

# **Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Potentials by Agriculture Activity**

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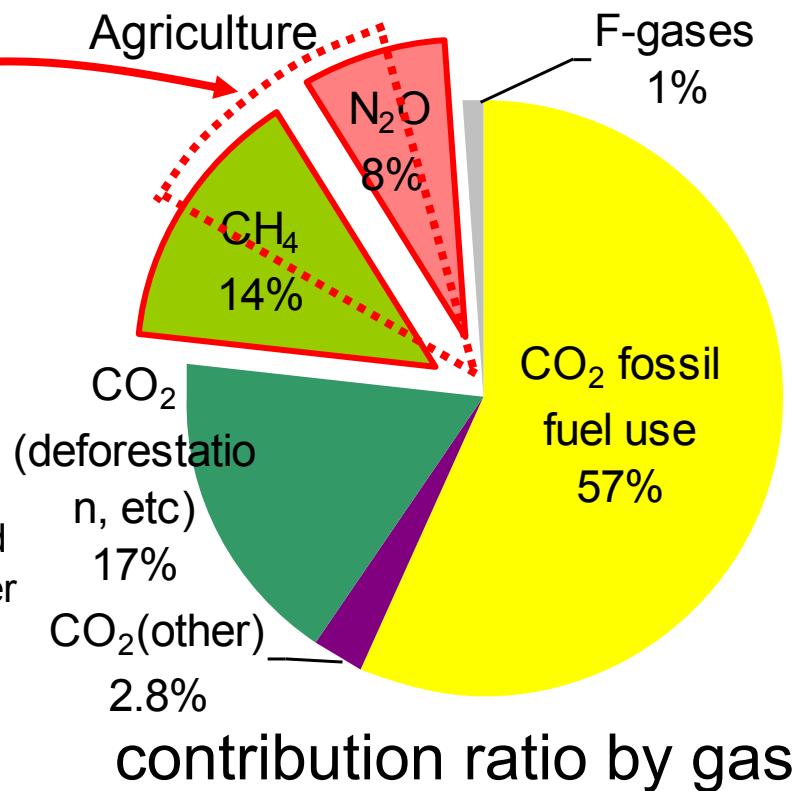
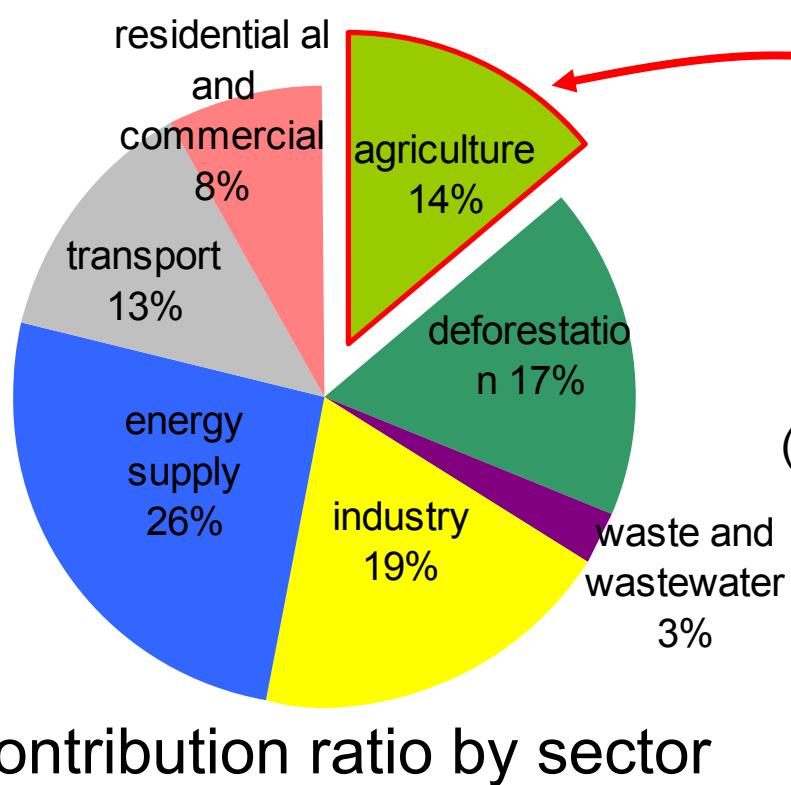
Feb. 20 - 22, 2010, AIM WS10, Tsukuba, Japan

# Outline

- Background
- Objectives
- Methodology
  - Agricultural model
  - Data and assumptions
- Results
  - Future food production
  - Marginal abatement cost curve

# Contribution Ratio to Global Warming

- Agriculture accounts for ...
  - 14% of total GHG emission.
  - 50% of total  $\text{CH}_4$ , and 60% of total  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  in 2005 (IPCC, 2007).
- GHG reduction measures in agriculture
  - Higher economic efficiency
  - Expected to play an important role



# GHG emission sources in agriculture



Cropland and Soils  
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$



Livestock enteric fermentation  
 $\text{CH}_4$



Rice paddy  
 $\text{CH}_4$

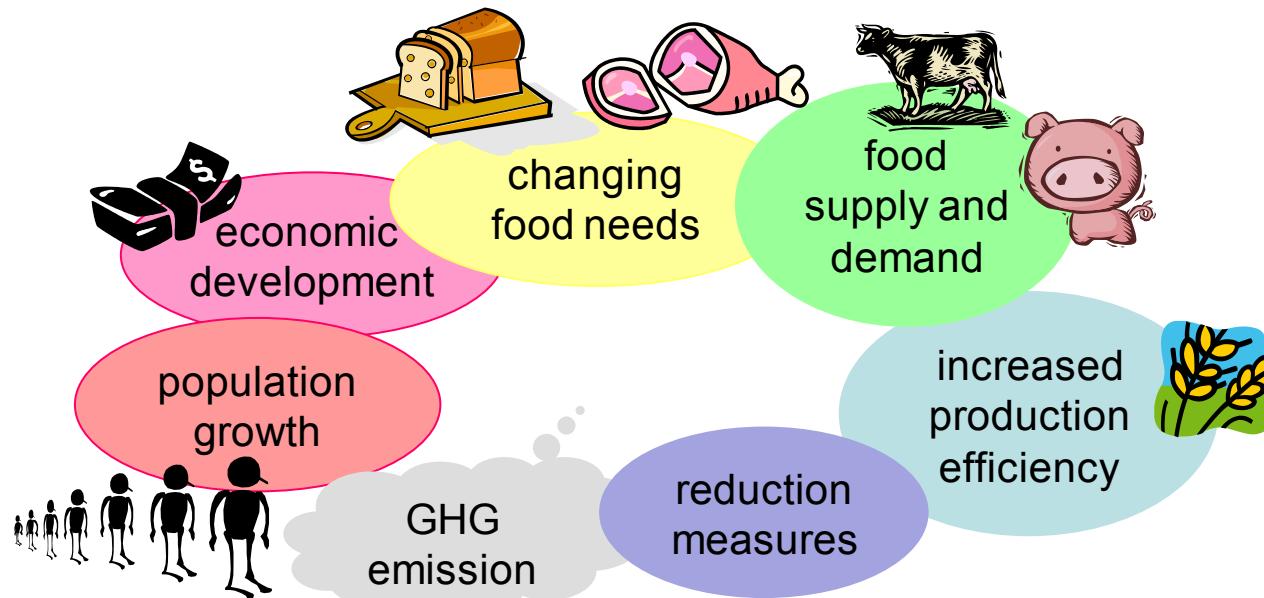


Livestock manure management  
 $\text{CH}_4/\text{N}_2\text{O}$

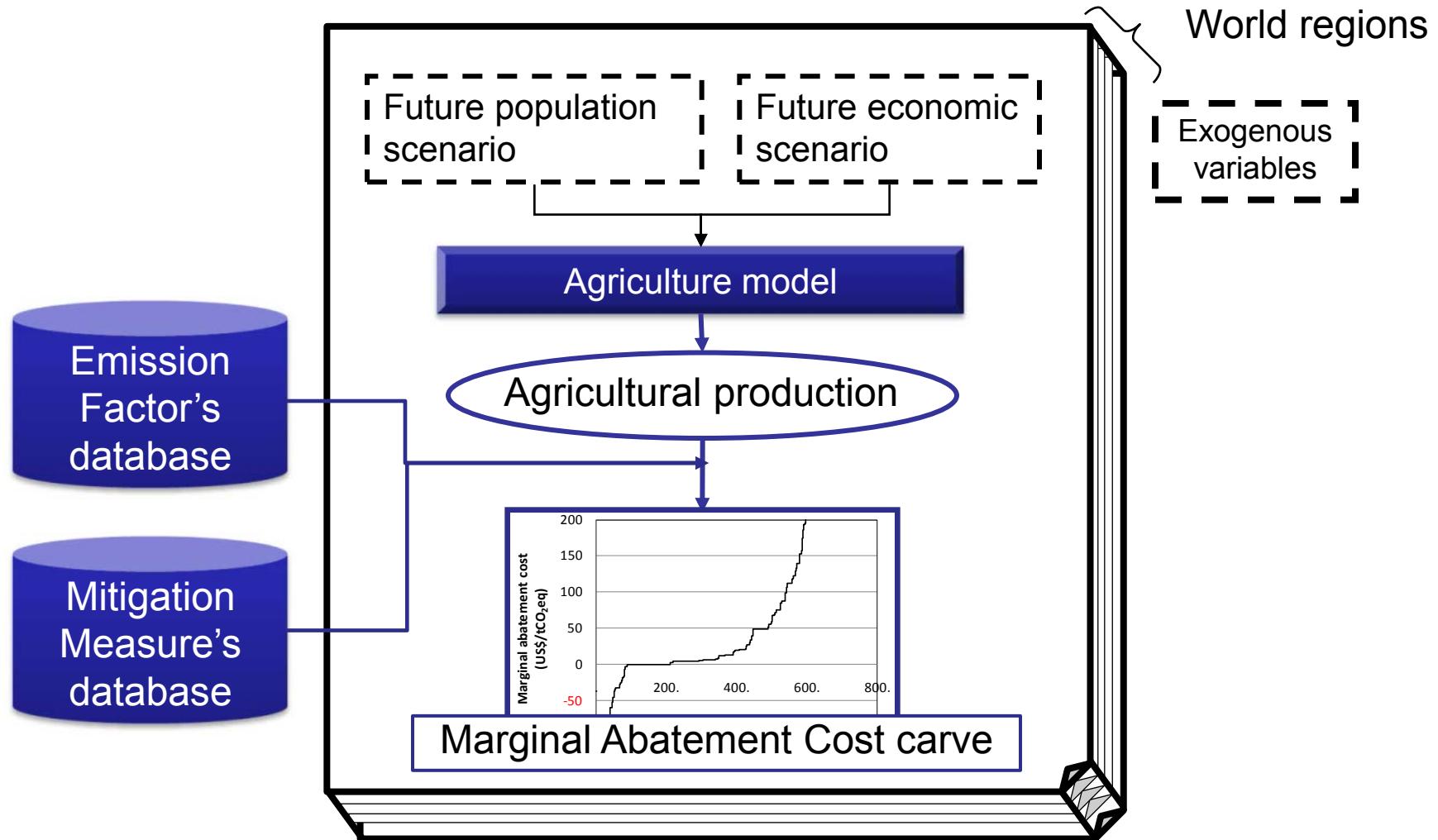
# Today's topics

- (1) Estimation and evaluation of GHG emissions and reduction potentials in agriculture in 2030
- (2) Specification of effective measures, countries/regions and emission sources with high reduction potentials

To evaluate GHG emissions and reduction potentials, we need to integrate the related phenomenon such as...



