Carbon Tax,
Carbon Reduction Potential, and
Economic Impact in Japan

Application of AIM (Asia-Pacific Integrated Model)

Contents:

CO2 reduction

in Japan

Model analysis

AIM/Enduse

AIM/Top-down

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Conclusion

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Outline of this presentation

- O2 reduction
 in Japan
 odel analysis
 IM/Enduse
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 IM/Material
- CO2 reduction policy in Japan
 - Target of CO2 reduction
 - Model analysis on CO2 reduction policy
 Reproducing both reality and consistency
 - Potential reduction of CO2 emissions
 - CO2 reduction cost (carbon tax rate)
 - International competitiveness
 - Economic impact on whole country and specific sectors

CO2 reduction policy in Japan

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> Carbon reduction target

- Kyoto Protocol
 - In Japan, GHG emissions in the 1st commitment period (2008-2012) should be reduced by 6% of those in 1990.
- New Climate Change Policy Programme (2002, Gov. of Japan)
 - CO2 emissions from energy use: ± 0%
 - Reduction by innovative technologies and change of lifestyle: -2%

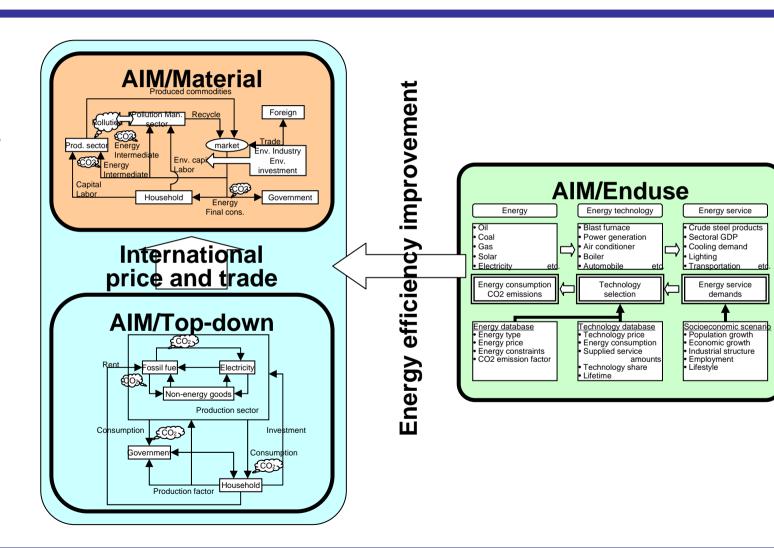
O2 reduction
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- Model approaches
 - Bottom-up approach: represent reality
 - Top-down approach: represent consistency
- Mixture of these 2 approaches;
 - Bottom-up (technology)
 - AIM/Enduse model: Potential CO2 reduction and carbon tax & subsidy to technologies
 - Top-down (economic theory)
 - AIM/Top-down model: International competitiveness of energy intensive industries
 - AIM/Material model: Detailed economic impact in Japan

O2 reduction in Japan

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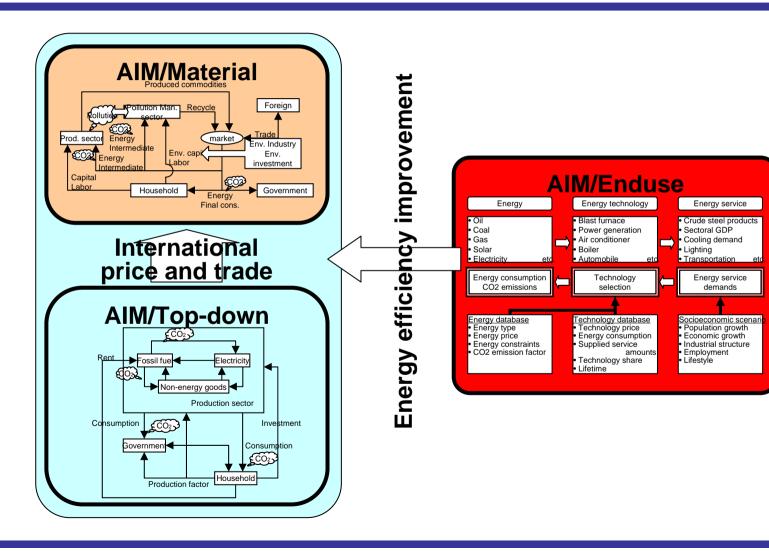


