

# 첫번째: CGE 모형 소개

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# 개관

# 차 례

# 모형 개관

## 1. 축차 동태 1국 일반균형 모형

## 2. 산업(Activity)과 재화(Commodity)를 구분

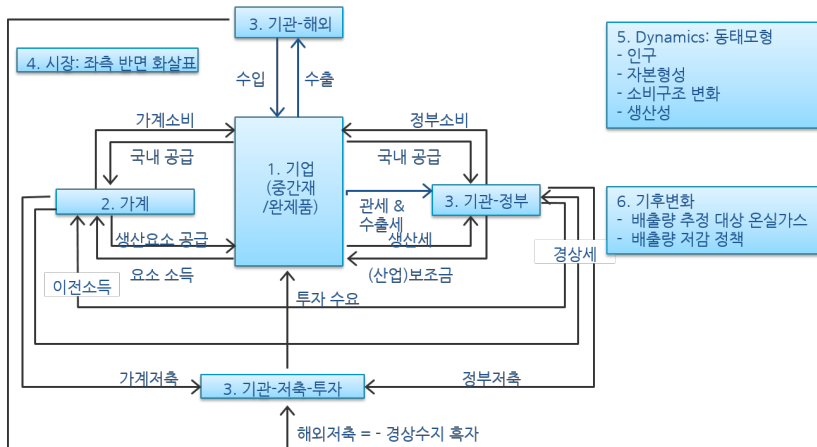
## 3. 구성요소

- ▶ 산업: 중간재와 생산요소를 구입하여 제품을 생산하고 시장에 공급
  - ▶ 7개 산업: 4개 에너지 산업 (전력, 석탄, 석유, 가스-열), 에너지 집약적 산업, 에너지 비 집약 산업, 농업
- ▶ 가게: 생산요소 판매 수익(요소수입)과 이전소득을 재원으로 제품을 구입하고 나머지를 저축
- ▶ 기관(정부, 해외, 저축-투자): 비시장 경제주체
  - ▶ 정부: 조세를 징수하여 제품을 구입하고 가게이전소득 및 산업보조금을 지출하고 나머지는 저축
  - ▶ 해외: 수입품 판매 수익으로 수출품을 구입하고 나머지는 저축
  - ▶ 저축-투자: 가게, 정부, 해외부문의 저축을 집적하여 제품(투자재)를 구입
- ▶ 시장균형: 제품 및 생산요소의 수요와 공급이 일치하는 가격을 파악
- ▶ 동태방정식: 자본축적, 인구변동 등 시간 경과에 따른 변화를 반영

## 4. 입력자료

- ▶ 사회회계행렬 (Social Accounting Matrix): 경제주체간 거래관계를 행렬로 표시
- ▶ 온실가스-산업연관표: 특정 재화의 특성 산업 투입에 따른 온실가스 배출량을 표시

