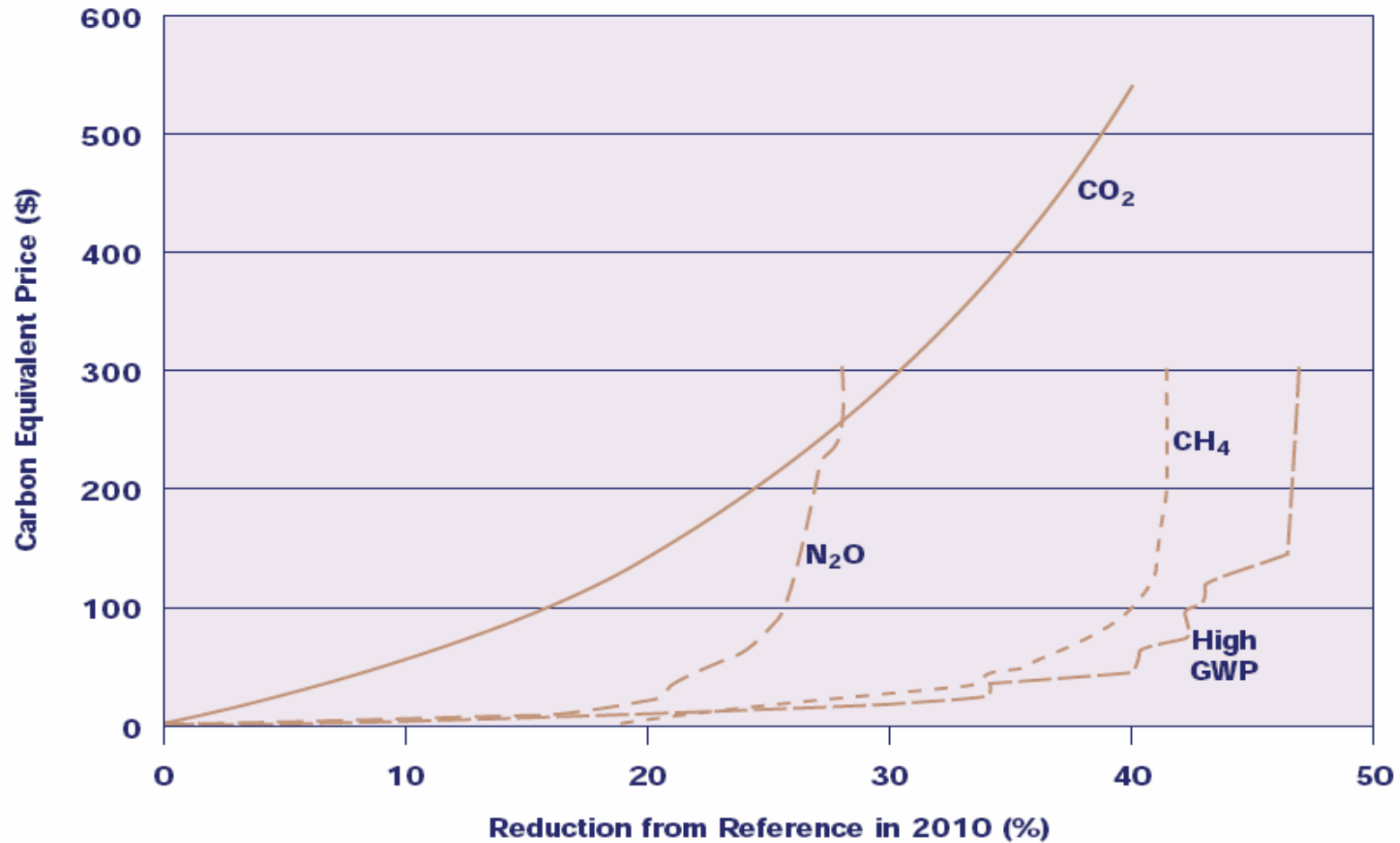
Emissions by Gas Types and Regions - 1995







Marginal Abatement Curves for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and the High-GWP Industrial Gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆)



Sources: Methane: U.S. EPA, 1999; High-GWP Industrial gases: U.S. EPA, 2001b; Nitrous oxide: Jochen Harnisch, 2001, private communication and authors' own calculations; CO₂: Authors' own calculations based on EPPA model simulations.