-Bottom-up model approach-

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-Bottom-up model approach-

- O2 reduction
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- AIM/Enduse model
 - Based on socioeconomic scenario, energy devices and energy types are selected to minimize total cost.
- Messages from AIM/Enduse model
 - CO2 reduction potential
 - Necessary carbon tax rate to achieve Kyoto Protocol
 - Effective policy mix to lower carbon tax rate

-Bottom-up model approach-

Energy Energy technology Energy service O2 reduction in Japan • Oil Blast furnace Crude steel products Power generation Sectoral GDP Coal odel analysis Air conditioner Gas Cooling demand IM/Enduse Solar Boiler Lighting Automobile Transportation Electricity IM/Top-down etc. etc. etc. IM/Material **Energy service Energy consumption Technology** onclusion **CO2** emissions selection demands Energy database Technology database Socioeconomic scenario Energy type Technology price Population growth Energy price Energy consumption • Economic growth • Industrial structure Energy constraints Supplied service CO2 emission factor Employment amounts Technology share Lifestyle Lifetime Structure of AIM/Enduse model

-Bottom-up model approach-

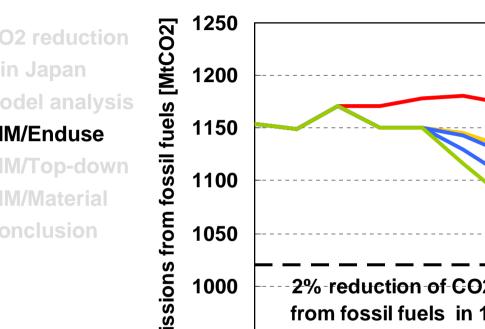
Examples of socioeconomic scenarios

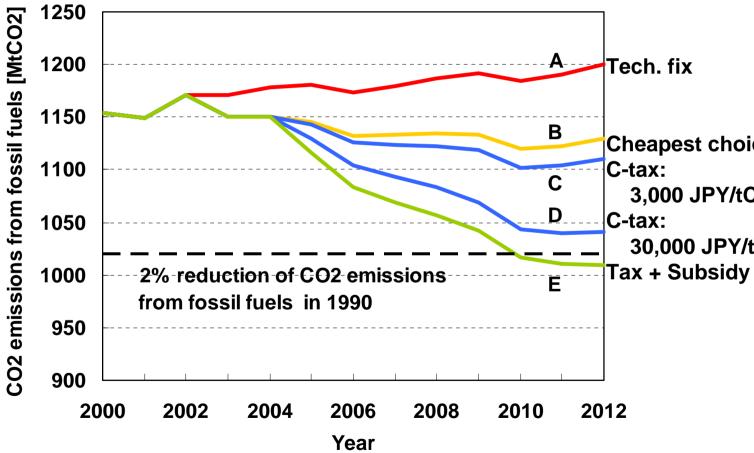
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60				2000	2010	2012
	Real GDP growth rate		%/year	0.9	1.9	1.9
	Raw material production	Crude steel	mil. ton	106.9	95.9	94.8
		Cement	mil. ton	79.3	70.3	69.8
		Ethylene	mil. ton	7.6	6.7	6.7
		Paper & board	mil. ton	31.8	36.0	36.7
	Number of households		mil.	46.8	49.1	49.2
	Floor space in com. sector		mil. m²	1,655	1,793	1,844
	Passenger transportation		tri.*person*km	1.42	1.51	1.53
	Freight transportation		tri.*ton*km	0.56	0.57	0.57
	Nuclear power generation (new construction after 2002)		Plants	-	8	8