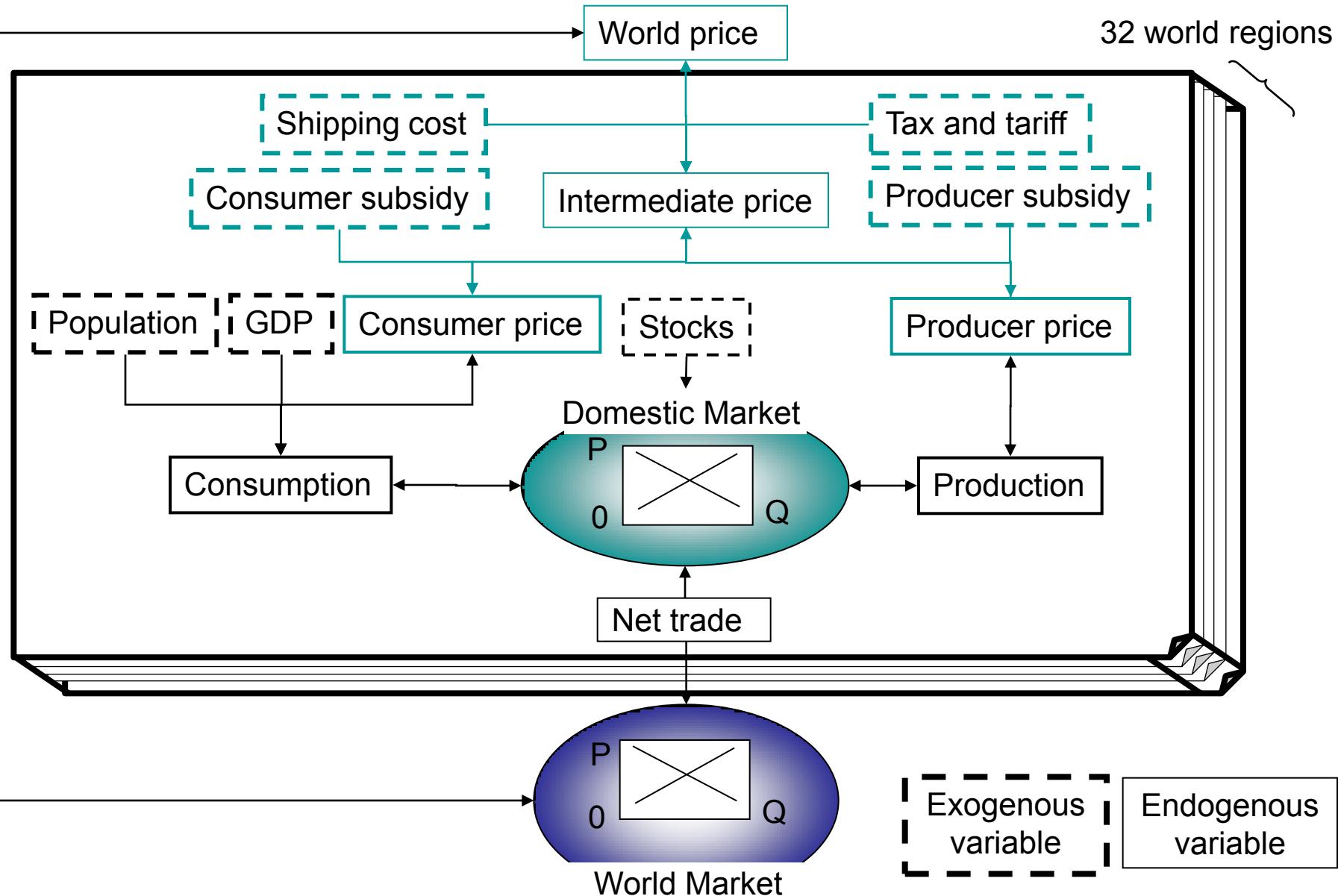
# Methodology



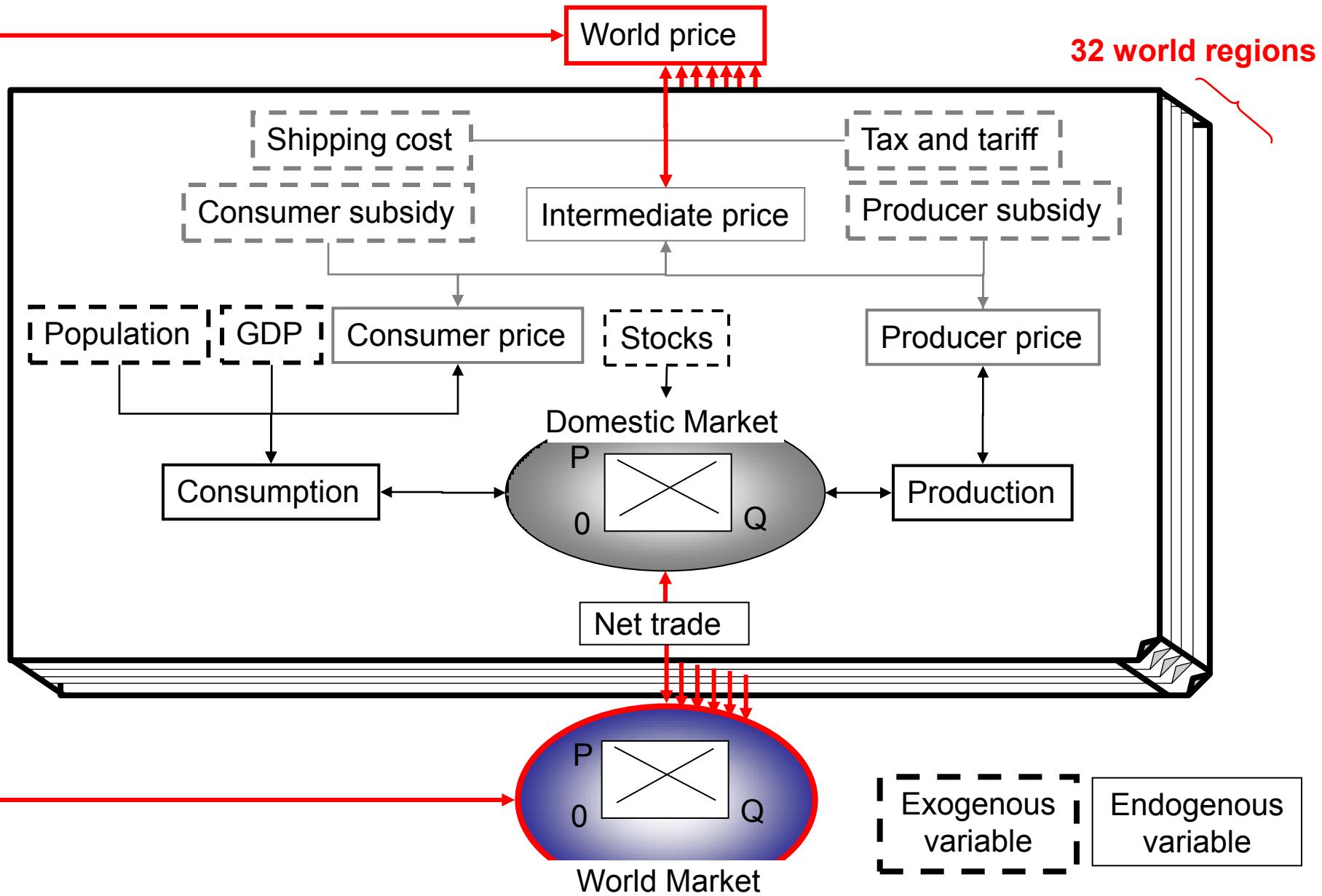
# Agricultural model

- Structure: partial equilibrium model
- Input: population and GDP
- Output: agricultural production
- Commodities: 34 commodities
- Region: 32 world regions
- Parameters: based on other literatures
- Estimation term: 2000 – 2030
- Data:
  - Population: UN (2006)
  - GDP: Akashi (2009)
  - Base year's data: FAOSTAT (2007)

