AIM modeling activity FY2010-FY2011



The 16th AIM International Workshop February 19, 2011 NIES, Tsukuba, Japan

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Clarification of models we are using and will use in FY2011

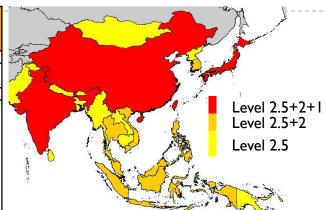
- AIM/CGE: One/multi-regional CGE model. Integration platform with which element models are soft-linked according to analytical objects. Global and National scales.
- AIM/enduse: One or multi-regional, multi-sectoral bottom-up type energy end-use model. Integration platform of energy service's generation processes, energy technology development, and LCS policies. Global, national, and local scales.
- Extended snapshot tool (ExSS): A tool for integrating future economic, industrial, social and energy policies, using social accounting matrices, trade matrices, energy balance tables, energy technologies, regional energy resources information. Multi-regional accounting type tool.
- Back-casting model /Tool (BCM/BCT): A model for designing roadmaps towards low carbon societies. Dynamic optimization type model.
- Element models: Models of specific mechanisms of social-economic processes, energy service demand, such as Macro-economy, dynamic demography, building dynamics, traffic demand, material stocks and flow, and so.

We are adopting three different scale but interactive approaches

Global and Pan-Asian scale approach Detailed and short-term analysis Aggregated and longer-term National scale approach analysis Local scale approach

Regionalization for Pan-Asian study

| Country/Region | Level 2.5 | Level2 | Level I | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| | (28 regions) | (15 regions) | (4 regions) | |
| Japan | JPN | JPN | JPN | |
| China | CHN | CHN | CHN | |
| Taiwan | TWN | TWN | СПИ | |
| India | IND | IND | IND | |
| Indonesia | IDN | IDN | | |
| Malaysia | MYS | MYS | | |
| Philippines | PHL | PHL | | |
| Korea, Republic of | KOR | KOR | | |
| Singapore | SGP | SGP | | |
| Thailand | THA | THA | | |
| Viet Nam | VNM | VNM | | |
| Korea, DPR | PRK | XEA | | |
| Mongolia | MNG | AEA . | | |
| Lao PDR | LAO | | | |
| Myanmar | MMR | | | |
| Brunei | BRN | XSE | | |
| Cambodia | KHM | | | |
| Timor-Leste | TLS | | | |
| Bangladesh | BGD | | 1 | |
| Bhutan | BTN | | | |
| Nepal | NPL | | ASIA | |
| Pakistan | PAK | XSA | | |
| Maldives | MDV | | | |
| Sri Lanka | LKA | | | |
| Afghanistan | AFG | | | |
| Fiji | FJI | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | PNG | | | |
| Marshall Islands | | | | |
| Micronesia | MCR | | | |
| Palau | | | | |
| Kiribati | | | | |
| Nauru | | XOC | | |
| Samoa | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | хос | | | |
| Tonga | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | |
| | | | | |

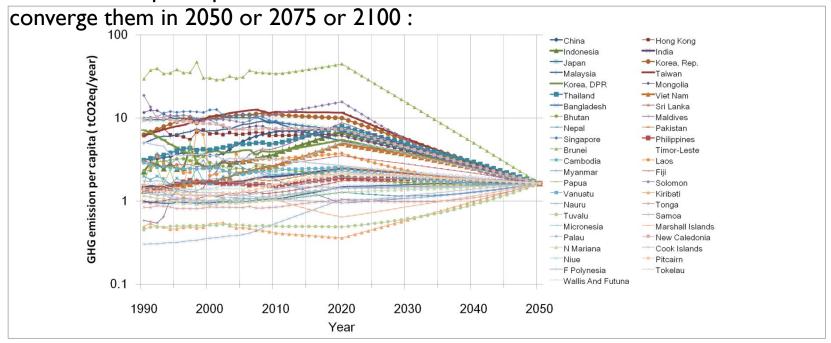


- East, South, Southeast Asia,
 Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia,
 Based on major international statistics.
- Four regions in level 1, i.e. China, India, Japan and Rest of Asia
- Fifteen regions in level 2.
 Aggregation of small countries less than one million population and so on.
- 28 regions in level 2.5. Aggregation of small island states in Oceania region
- As for the rest of the world, 20 regional disaggregation, we are using. So the world total is 35 regionalization.