-Bottom-up model approach-



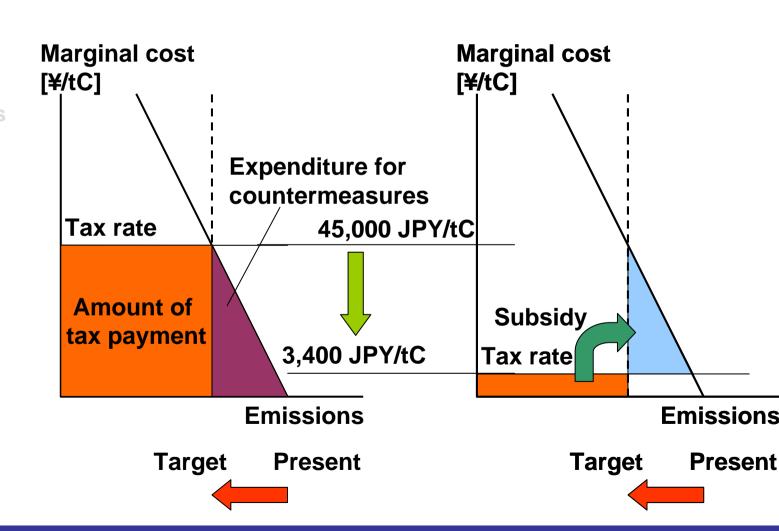


CO2 emissions trajectories by scenarios



-Bottom-up model approach-

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-Bottom-up model approach-

Carbon tax rate and required additional investments for reducing CO2 emissions in Japan

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Tor reducing GGE chilocolone in Capan					
sector Subsidized measures and devices					
Industrial sector	Boiler conversion control, High performance motor, High performance industrial furnace, Waste plastic injection blast furnace, LDF with closed LDG recovery, High efficiency continuous annealing, Diffuser bleaching device, High efficiency clinker cooler, Biomass power generation	101.3			
Residential sector	High efficiency air conditioner, High efficiency gas stove, Solar water heater, High efficiency gas cooking device, High efficiency television, High efficiency VTR, Latent heat recovery type water heater, High efficiency illuminator, High efficiency refrigerator, Standby electricity saving, Insulation	353.9			
Commercial sector	High efficiency electric refrigerator, High efficiency air conditioner, High efficiency gas absorption heat pump, High efficiency gas boiler, Latent heat recovery type boiler, Solar water heater, High efficiency gas cooking device, High frequency inverter lighting with timer, High efficiency vending machine, Amorphous transformer, Standby electricity saving, Heat pump, Insulation	194.5			

bil. JPY / yea

-Bottom-up model approach-

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Carbon tax rate and required additional investments for reducing CO2 emissions in Japan (continued)

sector	Subsidized measures and devices	Add. investment
Transportation sector	High efficiency gasoline private car, High efficiency diesel car, Hybrid commercial car, High efficiency diesel bus, High efficiency small-sized truck, High efficiency standard-sized track	106.6
Forest management	Plantation, Weeding, Tree thinning, Multilayered thinning, Improvement of natural forest	195.7
Total		952.0

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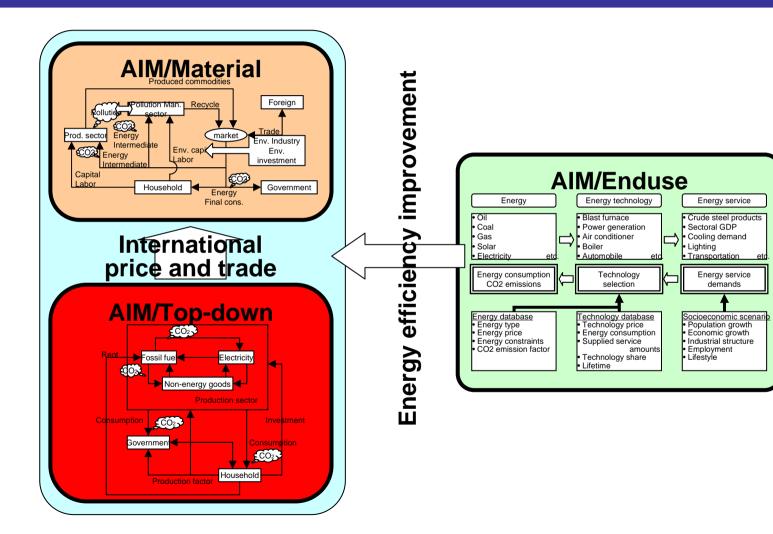
Tax rate to appropriate required subsidiary payments (JPY/tC)	3,433

-Global top-down model approach-

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-Global top-down model approach-

