

# AIM/Provincial and Inter Provincial Model

Hongwei Yang

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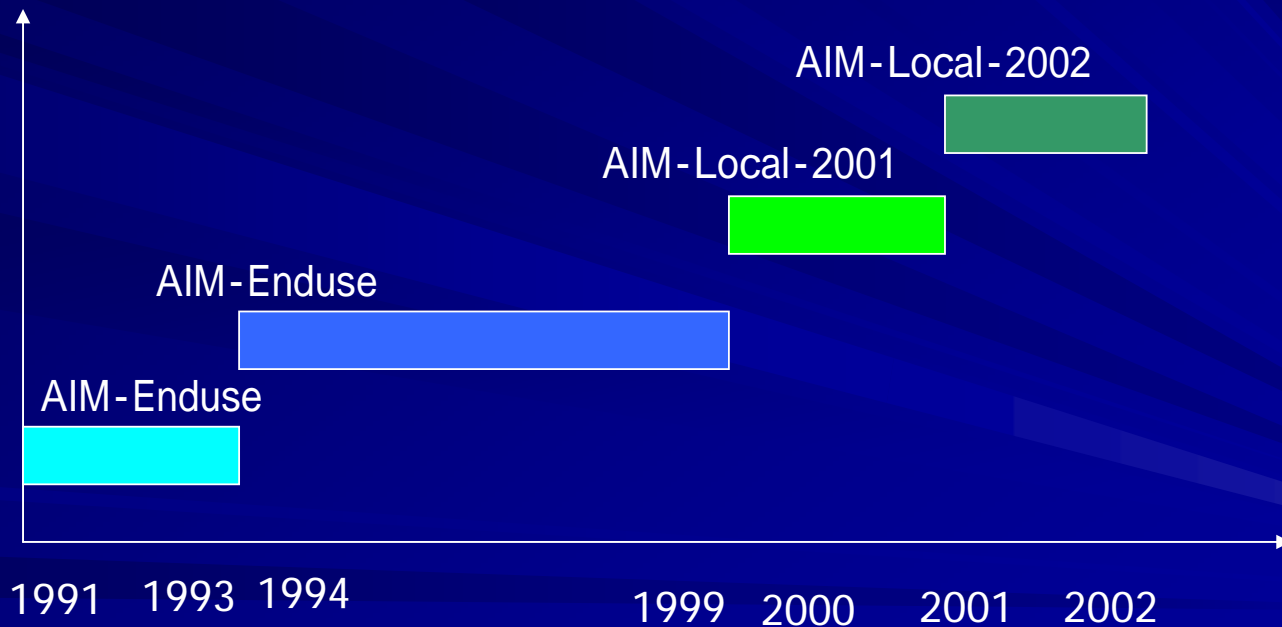
At Ohyama Memorial Hall

National Institute for Environmental Studies, Tsukuba,  
Japan

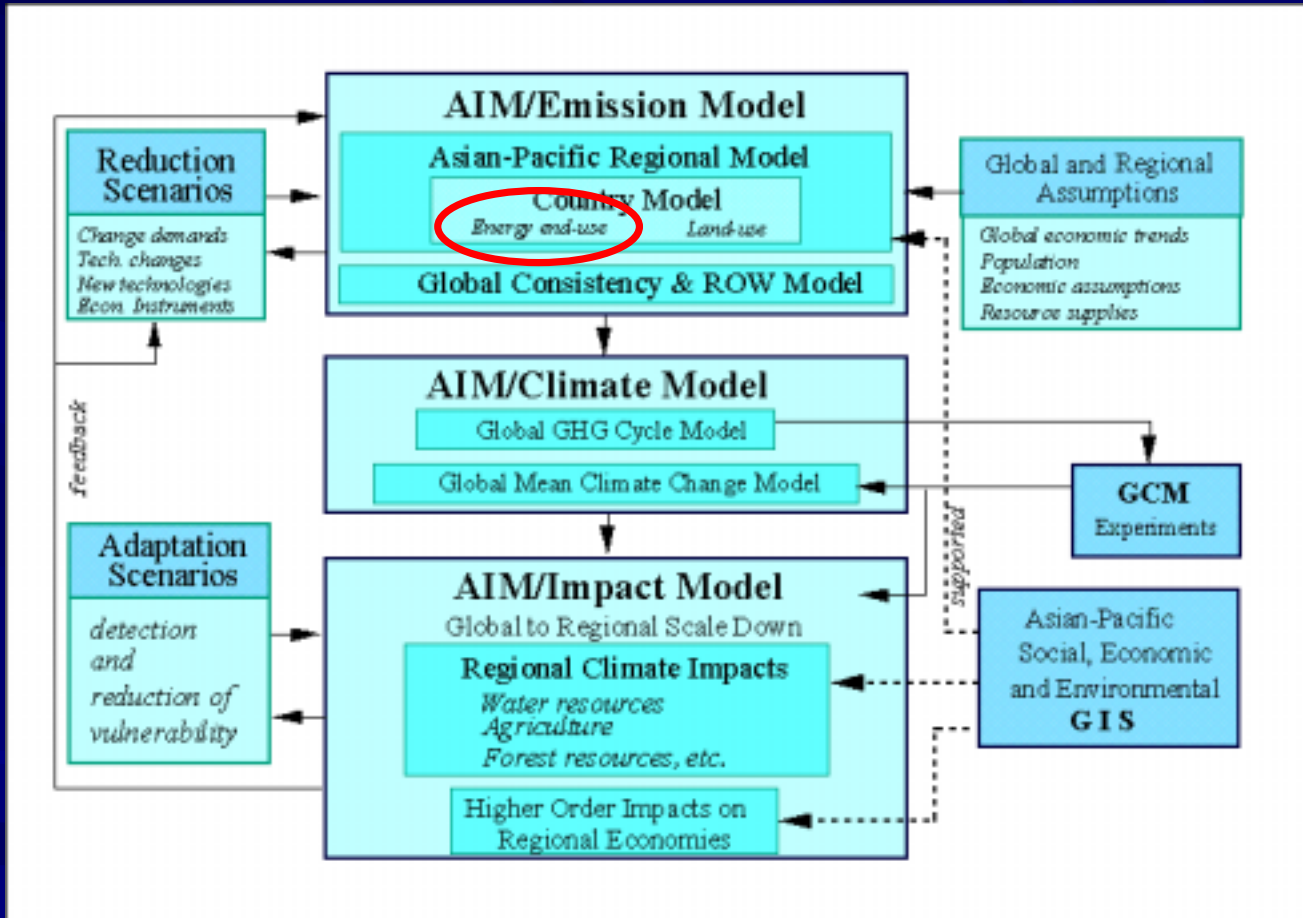
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- Brief history of AIM energy models with bottom-up approaches
- Major extension from AIM-Local-2001 to AIM-Local-2002
- Applications of AIM-Local in the case of China
  - Necessity to go to provincial level
  - Demonstration of Provincial/Inter-provincial studies
  - Estimation of the effects of Clean Development Mechanism at provincial and sectoral levels in China