# 흐름도



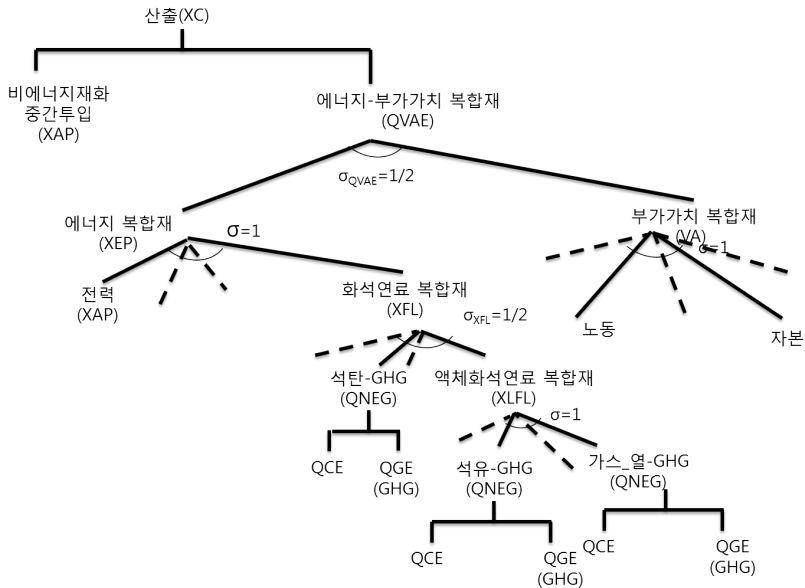
# 2010 SAM

	ELEC-a	GASHeat-a	DIL-a	COAL-a	ENIT-a	NEINT-a	AGRI-a	CO2-a	ELEC-c	GASHeat-c	DIL-c	COAL-c	ENIT-c	NEINT-c	AGRI-c	CO2-c	Labor	Capital	Household	Gov	NRES	Plasin	Plaxetic	Tarif	ITAX	S-I	ROW
ELEC-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41534.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2427.788	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GASHeat-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30161.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116.0256	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DIL-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103050.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48.77111	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COAL-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6912.343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.195342	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ENIT-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	532006.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1692.029	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEINT-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2387232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	769.6469	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGRI-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52969.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.90367	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CO2-a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5092.352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ELEC-c	556.757	64.474	815.588	72.901	7486.617	24304.22	272.211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7975.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	83.761	
GASHeat-c	8575.153	20534.6	470.029	0.789	3160.66	8720.109	9.565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7870.849	0	0	0	0	0	0	455.704	
DIL-c	2300.089	681.309	83242.31	67.988	52686.65	23582.39	1632.669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10593.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2220.659	
COAL-c	8892.316	469.276	0	5046.834	8129.638	286.481	103.351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81.248	0	0	0	0	0	0	-509.442	
ENIT-c	639.452	61.631	2906.969	355.895	239669.7	247991.6	1451.984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23937.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	2199.022	
NEINT-c	7651.799	1518.722	7589.852	808.42	95888.16	1034045	17100.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	527027.6	183108.5	0	0	0	0	0	370461.2	
AGRI-c	1.268	0.281	1.534	2.869	1430.396	41220.73	3685.653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14509.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	1549.315	
CO2-c	2427.788	116.0256	49.77111	1.195342	1692.029	749.6469	55.90367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Labor	3438.079	925.379	1112.996	141.284	46078.63	480825.7	3828.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Capital	9153.96	3779.87	1012.696	441.533	65433.41	487873.2	23425.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Household	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516190.3	595119.7	0	39036	1078.434	0	0	0	
Gov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5092.352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NRES	-47.827	-5.84	969.524	-1.254	6563.552	-2947.45	-2.314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plasin	263.253	2110.82	1487.932	-26.574	6848.875	30835.62	486.809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46452.87	0	0	0	0	0	31724.56	
Plaxetic	110.188	21.478	141.412	1.645	930.018	11473.83	875.517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tarif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ITAX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83759	0	0	0	0	0	0	
S-I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450050.3	16113.88	2853.031	0	0	0	0	
ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.461	19653.69	113890.6	15211.04	127127.6	305888.1	10608.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

# 2010 온실가스-산업연관표

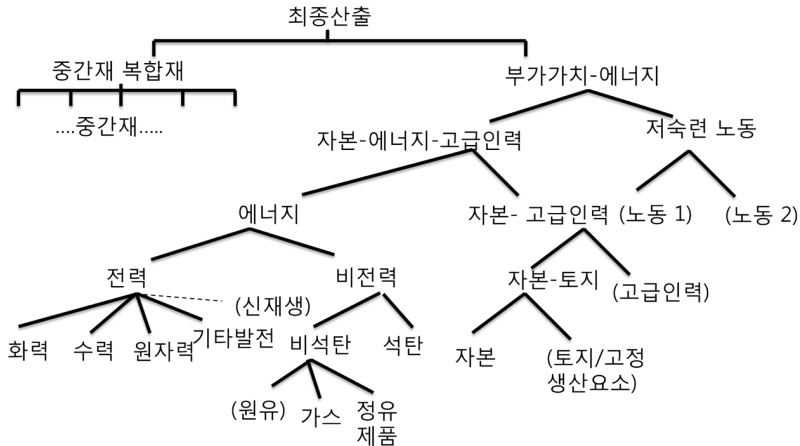
	ELEC-a	GASHeat-a	OIL-a	COAL-a	ENIT-a	NEINT-a	AGRI-a	Household	Total
GASHeat-c	439	43	1	0	55	200	0	171	908
OIL-c	105	16	49	1	785	517	45	289	1807
COAL-c	1884	57	0	0	852	32	11	9	2846
process	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	0	291
Total	2428	116	50	1	1983	750	56	469	5852

