

AIM/CGE

Land use, Agriculture and Bioenergy

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The 18th AIM international workshop

Outline

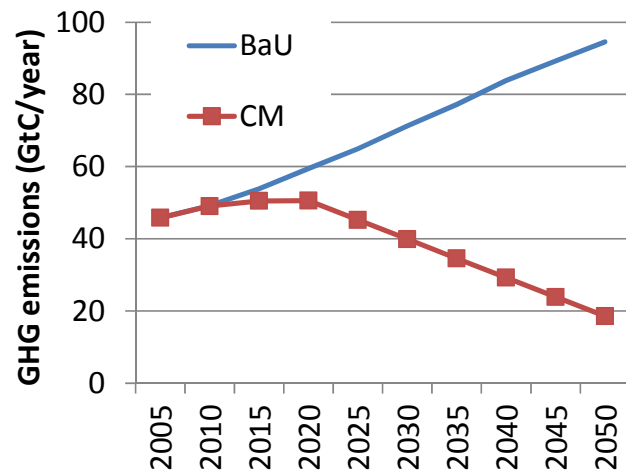
- Land use modeling in CGE model
 - Previous modeling issues
- The process of the model improvement
 - Framing the problem
 - Modeling
 - Data preparation
- What can be done by this improvement
 - Scenario example
 - The indicators which become available in this improvement.

What we have done last year (1)

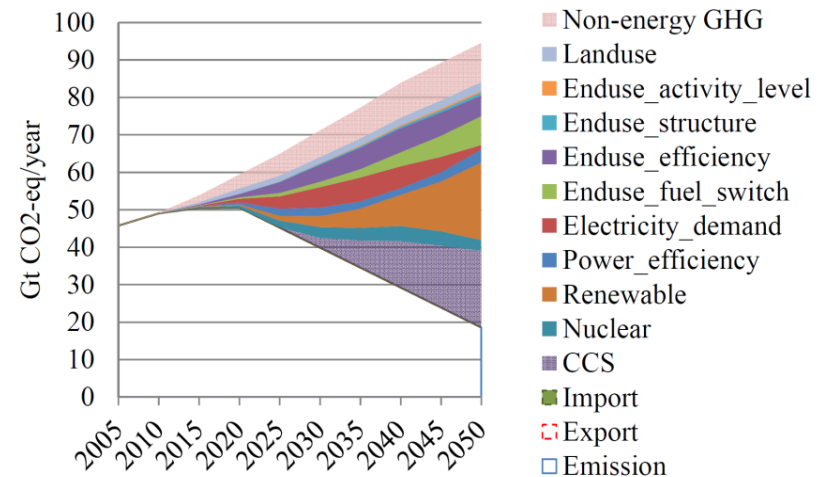
- A CGE model development
- 1 year step recursive
- Year coverage; 2005 to 2050 and 2100
- Regional coverage; global and national (flexible)
- Industrial sectors are 38; energy supply sectors are disaggregated

What we have done last year (2)

- Developing global and national climate mitigation scenarios by using CGE model
 - to halve emissions in 2050