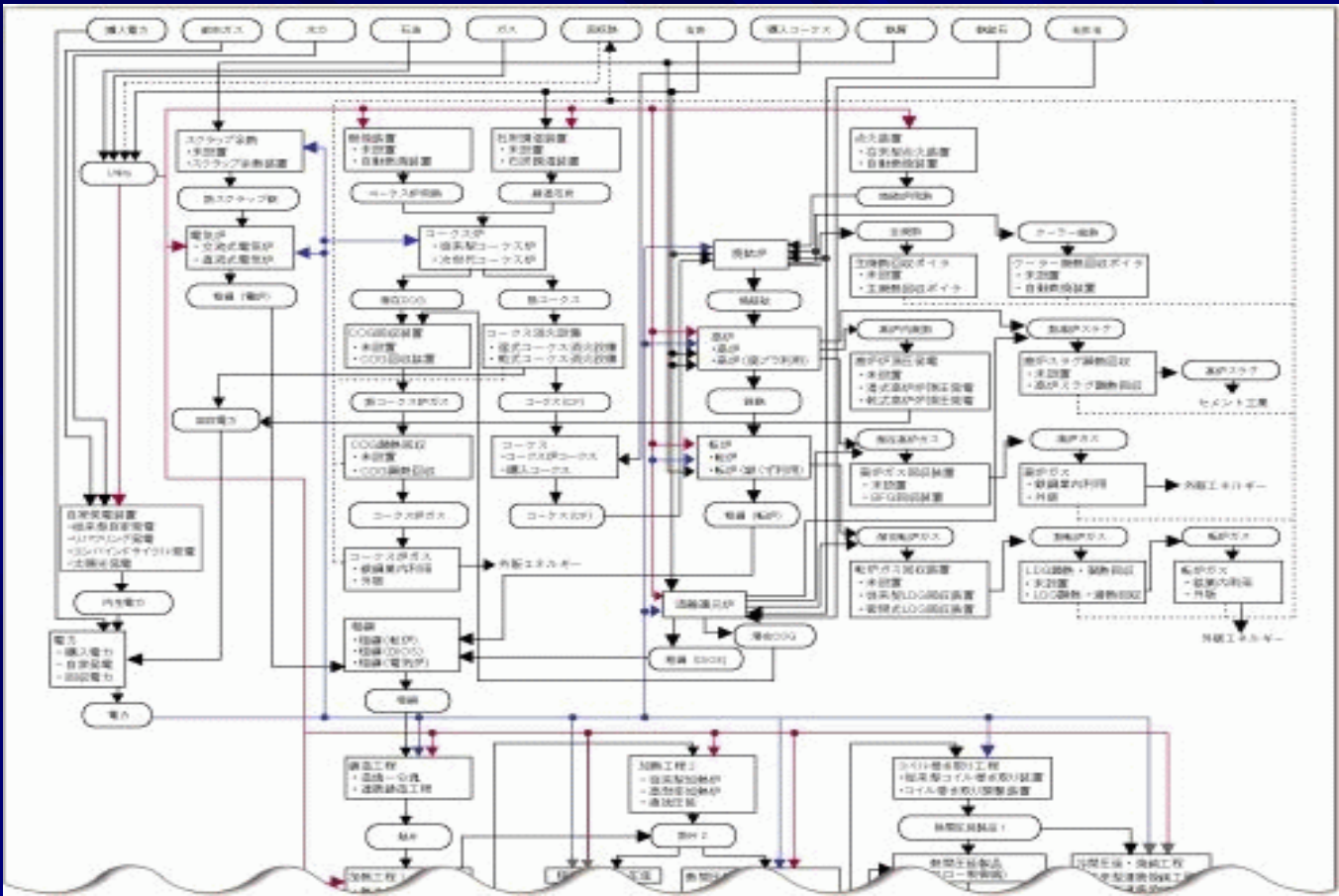
# Brief history of AIM energy models with bottom-up approaches