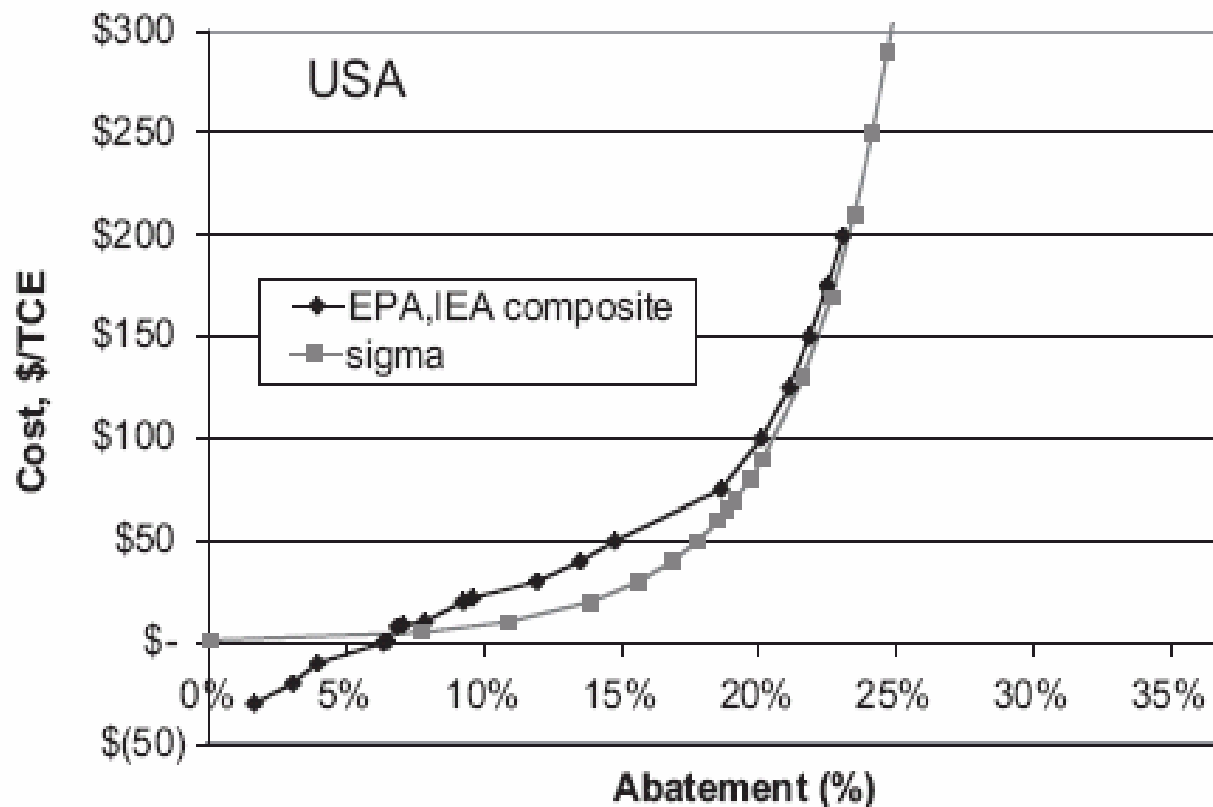
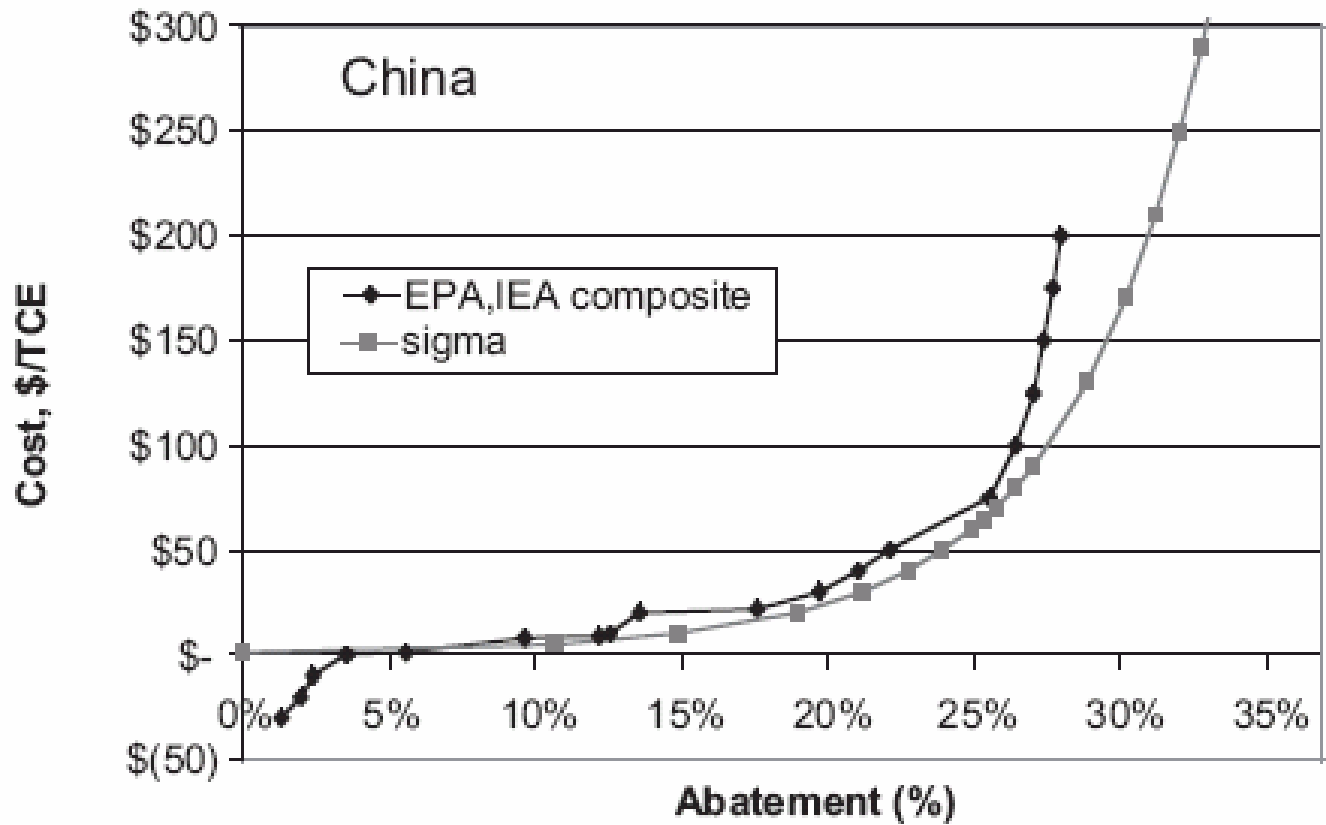
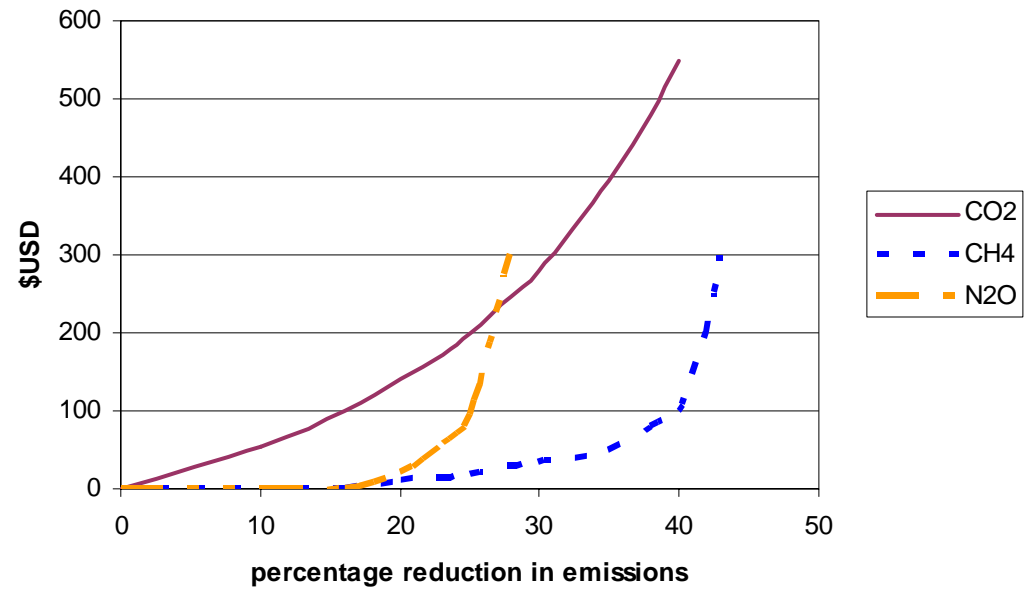