| 0 | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Central Asia | XCS |
| Middle East | XME |
| Other Latin America | XLM |
| Canada | CAN |
| USA | USA |
| EU-15 | XE15 |
| EU-10 | XE10 |
| EU-2 | XE2 |
| Turkey | TUR |
| Other Europe | XENI |
| Other Western Europe in Annex I | XEWI |
| Other Eastern Europe in Annex I | XEEI |
| South Africa | ZAF |
| Other Africa | XAF |
| Russia | RUS |
| Mexico | MEX |
| Argentine | ARG |
| Brazil | BRA |
| Australia | AUS |
| New Zealand | NZL |

Pan-Asian approach: How much are the required national reduction for global 50% reduction?

If we contract per capita GHG emissions from 2020 and



| | Target and convergence | Probability of exceeding 2 C | | Reduction rate in 2050 compared with 2005 (%) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | year | (AIM/IP) | (Meins- hausen) | China | India | Japan | Indonesia | Korea, Rep. | Thailand | Malaysia | Viet Nam |
| 50% reduction of GHG | 2050 | 0.30 | (0.13-0.47) | 66 | -35 | 88 | 28 | 86 | 62 | 70 | 2 |
| emission | 2075 | 0.45 | (0.27-0.67) | 12 | -101 | 73 | -74 | 62 | -10 | 37 | -101 |
| compared with | 2100 | 0.67 | (0.42-0.87_) | -32 | -188 | 64 | -166 | 39 | -79 | 9 | -187 |

Required national reduction for global 50% reduction (1)

| | 4000 | 2005 | 0000(4) | 20 |)30 | 2050 | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | 1990 | 2005 | 2020(1) | Conv @2050(2) | Conv @2075(3) | Conv @2050(2) | Conv @2075(3) | |
| | (GtCO2) | (GtCO2) | (GtCO2) | (GtCO2) % | (GtCO2) % | (GtCO2) % | (GtCO2) % | |
| China | 3.563 | 6.868 | 10.628 | 6.799 (1) | 9.431 (-37) | 2.325 (66) | 6.059 (12 | |
| India | 1.279 | 1.956 | 3.399 | 3.200 <mark>(-64)</mark> | 3.654 <mark>(-87)</mark> | 2.648 (-35) | 3.937 (-101 | |
| Japan | 1.168 | 1.293 | 0.876 | 0.484 (63) | 0.650 (50) | 0.156 (88) | 0.347 (73 | |
| Indonesia | 0.403 | 0.656 | 1.759 | 1.220 <mark>(-86)</mark> | 1.650 <mark>(-151)</mark> | 0.473 (28) | 1.144 (-74) | |
| Korea, Rep. | 0.271 | 0.514 | 0.493 | 0.263 (49) | 0.379 (26) | 0.072 (86 | 0.197 (62) | |
| Thailand | 0.177 | 0.320 | 0.566 | 0.356 (-11) | 0.510 (-60) | 0.120 (62) | 0.351 (-10) | |
| Pakistan | 0.169 | 0.283 | 0.574 | 0.566 (-100) | 0.646 (-128) | 0.550 (-94 | 0.770 (-172) | |
| Taiwan | 0.125 | 0.275 | 0.276 | 0.133 (52) | 0.184 (33) | 0.035 (87) | 0.079 (71) | |
| Malaysia | 0.090 | 0.214 | 0.171 | 0.130 (39) | 0.167 (22) | 0.065 (70 | 0.135 (37) | |
| Viet Nam | 0.088 | 0.188 | 0.489 | 0.385 (-106) | 0.490 (-161) | 0.183 (2) | 0.377 (-101) | |
| Bangladesh | 0.115 | 0.150 | 0.277 | 0.322 (-114) | 0.366 (-143) | 0.365 (-143) | 0.499 (-232) | |
| Philippines | 0.090 | 0.137 | 0.210 | 0.232 (-69) | 0.254 (-86) | 0.240 (-75 | 0.305 (-123) | |
| Myanmar | 0.128 | 0.122 | 0.053 | 0.064 (47) | 0.066 (45) | 0.104 (14) | 0.090 (26) | |
| Korea, DPR | 0.144 | 0.096 | 0.135 | 0.095 (0) | 0.122 (-27) | 0.040 (58) | 0.082 (14) | |
| Singapore | 0.030 | 0.048 | 0.036 | 0.023 (53) | 0.030 (38) | 0.009 (82 | 0.018 (63) | |
| Hong Kong | 0.035 | 0.044 | 0.050 | 0.033 (25) | 0.042 (5) | 0.014 (68) | 0.027 (40) | |
| Cambodia | 0.019 | 0.030 | 0.041 | 0.040 (-34) | 0.045 (-52) | 0.039 (-31 | 0.047 (-57) | |
| Nepal | 0.025 | 0.030 | 0.045 | 0.047 (-58) | 0.053 (-77) | 0.080 (-171 | 0.084 (-181) | |
| Sri Lanka | 0.017 | 0.026 | 0.038 | 0.037 (-46) | 0.042 (-63) | 0.036 (-39 | 0.049 (-93) | |
| Mongolia | 0.026 | 0.019 | 0.018 | 0.013 (31) | 0.017 (13) | 0.006 (70) | 0.012 (40) | |
| Laos | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.029 | 0.021 (-18) | 0.026 (-50) | 0.018 (-1) | 0.021 (-19) | |
| Brunei | 0.008 | 0.011 | 0.021 | 0.008 (29) | 0.014 (-20) | 0.001 (91 | 0.005 (57 | |