# (1) AIM-Enduse model

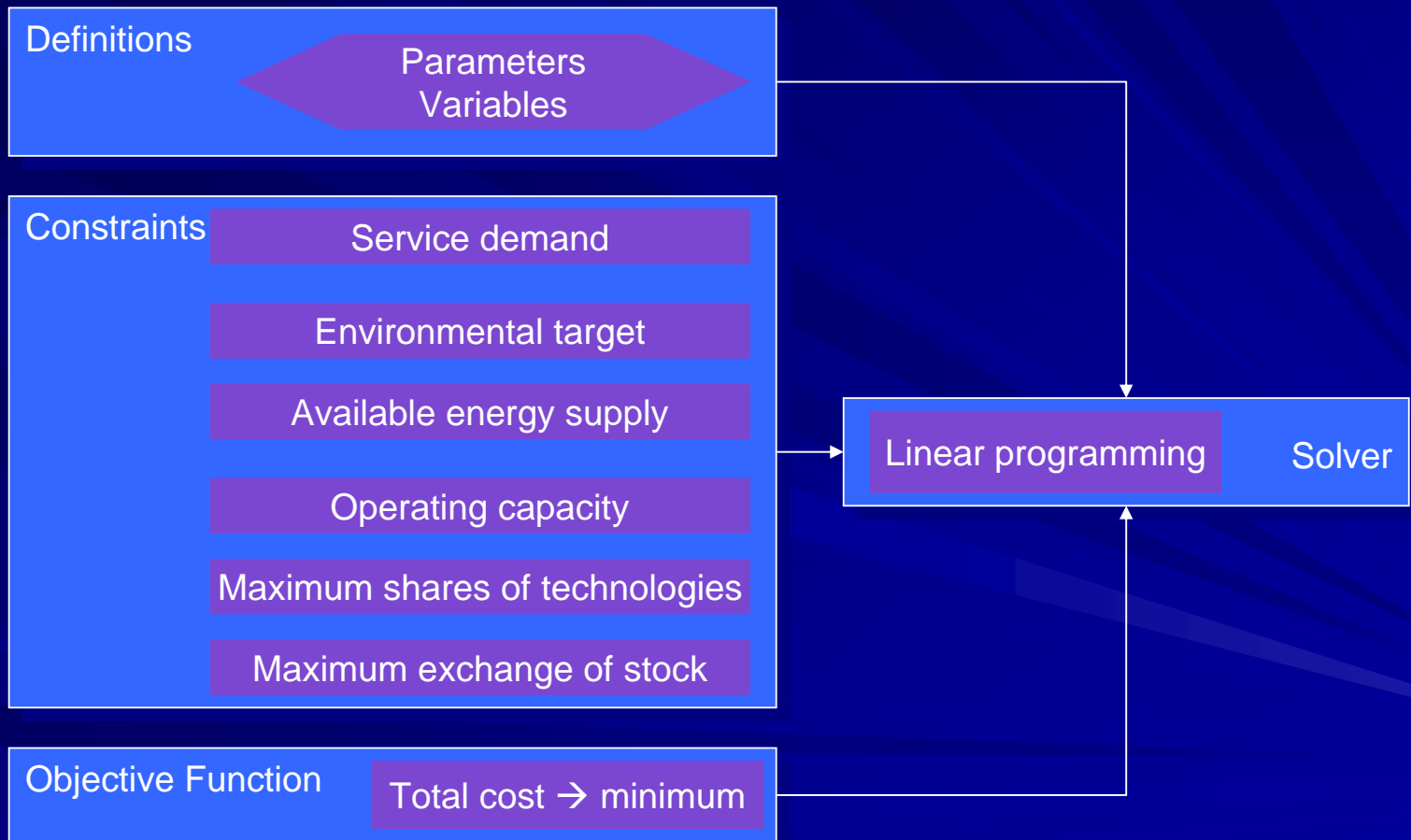


Source: AIM home page -- <http://www-cger.nies.go.jp/ipcc/aim/>



Source: 環境儀 No.2 地球温暖化の影響と対策 アジア太平洋地域における温暖化対策統合評価モデル- AIM

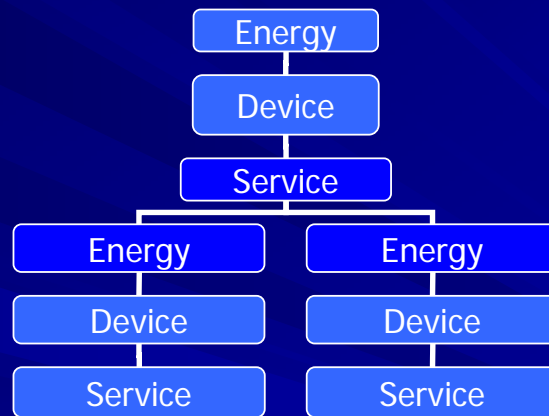
## (2) AIM-Local-2001



### (3) AIM-Local-2002



Version 2001



Version 2002

## Features and Differences of the models

Model	Targeted Region	Calibration in the Base Year	Intermediate Process	Calculation of air pollutants emissions	LPS/AS	Link to GIS
AIM-Enduse	Country	Yes	Yes	Simplified	AS	No
AIM-Local 2001	Sub-country	Yes	No	Detailed	LPS/AS	Yes
AIM-Local 2002	Country Sub-country	Yes + Adjustment	Yes	Detailed	LPS/AS	Yes