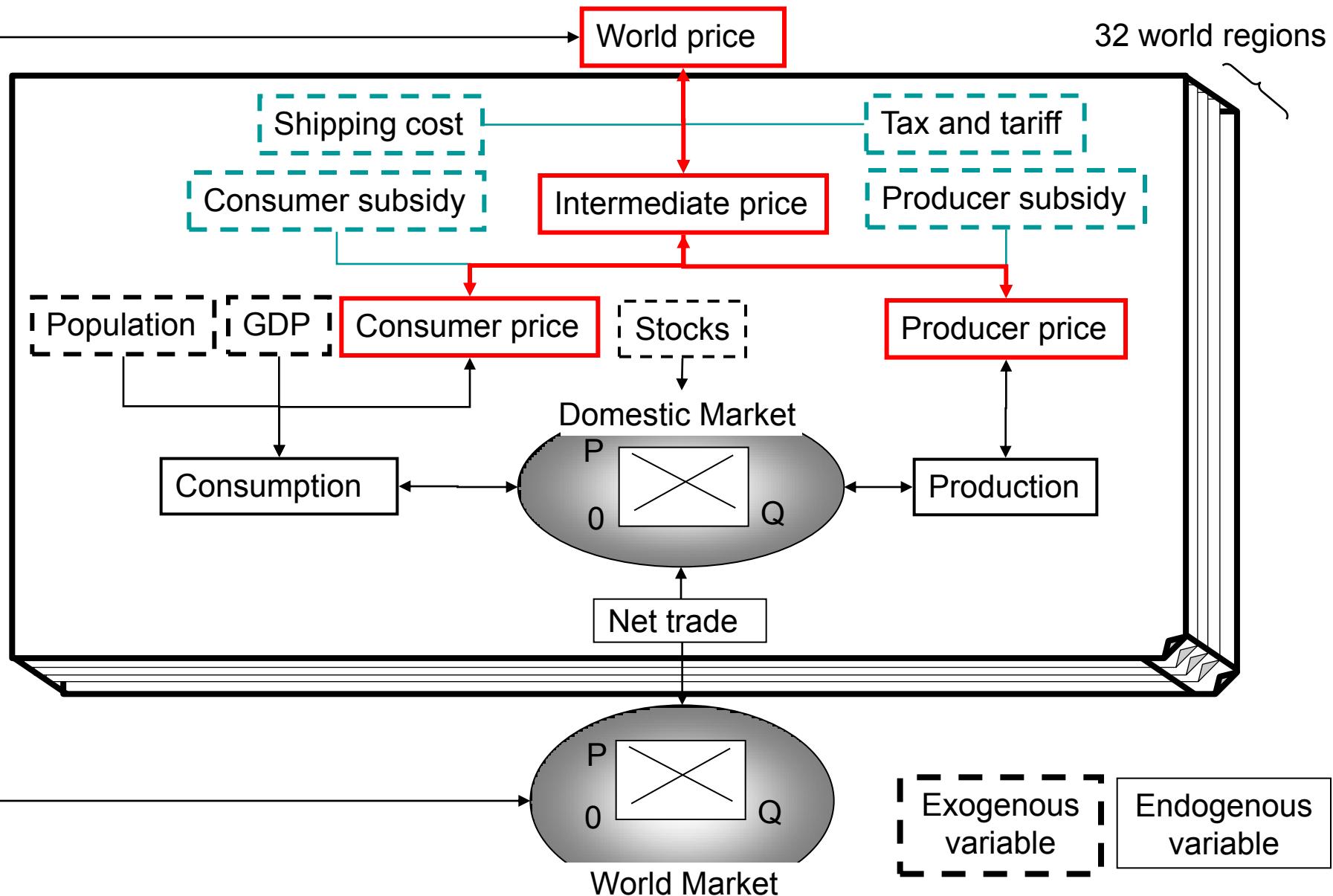
# Agricultural model's structure



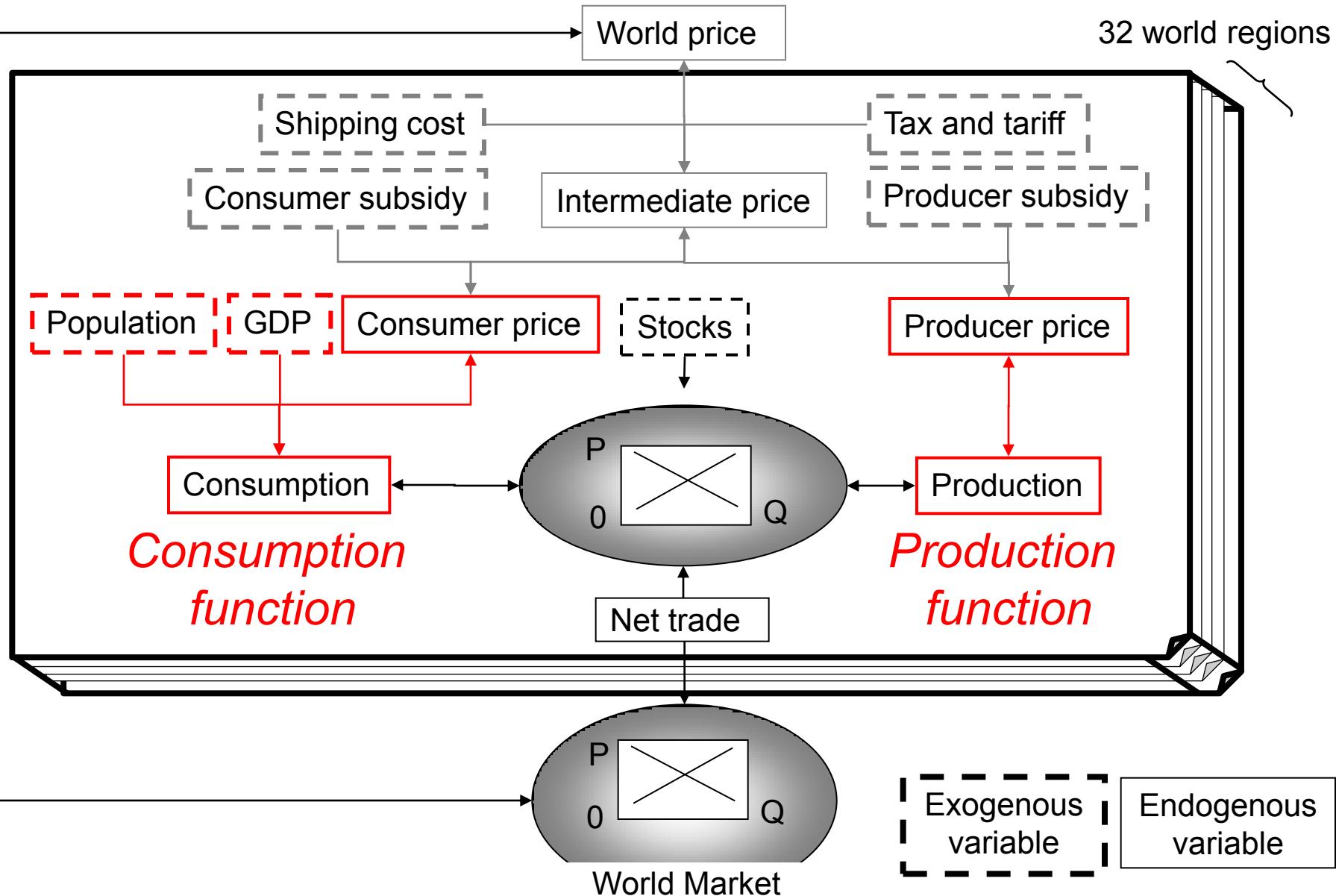
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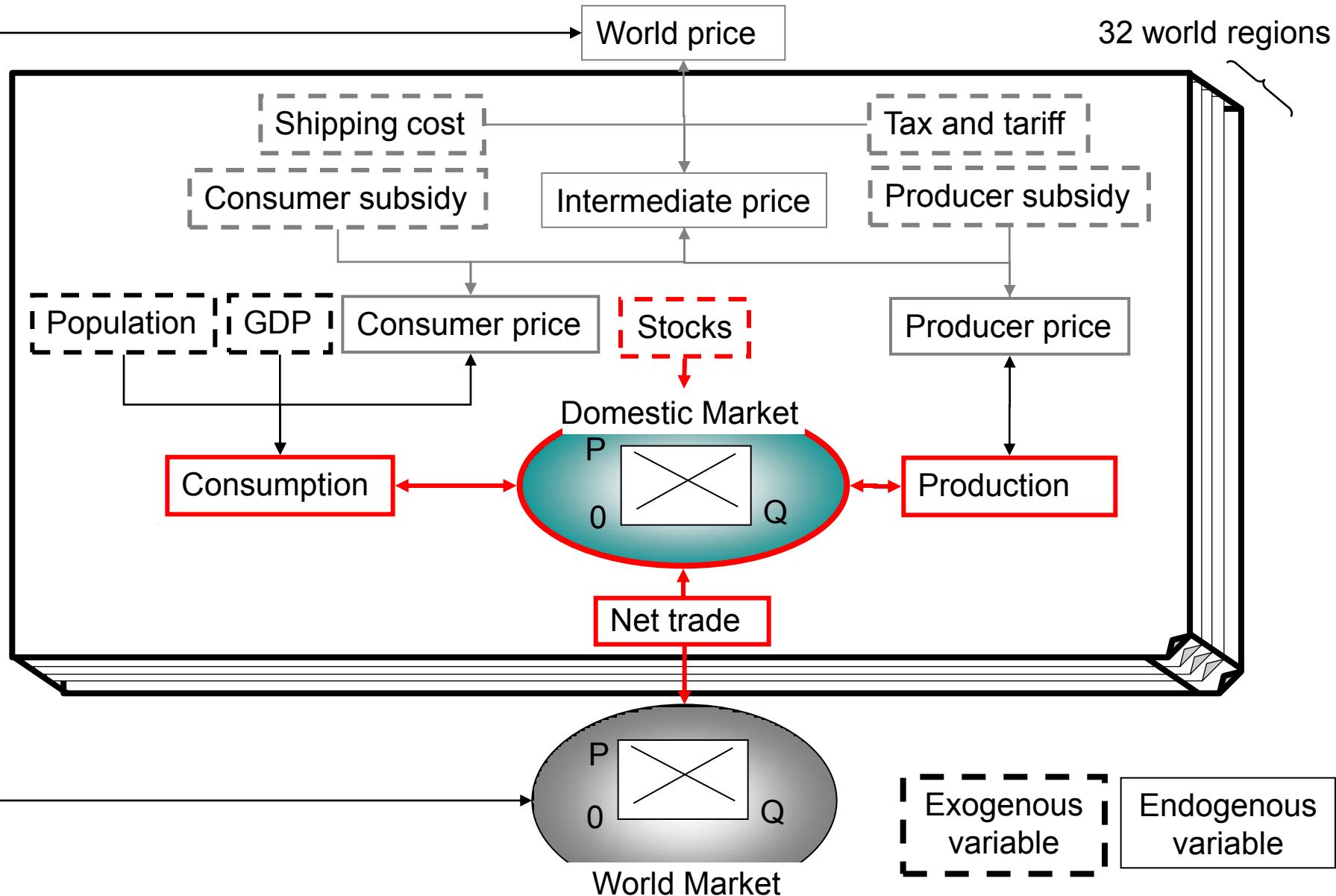
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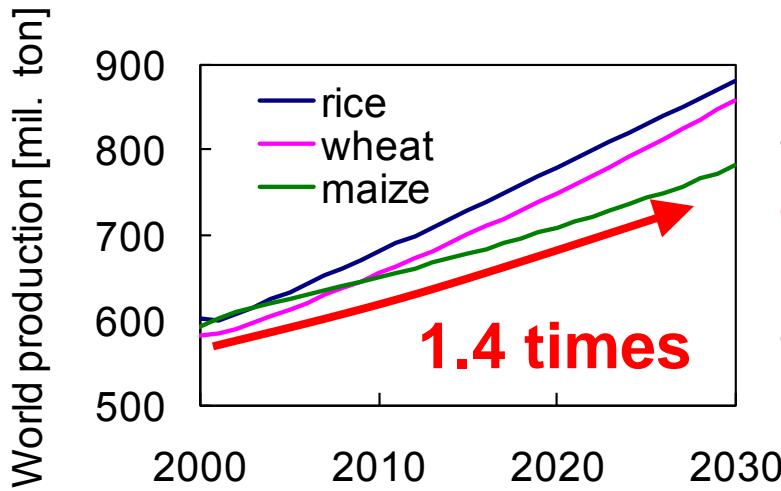
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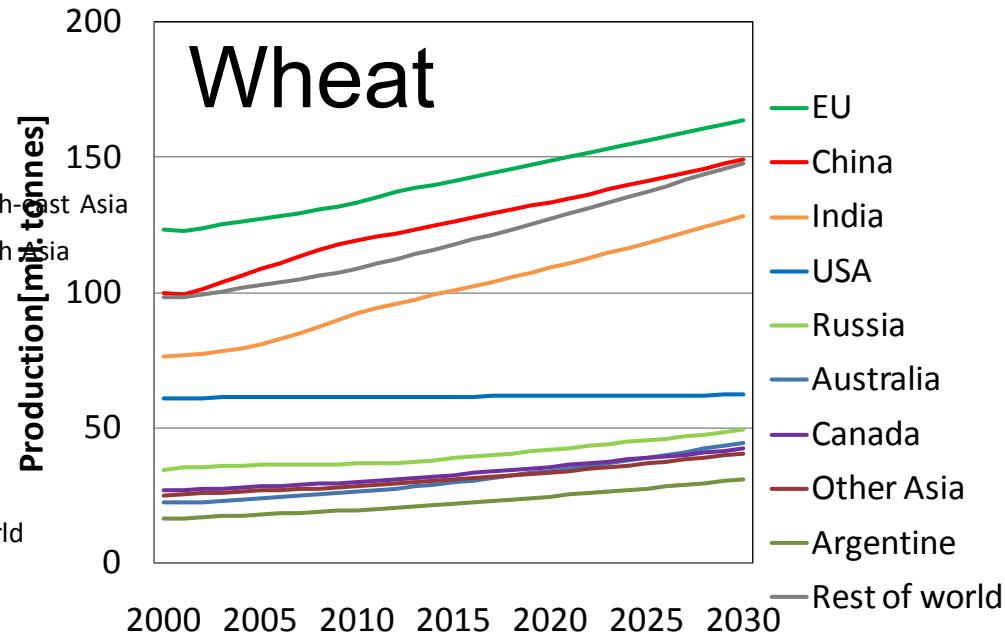
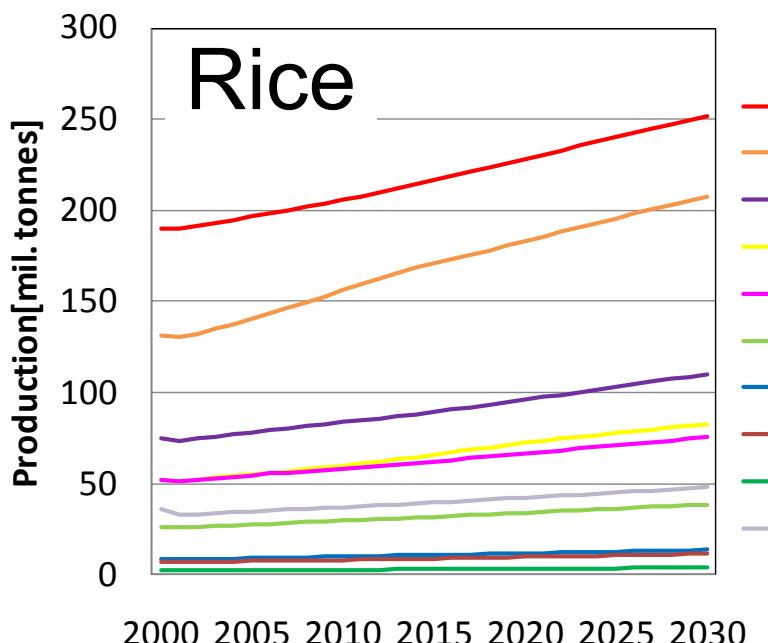
# Agricultural model's structure



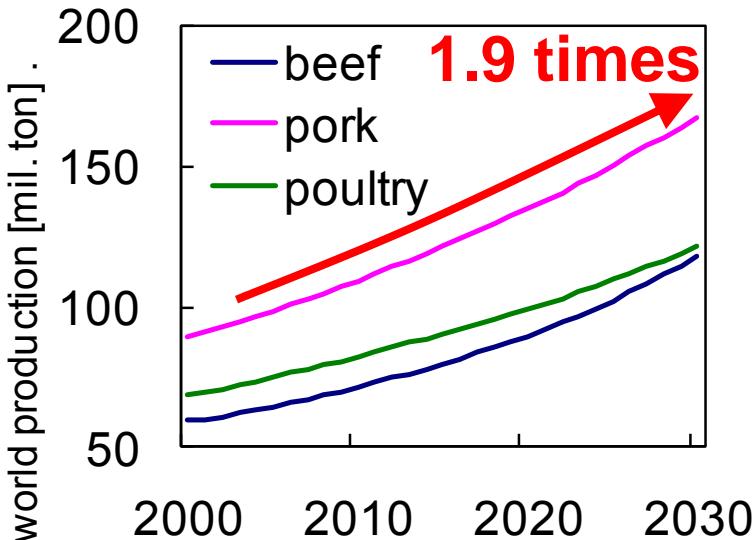
# World Cereal Production



- increase by **1.4 times** from 2000 to 2030.
- Wheat** production will increase at high growth rate
- increases rapidly in **Asia**.