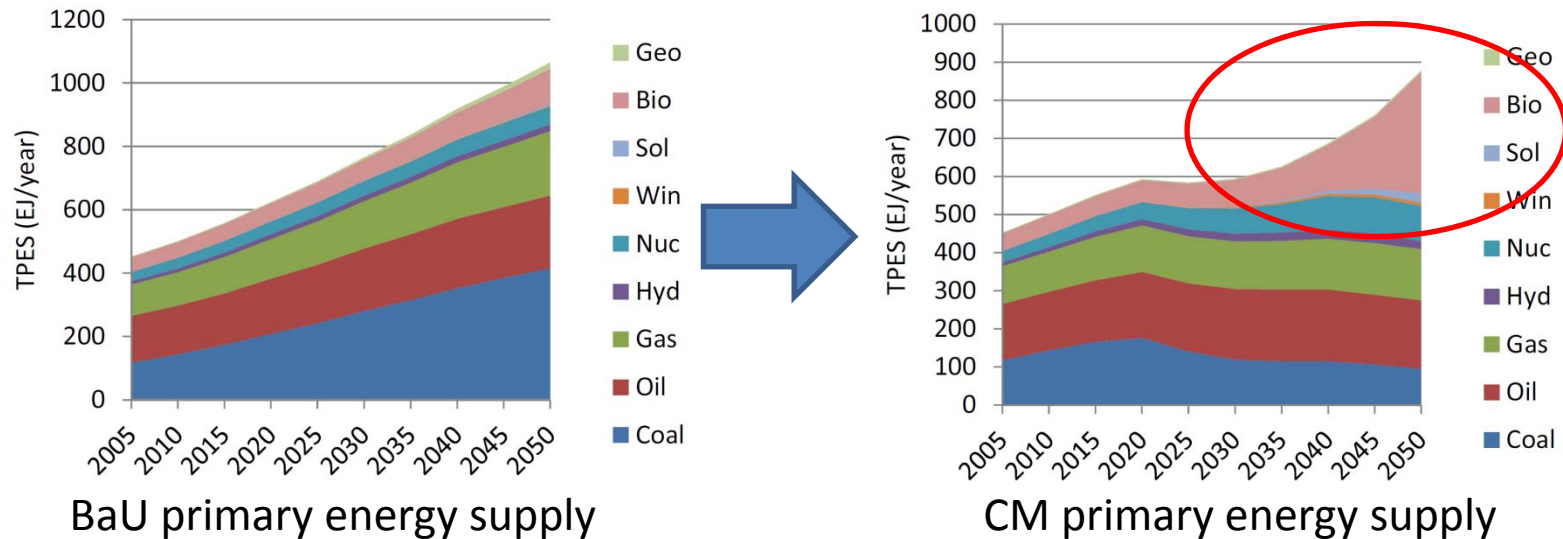


Global emission trajectory



Global emission reduction

Previous modeling issues



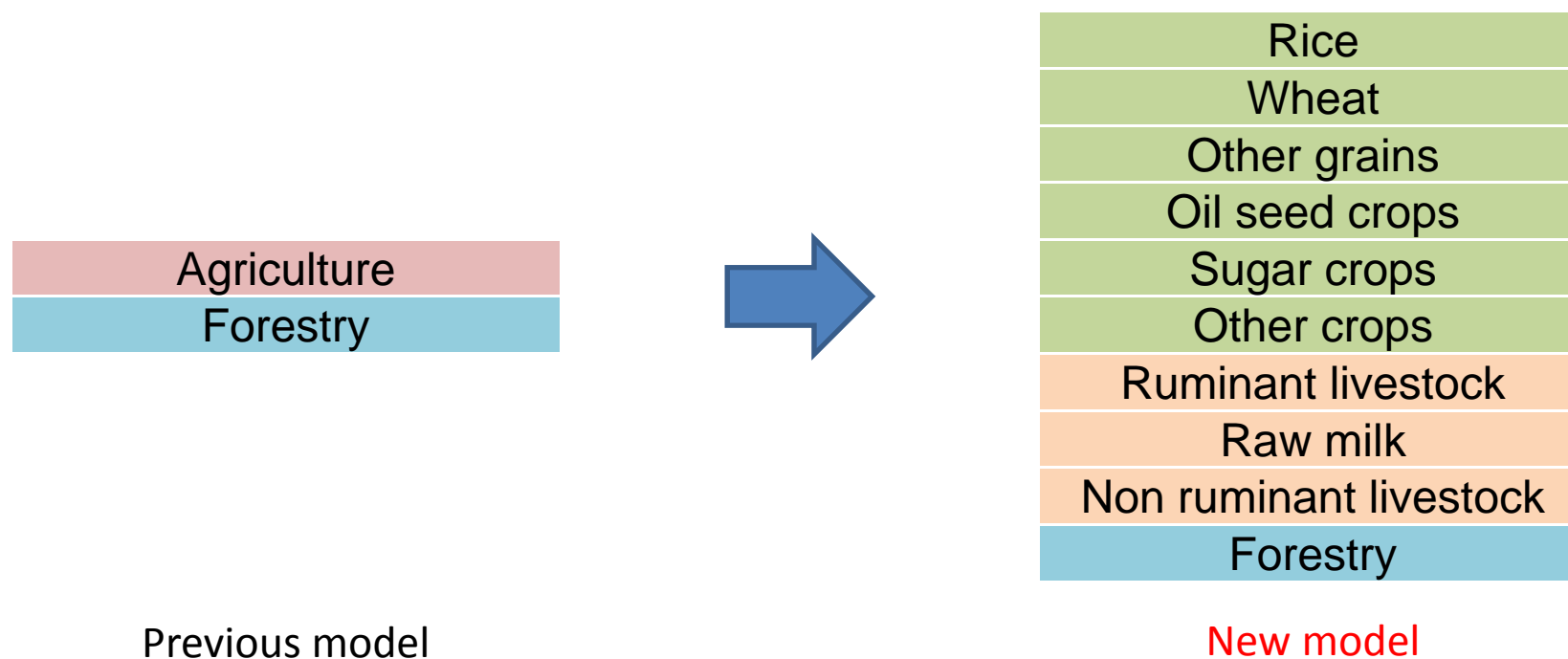
- Biomass energy is not so expensive mitigation option. BioCCS is much attractive with high carbon price.

- Agriculture sector is aggregated.
 - Not describing food demand appropriately.
- Physical land constraint was not considered.
 - How is the biomass energy source realized?