# Toy 생산함수: All ind





# 표준모형 생산함수: All ind



# 차 례

# 차 례

# GAMS program 구조 (1):Declaration

## 1. Title

```
$TITLE Hybrid model top down module trial version
```

## 2. Declaration: Set

```
SET  
A(AC) /ELEC-a,GASHeat-a,OIL-a,COAL-a,ENIT-a,NEINT-a,AGRI-a /
```

## 3. Declaration: Parameter

```
PARAMETERS  
alpha_nres(A) net residue to output ratio
```

## 4. Declaration: Variable

```
Variables  
VA(A) Demand for Value Added composite
```

## 5. Data loading

```
table sam(ACT,ACTP) data in CSV format  
$Ondelim  
$include b_sam_br_g.csv  
$Offdelim
```

## 6. Declaration:Equation

```
Equations  
AspPr(C) Absorption Price PA f of PD and PMT;  
AspPr(C)$((SAM('ROW',C) ne 0) and (sum(A,SAM(A,C))>0))..  
(1/alphaq(C))*((deltaq(C))**(sigmaq(C))*(PD(C))
```

# GAMS program 구조 (2): Solving Model

## 1. calibration and initialization

```
PC0 (A) = 1;
```

## 2. Declaration: Model

```
Model  
BR 7 ind model  
/ImPr.XMT  
ResI/;
```

## 3. setting up initial values

```
PC.L (A) = PC0 (A) ;
```

## 4. solve and save results

```
Loop (t, SOLVE BR Using MCP;  
PCREP (A, t) = PC.L (A) ;  
Ks.Fx ('Capital') = Ks.L ('Capital') * (1 - delta) + sum (C, XAF.L ('S-I', C)) ;  
);
```

## 5. display results

```
display warlasrep;
```

## 6. export output

# 차 례

# Production: zero profit + input demand

1. 각각의 nest 마다 가상의 생산자가 존재: 투입재를 조합해서 복합재를 구성
2. Zero profit condition (Each nest):  $P = MC, PQ = TC$
3. input demand (Each nest):  $X_i^d = f(P_i, P_j, P_q, Q)$

# Production: Top nest (Leontief), zero profit condition

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ActR_a) \quad & PC_a \cdot \alpha_a^{nres} \cdot XC_a + \sum_c PA_c \cdot ica_{c,a} XC_a + PVAE_a QVAE_a \\
 \geq \quad & PC_a (1 - tain_a - taex_a) XC_a + crevI * crevIw_a * CREV_a
 \end{aligned}$$

```

ActR(A) $(sum(C, SAM(A, C)) > 0 and not ghg('process', A)) ..
PC(A) * alpha_nres(A) * XC(A)
+ sum(C$M(C), PA(C) * ica(C, A) * XC(A))
+ PVAE(A) * QVAE(A)
=g=
PC(A) * (1 - ta_in(A) - ta_ex(A)) * XC(A)
+ crevI * crevIw(A) * CREV(A);

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ActRp_a) \quad & PC_a \cdot \alpha^{nres}_a \cdot XC_a + \sum_c PA_c \cdot ica_{c,a} XC_a + \sum_{gc} \theta^P_{gc,a} XC_a \cdot gtax_{gc} + PVAE_a QVAE_a \\
 \geq \quad & PC_a (1 - tain_a - taex_a) XC_a + crevI * crevIw_a * CREV_a
 \end{aligned}$$