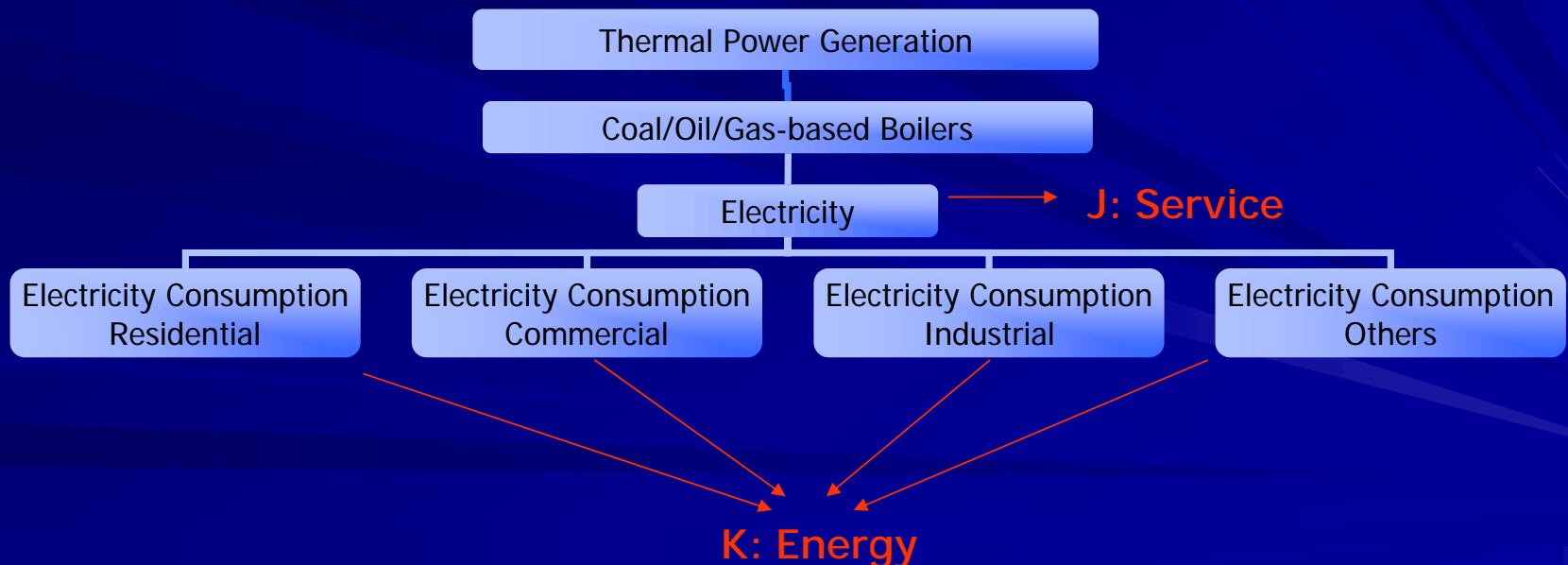


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# Major extension from AIM-Local-2001 to AIM-Local-2002

## (1) Endogenous service and endogenous energy



## (2) Automatic calibration and adjustment:

automatically adjust service demand and technology stocks in the base year.

- Comparing energy demand data in the base year with the reported energy balance tables;
- Calculating adjust coefficients for service demand and technology stocks in terms of least calibration errors.

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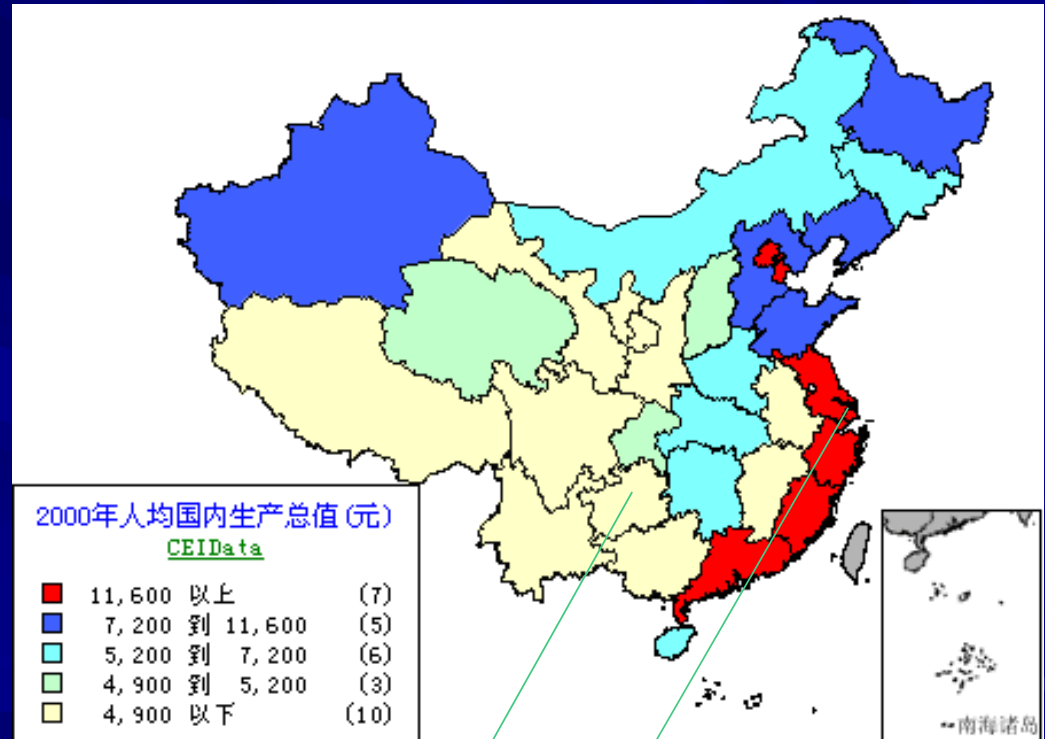
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# Applications of AIM-Local model in the case of China