Framing the issues related to Land and Agriculture

1. Disaggregation of agricultural sectors and products
2. Model change
 - Crop production function (yield is a key)
 - Consumption function (Food demand and per capital calorie)
 - Land treatment (Harvested area, Physical cropping area, grazing and forestry land)
3. Bioenergy production sectors
 - Waste base and energy crops
 - Assume production function

Disaggregation of agricultural sectors and products

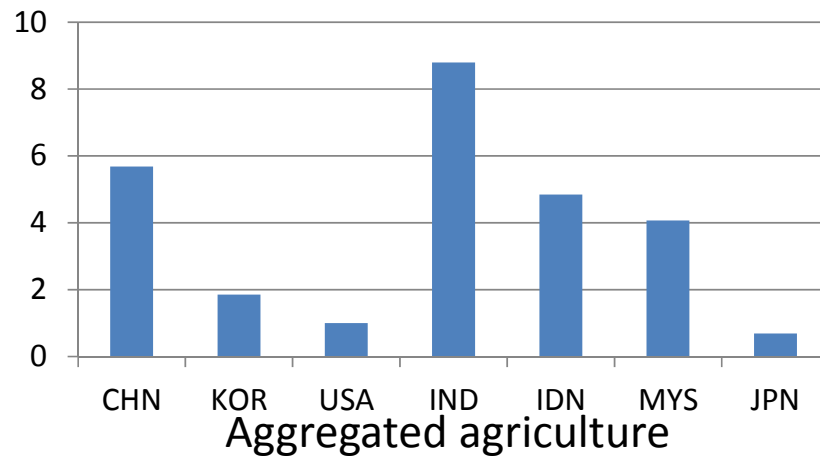


- Just disaggregate!!

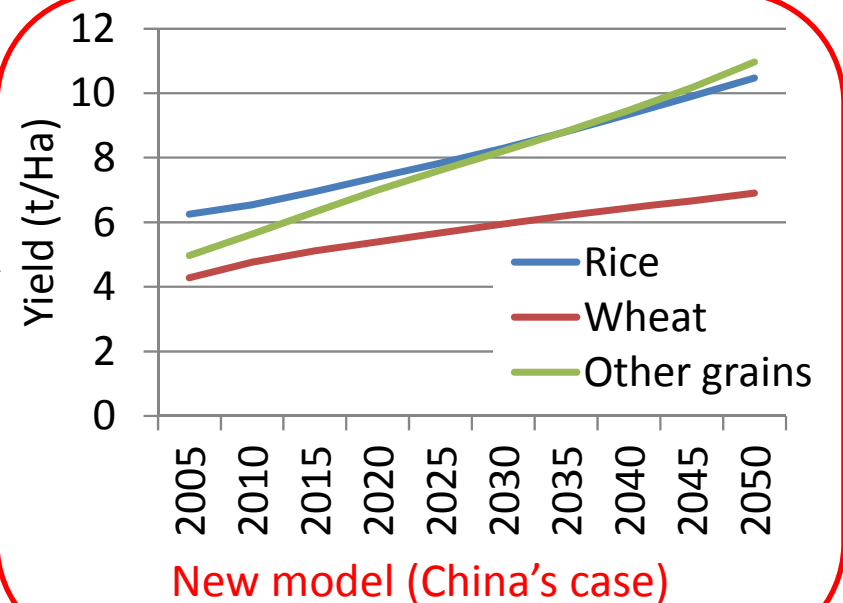
Crop production

- Production function is revised to consider yield in physical term.
 - CES nested \rightarrow fixed coefficient
 - Unrealistic yield change is avoided.
- Exogenous yield change is explicitly assumed.

Yield index in 2050 relative to 2005



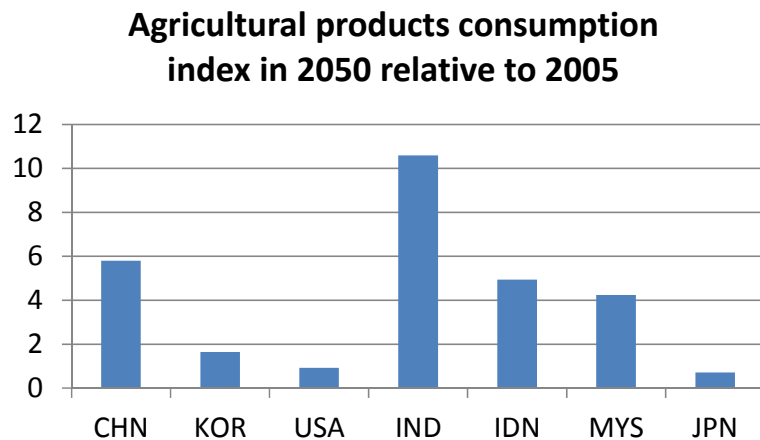
Previous model



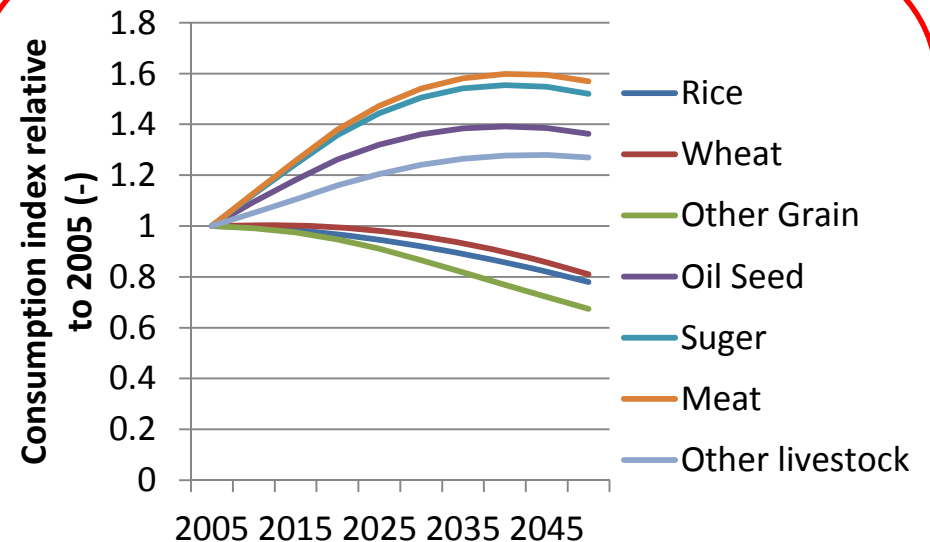
New model (China's case)