```

ActRp(A) $(ghg('process', A) ne 0) ..
PC(A) * alpha_nres(A) * XC(A)
+ sum(C$M(C), PA(C) * ica(C, A) * XC(A))
+ sum(GC, thetaP(GC, A) * XC(A) * gtax(GC))
+ PVAE(A) * QVAE(A)
=g=
PC(A) * (1 - ta_in(A) - ta_ex(A)) * XC(A)
+ crevI * crevIw(A) * CREV(A);

```



# Production: Top nest (Leontief), input demand

$$(QVAED_a) \quad QVAE_a = XC_a$$

$$QVAED(A) \text{ \$ (sum(C, SAM(A, C)) > 0) } \dots QVAE(A) = e = XC(A) ;$$

$$(INTDM_{c,a}) \quad XAP_{c,a} = ica_{c,a} XC_a$$

$$INTDM(C, A) \text{ \$ (M(C) and SAM(C, A) \$ M(C) > 0) } \dots XAP(C, A) = e = ica(C, A) * XC(A) ;$$

$$(INTDG_{gc,a}) \quad QINTG_{gc,a} = \theta_{gc,a}^P XC_a$$

$$INTGD(GC, A) \text{ \$ (ghg('process', A) > 0) } \dots QINTG(GC, A) = e = \theta_{gc,a}^P(GC, A) * XC(A) ;$$

# Production: 에너지-부가가치 복합재 (QVAE:CES)

## 1. Zero Profit condition: $P = MC [VAEPr_a]$

$$PVAE_a = (1/\alpha_a^{VAE}) \cdot [\delta_{XEP,a}^{\sigma_a^{VAE}} PEP_a^{(1-\sigma_a^{VAE})} + \delta_{VA,a}^{\sigma_a^{VAE}} PVA_a^{(1-\sigma_a^{VAE})}]^{1/(1-\sigma_a^{VAE})}$$

```
VAEPr (A) $ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0) .. PVAE (A) = e = (1 / alphaaVAE (A) ) *
(
deltaXEP (A) ** sigmaaVAE (A) * PEP (A) ** (1 - sigmaaVAE (A) )
+ deltaVA (A) ** sigmaaVAE (A) * PVA (A) ** (1 - sigmaaVAE (A) )
) ** (1 / (1 - sigmaaVAE (A) ) ) ;
```

## 2. input demand: $VA_a [XVAD_a], XEP_a [XEPD_a]$

$$(XVAD_a) \quad VA_a = \delta_{VA,a}^{\sigma_a^{VAE}} \left[ \frac{PVAE_a}{PVA_a} \right]^{\sigma_a^{VAE}} \alpha_a^{VAE(\sigma_a^{VAE}-1)} QVAE_a$$

```
XVAD (A) $ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0) ..
VA (A) = e = (deltaVA (A) ** sigmaaVAE (A) ) * ( (PVAE (A) / PVA (A) ) ** sigmaaVAE (A) )
* ( alphaaVAE (A) ** (sigmaaVAE (A) - 1) ) * QVAE (A) ;
```

$$(XEPD_a) \quad XEP_a = \delta_{XEP,a}^{\sigma_a^{VAE}} \left[ \frac{PVAE_a}{PEP_a} \right]^{\sigma_a^{VAE}} \alpha_a^{VAE(\sigma_a^{VAE}-1)} QVAE_a$$

