

Overview of GE Models for Policy Research

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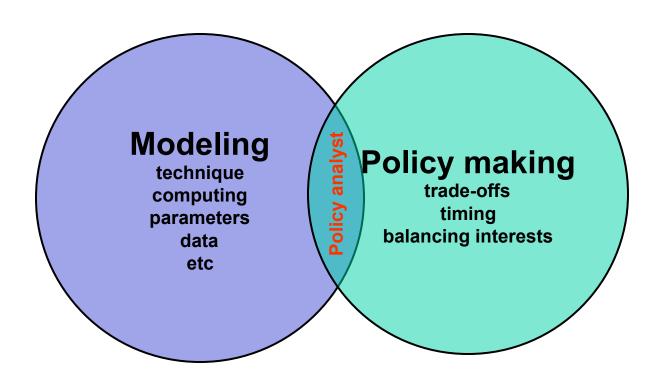
Training Workshop
A Prototype CGE Model for Mongolia
9 July 2013

National Statistical Office of Mongolia, Ulaan Baatar http://are.berkeley.edu/~dwrh/ERINA NSO UCB Mongolia/

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Policy analyst's balancing act



GE Modeling Offers

The modern economic is far too complex for simply rules of thumb to achieve anything approaching optimality.

To support more effective responses, GE models improve visibility for policy makers in three important areas:

- Linkages and Indirect (and otherwise invisible) effects –
 these may significantly outweigh direct effects
- Tradeoffs and Substitution patterns ex ante assessment
- Effects of resource and other constraints

The process of policy analysis

Preliminaries

- Study the problem and how it has been addressed in the past
- Study the things that most concern the policy maker

The process of policy analysis

Modeling

- Think about the GE aspects of the problem
 - Why are we using a GE model for this issue?
- Get the modeling right
 - Make sure the problem is represented in the model
 - eg must have base tariffs if they are to be removed
- Understand and explore the results
 - What key parameters or data drive the results
 - How do changes in these change the results

The process of policy analysis

Communication

- Explain without any technical detail
- Address policy makers concerns
- Repeat all the steps as necessary

Examples of GE Applications

- Agricultural Policy
- Resource Development
- Trade policy
- Public Finance
- Infrastructure Investment
- Environmental Policy
- Poverty and Inequality

Agricultural Policy

The issue

- What does agriculture contribute to the economy and what does the (domestic and international) economy contribute to agriculture
- What are the detailed effects of agriculture policy?
- Why a CGE model?
 - Agriculture remains a dominant sector in China, the most important source of income for the poor, and will experience many transitions in the next generation
- Key insights
 - Agriculture can be a main driver for growth and poverty alleviation, but the composition of this growth will be very complex
 - Big contrast with partial equilibrium analysis

Trade policy

- The issue
 - How do bilateral, regional, and global policies influence domestic employment and income?
- Why a CGE model?
 - Trade policy is the classic GE problem
- Key insights
 - In most regional and global supply chains, there is a rich story about how the benefits and costs of trade policy are distributed.

Public finance

- The issue
 - How do taxes and public goods affect behavior and wealth?
- Why a CGE model?
 - Indirect effects can far outweigh direct ones
- Key insights
 - Overall gains very small and
 - Very sensitive to some key assumptions

Environmental regulation

- The issue
 - Effects of regulations such as:
 - o pollution
 - Resource (water, fisheries, forestry) policy
- Why a CGE model?
 - Still emerging in a live policy debate
 - Energy and water, for example, key inputs to all production processes
- Key insights
 - Environmental policies have many indirect effects

Poverty and Inequality

- The issue
 - How to influence the real composition of income and growth?
- Why a CGE model?
 - Institutional detail is essential
 - Relative incomes are determined by relative prices
 - Constraints play a major role in incidence and distribution
- Key insights
 - Who are the winners and how can they be enlisted to support policy?
 - Who are the losers and how can they be compensated?

Why Model?

- It may seem obvious why modeling is important, but I want to emphasize that economic and other policy modeling is not limited to just forecasting.
- As (and if not more) importantly, modeling can provide policymakers with the visibility to
 - identify opportunities and potential challenges before policies are implemented (ex ante)
 - address problems that may arise after implementation (ex post).
- An example will help to illustrate this point.

Why Model?

- Consider the case of a poor country that is considering whether to build a new highway to support foreign tourism.
- Based on current characteristics of tourism, demand forecasts, and extrapolation, the country's economists predict that the new road will increase the country's GDP by 10%.
- Should the country build the road?

Why Model?

- If the influx of tourists drove up food prices for the country's majority urban poor, that would undermine the country's poverty alleviation goals.
- If sufficient detail is included in structural models, policymakers can anticipate problems and plan for them.
- In this example, the country's policymakers might respond by building the road, but adjusting agricultural and import policies to lessen constraints on food supplies.

Basic Tenets of Modeling Strategy

Policy makers need visibility about trends and linkages.