Food and feed demand

- Food demand is associated with household consumption.
 - Income elasticity
- Feed demand change is realized to assume the livestock industry's input coefficient change.

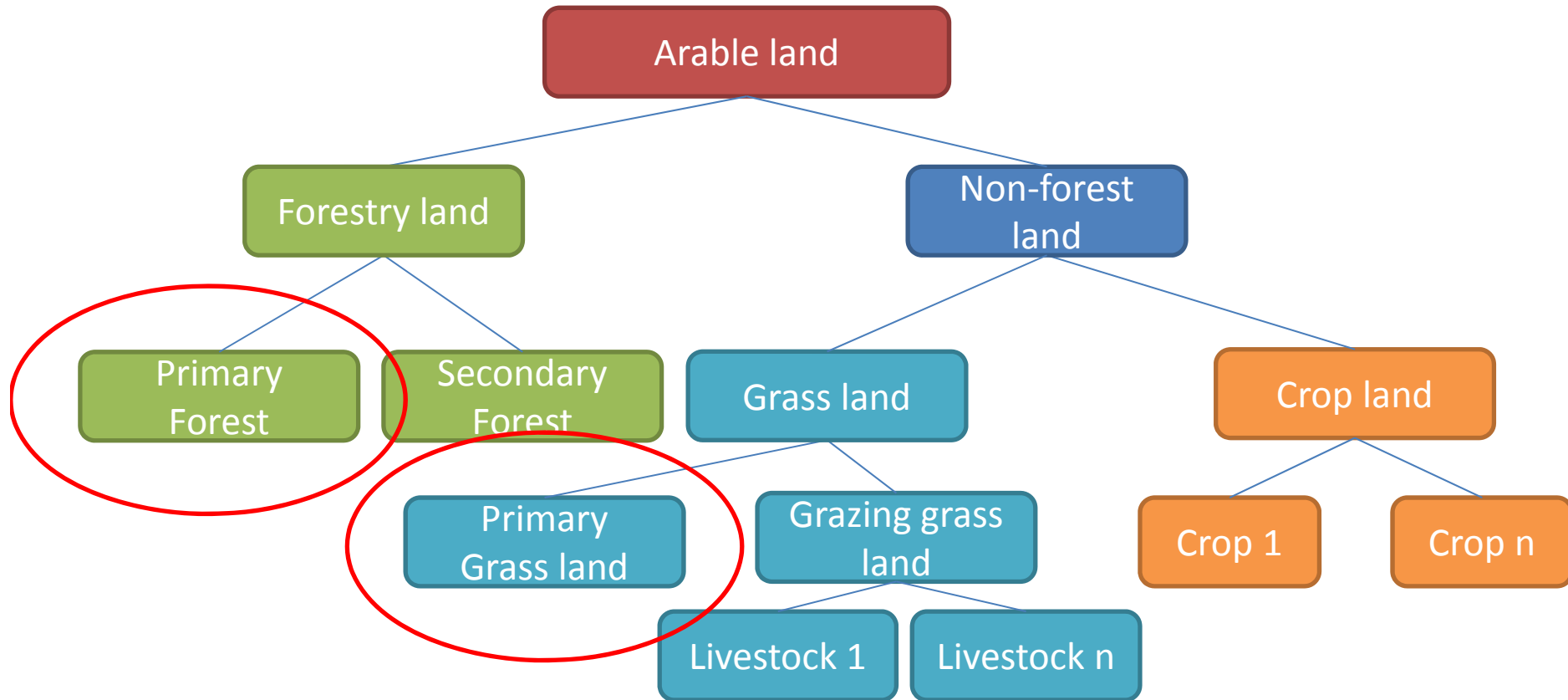


Previous model



New model (China's case)

Land owner decision



- Non-used area becomes available
- The land use share is determined by the land rent

Bioenergy options

- Energy supply
 - 1st generation (made from food crops)
 - 2nd generation made from residues
 - 2nd generation made from energy crops
- Energy demand
 - Transport fuel
 - Power plant (with and without CCS)