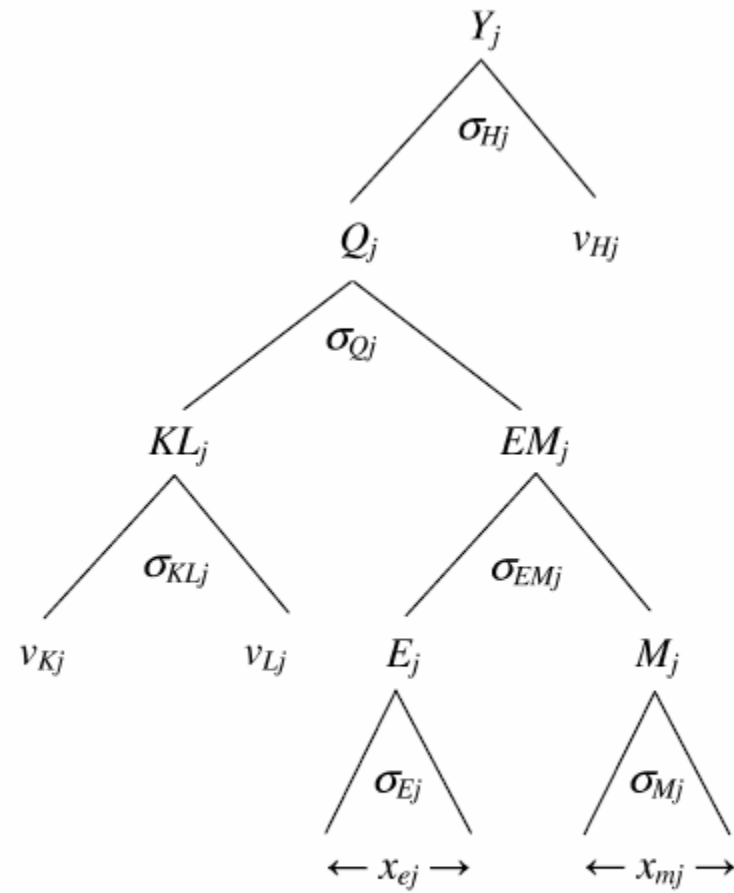
Figure 2. Comparison of EPPA parameterization (squares) with methane marginal abatement curves (diamonds) for China (top panel), and the USA (bottom panel) *Source:* Bottom-up abatement curves were derived by combining data from IEA (1998, 1999) and U.S. EPA (1999); for details, see Hyman (2001).