```
XEPD (A) $ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0) ..
XEP (A) = e = (deltaXEP (A) ** sigmaaVAE (A) ) * ( (PVAE (A) / PEP (A) ) ** sigmaaVAE (A) )
* ( alphaaVAE (A) ** (sigmaaVAE (A) - 1) ) * QVAE (A) ;
```

# Production: 부가가치 복합재 (VA:Cobb-Douglas)

1. Zero Profit condition:  $P = MC [VAPr_a]$

$$(VAPr_a) \quad PVA_a = \prod_k \left[ \frac{R_k}{\lambda_k \lambda_{k,a} \delta_{k,a}^f} \right]^{\delta_{k,a}^f} \prod_l \left[ \frac{W_l}{\lambda^T \lambda_a \delta_{l,a}^f} \right]^{\delta_{l,a}^f}$$

VAPr (A) \$ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0) .. PVA (A) = e =

(  
 prod (K, (R (K) / (lambdak \* lambda (A) \* deltaf (K, A) ) ) \*\* (deltaf (K, A) ) ) \*  
 prod (L, (W (L) / (lambdat \* lambda (A) \* deltaf (L, A) ) ) \*\* (deltaf (L, A) ) )  
 ) ;

2. input demand:  $L_a^d [LDA_{l,a}], K_a^d [KDA_{k,a}]$

$$(LDA_{l,a}) \quad L_a^d = \delta_{l,a}^f \left[ \frac{PVA_a}{W_l} \right] VA_a$$

LDA (L, A) \$ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0) .. LD (L, A) = e = deltaf (L, A) \* (PVA (A) \* VA (A) ) / W (L) ;

$$(KDA_{k,a}) \quad K_a^d = \delta_{k,a}^f \left[ \frac{PVA_a}{R_k} \right] VA_a$$

KDA (K, A) \$ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0) .. KD (K, A) = e = deltaf (K, A) \* (PVA (A) \* VA (A) ) / R (K) ;

# Production: 에너지 복합재 (XEP:Cobb-Douglas)

## 1. Zero Profit condition: $P = MC [XEP_{ra}]$

$$(XEP_{ra}) \quad PEP_a = \prod_{c \in ELECC} \left[ \frac{PA_c}{\delta_{c,a}^c} \right]^{\delta_{c,a}^c} \left[ \frac{PFL_a}{1 - \sum_{c \in ELECC} \delta_{c,a}^c} \right]^{1 - \sum_{c \in ELECC} \delta_{c,a}^c}$$

```
XEP_r(A) $(sum(C, SAM(A, C)) > 0) .. PEP(A) = e=
    prod(C$ELECC(C), (PA(C)/deltaC(C, A)) ** (deltaC(C, A))) *
    (PFL(A) / (1 - sum(C$ELECC(C), deltaC(C, A)))) ** (1 - sum(C$ELECC(C), deltaC(C, A)))
;
```

## 2. input demand: $XFL_a [XFLD_a], XAP_{c,a|c \in ELECC} [INTDE_{c,a}]$

$$(XFLD_a) \quad XFL_a = \left( 1 - \sum_{c \in ELECC} \delta_{c,a}^c \right) \left[ \frac{PEP_a}{PFL_a} \right] XEP_a$$

```
XFLD(A) $(sum(C, SAM(A, C)) > 0) ..
XFL(A) = e= (1 - sum(C$ELECC(C), deltaC(C, A))) * (PEP(A) / PFL(A)) * XEP(A) ;
```

$$(INTDE_{c,a}) \quad XAP_{c,a|c \in ELECC} = \delta_{c,a}^c \left[ \frac{PEP_a}{PA_c} \right] XEP_a$$