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AIM/Top-down model
Global general equilibrium model with multi regions and multi sectors

- Messages from AIM/Top-down model
 - International competitiveness
 - Effectiveness of emission trading
 - Impact of US climate policy keep original policy or ratify Kyoto Protocol

-Global top-down model approach-

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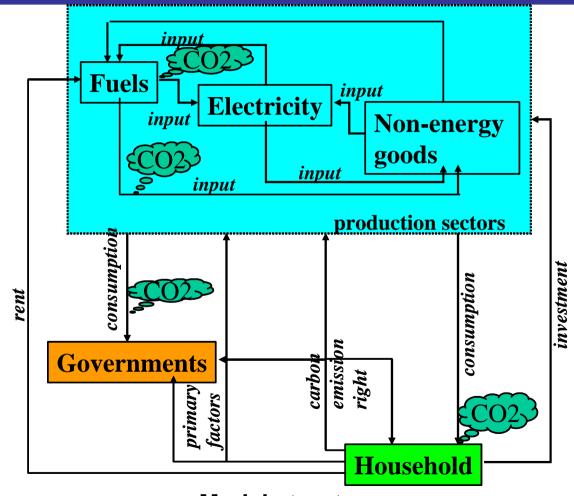
- Overview of AIM/Top-down model
 - Data from GTAP (ver.3) and energy balance table (IEA)
 - Computable general equilibrium model with recursive dynamics
 - CO2 emissions from fossil fuels
 - Time period: 1992-2010
 - Region: 21
 - Sector: 8

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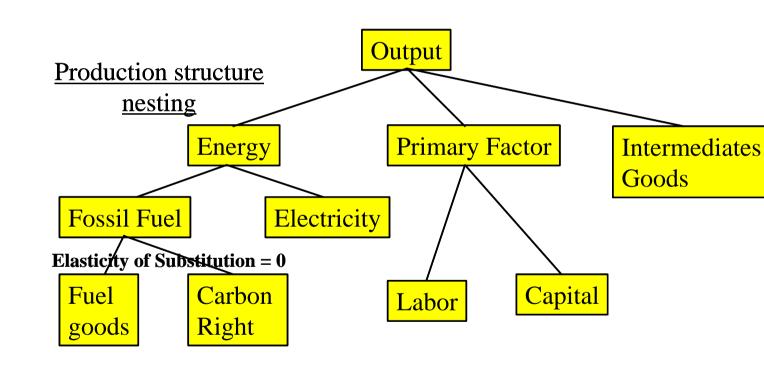
Model structure

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Production structure

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Classification of sector

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Υ	Agricultures, other manufactures and services
COL	Coal
CRU	Crude CRU
GAS	Natural gas
EGW	Electricity
OIL	Petroleum and coal products (refined)
EIS	Energy intensive products
TRN	Transport industries
CGD	Savings good

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Definition of region

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IDAI			
JPN	Japan	CHN	China
AUS	Australia	IDI	India
NZL	New Zealand	IDN	Indonesia
USA	United States of America	MYS	Malaysia
CAN	Canada	PHL	Philippines
EUR	Western Europe	THA	Thailand
TWN	Taiwan	LAM	Latin America
KOR	Republic of Korea ME		Middle East and North Africa
HKG	Hong Kong	SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SGP	Singapore R		Rest of World
EEU+ CIS	Eastern Europe + Commonwealth of Independent States		

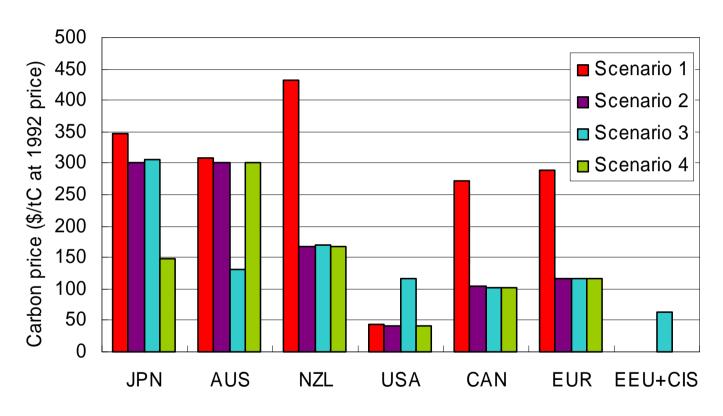
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O2 reduction		Scenarios for	r analysis	
in Japan		Climate policy in	Emission trade	
odel analysis		US and Australia	Japan	Others
IM/Enduse	BaU	No CO2 reduction		
IM/Top-down	Scenarios reducing CO2 emissions			
IM/Material onclusion	Scenario 1	Keep original policy	No trade	
	Scenario 2	Keep original policy	1.6% of emissions in 1990	Half of reduction
	Scenario 3	Ratify Kyoto in 2008	1.6% of emissions in 1990	Half of reduction
	Scenario 4	Keep original policy	Half of reduction	