Data preparation

Base year data

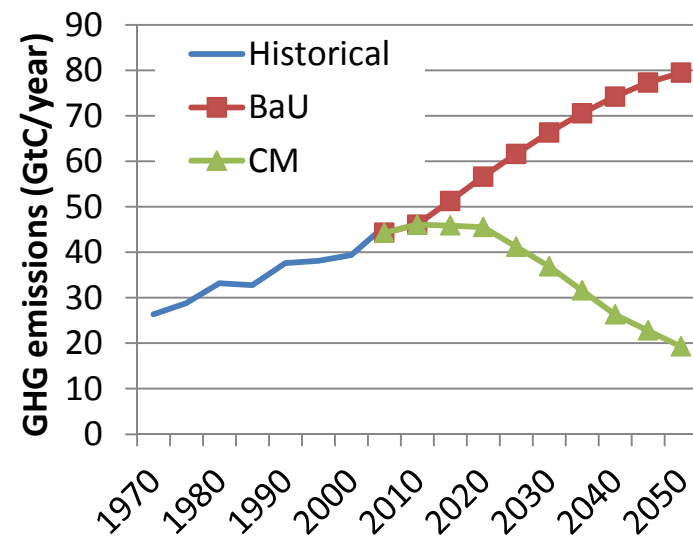
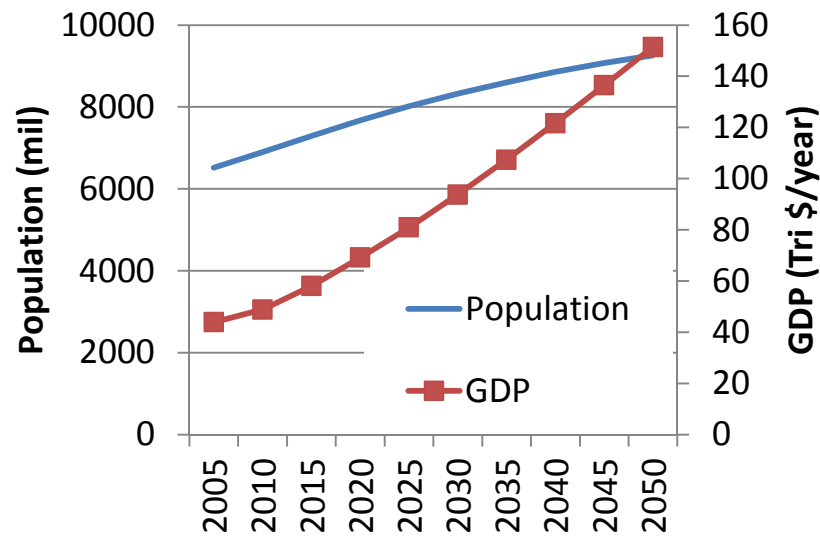
- Crop and livestock commodity data
 - FAOSTAT reconciled with monetary data (SAM)
- Land use and Carbon stock data
 - RCP database connecting with FAO's production data
- Multi-cropping
 - IFPRI's crop map

Future assumption

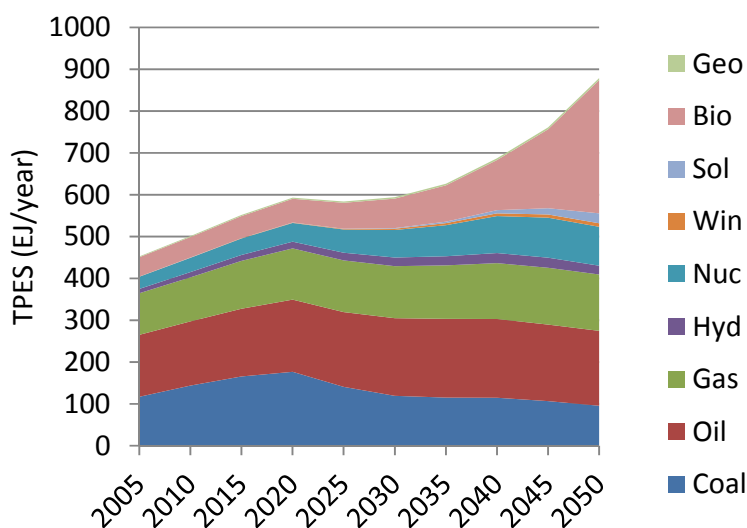
- Food consumption perspective (FAO)
- Yield assumption (IFPRI)

Scenario example

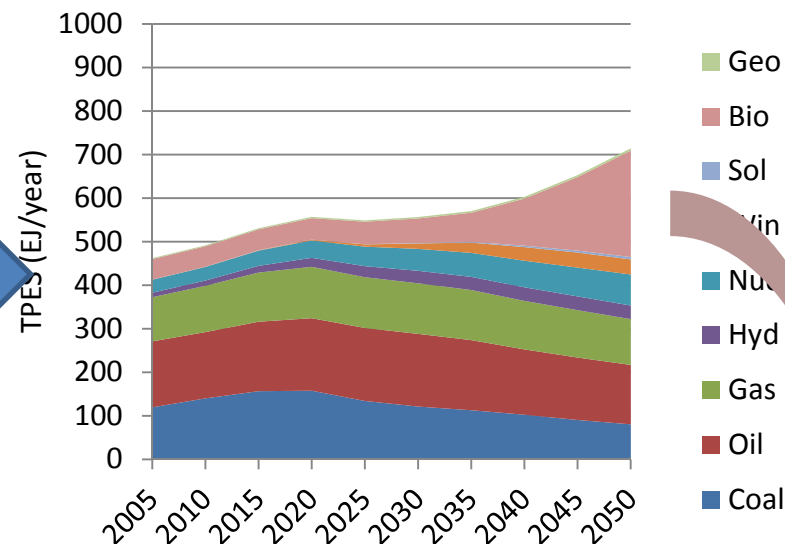
- Global; 17 regions
- Energy, agriculture and land are fully covered
- All GHG gases
- Time period ; 2005-2050
- Scenario assumptions
 - Socioeconomic assumptions; middle of the road
 - BaU and Climate mitigation scenarios (2 degree target)