```
INTDE(C, A) $(ELECC(C) and SAM(C, A)$ELECC(C) > 0) ..
XAP(C, A) = e= deltaC(C, A) * (PEP(A) / PA(C)) * XEP(A) ;
```

# Production: 화석연료 복합재 (XFL:CES), Zero Profit Condition

Zero Profit condition:  $P = MC [XFLPr0_a], [XFLPr1_a]$

$$(XFLPr0_a) \quad PFL_{a|sam(coal-c,a)=0} = PLFL_a$$

$$(XFLPr1_a) \quad PFL_{a|sam(coal-c,a)>0} =$$

$$\left[ \sum_{c \in sfule} \delta_{c,a}^c \sigma_a^{XFL} \left[ \frac{PNEG_{c,a}}{AEEI_{c,a}} \right]^{(1-\sigma_a^{XFL})} + \left( 1 - \sum_{c \in sfule} \delta_{c,a}^c \sigma_a^{XFL} \right) PLFL_a^{(1-\sigma_a^{XFL})} \right]^{1/(1-\sigma_a^{XFL})}$$

$XFLPr0(A) \$ (sum(C\$sfuel(C), SAM(C,A)=0)) \dots PFL(A) = e = PLFL(A) ;$

$XFLPr1(A) \$ (sum(C\$sfuel(C), SAM(C,A) > 0)) \dots PFL(A) = e =$   
 $($   
 $sum(C\$sfuelA(A,C),$   
 $deltaC(C,A) ** sigmaaXFL(A) * (PNEG(C,A) / AEEI(C,A)) ** (1-sigmaaXFL(A)) )$   
 $+$   
 $(1-sum(C\$sfuelA(A,C), deltaC(C,A)) ) ** (sigmaaXFL(A)) * PLFL(A) ** (1-sigmaaXFL(A))$   
 $) ** (1 / (1-sigmaaXFL(A)) ) ;$

# Production: 화석연료 복합재 (XFL:CES), Input demand

Input Demand:  $XLFL_a [XLFLD1_a, XLFLD0_a], QNEG_{c,a|c \in sfuel} [NEGDS_{c,a}]$

$$(NEGDS_{c,a}) \quad QNEG_{c,a|c \in sfuel} = \delta_{c,a}^C \sigma_a^{XFL} \left[ \frac{PFL_a}{PNEG_{c,a}} \right]^{\sigma_a^{XFL}} AEEI_{c,a}^{(\sigma_a^{XFL}-1)} XFL_a$$

$NEGDS(C, A) \$ (Sfuel(C), SAM(C, A) > 0) \dots$

$QNEG(C, A) = e =$

$(\delta C(C, A) ** \sigma_{aa}^{XFL}(A))$

$* ((PFL(A) / PNEG(C, A)) ** \sigma_{aa}^{XFL}(A))$

$* ((AEEI(C, A)) ** (\sigma_{aa}^{XFL}(A) - 1))$

$* XFL(A);$

$$(XLFLD1_a |_{\sum_{c \in sfuel} sam(c,a) > 0}) \quad XLFL_a = (1 - \sum_{c \in sfuel} \delta_{c,a}^C) \sigma_a^{XFL} \left[ \frac{PFL_a}{PLFL_a} \right]^{\sigma_a^{XFL}} XFL_a$$

$XLFLD1(A) \$ (\sum(C \$ sfuel(C), SAM(C, A) > 0))$

$\dots XLFL(A) = e =$

$(1 - \sum(C \$ sfuel(C), \delta C(C, A))) ** \sigma_{aa}^{XFL}(A)$

$* (PFL(A) / PLFL(A)) ** (\sigma_{aa}^{XFL}(A))$

$* XFL(A);$

$$(XLFLD0_a |_{\sum_{c \in sfuel} sam(c,a) = 0}) \quad XLFL_a = XFL_a$$

$XLFLD0(A) \$ (\sum(C \$ sfuel(C), SAM(C, A) = 0))$

$\dots XLFL(A) = e = XFL(A);$

# Production: Gas-Oil 복합재 (XLFL:Cobb-Douglas)

1. Zero Profit condition:  $P = MC [XLFLPr1_a]$

$$(XLFLPr1_a) \quad PLFL_a = \prod_{c \in L_{fuel}} \left[ \frac{PNEG_{c,a}}{\delta_{c,a}^c \cdot AEEI_{c,a}} \right]^{\delta_{c,a}^c}$$

```
XLFLPr1(A)$(Lfuelmix(A) eq 1) .. PLFL(A)=e=
prod(C$LfuelA(A,C), (PNEG(C,A) / (deltaC(C,A)*AEEI(C,A)))**deltaC(C,A));
```

2. Input Demand:  $QNEG_{c,a|c \in L_{fuel}} [NEGDL1_{c,a}]$

$$(NEGDL1_{c,a}) \quad QNEG_{c,a|c \in L_{fuel}} = \delta_{c,a}^c \frac{PLFL_a}{PNEG_{c,a}} XLFL_a$$