Economic models make a lasting contribution to this under three conditions:

- 1. They must incorporate advanced data and methods.
- 2. Results must be transparent.
- 3. Should be locally implemented.

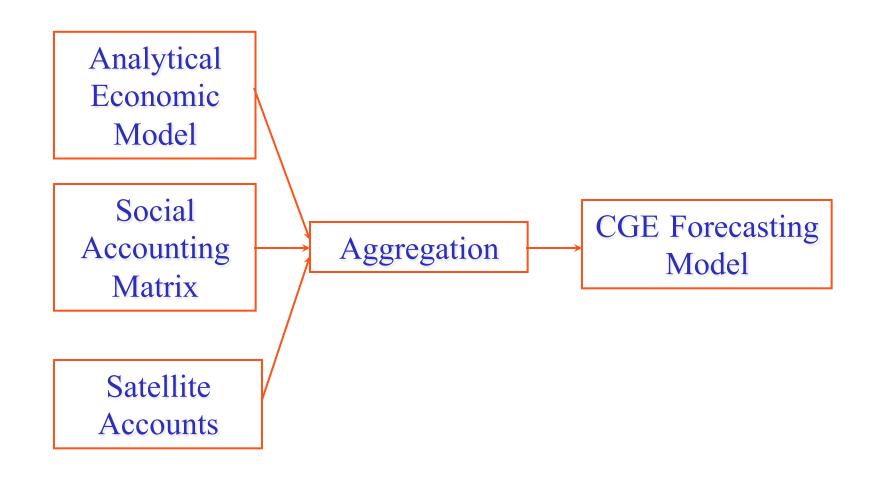
Three Model Strategies

- 1. Static CGE Comparative Static
 - 1. Advantages Simple
 - 2. Disadvantage Simple, time ambiguous
- 2. Dynamic CGE
 - 1. Advantage more timely for policy work
 - 2. Disadvantage more data intensive
- 3. Stochastic CGE
 - 1. Advantage Explicitly models uncertainty
 - 2. Disadvantage very intensive

Two Model Regional Approaches

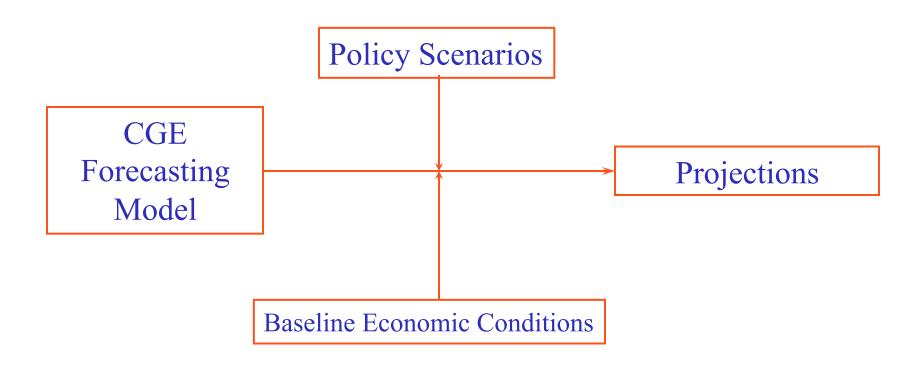
- **1. National research prototype model** A stateof-the-art single country CGE model, exist now for over 70 countries
- 2. National multi-regional model A model based on a multi-country framework, with flexible regional aggregation.
 - 1. Examples
 - 1. GTAP Global (124 countries, 57 sectors)
 - 2. EAGLE- US (50 states, 509 sectors)
 - 3. BEAR California (58 counties, 509 sectors)

A Generic Modeling Facility



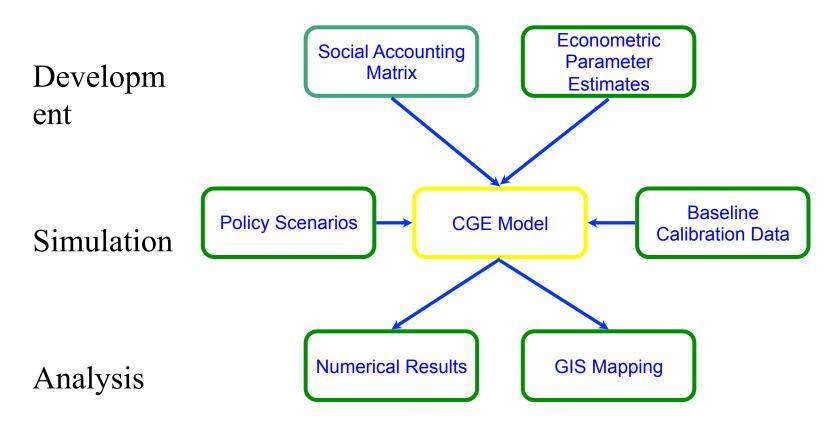
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Forward-looking Policy Analysis



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Single Country Model: A Schematic View



Box Color Key to Software Implementation:

Green - Microsoft Excel

Yellow - GAMS



Discussion?

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