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O2 reduction
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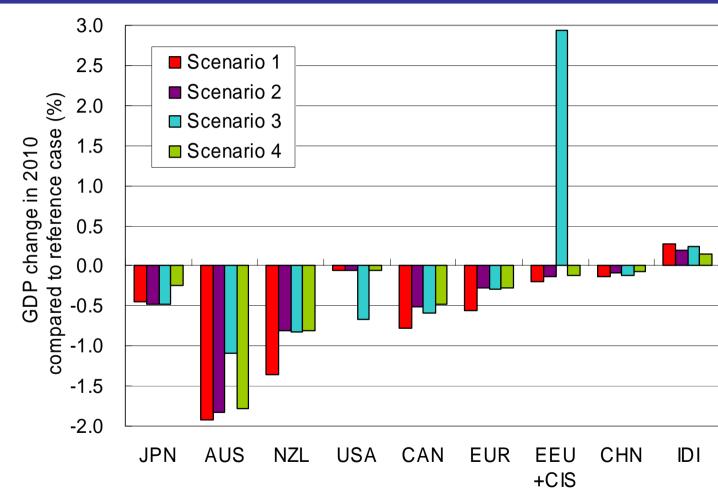
Price of carbon tax in 2010

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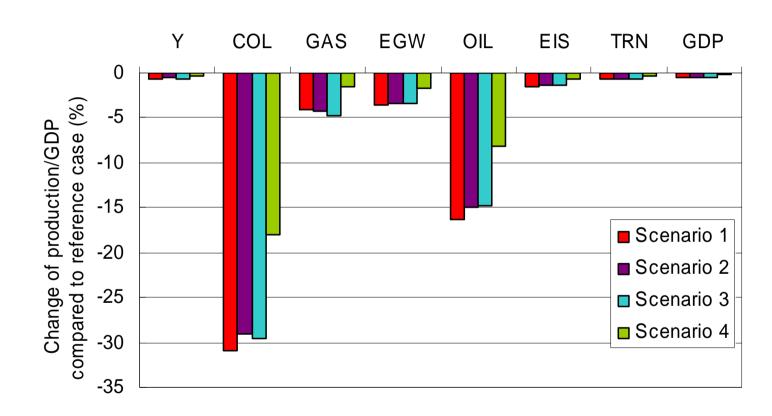
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GDP change in 2010 compared to BaU

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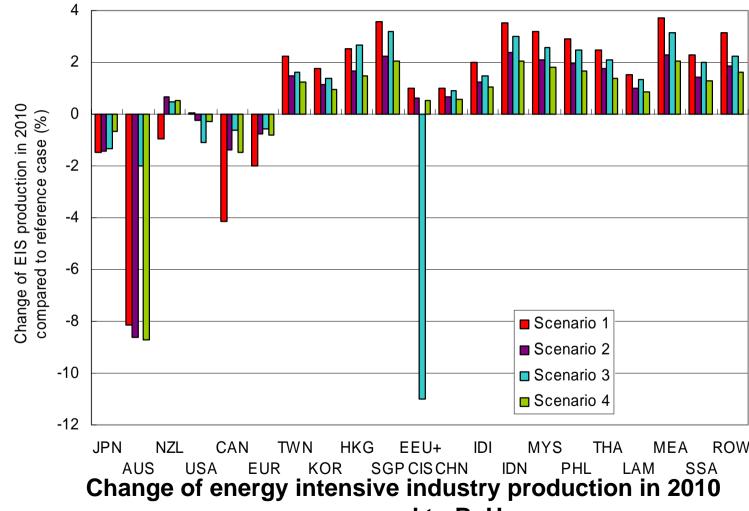