## 1. Necessity to go to provincial level

### (1) Regional differences

economic development

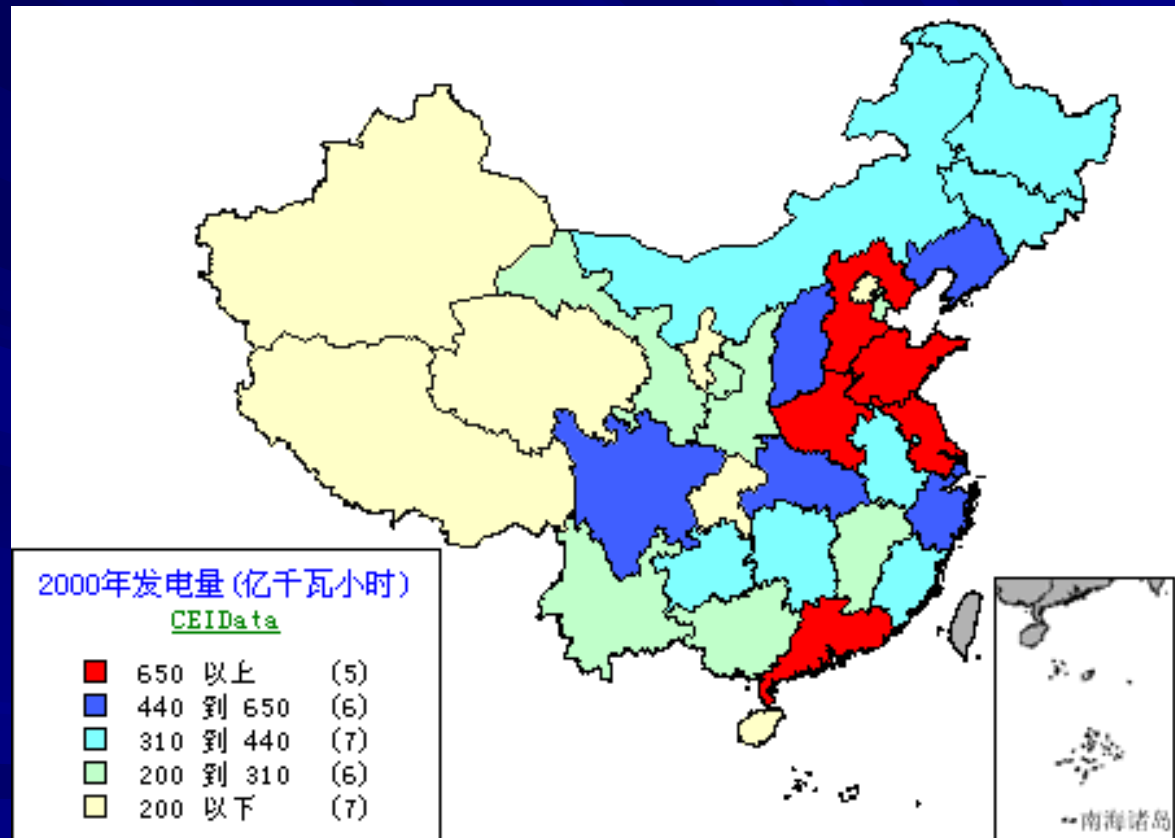


Shanghai: 34547

Guizhou: 2662

energy demand and supply

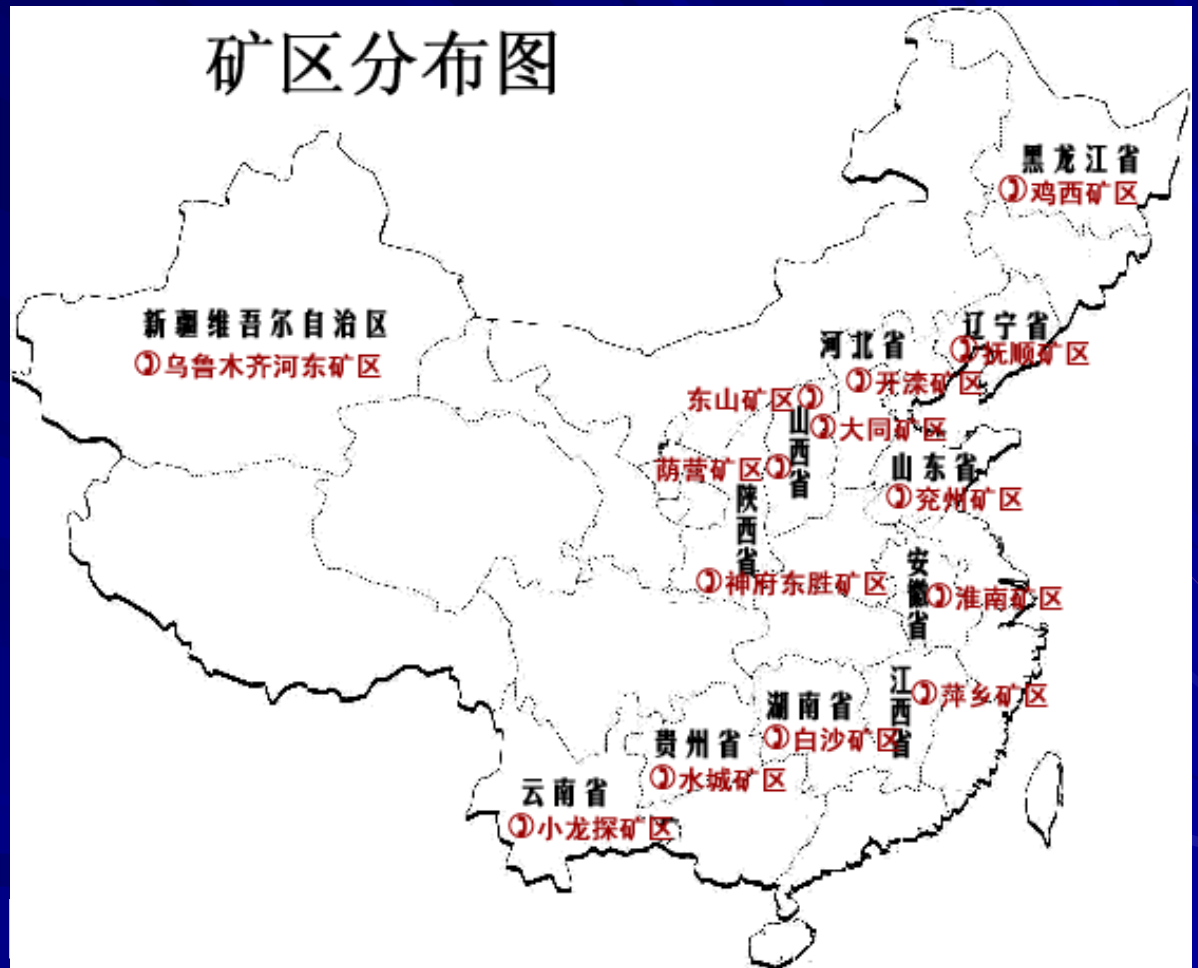
Example: Electricity supply



# Example: Electricity supply



■ Example:  
coal mines  
distribution





## (2) Domestic policy needs

### ■ “Great West Development” program and energy development

- Electricity transmission from west to east  
(Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong)
- Natural gas pipeline from west to east  
(Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu, Shanghai)

- Economic development and energy consumption is a more provincial-specific issue.
- \* Energy transportation (provincial/inter-provincial) for coal, oil and gas;
- \* Development of renewable energy
  - wind power (Xinjiang, InnerMongolia)
  - geothermal (Tibet)
  - hydro (Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Fujian, Guangdong)
- \* Nuclear power (Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangsu)

■ Economic development and environment control is also a more provincial-specific issue.

\* “Two control zones” policy allocates  $\text{SO}_2$  emissions into each province.

\* Tax rates for air pollution control varies across provinces;

\* There is a policy need to analyze air pollutants emission trading at provincial level;

(3) From the point of view of global environmental studies, the provincial approach helps

- to have more reasonable estimation for future greenhouse gas emissions in China;