Key results – Primary energy



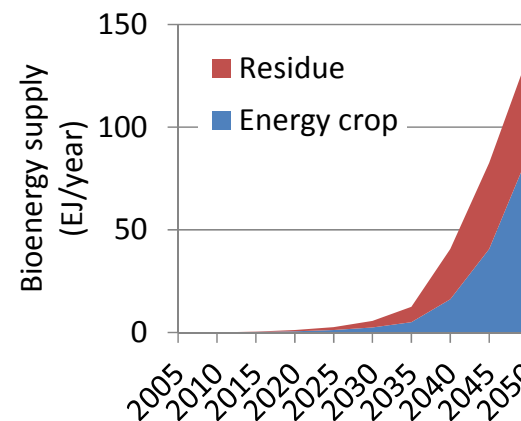
Previous model



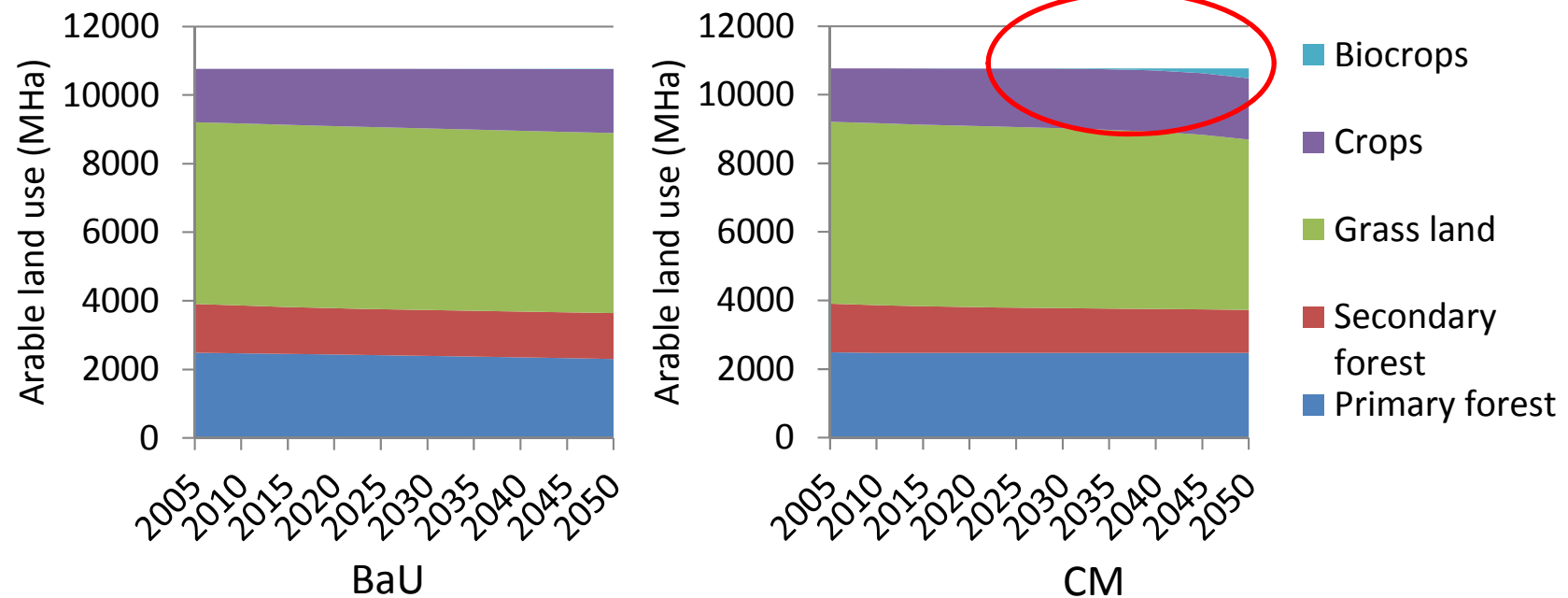
New model

Global primary energy supply

- Bioenergy availability decreases from previous model.
- Land and residue constraints work