# World Meat Production

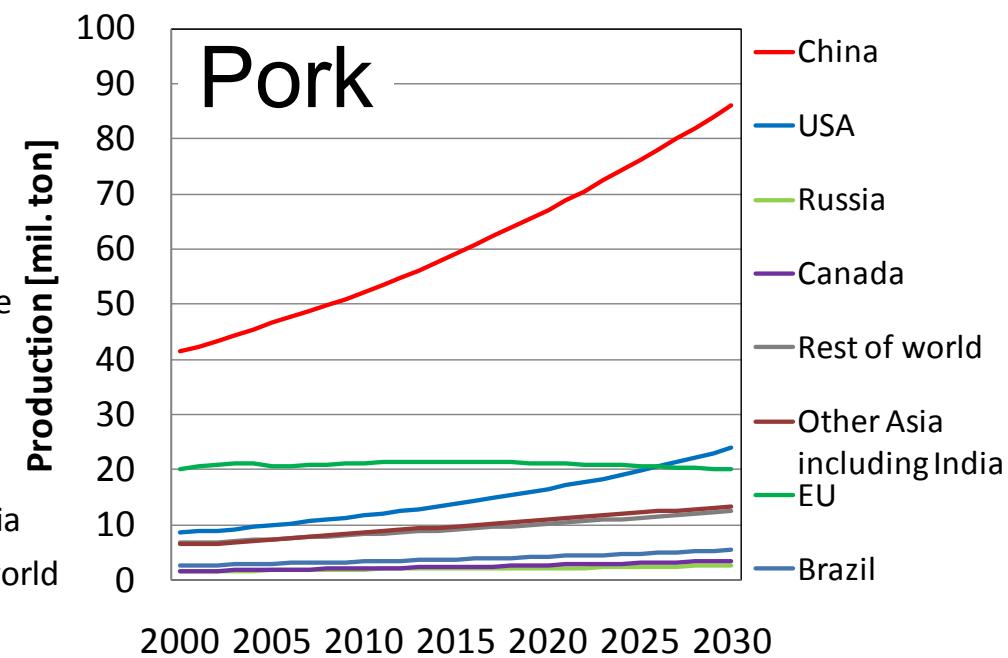
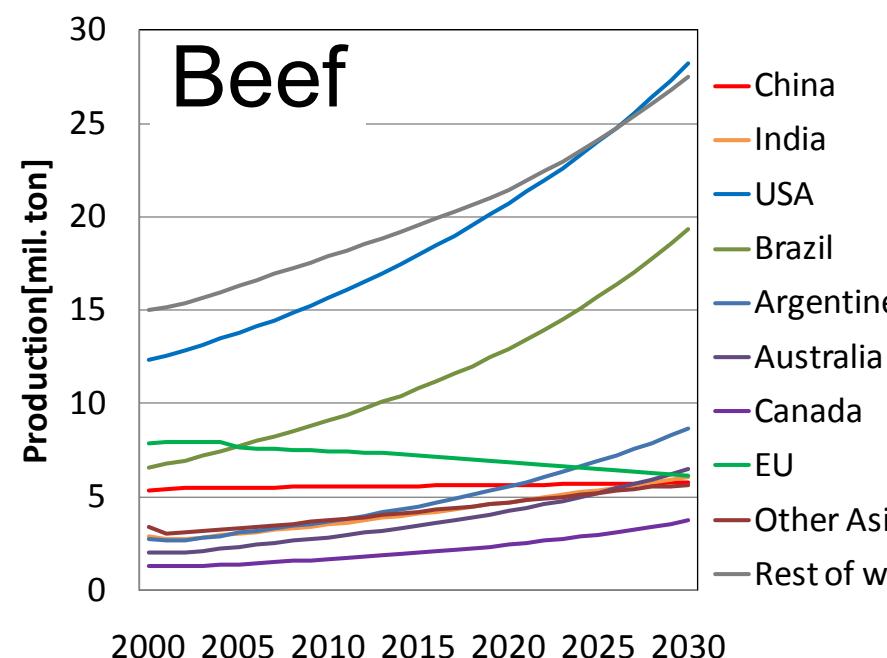


increases by **1.9 times** throughout 2030.

- **2.0 times in developing countries**

→ Main factors

- Population growth
- Shift from cereals to meat



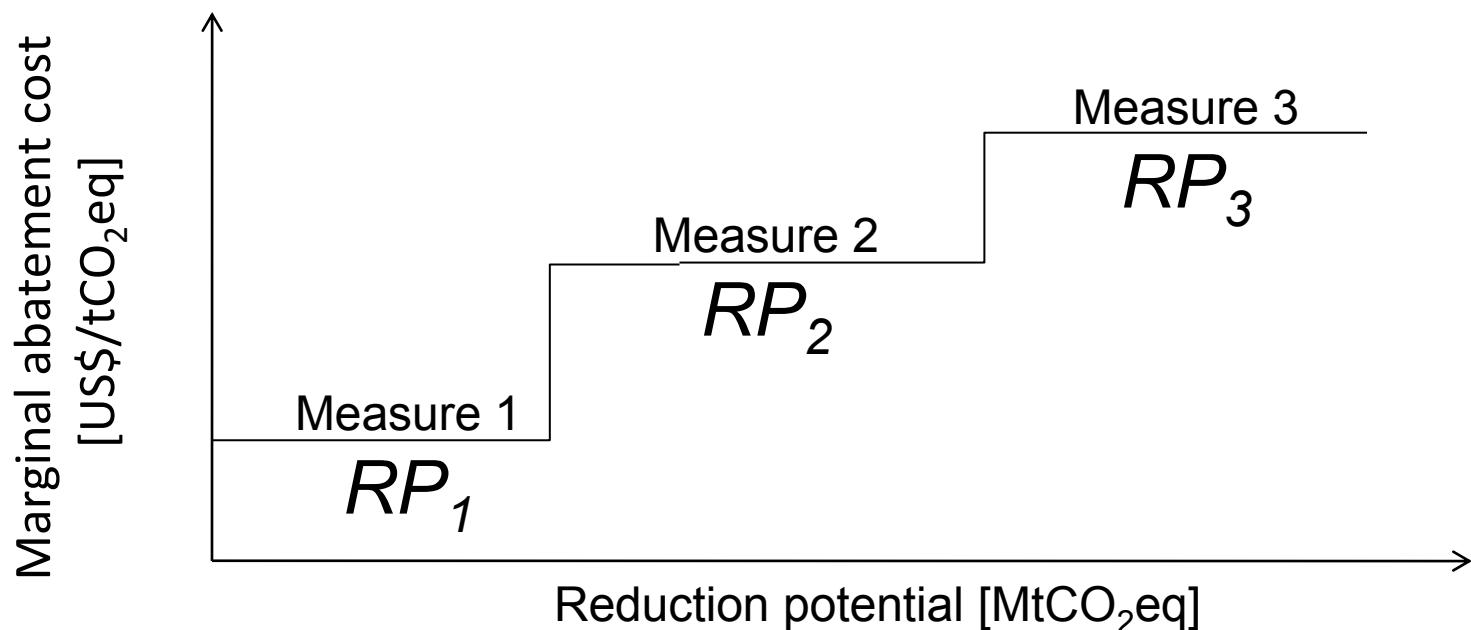
# Mitigation measures

- Measure's information collected from other literatures  
Bates(1998, 2001), DeAngelo et al. (2006), Graveland et al.(2002),  
Graus et al.(2004), IPCC(2007) and USEPA(2006)

| Manure Management                             | Enteric Fermentation                |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Anaerobic Digestion (12 types)                | Additives to feeds (11 types)       |
| Aerobic decomposition (2 types)               | Feed management (5 types)           |
| Covered lagoon (2 types)                      | Productivity improvement (11 types) |
| Applied manure as fertilizer (1 type)         |                                     |
| Slowing down anaerobic decomposition (1 type) |                                     |
| Cropland and Soils                            | Rice Paddy                          |
| Optimal fertilization (4 types)               | Cultivate managements (8 types)     |
| Others (2 types)                              | Fertilizer managements (2 types)    |

# Marginal abatement cost curves (MAC)

- Reduction potential ( $RP_m$ ) =  $f_0 (1-d_m) \cdot X_m$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m: \text{type of measures} \\ f_0: \text{emission factors} \\ d_m: \text{reduction ratio} \\ X_m: \text{Activity} \end{array} \right.$
- Cost - initial cost, operating cost, subsidy and emission tax



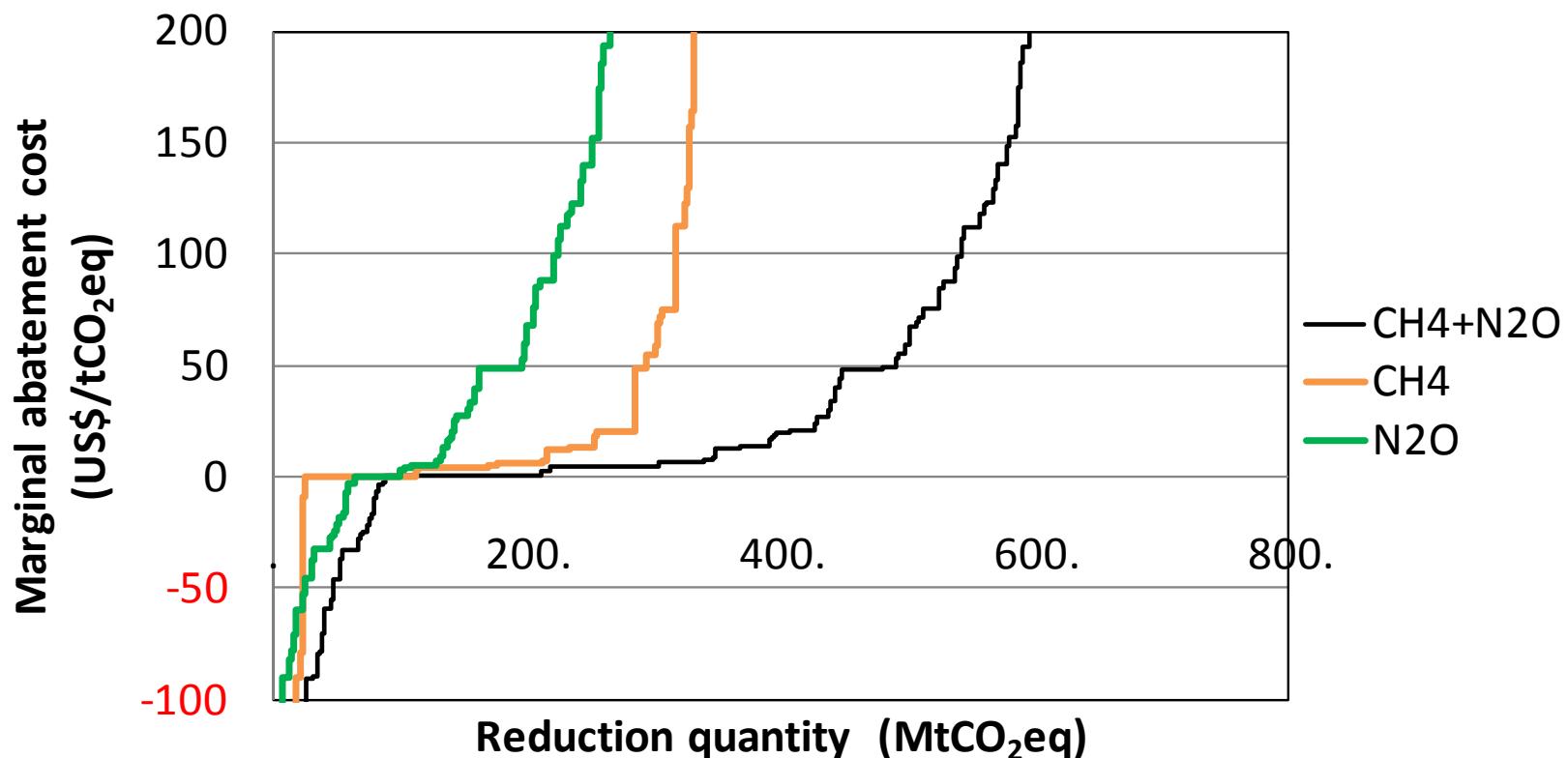
# Marginal abatement cost curves (MAC) in 2030

- World
- All countries separately
- Large potential countries (4)
- East Asian countries (2)
- Southeast Asian countries (4)

# World's MAC

|  |                                   |     |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Reduction potential<br>under 200US\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> eq<br>[MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq] | CH <sub>4</sub>                   | 330 |
|  | N <sub>2</sub> O                  | 265 |
|  | CH <sub>4</sub> +N <sub>2</sub> O | 596 |