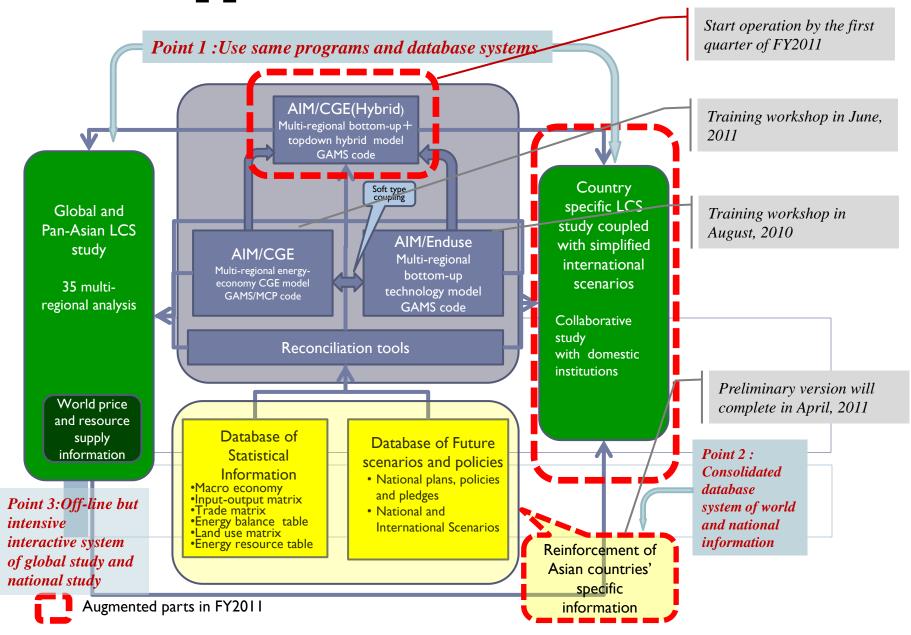
- (1) Calculated with countries' pledges, and model calculation
- (2) By 2050, 50% reduction of global GHG emission compared with 1990, and per capita emissions are converged. () is the required reduction % compared with 2005
- (3) By 2075, 50% reduction of global GHG emission compared with 1990, and per capita emissions are converged. () is the required reduction % compared with 2005

Required national reduction for global 50% reduction (2)