Change of production in each sector and GDP in Japan (2010)

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O2 reduction in Japan **IM/Enduse**

IM/Top-down **IM/Material**



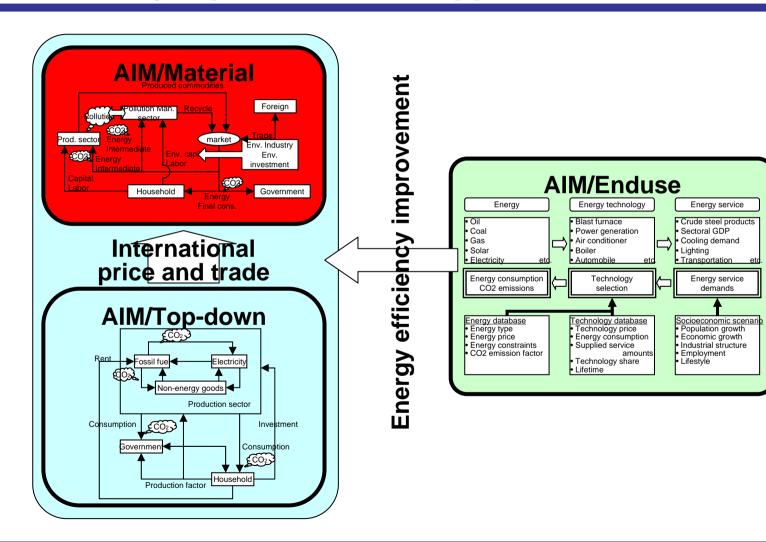
compared to BaU

-Country top-down model approach-

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-Country top-down model approach-

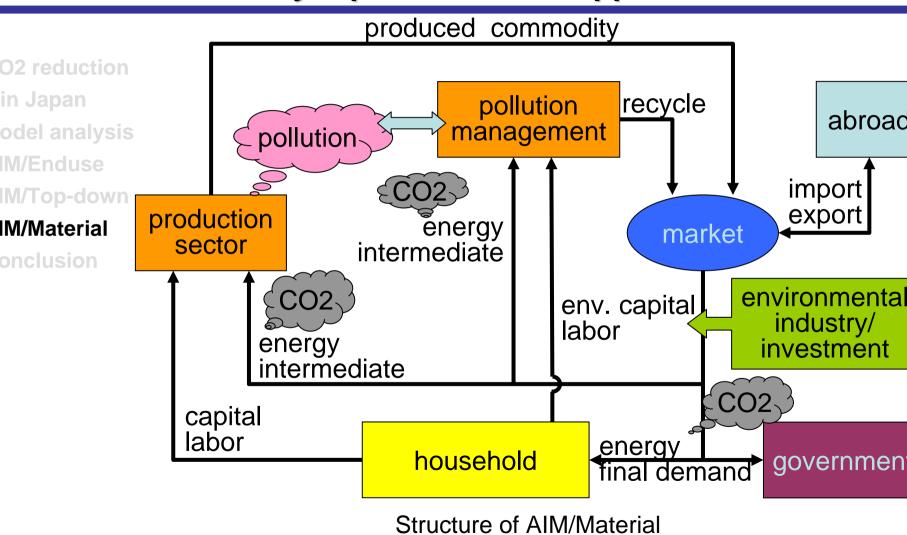
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- AIM/Material model
 - Based on technology and international trade assumption, economic impacts by carbon reduction in Japan can be simulated.

- Messages from AIM/Material model
 - Impact on economy in Japan
 - Production, employment, ...
 - Economic impact on specific sectors

-Country top-down model approach-

- O2 reduction
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- Features of AIM/Material model
 - Model: Computable general equilibrium model
 - Country: Japan
 - Time period: 1995 to 2012 (recursive dynamic)
 - Activity: 41 sectors and 49 commodities
 - Solid waste: 18 waste types of industrial waste and 8 types of municipal waste.
 - In this analysis, the constraint on solid waste is not taken into account.
 - Other features
 - Both economic balance and material balance are kept.
 - Energy efficiency improvement is given from solution of AIM/End-use model
 - Scenarios:
 - Reference Case: Without CO2 constraints.
 - Tax case: CO2 reduction by only introducing carbon ta
 - Tax + subsidy case: CO2 reduction by introducing carbon tax with subsidy for energy saving equipment.