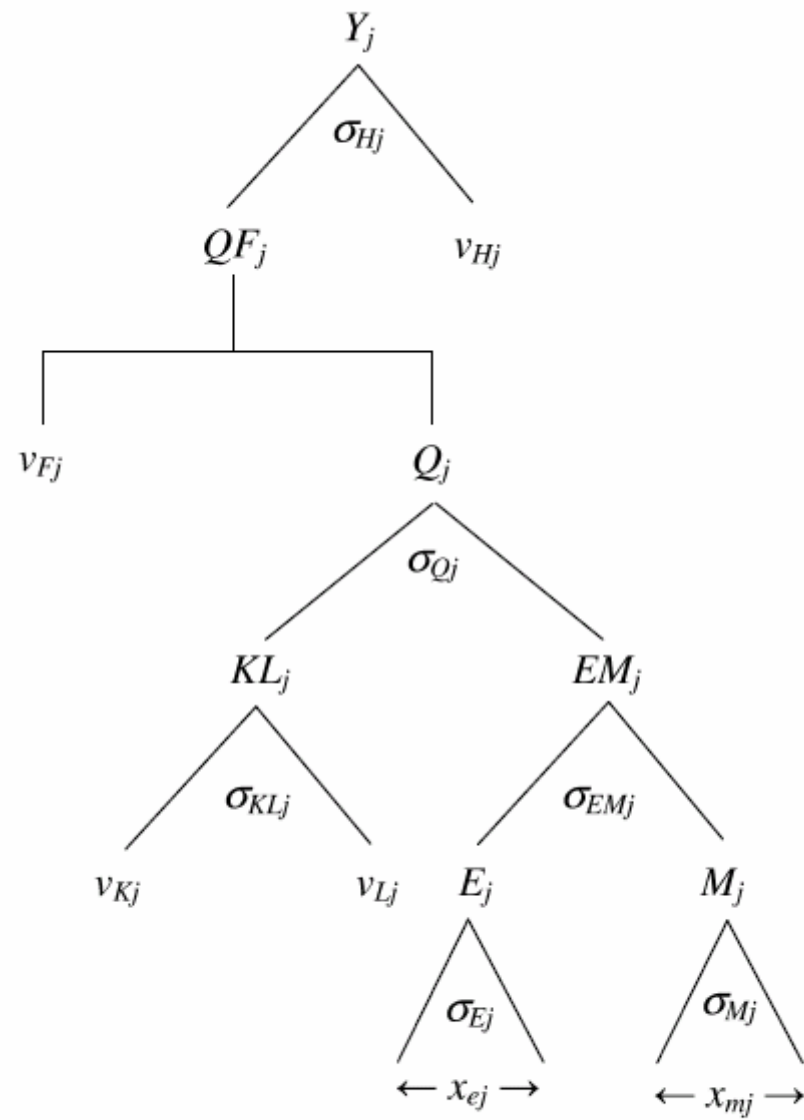
Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC) curves