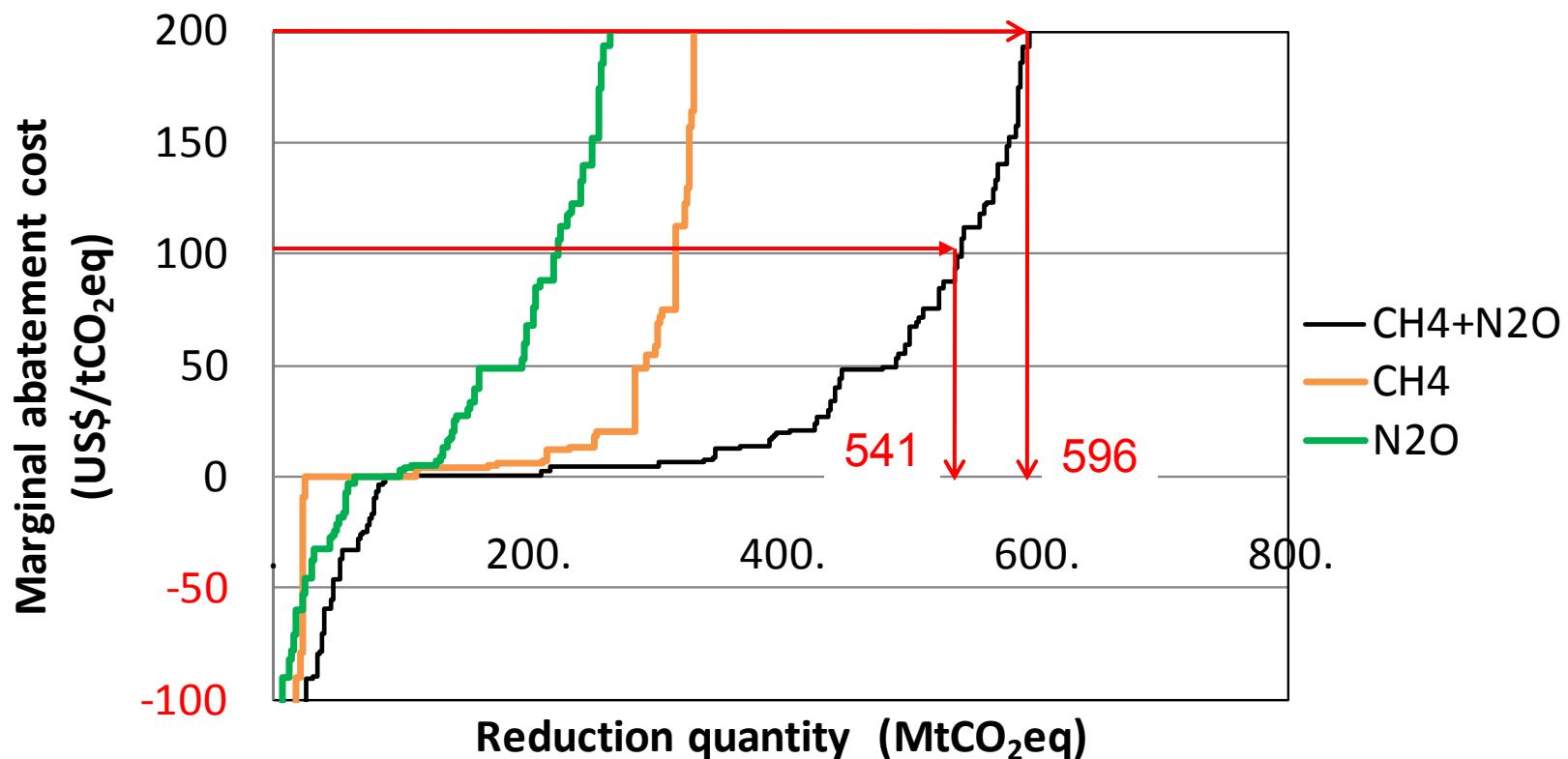
With 15% of emission in 2000



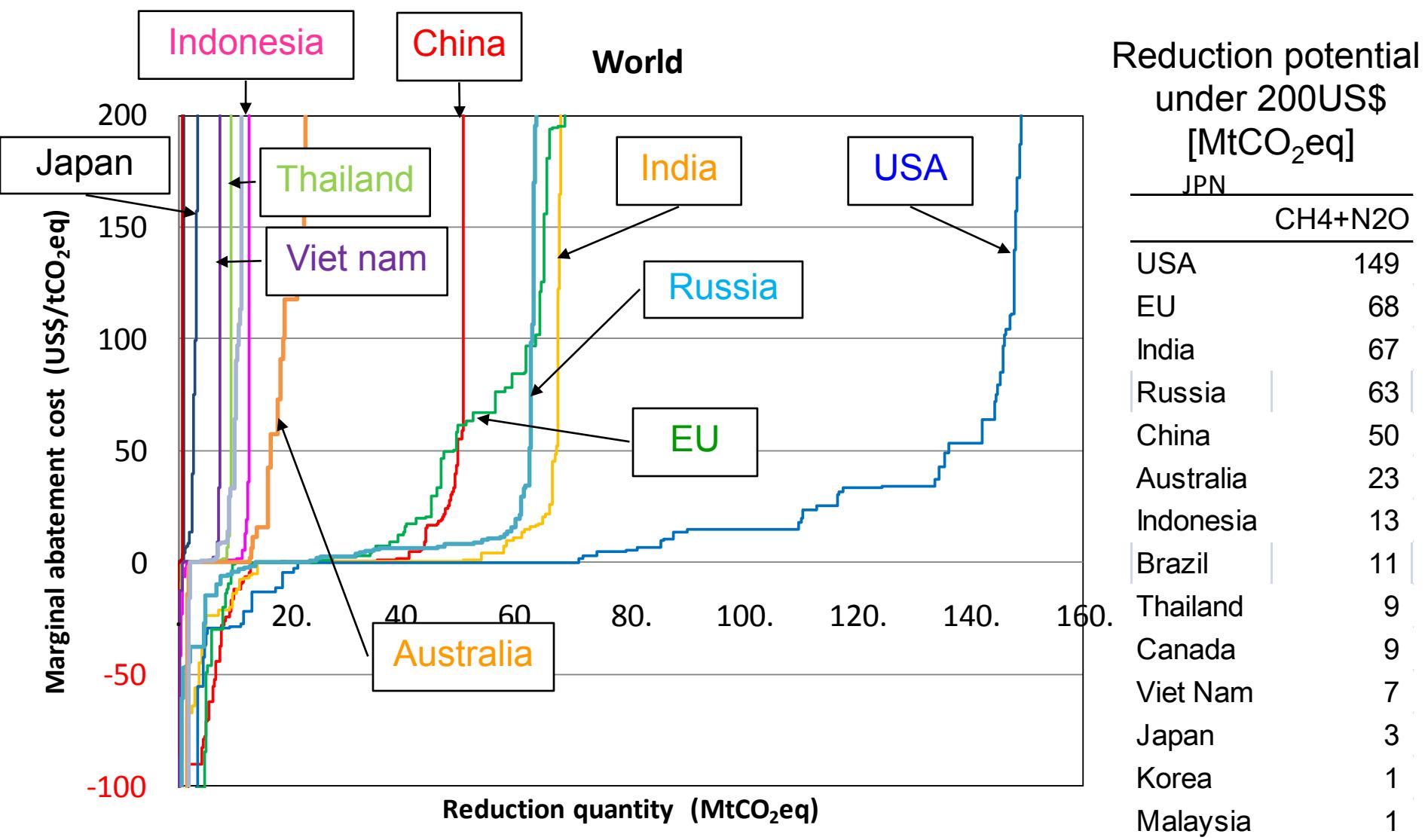
# World's MAC

|  |                                   |     |
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W<sub>c</sub> 15% of emission in 2000



# MAC in Agricultural sector by country

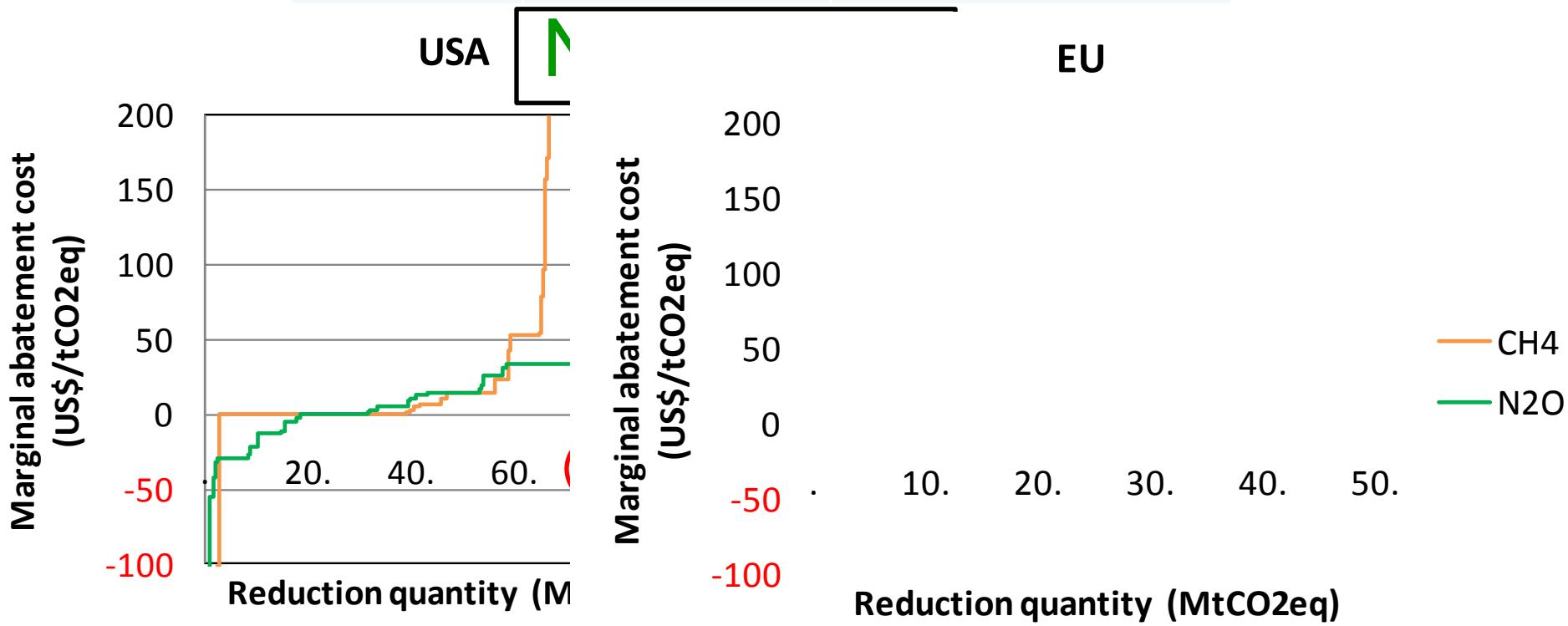


# USA

# EU

Livestock  
fertilizer

|          | USA        | EU    |
|----------|------------|-------|
| Cropland | Large      | Large |
| Rumen    | Very large | Large |
| Manure   | Large      | Large |
| Rice     | Large      | Small |

