



Which factors are contributing to Greenhouse gas emissions in Italy?

Bayesian analysis

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DI MILANO



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- ▶ Data description
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Research question

1 Introduction

Which factors are contributing to
Greenhouse gas emissions in Italy?



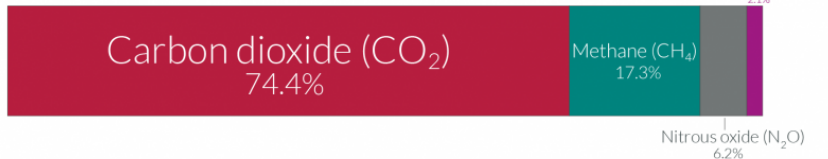
What are Greenhouse gases? ¹

1 Introduction

Global greenhouse gas emissions by gas

Greenhouse gas emissions are converted to carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO_2eq) by multiplying each gas by its 100-year 'global warming potential' value: the amount of warming one tonne of the gas would create relative to one tonne of CO_2 over a 100-year timescale. This breakdown is shown for 2016.

Our World
in Data



OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.
Source: Climate Watch, the World Resources Institute (2020).

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¹Greenhouse gas emissions: <https://bit.ly/423jXKk>



How do they affect the climate? ²

1 Introduction

- increase in temperature
- increased frequency of severe storms
- increases in droughts
- warming rising ocean

²*The consequences of the greenhouse effect: from desertification to floods:* <https://bit.ly/4OQZcjg>



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Data

2 Data description

- $T = 30$, from 1990 to 2020
- Frequency: yearly
- 19 variables, including *net greenhouse gas emissions per capita*
- Variables scaled and transformed in first differences



Data

2 Data description

Features	Unit of measure
Net greenhouse gas emissions	tonnes per capita
Environmental taxes	percentage of GDP
GDP pc	Constant 2010 US dollars
Industrial production	Index 2015=100
Energy imp dep	percentage
Naturalgas imports	Million m^3
Oil imports	Thousand tonnes
Total energy supply	Gigawatt-hour
Gross electricity production	Gigawatt-hour
Share of land under permanent crops	percentage



Data

2 Data description

Features	Unit of measure
Area harvested Rice	Area ha
Fertilizer used per area of cropland	kg per ha
Share in land area Forest Land	percentage
Rail tracks KM	km
Length of motorways	km
Number of motorcycle	Units
Total freight loaded and unloaded	tonnes
Livestock heads	Thousand heads
RES capacity	Megawatt



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Model specification

3 Theoretical framework

The VAR(p) for Y_t is defined as (Canova and Ciccarelli, 2013):

$$Y_t = A_0 + A_1 Y_{t-1} + \dots + A_p Y_{t-p} + e_t \quad e_t \sim N(0, \Sigma) \quad (1)$$

The Likelihood function of a VAR(p) model can be decomposed (Canova, 2007) into the product of a Normal density for β and a Wishart density for Σ^{-1} :

$$\mathcal{L}(y|\beta, \Sigma) \propto \mathbb{N}(\beta|\beta_{ols}, \Sigma, X, Y) \times \mathbb{W}(\Sigma^{-1}|Y, X, \beta_{ols}, df) \quad (2)$$



Prior and posterior densities for β

3 Theoretical framework

Our prior for the vector of coefficients β is

$\{\beta | y_1, \dots, y_n, \Sigma\} \sim \text{multivariate normal}(\mu_n, \Lambda_n)$, describing a conditional posterior density:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\beta | \Sigma, y) &\propto \exp\{-0.5(y - X\beta)'(I_T \otimes \Sigma^{-1})(y - X\beta)\} \\ &\cdot \exp\{-0.5(\beta - \mu_\beta)'V_\beta^{-1}(\beta - \mu_\beta)\} \sim N(A, B) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $B = V_\beta^{-1} + X'(I_T \otimes \Sigma^{-1})X$, and $A = B^{-1}(V_\beta^{-1}\beta_0 + X'(I_T \otimes \Sigma^{-1})y)$, μ_β is the mean over β and V_β the variance



Prior and posterior densities for Σ^{-1}

3 Theoretical framework

Our prior for the matrix of variance covariance of errors $\{\Sigma^{-1}$ is $\Sigma|\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n, \beta\} \sim \text{inverse-Wishart}(\nu_n, S_n^{-1})$, describing a conditional posterior density:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(\Sigma|\beta, \gamma) &\propto |\Sigma|^{\frac{-\nu_0+T+n+1}{2}} \cdot \exp\{-0.5 \cdot \text{tr}(S_0\Sigma^{-1})\} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\{-0.5 \cdot \text{tr}(\sum_{t=1}^T (\gamma_t - X_t\beta)'(\gamma_t - X_t\beta)\Sigma^{-1})\} \\ &\sim iW(\nu_0 + T, S_0 + \Sigma(\gamma_t - X_t\beta)(\gamma_t - X_t\beta)')\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$