- to carry out concrete policy countermeasures for greenhouse gas emission control and air pollutants emission reduction.

## 2. Demonstration of Provincial/Inter-Provincial Studies

# Inter-provincial module

Partial Equilibrium model  
for oil, coal, electricity and transport

Country projections of  
Population, GDP,  
Iron/Cement/Paper/Ethy  
lene/Crops productions,  
Nuclear/ Hydro/  
Renewable supply

# Provincial module

**Energy conversion**  
Power generation (LPS), Oil refinery

**Industrial**  
Iron and Steel (LPS), Cement, Petro-  
chemical, Paper and pulp, Others

**Residential**  
Air conditioning, Heating, Cooking,  
Lighting, Hot water, Others

**Commercial**  
Air conditioning, Heating, Cooking,  
Lighting, Hot Water, Others

**Transportation**  
Automobile, Train, Ship, Air  
Freight, Passenger

**Agriculture**  
Pumping, Heating, Tractor

Calibration in basic year

Provincial energy balance tables,  
productivity tables

Macro-trends (projection of provincial level)  
Provincial ratios of Population, GDP, Iron/Cement/Paper/Ethylene/Crops  
productions, etc.

- (1) Beijing: all sectors (AIM-Local-2002)
- (2) Shanxi: all sectors (AIM-Local-2002)

base year: 2000

simulation period: 2000-2030

emissions: CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>

## ■ Stock allocation module

Energy consumption of thermal power generation

	Fuel	Coal	Fuel oil	Natural gas	Regional total (Sum by K)
Region					
Region $i_1$					
Region $i_2$					
... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Region $i_n$					
National total (Sum by I)					