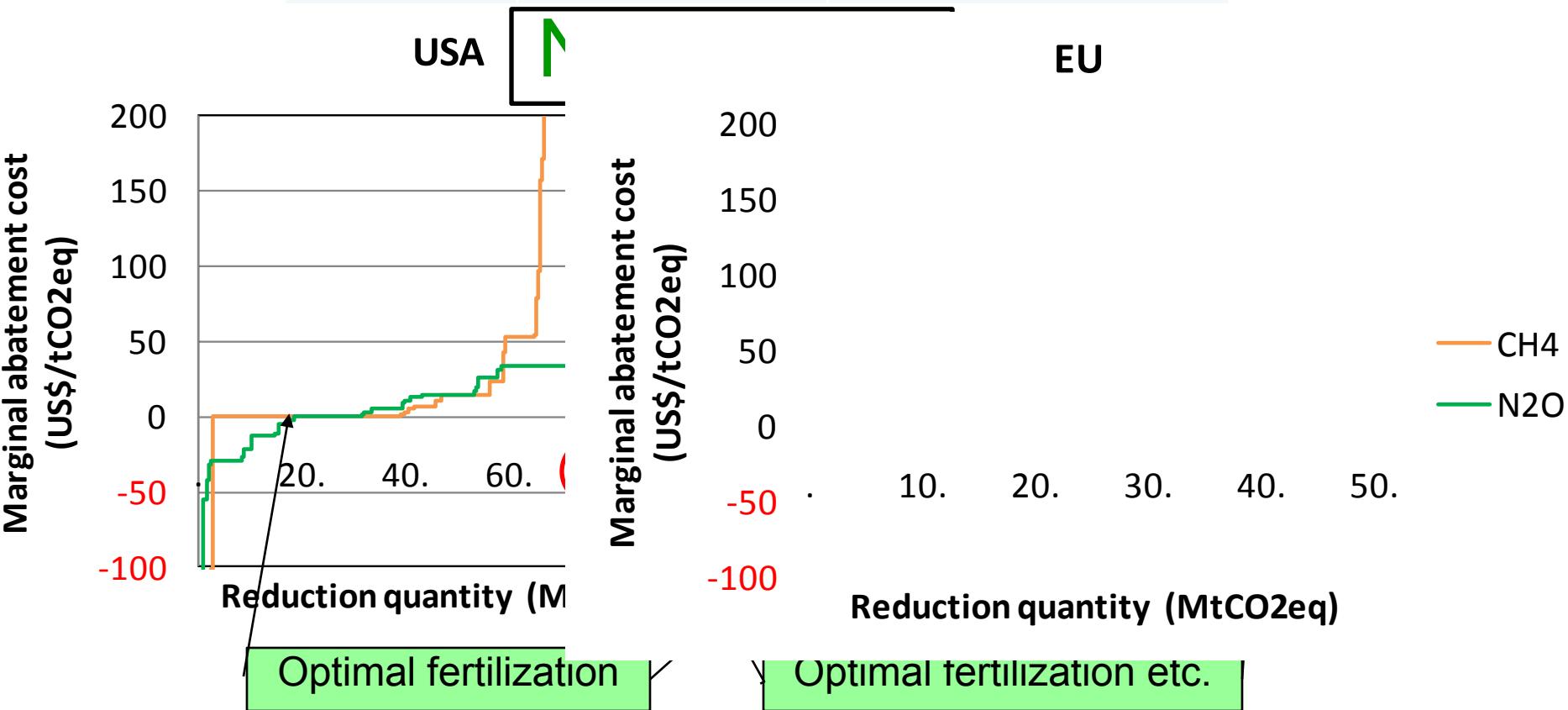


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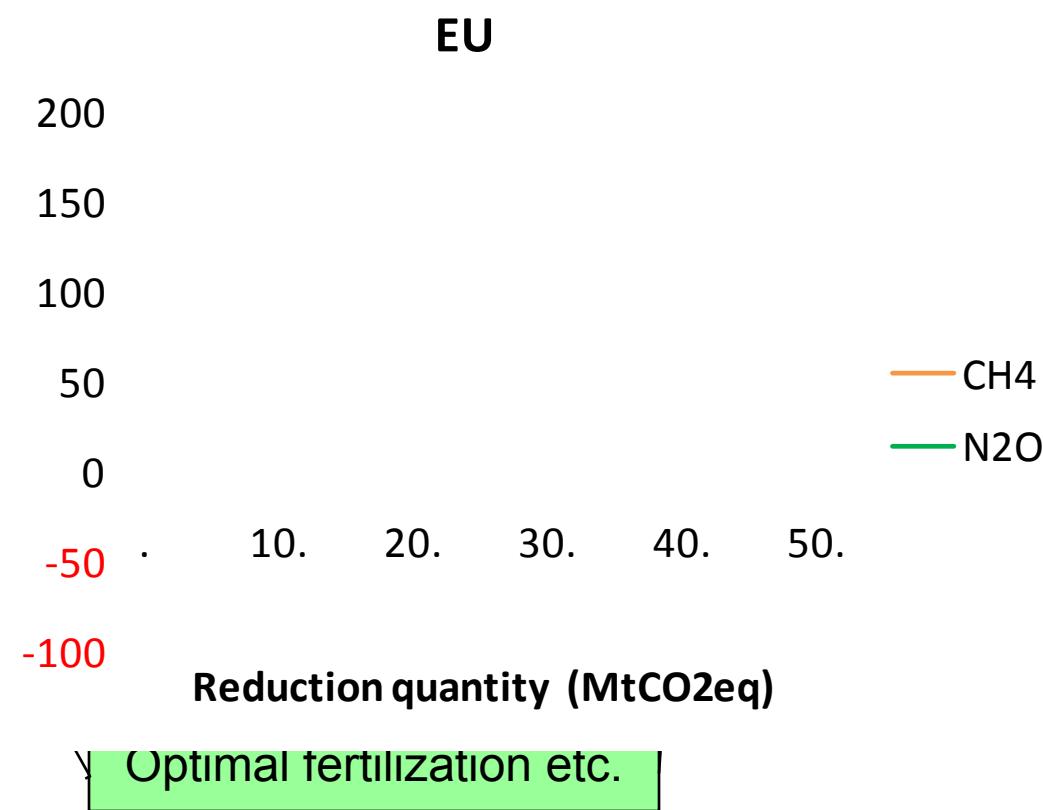
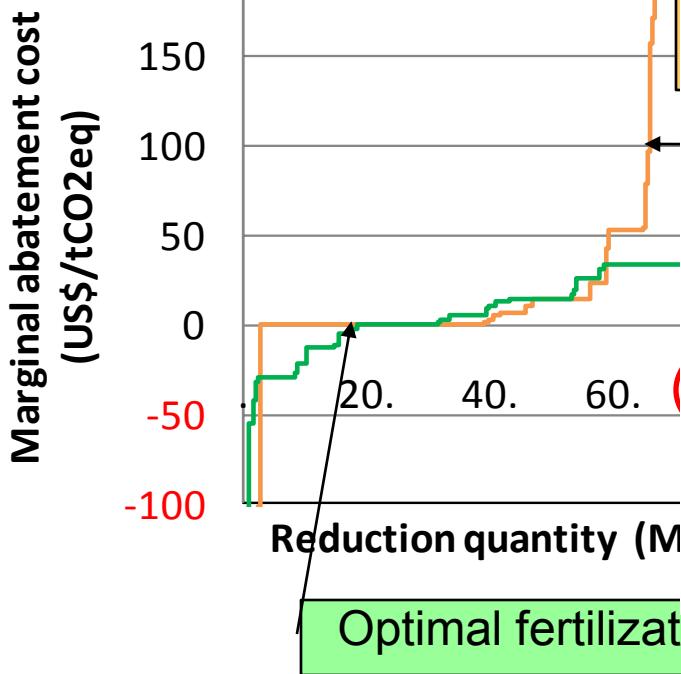
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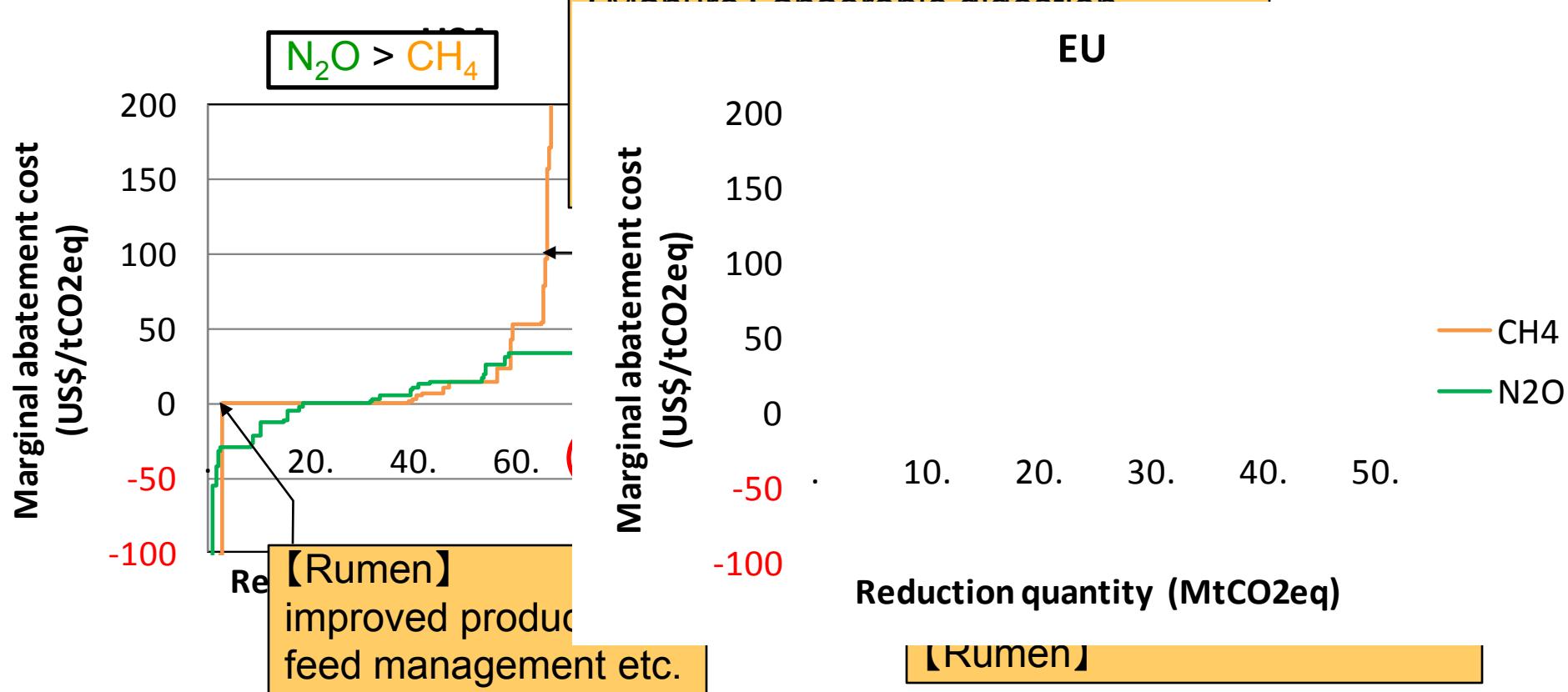
$\text{N}_2\text{O} > \text{CH}_4$



# USA

# EU

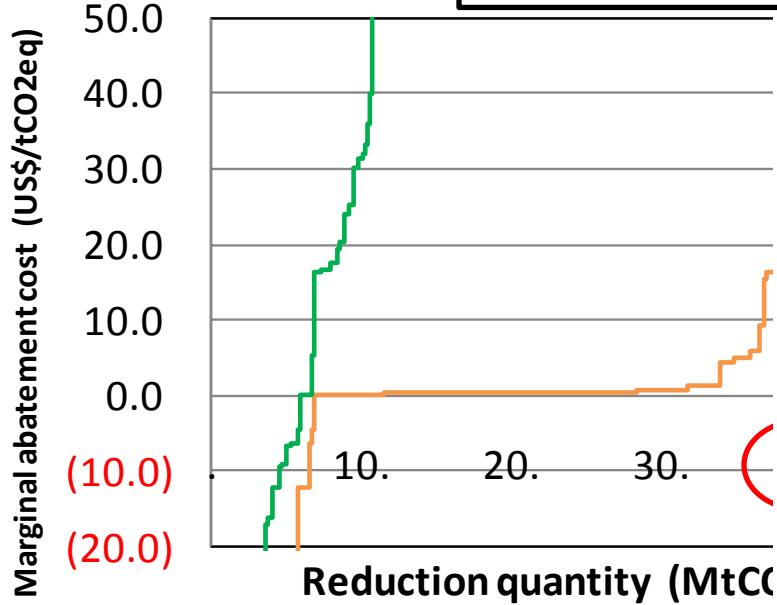
Livestock  
fertilizer



# China

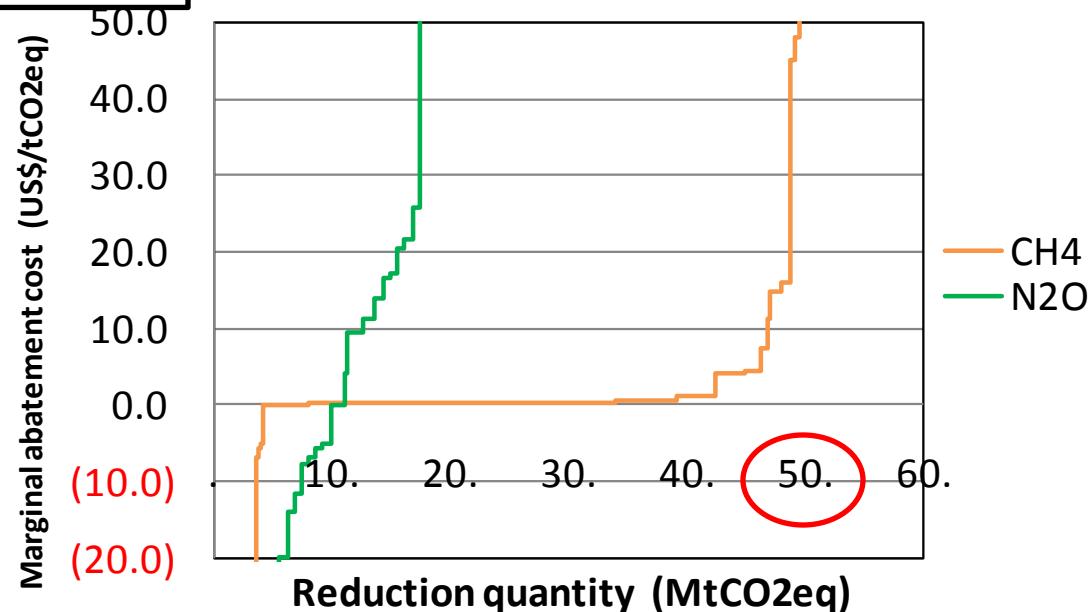
|      | China | India |
|------|-------|-------|
| Rice | Large | Large |