| | 1990 | 2005 | 2020(4) | 2030 | | 2050 | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | 1990 | 2005 | 2020(1) | Conv @2 | 050(2) | Conv @ | 2075(3) | Conv @ | 2050(2) | Conv @ | 2075(3) |
| | (GtCO2) | (GtCO2) | (GtCO2) | (GtCO2) | % | (GtCO2) | % | (GtCO2) | % | (GtCO2) | % |
| Papua | 6.5E-03 | 6.0E-03 | 1.2E-02 | 1.5E-02 (| -155) | 1.5E-02 | (-150) | 2.1E-02 | (-251) | 2.0E-02 | (-227) |
| Solomon | 5.9E-03 | 4.2E-03 | 1.0E-02 | 4.3E-03 (| -2) | 6.8E-03 | (-63) | 1.7E-03 | (61) | 3.1E-03 | (27) |
| Fiji | 2.3E-03 | 2.5E-03 | 3.1E-03 | 2.6E-03 (| -5) | 3.0E-03 | (-24) | 1.5E-03 | (39) | 2.5E-03 | (-1) |
| New Caledonia | 1.6E-03 | 1.7E-03 | 2.1E-03 | 1.4E-03 (| 19) | 1.8E-03 | (-2) | 5.9E-04 | (66) | 1.1E-03 | (34) |
| Bhutan | 1.3E-03 | 1.6E-03 | 1.7E-03 | 1.5E-03 (| 6) | 1.7E-03 | (-7) | 1.7E-03 | (-4) | 2.1E-03 | (-33) |
| Maldives | 1.3E-04 | 8.9E-04 | 3.2E-03 | 1.8E-03 (| -106) | 2.6E-03 | (-188) | 7.5E-04 | (16) | 1.7E-03 | (-93) |
| Timor-Leste | 4.5E-04 | 8.9E-04 | 4.1E-03 | 3.1E-03 (| -249) | 4.0E-03 | (-349) | 5.3E-03 | (-496) | 3.7E-03 | (-318) |
| F Polynesia | 1.0E-03 | 8.4E-04 | 8.1E-04 | 7.3E-04 (| 13) | 7.9E-04 | (6) | 5.8E-04 | (31) | 7.2E-04 | (14) |
| Vanuatu | 4.3E-04 | 4.5E-04 | 7.8E-04 | 7.0E-04 (| -55) | 7.5E-04 | (-66) | 7.9E-04 | (-74) | 7.8E-04 | (-72) |
| Samoa | 2.8E-04 | 3.0E-04 | 2.7E-04 | 2.9E-04 (| 5) | 3.0E-04 | (2) | 3.2E-04 | (-4) | 3.2E-04 | (-7) |
| Micronesia | 1.3E-04 | 1.3E-04 | 2.3E-04 | 2.3E-04 (| -75) | 2.4E-04 | (-86) | 2.1E-04 | (-60) | 2.5E-04 | (-92) |
| Tonga | 8.0E-05 | 8.5E-05 | 1.1E-04 | 1.1E-04 (| -33) | 1.2E-04 | (-39) | 2.0E-04 | (-137) | 1.4E-04 | (-60) |
| N Mariana | 5.1E-05 | 7.8E-05 | 1.3E-04 | 1.6E-04 (| -111) | 1.6E-04 | (-104) | 2.5E-04 | (-219) | 2.1E-04 | (-165) |
| Marshall Islands | 5.5E-05 | 5.5E-05 | 4.8E-05 | 7.1E-05 (| -30) | 6.3E-05 | (-16) | 1.5E-04 | (-177) | 1.0E-04 | (-84) |
| Kiribati | 3.5E-05 | 4.4E-05 | 4.2E-05 | 7.8E-05 (| -76) | 6.2E-05 | (-41) | 2.5E-04 | (-463) | 1.3E-04 | (-187) |
| Cook Islands | 2.5E-05 | 2.3E-05 | 2.0E-05 | 2.6E-05 (| -14) | 2.4E-05 | (-8) | 3.9E-05 | (-75) | 3.3E-05 | (-47) |
| Wallis And Futuna | 2.2E-05 | 2.1E-05 | 3.6E-05 | 3.4E-05 (| -59) | 3.7E-05 | (-74) | 2.8E-05 | (-32) | 3.6E-05 | (-69) |
| Palau | 1.9E-05 | 2.1E-05 | 3.2E-05 | 3.5E-05 (| -69) | 3.6E-05 | (-71) | 4.3E-05 | (-107) | 4.2E-05 | (-98) |
| Tuvalu | 4.0E-06 | 5.0E-06 | 5.1E-06 | 6.7E-06 (| -33) | 6.2E-06 | (-23) | 1.8E-05 | (-259) | 9.4E-06 | (-87) |
| Nauru | 2.8E-06 | 4.0E-06 | 1.1E-05 | 1.2E-05 (| -201) | 1.2E-05 | (-208) | 1.8E-05 | (-344) | 1.5E-05 | (-265) |
| Niue | 3.4E-06 | 2.6E-06 | 6.0E-06 | 4.0E-06 (| -54) | 5.1E-06 | (-96) | 1.8E-06 | (30) | 3.4E-06 | (-33) |
| Tokelau | 2.1E-06 | 1.4E-06 | 2.5E-06 | 2.4E-06 (| -74) | 2.6E-06 | (-89) | 2.0E-06 | (-44) | 2.6E-06 | (-85) |
| Pitcairn | 9.0E-08 | 6.4E-08 | 1.2E-07 | 1.1E-07 (| -66) | 1.2E-07 | (-87) | 8.4E-08 | (-31) | 1.1E-07 | (-69) |