```
NEGDL1(C,A)$(Lfuel(C) and Lfuelmix(A) eq 1)
.. QNEG(C,A)=e=deltaC(C,A)*(PLFL(A)/PNEG(C,A))*XLFL(A);
```

# Production: 화석연료-온실가스 복합재 (QNEG:Leontief)

1. Zero Profit condition:  $P = MC [NEGPr_{c,a|c \in fuel}]$

$$(NEGPr_{c,a}) \quad PNGE_{c,a} = PA_c + \sum_{gc} \theta_{gc,c,a}^E \cdot gtax_{gc}$$

NEGP<sub>r</sub> (C, A) \$ (ghg (C, A) > 0)

.. PA (C) + sum (GC, thetaE (GC, C, A) \* gtax (GC) ) = PNGE (C, A) ;

2. Input Demand:  $QCE_{c,a|c \in fuel} [NELQCEDL1_{c,a}], QGE_{gc,c,a|c \in fuel} [GD_{gc,c,a|c \in fuel}]$

$$(NELQCEDL1_{c,a|c \in fuel})$$

$$QCE_{c,a} = QNEG_{c,a}$$

$$(GD_{gc,c,a|c \in fuel})$$

$$QGE_{gc,c,a} = \theta_{gc,c,a}^E QNEG_{c,a}$$

NELQCED (ENC, A) \$ (SAM (ENC, A) > 0)

.. QCE (ENC, A) = QNEG (ENC, A) ;

GD (GC, ENC, A) \$ (ghg (ENC, A) > 0)

.. QGE (GC, ENC, A) = thetaE (GC, ENC, A) \* QNEG (ENC, A) ;



# Production: 산업산출( $XC_a$ )= 상품생산( $XP_c|_{c=a}$ )

1. Zero Profit condition:  $P = MC$  [ $ComPr_c$ ]

$$(ComPr_{c,a}) \quad \sum_a \theta_{a,c} PC_a = PP_c$$

ComPr (C) \$ (sum (A, SAM (A, C) ) > 0)  
 .. sum (A\$XPXC (C, A) , theta (A, C) \* PC (A) ) = g = PP (C) ;

2. Input Demand:  $XC_a$  [ $ActDC_a$ ]

$$(ActDC_a) \quad XC_a = \sum_c \theta_{a,c} XP_c$$

ActDC (A) \$ (sum (C, SAM (A, C) ) > 0)  
 .. XC (A) = g = sum (C\$XPXC (C, A) , theta (A, C) \* XP (C) ) ;

# 차 례

# Trade: 해외부문(ROW)+수출 결정

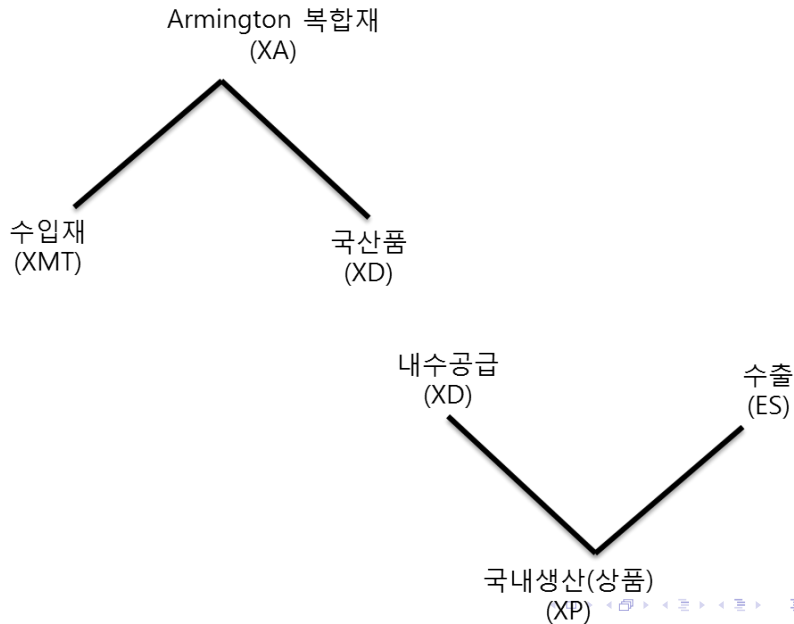
## 1. 해외부문

- ▶ 해외: 수입품을 판매하고 그 수익으로 수출품을 구입하고 나머지를 저축
- ▶ 수입: 교역조건에 따라 시장수요의 일부분은 수입하여 충당
- ▶ 지출: 교역조건에 따라 수출된 국내산출의 일부분을 구입
- ▶ 해외 청산: 수입 = 수출+해외저축

## 2. Equations

- ▶ 수입가격: 국제가격과 국내가격 관계
- ▶ 수입업자 zero profit: Armington 복합재 가격 결정
- ▶ 수입, 국산 수요 결정
- ▶ 수출가격: 국제가격과 국내가격 관계
- ▶ 국내생산자 zero profit : CET 복합재 가격 결정
- ▶ 수출, 내수 공급 결정
- ▶ 해외부문 balance

# 수입-내수-수출 관계: Armington and CET



# 수입의 결정: Armington 복합재 생산의 input demand

- ▶ 수입가격: 해외가격에 환율을 적용한 국내가를 지불하고 수입세를 납부한 후 소비자가격에 전가
- ▶ 총수요-수입수요-내수수요 관계식: 수입업자 zero profit condition

$$PA_c XA_c = PD_c XD_c + PMT_c XMT_c$$

- ▶ 수입, 내수 수요::주어진 총수요를 충당하는데 비용을 최소화하는 내수-수입 조합 = Armington 복합재 생산

$$\min \quad PD_c XD_c + PMT_c XMT_c$$

$$s.t \quad XA_c = \alpha_c^q (\delta_c^q XD_c^{-\rho_c^q} + (1 - \delta_c^q) XMT_c^{-\rho_c^q})^{-\frac{1}{\rho_c^q}}$$

# 수입업자= Armington 복합재 생산자, zero profit condition

## 1. 수입재 국내가격 [ $ImPr_c$ ]

$$(ImPr_c) \quad pwm_c(1+tm_c)EXR = PMT_c$$