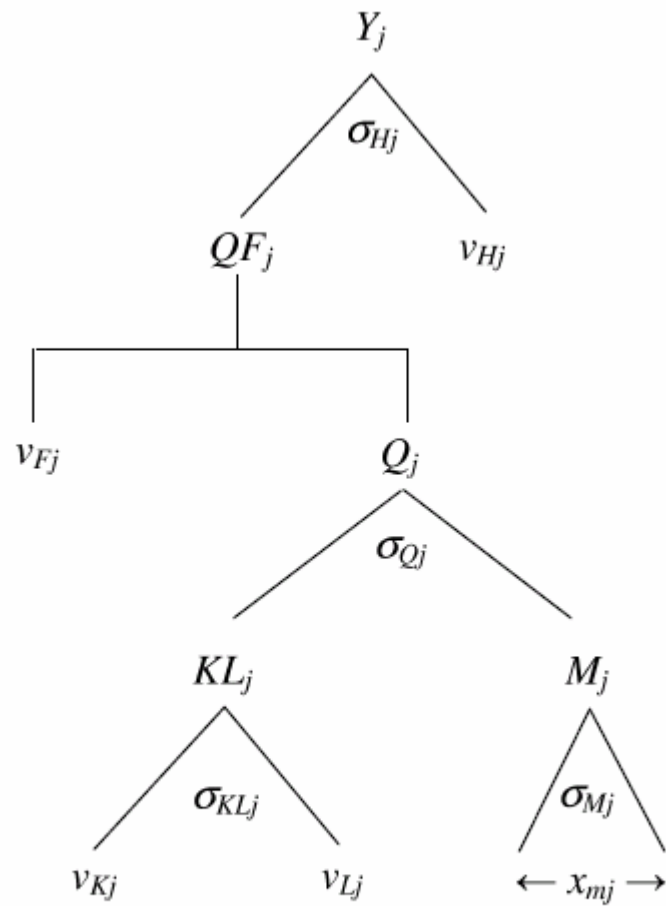
GTAP-ETC Model



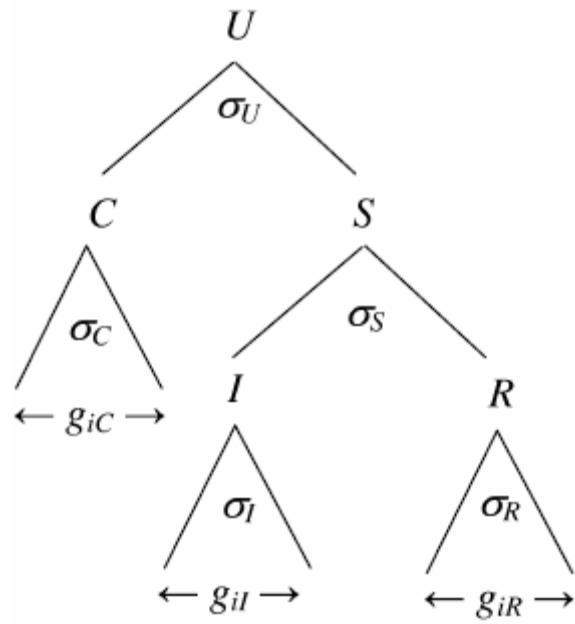
(a) Manufacturing, Services and Carbon-Based Electricity



(b) Natural Resource, Mining and Agriculture Sectors



(c) Carbon-Free Electricity



(d) Demand