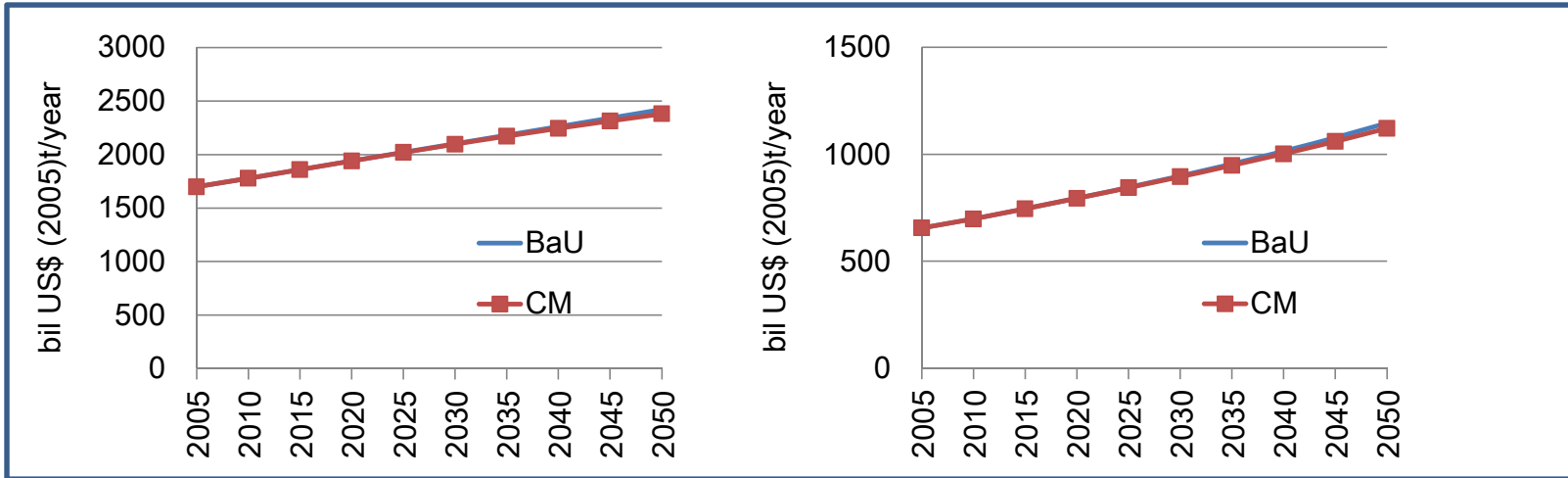
Key results – Land use



- Global view has not so drastic change
- Bioenergy crop is appeared in CM.