Gibbs sampler steps

3 Theoretical framework

1. sample $\beta^{(s+1)}$ from its full conditional density:
 - 1.1 compute A and B from y_1, \dots, y_n and $\Sigma^{(0)}$ using OLS;
 - 1.2 sample $\beta^{(s+1)} \sim \text{multivariate normal}(A, B)$.
2. sample $\Sigma^{(s+1)}$ from its full conditional distribution:
 - 2.1 compute S_n from y_1, \dots, y_T and $\beta^{(s+1)}$;
 - 2.2 sample $\Sigma^{(s+1)} \sim \text{inverse-Wishart}(\nu_0 + T, S_0 + \Sigma(y_t - X_t\beta^{(s+1)})(y_t - X_t\beta^{(s+1)})')$

Number of iterations are set to 20,000 with a burn-in of 2,000



Gibbs sampler, prior beliefs

3 Theoretical framework

1. $\beta_0 = \beta_{OLS}$
2. $V_{\beta}^{-1} = I_T$
3. $\Sigma^{-1} = \Sigma_{OLS}^{-1}$
4. $\nu_0 = 2 * n$
5. $S_0 = T_T$



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Models specifications

4 Models and results

Models lags were selected by applying the Schwartz Information Criterion to the different subsets of data described All models are VAR(1), described in the following table:

	y_t^1	y_t^2	y_t^3
Model 1	Greenhouse gas	Harvested rice	Permanent crops
Model 2	Greenhouse gas	Energy imports dependency	Oil imports
Model 3	Greenhouse gas	GDP per capita	Fertilizer



Model 1 $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\Sigma}$

4 Models and results

Model 1 $\hat{\beta}$	$greenhouse_{t-1}$		$rice_{t-1}$		$crops_{t-1}$		$const$	
	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$
$greenhouse_t$	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.14	-0.08	-0.08
$rice_t$	-0.99	-0.99	0.21	0.21	0.04	0.04	-0.01	-0.01
$crops_t$	-0.38	-0.38	0.03	0.02	-0.20	-0.20	-0.01	-0.01

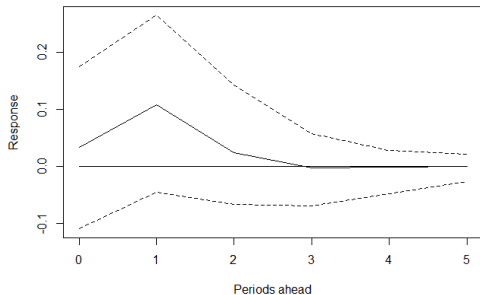
Model 1 $\hat{\Sigma}$	$greenhouse_{t-1}$		$rice_{t-1}$		$crops_{t-1}$	
	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$
$greenhouse_{t-1}$	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
$rice_{t-1}$	0.03	0.02	0.71	0.69	0.12	0.11
$crops_{t-1}$	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.82	0.79



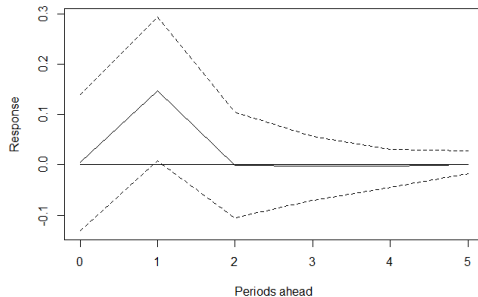
GIRF, Model 1

4 Models and results

GIRF, Impulse = harvested_rice, Response = greenhouse gas



GIRF, Impulse = permanent_crops, Response = greenhouse gas





Model 2 $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\Sigma}$

4 Models and results

Model 2 $\hat{\beta}$	$greenhouse_{t-1}$		$energy_dep_{t-1}$		$oil_imports_1$		$const$	
	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$
$greenhouse_t$	-0.06	-0.06	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.20	-0.07	-0.07
$energy_dep_t$	0.14	0.14	-0.51	-0.51	-0.02	-0.02	-0.12	-0.12
$oil_imports_t$	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.10	-0.10

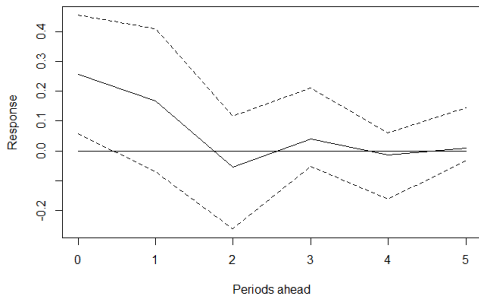
Model 2 $\hat{\Sigma}$	$greenhouse_{t-1}$		$energy_dep_{t-1}$		$oil_imports_1$	
	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$
$greenhouse_{t-1}$	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08
$energy_dep_{t-1}$	0.09	0.08	0.33	0.33	0.12	0.11
$oil_imports_{t-1}$	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.16