-Country top-down model approach-



-Country top-down model approach-

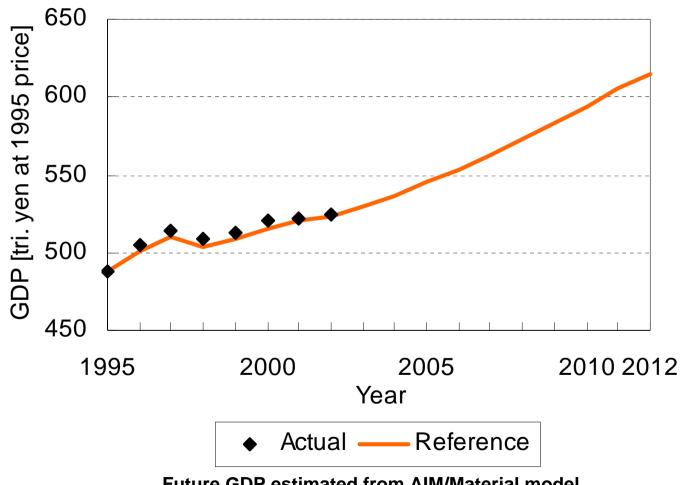
O2 reduction in Japan odel analysis **IM/Enduse** IM/Top-down

IM/Material

Sectors and commodities					
sector	commodity	sector	commodity		
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries		Education, research, medica	al service, health & hygiene		
Mining except	energy	social welfare			
Coal mining	Coking coal	Goods renting & leasing			
Coarmining	Coal for general use, lignite, anthracite	Car & machine repairing			
Crude oil minii		Other service			
Natural gas m	ining	Government service			
Food		Pollution management device	ces		
Textile mill pro		Sewage service			
	I products, pulp, paper & paper products	Municipal solid waste treatm			
Chemical & all	lied products	Industrial solid waste treatm	ent service		
Plastic		Manufacture of coal	Coke		
	e, & clay products	products	Other coal products		
Iron, steel, non-ferrous metals & products		products	Paving materials		
Non-ferrous metals & products			Gasoline		
Fabricated me	•		Jet fuel oil		
General mach			Kerosene		
	hinery, equipment & supplies	Manufacture of petroleum	Light oil		
Transportation		- Warraracture or petroleum	Heavy oil		
	ruments & machinery		Naphtha		
	manufacturing industries		LPG		
Construction			Other petroleum products		
Steam & hot water supply		Manufacture of gas	Town gas		
Water supply		Coal power generation			
Wholesale & r		Oil power generation]		
Finance & insu	urance	Gas power generation	Electricity		
Real estate		Hydro power generation			
Transportation	n & communications	Nuclear power generation			

-Country top-down model approach-

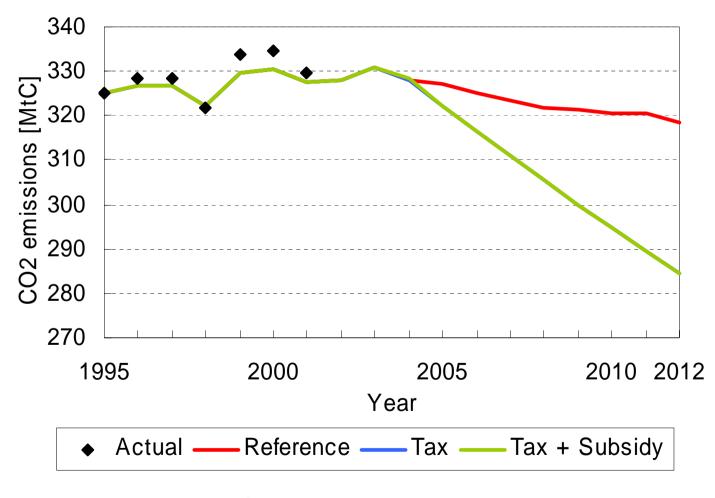
O2 reduction in Japan odel analysis **IM/Enduse** M/Top-down IM/Material