$\text{CH}_4 > \text{N}_2\text{O}$



# India

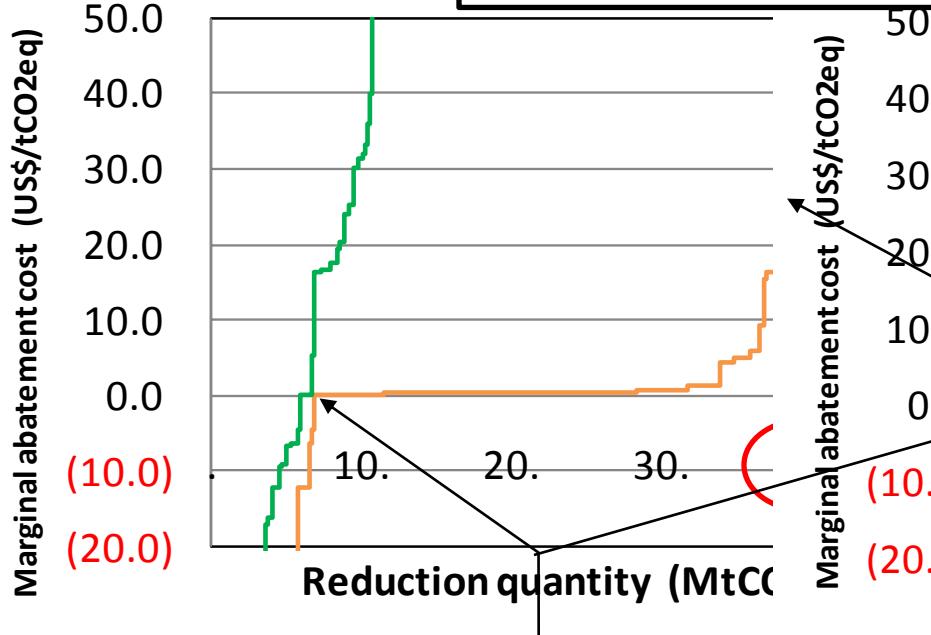
IND



# China

|      | China | India |
|------|-------|-------|
| Rice | Large | Large |

$\text{CH}_4 > \text{N}_2\text{O}$



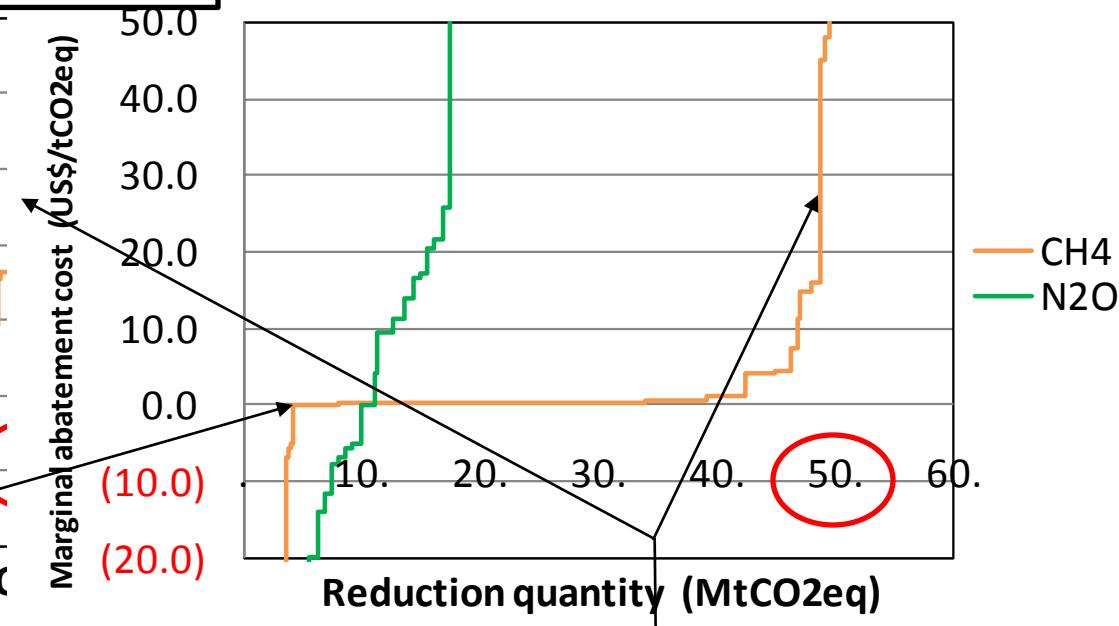
【Manure】

Anaerobic digestion etc.  
(due to lower labor cost)

【Rumen】

# India

100US\$/tCO<sub>2</sub>eq~  
【Rumen】improved productivity  
additives to feed  
【Manure】



【Rice】

【Manure】anaerobic digestion  
covered lagoon, etc.

【Rumen】improved productivity

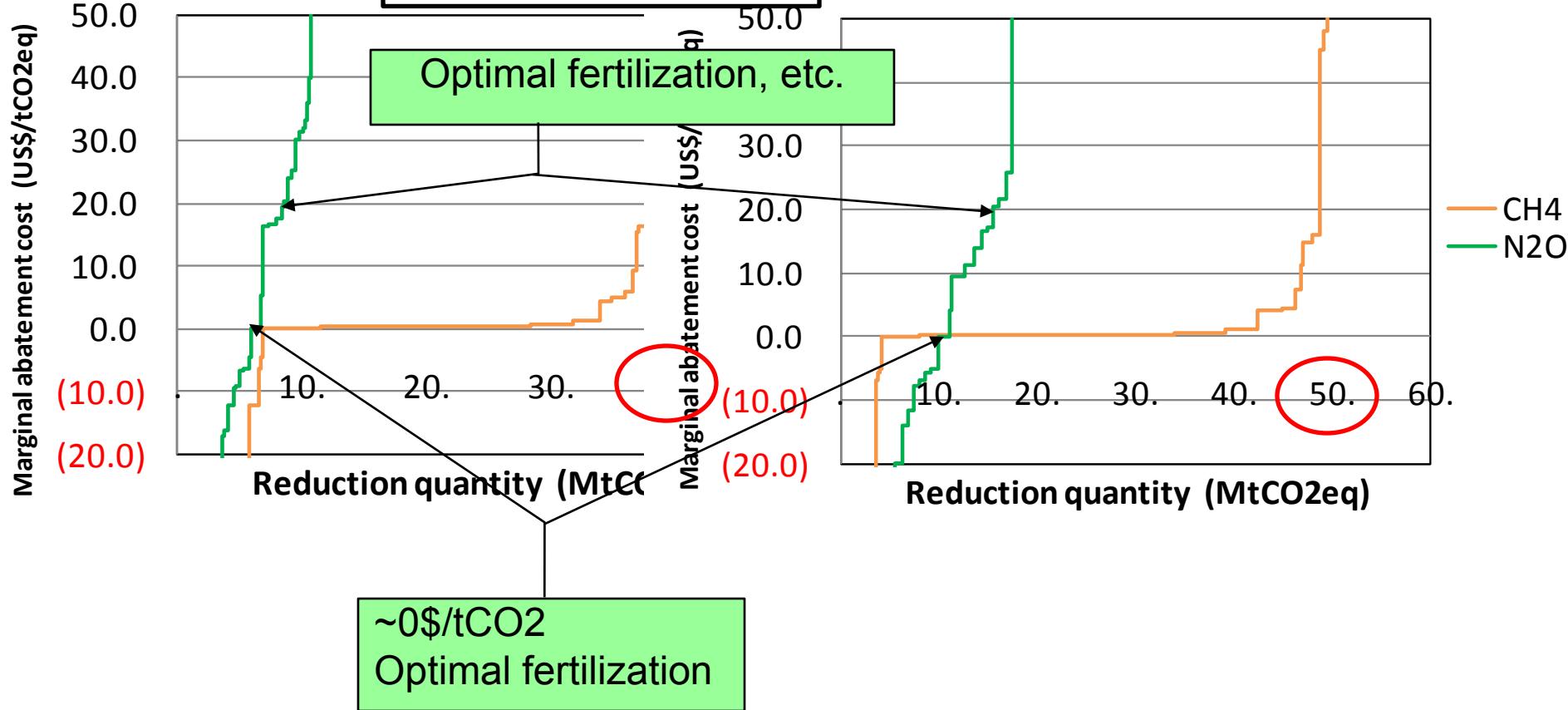
# China

|      | China | India |
|------|-------|-------|
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$\text{CH}_4 > \text{N}_2\text{O}$

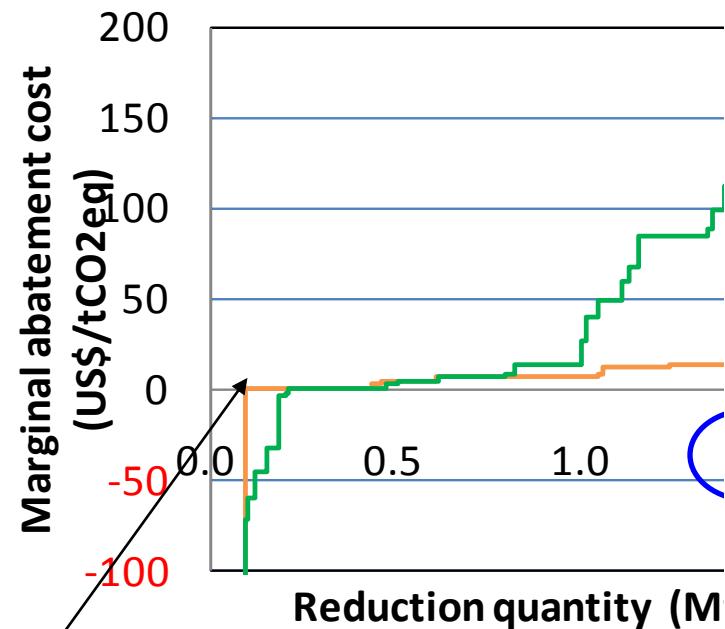
# India

IND



# Japan

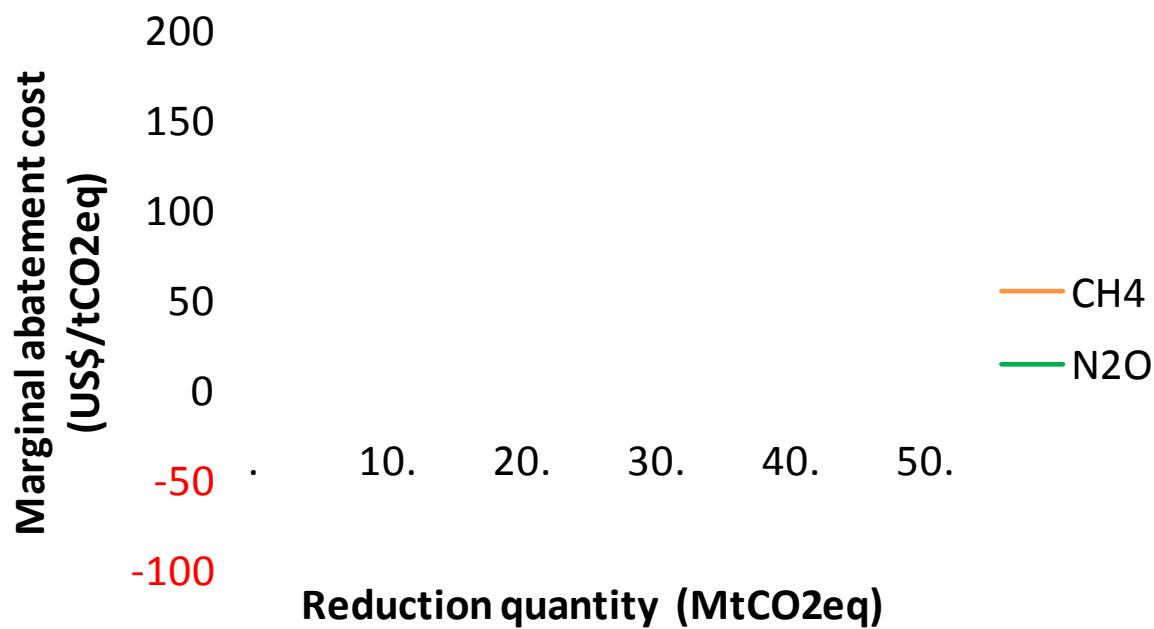
|        | Japan      | Korea  |
|--------|------------|--------|
| Rice   | Very large | Large  |
| Manure | large      | Medium |



【Rumen】 improved productivity etc.