Key results – agricultural production

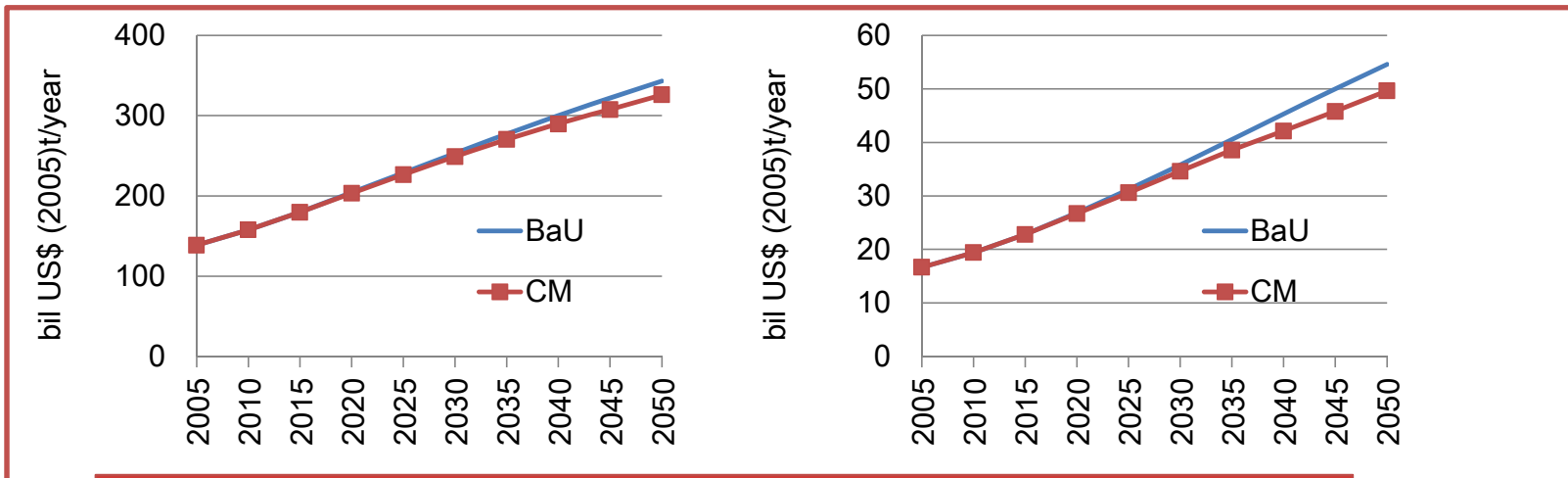
World
total



Crop production

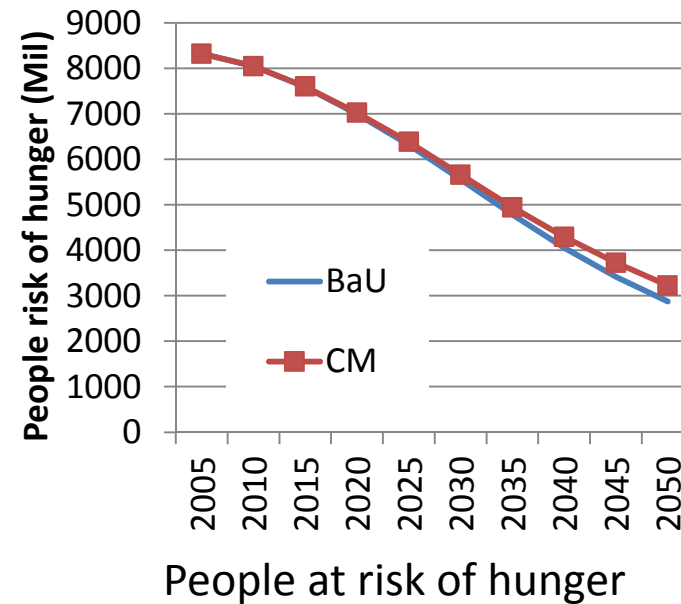
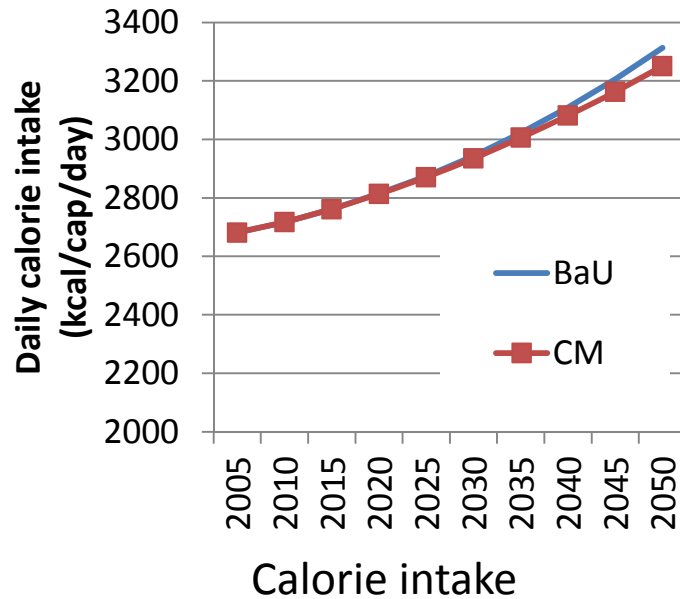
Livestock production

India



Regional responses are different!!

Key results – food demand



- Calorie intake has steady increase
- Mitigation scenario has negative impact
- Risk of hunger is same.

Land use competition

GDP loss associated with climate mitigation

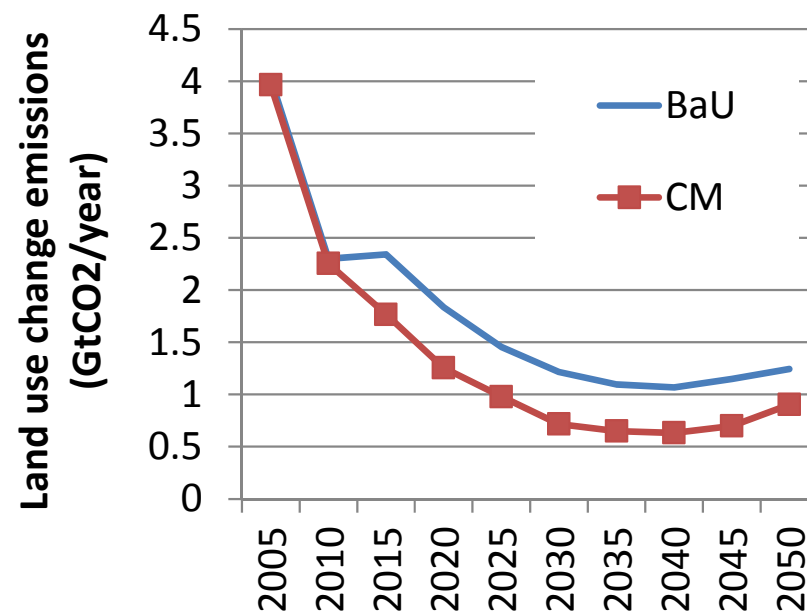
Summary

- Land use and agriculture modeling in CGE
 - Previous modeling issues are raised
- How to overcome
 - Agriculture disaggregation, Production and demand side change and Land use treatment
 - Data preparation
- Scenario analysis
 - Land and biomass is properly treated.
 - Some new things are coming up with this improvement.

Future direction

- The global and national mitigation study application
 - SSPs quantification (New IPCC scenarios)
 - National study application (collaborating with KU)
- A key tool to integrate climate change mitigation, impact and adaptation analysis.
 - Preliminary trials will be shown in the Impact session.

Key results – Land use change emissions



- Carbon tax in on the carbon stock.
- The carbon price prevents forestry even though bioenergy crop is required.