Future GDP estimated from AIM/Material model

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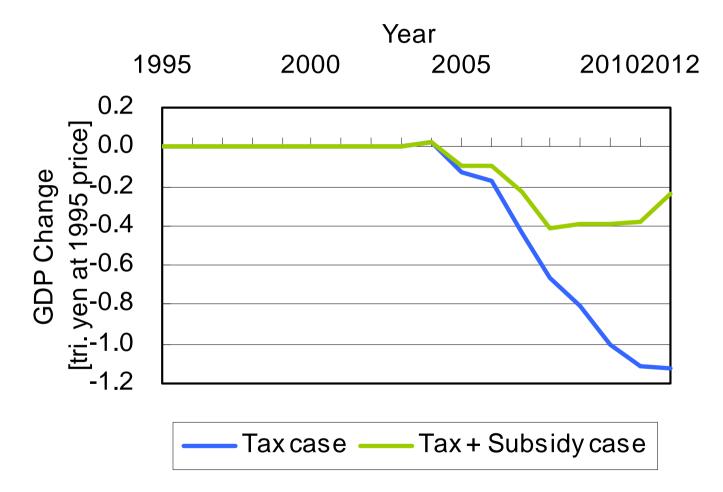
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Carbon emissions in Japan

-Country top-down model approach-

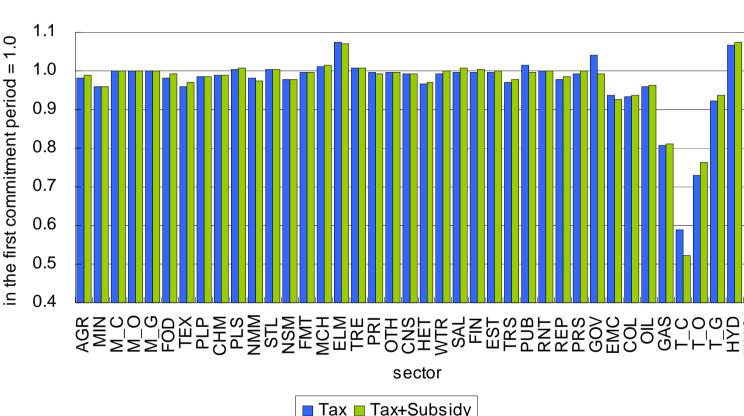
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GDP change compared to the reference case

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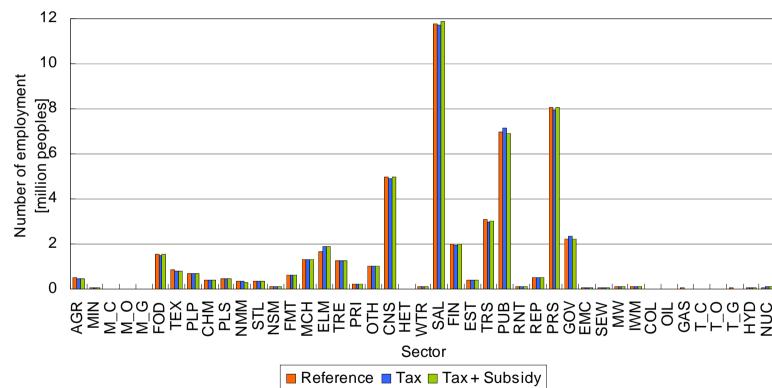
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Activity Change of each sector in the first commitment period (compared to reference case)

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Number of employment in the first commitment period

Conclusion

- O2 reduction
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- In Japan, even existing or practical technologies can reduce the CO2 emissions to the Kyoto Target. The necessary carbon tax rate will be 45,000 yen/tC.
- When the tax revenue is utilized for subsidy, the carbon tax rate will be 3,400 yen/tC. In this case, the GDP loss will be 0.061% comparing to reference case.
- Although activities of thermal power generation and fossil fuel production sectors will decrease severely by introducing carbon tax, energy intensive industries such as steel, paper etc. will not be damaged so much.
- Because of the subsidy for energy saving devices, production and employment in the manufacture of the energy saving devices will increase.