## ■ Simulation result

```

---- 202 VARIABLE S.L Provincial stock (l,i,j): Thermal power in GW
      Beijing      Tianjin      Hebei      Shanxi      InnerMong~
OILBLR.POWER      0.268      0.034      0.076      0.007
COLBLR.POWER      2.759      3.786      16.886      12.796      10.051
GASTBN.POWER      1.418078E-6
+ Liaoning      Jilin      Heilongji~      Shanghai      Jiangsu
OILBLR.POWER      0.999      0.183      0.178      0.687      0.166
COLBLR.POWER      11.393      7.378      9.896      9.642      18.466
GASTBN.POWER      0.014      0.251
+ Zhejiang      Anhui      Fujian      Jiangxi      Shandong
OILBLR.POWER      0.839      0.022      0.219      0.091      1.084
COLBLR.POWER      9.603      6.667      3.327      3.044      16.913
GASTBN.POWER      0.017
+ Henan      Hubei      Hunan      Guangdong      Guangxi
OILBLR.POWER      0.019      0.037      0.021      5.775      0.023
COLBLR.POWER      14.187      5.765      3.729      12.429      2.426
GASTBN.POWER      0.037
+ Hainan      Chongqing      Sichuan      Guizhou      Yunnan
OILBLR.POWER      0.008      0.014      0.031      0.009
COLBLR.POWER      0.485      2.206      6.204      4.557      4.035
GASTBN.POWER      0.105      0.051      0.217
+ Tibet      Shaanxi      Gansu      Qinghai      Ningxia
OILBLR.POWER      3.959023E-5      0.030      0.033
COLBLR.POWER      5.548      3.327      0.682      1.916
+ Xinjiang
OILBLR.POWER      0.023