- (1) Calculated with countries' pledges, and model calculations
- (2) By 2050, 50% reduction of global GHG emission compared with 1990, and per capita emissions are converged. () is the required reduction % compared with 2005
- (3) By 2075, 50% reduction of global GHG emission compared with 1990, and per capita emissions are converged. () is the required reduction % compared with 2005

Approach for Pan-Asian LCS

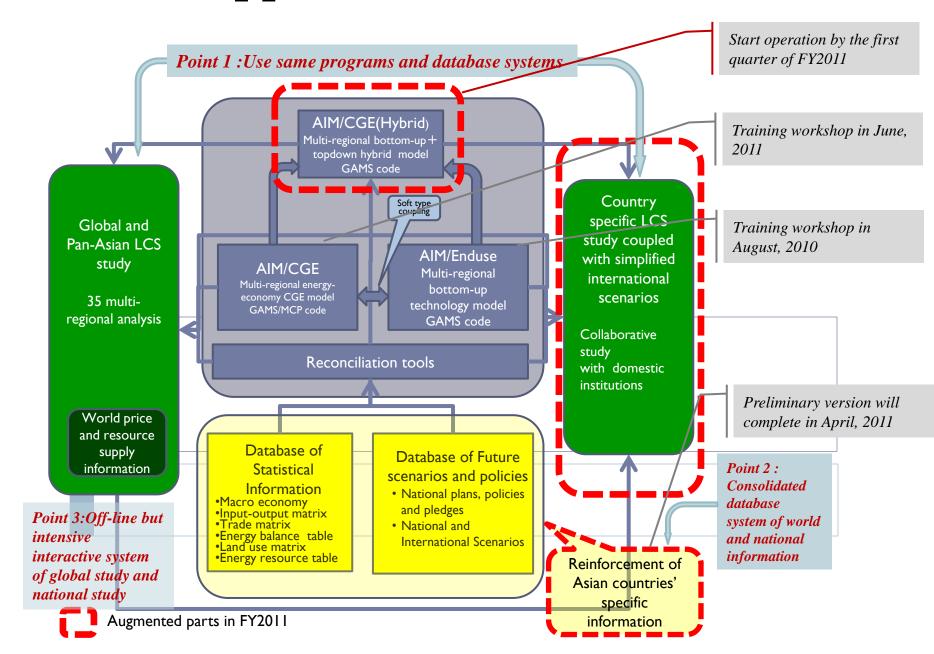


Pan-Asian LCS study now going on

Pan-Asian Study

| | Progress in FY2010 | Expected progress in FY2011 | Collaborating Research Institutes |
|--------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Pan-Asian Study | Two approaches now conducting simultaneously. 1. Global top-down approach by AIM/CGE and AIM/enduse, coupling with world GHG reduction buden-share scheme. 2. Country by country approach. Prepariation of each country's LCS policy, energy, and socio-economic database, and coupling them with AIM/CGE and ExSS 3. Developing Element Models, especially, material model, transport model and residential energy service model | 1. Hard coupling of AIM/CGE, AIM/enduse and some elemet models to AIM/CGE(Hybrid) 2. Preparing world and Pan-Asian reference scenarios as a platform of deeper national LCS design 3. Integrating with national scenarios, and analyzing the gaps of international and local GHG reduction policies | S6 teams in Japanese institutions |

Approach for National LCS



National studies now going on

National Studies

| | Progress in FY2010 | Expected progress in FY2011 | Collaborating Research Institutes |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| China | Preparation of provincial energy, industrial, and economic database, and their reconciliation Especially internal trades of goods, energy are one of the focus. | Coupling with ERI's national study and enforcing the spatial details of China LCS scenarios (?) Coupling with regional air environmental management | China Energy Research Institute Tsinghua University |
| India | | India national study using coupled CGE and enduse model | IIM Ahmedabad |
| Thailand | Preliminary analysis of Thailand energy related LCS with ExSS was finished | Thailand national study using coupled CGE and enduse model | Thammasat University |
| Indonesia | Preliminary analysis of Indonesia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished | Indonesia national study using coupled ExSS and enduse model | Institut Teknologi Bandung |
| Vietnam | Preliminary analysis of Vietnam energy related LCS with ExSSwas finished | Vietnam national LCS study covering all sectors | |
| Bangladesh | Preparation of related information | Preliminary analysis of Bangladesh LCS with ExSS, covering all sectors | |
| Penisula Malaysia | Preliminary analysis of Peninsula Malaysia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished | Peninsula Malaysia national LCS study covering all sectors | Universiti Teknologi Malaysia |