# Korea

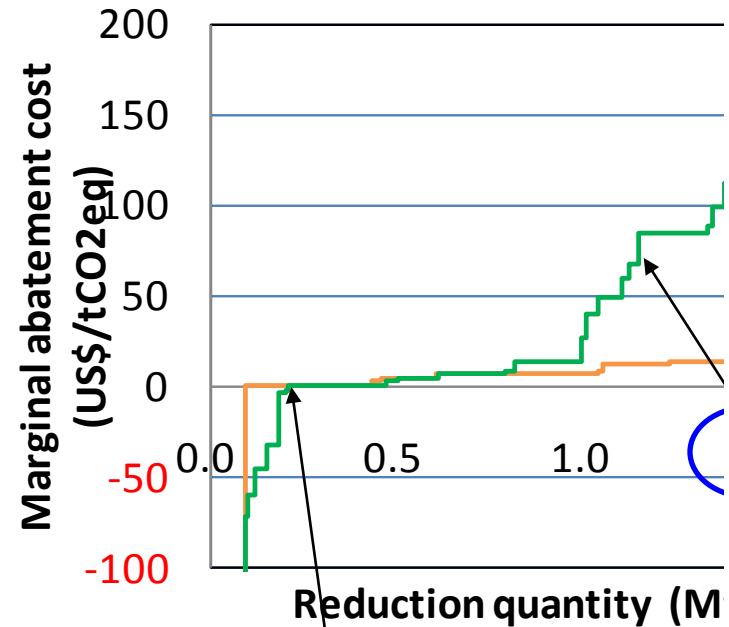
$\text{CH}_4 > \text{N}_2\text{O}$



【Rice】  
 【Manure】anaerobic digestion  
 【Manure】applied manure as fertilizer  
 【Rumen】improved productivity etc.

# Japan

|        | Japan      | Korea  |
|--------|------------|--------|
| Rice   | Very large | Large  |
| Manure | large      | Medium |

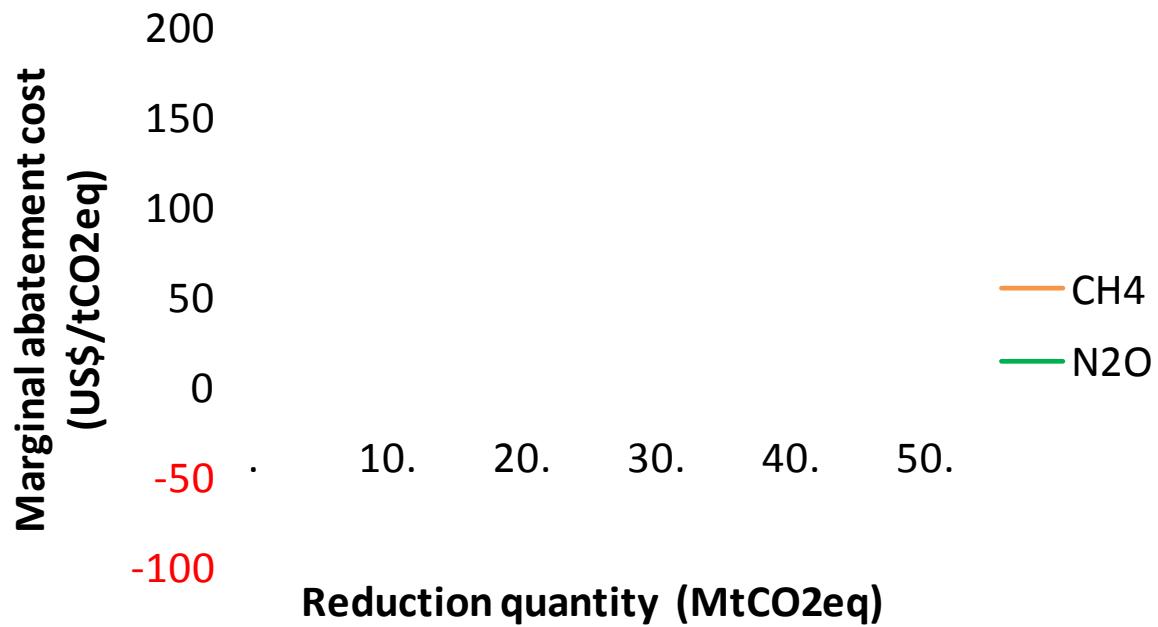


Optimal fertilization

# Korea

CH<sub>4</sub> > N<sub>2</sub>O

EU

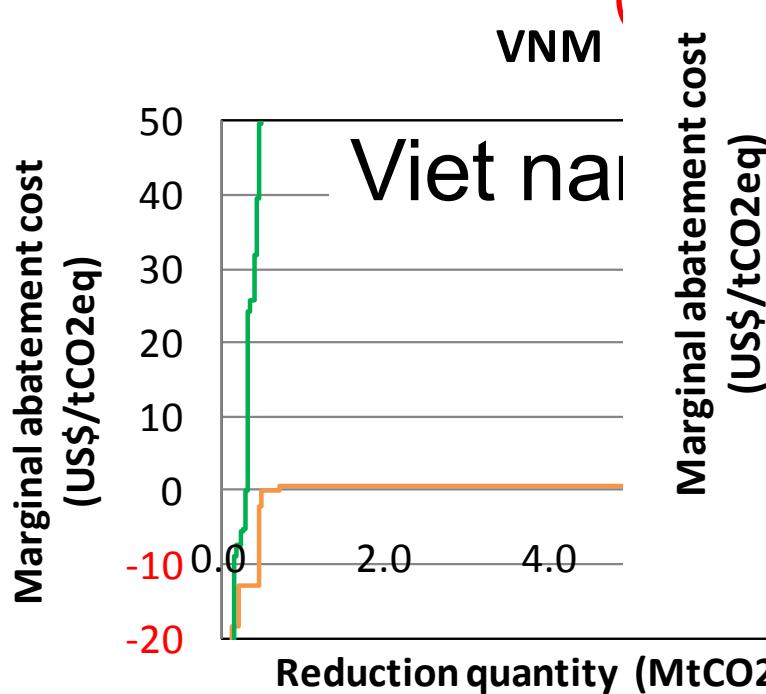
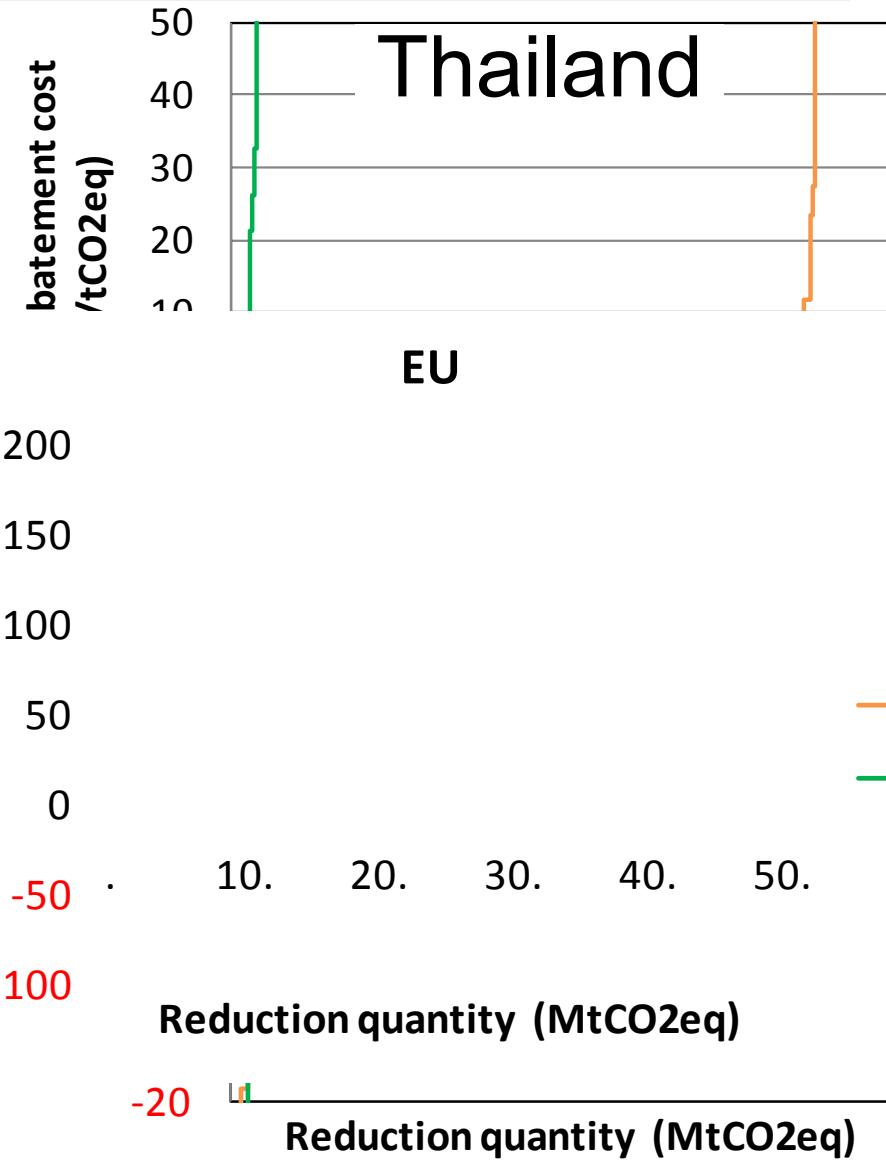
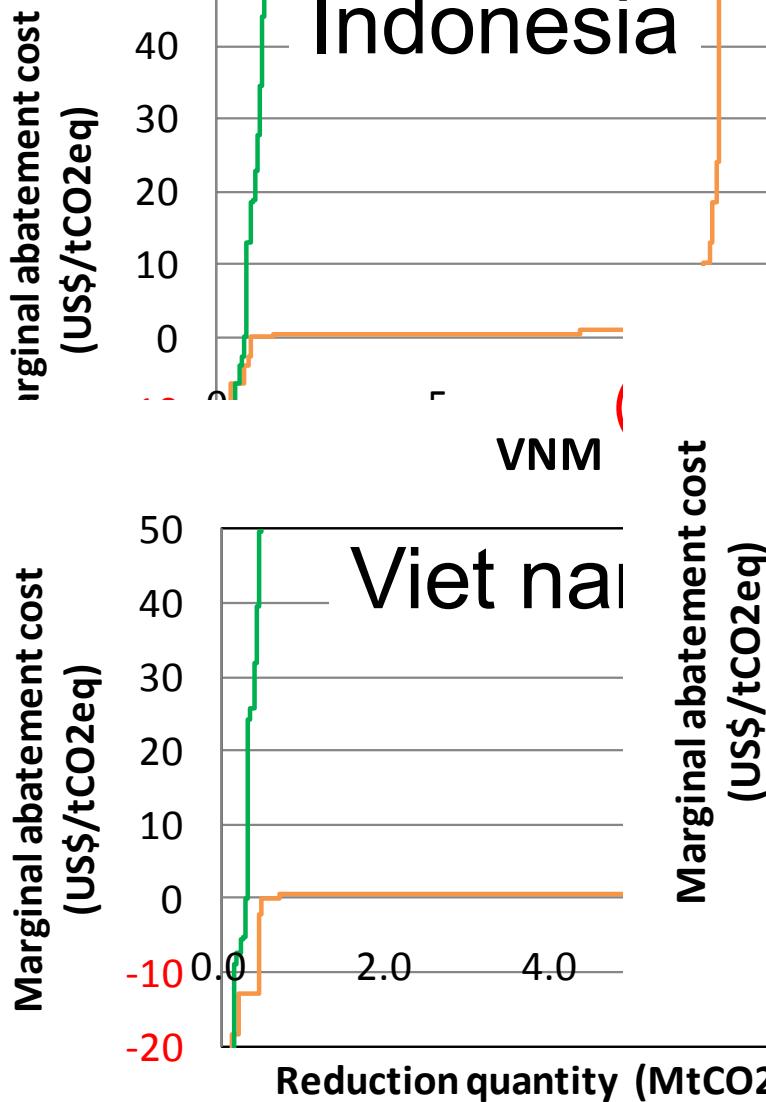


Optimal fertilization etc.

# Southeast Asian countries

Reduction potential

Rice: large (the amount depending on rice paddy area)



Marginal abatement cost (US\$/tCO<sub>2</sub>eq)

-100

-20

200

150

100

50

0

-50

Reduction quantity (MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)

Reduction quantity (MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)

CH4  
N2O

# Conclusion

I introduced GHG emissions and reduction potentials in agriculture. I specified effective measures, countries and emission sources with higher reduction potentials.

- In 2030, the **global reduction potential** is expected to be **596 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq (15% of emission in 2000)**.
- High reduction potentials:
  - Region: USA, India, China under 200US\$/tCO<sub>2</sub>eq
  - USA, EU: Large RP in N<sub>2</sub>O from croplands
  - East and Southeast Asian countries: large RP in CH<sub>4</sub> from rice paddy.

Thank you for your attention !