COLBLR.POWER      3.249
GASTBN.POWER      0.478

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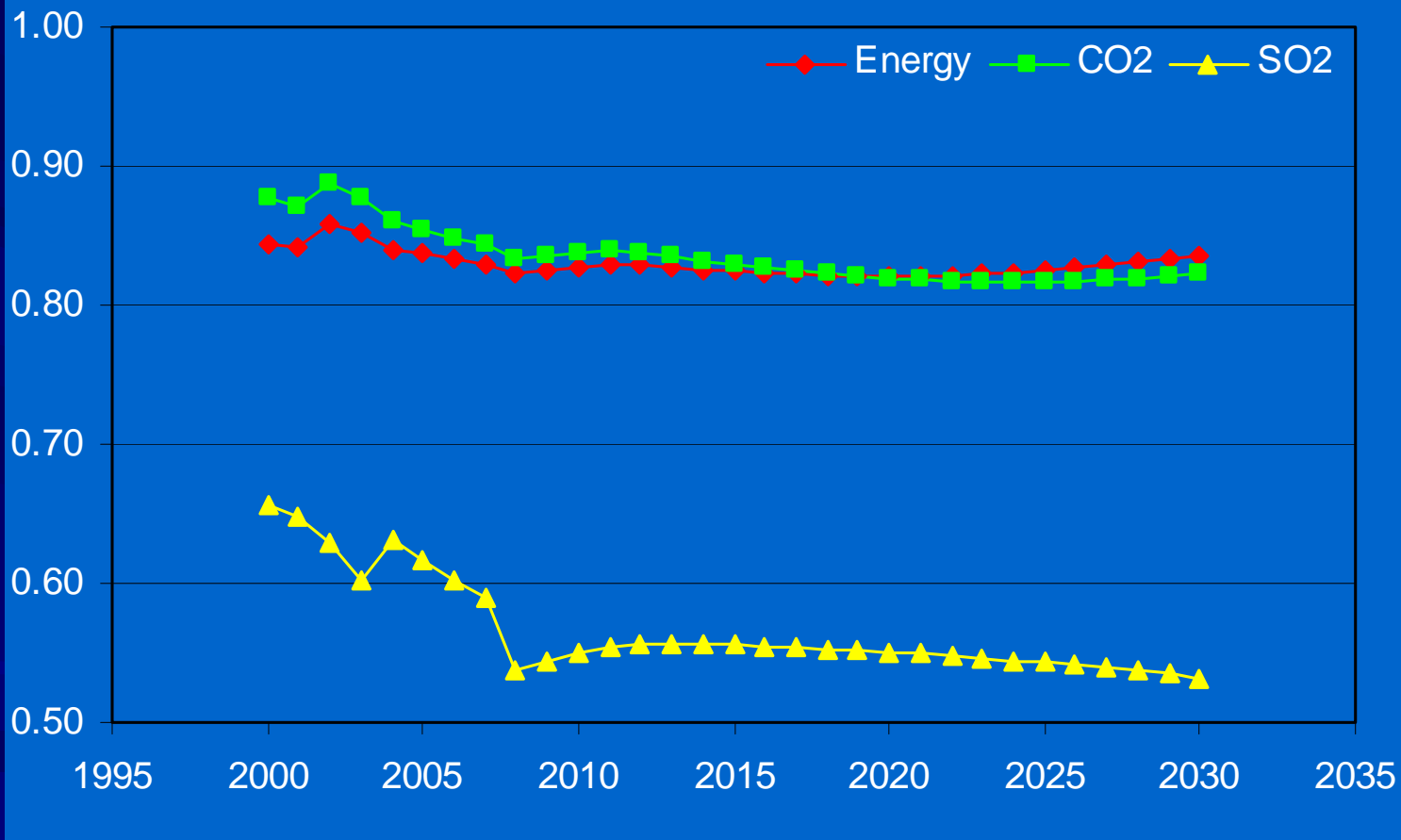
### (3) Inter-provincial module

- Coal transportation from Shanxi to Beijing

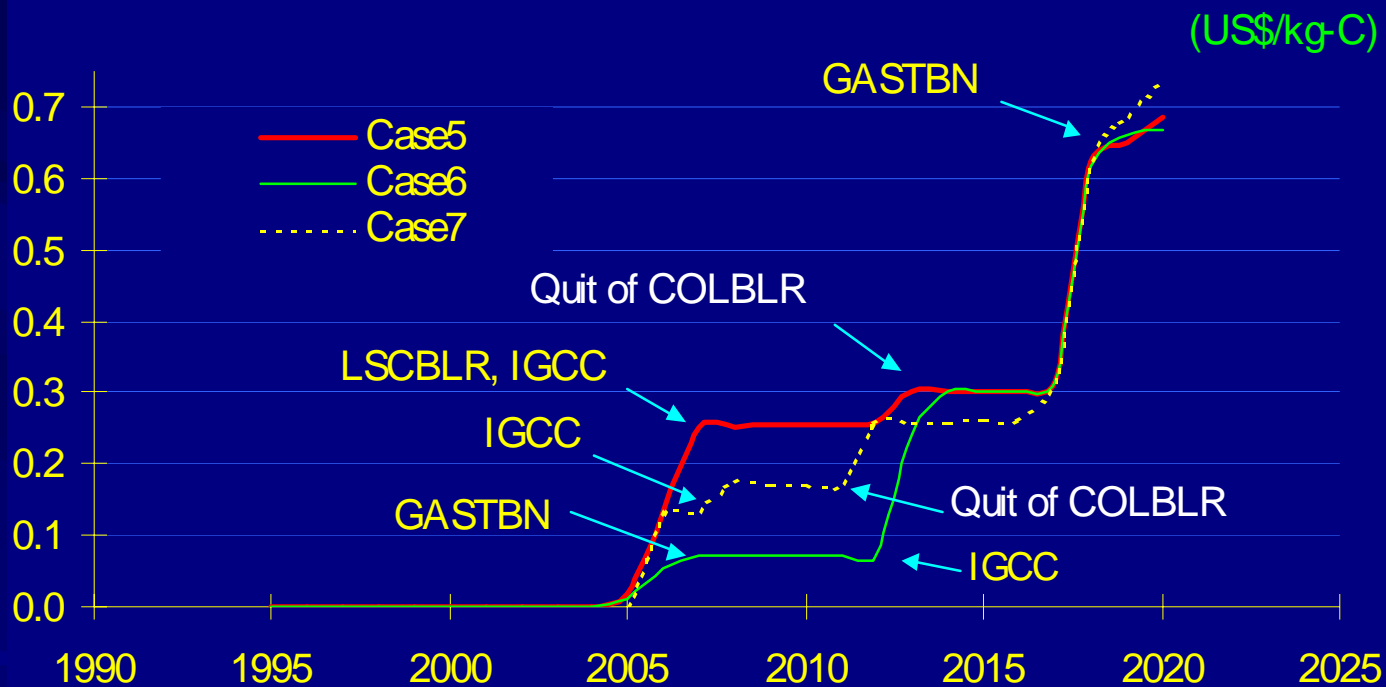


Railway:  
Datong-Qinhuangdao  
Baotou-Beijing

# Ratio of Beijing/Shanxi for energy, CO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>



### 3. Estimation of the effects of Clean Development Mechanism at provincial and sectoral levels in China



**Provincial level: (Beijing study)** CDM fund used as subsidies to technologies can help to reduce the marginal costs of Gas turbine and IGCC.

## ■ Projection of future emissions from iron and steel industry with/without CDM

Shares of the accumulated production by technologies under different scenarios (%)  
 Period: 2000-2030

Scenario	Open-hearth	Oxygen	AC Electric	DC Electric	Heat Recovery	DIOS	Total
Market	0.4	81.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
CDM1	0.4	73.7	19.4	1.4	5.2	0.0	100
CDM2	0.4	58.2	24.5	11.0	5.9	0.0	100
Min CO <sub>2</sub>	0.4	42.6	24.3	30.7	2.1	0.0	100

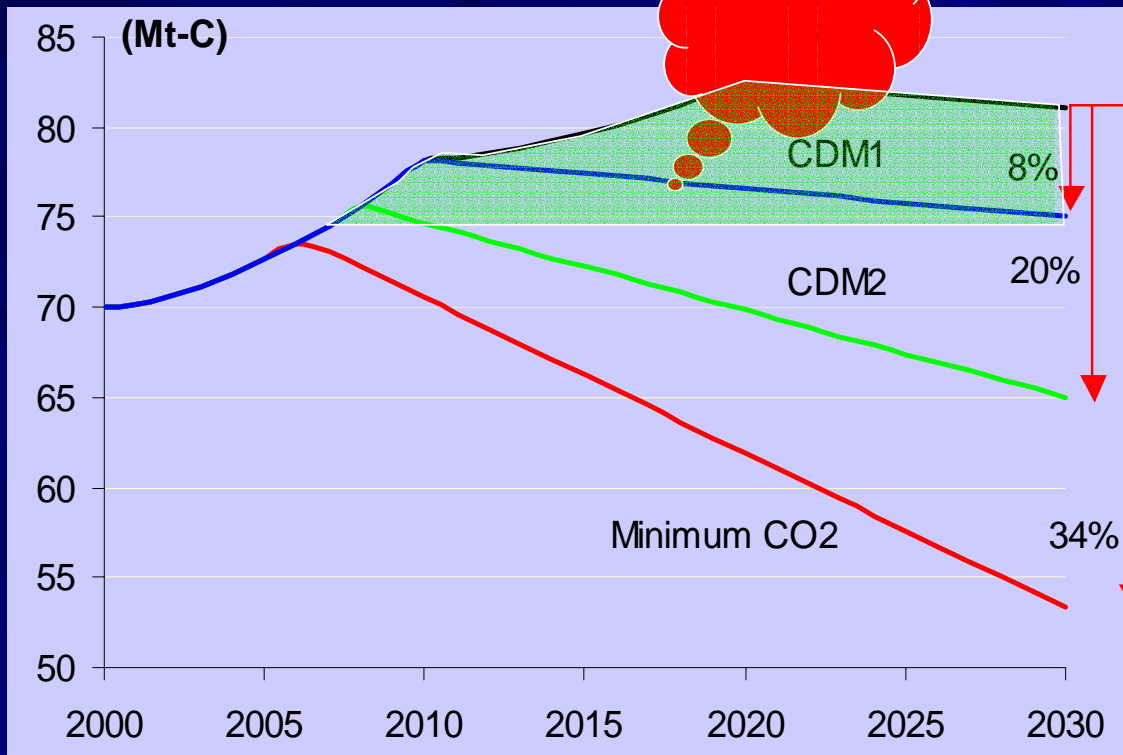


Present technologies in China



Advanced technologies from Japan

## CERs from CDM



Reasonable scale of CDM opportunities for Japan's technologies in China's iron and steel industry

- Possible application areas of AIM-Local model?
- Specific needs and requirements to the model?