National studies now going on

National Studies

| | Progress in FY2010 | Expected progress in FY2011 | Collaborating Research Institutes | |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------|
| China | Preparation of provincial energy, industrial, and economic database, and their | Coupling with ERI's national study and enforcing the spatial details of China LCS scenarios | China Energy Research Institute | |
| | reconciliation Especially internal trades of goods, energy are one of the focus. | (?) Coupling with regional air environmental management | Tsinghua University | |
| India | | India national study using coupled CGE and enduse model | IIM Ahmedabad | L. Contraction |
| Thailand | Preliminary analysis of Thailand energy related LCS with ExSS was finished | Thailand national study using coupled CGE and enduse model | Thammasat University | W. |
| Indonesia | Preliminary analysis of Indonesia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished | Indonesia national study using coupled ExSS and enduse model | Institut Teknologi Bandung | pics |
| Vietnam | Preliminary analysis of Vietnam energy related LCS with ExSSwas finished | Vietnam national LCS study covering all sectors | Main to of the 2 | Ist 's |
| Bangladesh | Preparation of related information | Preliminary analysis of Bangladesh LCS with ExSS, covering all sectors | meeti | ng |
| Penisula Malaysia | Preliminary analysis of Peninsula Malaysia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished | Peninsula Malaysia national LCS study covering all sectors | Universiti Teknologi Malaysia | |

Asian Local LCS studies

Iteration

ExSS

General Input Output (Social, energy, and land accounting) model

AIM/enduse Bottom-up technology model

Integrating future economic, industrial, social and energy policies, using social accounting matrices, trade matrices, energy balance tables, energy technologies/regional energy resources information.

Design Low Carbon Societies 2025~2050

BCT

Designing roadmaps towards low carbon societies. Dynamic optimization model.

A tool to design time schedule and combinations of measures towards the target LCS, which maximizes integrated benefits including cobenefits during planning period, under the next three types of resource constraints in private and public sectors.

- 1) Financial
- 2) Human resource 3) Administration

Design Roadmaps toward the Target Society

Iteration

Training workshop in August, 2010

Training workshop in Winter, 2011

Basically, this an extension of Kyoto and Shiga study

Now applying to several regions in Asian countries

Local regional studies now going on

Local region studies Collaborating Research Progress in FY2010 Expected progress in FY2011 Institutes Feasibility study finished and Proposing LCS policy options Universiti Teknologi Malaysia ølskandar, backuped with detailed designs consolidating full-scale Iskandar Regional Malaysia research task force composed of measures Development Authority of implementation agencies and Federal Department of Town and Country Planning Malaysia research institutions Malaysian Green Technology Corporation Putrajaya, Feasibility study and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Putrajaya Corporation Malaysis identification of policy option **NEED DISCUSSION** was finished Preliminary analysis of energy King Mongkut's University of Ratchaburi, related part almost finished with **NEED DISCUSSION** Technology Thailand ExSS, now adding AFOLU part Guang nou Institute of Tinergy Guangzhou. Preliminary analysis of energy Conversion related part almost finished with **NEED DISCUSSION** China **ExSS** M Ahmedabad PICS Ahmedabad, Preliminary analysis of energy **NEED DISCUSSION** India related part finished with ExSS Malana Aza Atitula Astitute Bhopal, India Preliminary analysis of energy of Thehnology Bhopal related part almost finished with **NEED DISCUSSION** School of Planding and S **ExSS** Archincture, Bhopal Discussion on FOLU part Bogor Agricoltural dutiversity Liau. **NEED DISCUSSION** Indonesia modeling Preliminary analysis of energy Seoul National Universi Kyonggi **NEED DISCUSSION** related part are conducting with Province. **ExSS** Korea

Collaboration with Asian colleagues