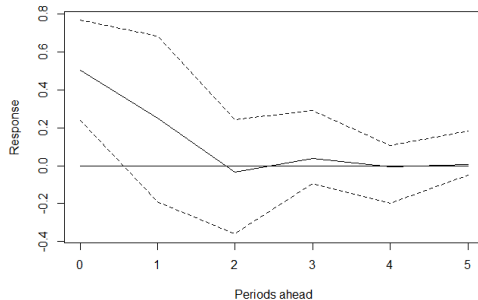
GIRF, Model 2

4 Models and results

GIRF, Impulse = energy_imp_dep_1, Response = greenhouse gas



GIRF, Impulse = oil_imports_1, Response = greenhouse gas





Model 3 $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\Sigma}$

4 Models and results

Model3 $\hat{\beta}$	$greenhouse_{t-1}$		GDP_{t-1}		$fertilizer_{t-1}$		$const$	
	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$	$\hat{\beta}_{ols}$	$\hat{\beta}_B$
$greenhouse_t$	-0.25	-0.18	0.39	0.33	0.10	0.10	-0.13	-0.12
GDP_t	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
$fertilizer_t$	-0.52	-0.35	-0.29	0.17	0.35	0.31	-0.11	-0.09

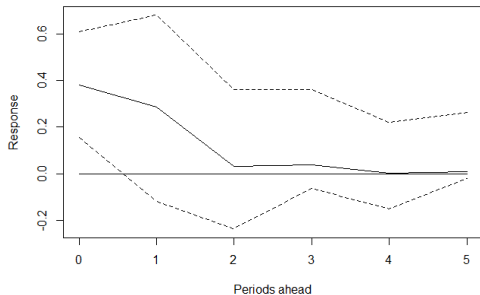
Model 3 $\hat{\Sigma}$	$greenhouse_{t-1}$		GDP_{t-1}		$fertilizer_{t-1}$	
	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$	$\hat{\Sigma}_{ols}$	$\hat{\Sigma}_B$
$greenhouse_{t-1}$	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
GDP_{t-1}	0.09	0.08	0.20	0.22	0.06	0.05
$fertilizer_{t-1}$	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.32	0.33



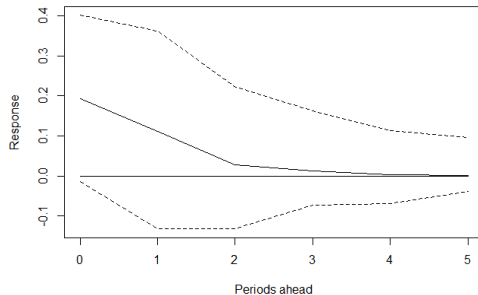
GIRF, Model 3

4 Models and results

GIRF, Impulse = GDP_pc_1, Response = greenhouse gas



GIRF, Impulse = fertilizer_1, Response = greenhouse gas





GIRF summary

4 Models and results

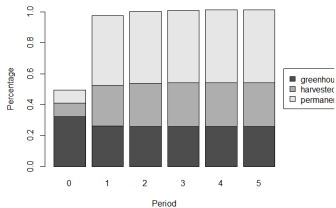
Models	M1		M2		M3	
n-ahead	rice	crops	ener imp	oil imp	gdp pc	fertilizer
0	0.03	0.01	0.26	0.51	0.38	0.19
1	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.11
2	-0.02	0.00	-0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.03
3	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01
4	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00



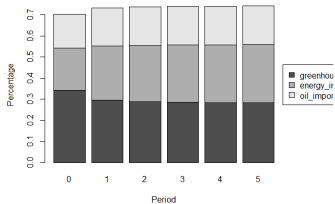
FEVD summary

4 Models and results

GIR-based FEVD of Net Greenhouse gas emissions per capita



GIR-based FEVD of Net Greenhouse gas emissions per capita



GIR-based FEVD of Net Greenhouse gas emissions per capita

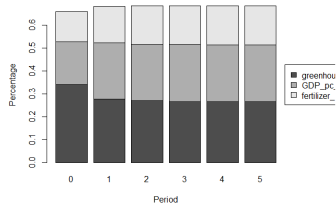




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Conclusions and further improvements

5 Conclusions

- OLS and Bayesian estimate were practically the same
- all the modelled variables have a positive increase in greenhouse gases emissions
- *oil imports*, *GDP pc* and *energy dependency* are the variables with the higher impact on greenhouse gases emissions
- a larger VAR model including all the variables here tested could provide further insights



Thanks!