```
ImPr(C) $(SAM('ROW',C) ne 0) .. pwm(C) * (1+tm(C)) * EXR = g = PMT(C) ;
```

## 2. zero profit condition: $P = MC$ [ $AspPr_c$ ]

$$(AspPr_c)$$

$$PA_c = (1/\alpha_c^q) [\delta_c^q \sigma_c^q PD_c^{(1-\sigma_c^q)} + (1 - \delta_c^q) \sigma_c^q PMT_c^{(1-\sigma_c^q)}]^{(1/(1-\sigma_c^q))}$$

```
AspPr(C) $((SAM('ROW',C) ne 0) and (sum(A, SAM(A,C)) > 0))
.. (1/alphaq(C)) *
(( (deltaq(C)) ** (sigmaq(C)) * (PD(C)) ** (1-sigmaq(C))
+ (1-deltaq(C)) ** sigmaq(C) * (PMT(C)) ** (1-sigmaq(C))
** (1/(1-sigmaq(C))) ) = g = PA(C) ;
```

# 수입업자= Armington 복합재 생산자, input demand

Input demand:  $XD_c$  [ $XDD_c$ ]  $XMT_c$  [ $XMTD_c$ ]

$$(XDD_c) \quad XD_c = \delta_c^q \sigma_c^q \left[ \frac{PA_c}{PD_c} \right]^{\sigma_c^q} \alpha_c^{q(\sigma_c^q - 1)} XA_c$$

```
XDD(C) $ ((SAM('ROW',C) ne 0) and (sum(A,SAM(A,C))>0))
..XD(C)
=g=
(deltaq(C)**sigmaq(C))*((PA(C)/(PD(C)))**sigmaq(C))
*(alphaq(C)**(sigmaq(C)-1))*XA(C);
```

$$(XMTD_c) \quad XMT_c = \delta_c^q \sigma_c^q \left[ \frac{PA_c}{PMT_c} \right]^{\sigma_c^q} \alpha_c^{q(\sigma_c^q - 1)} XA_c$$

```
XMTD(C) $ ((SAM('ROW',C) ne 0) and (sum(A,SAM(A,C))>0))
..XMT(C)
=g=
((1-deltaq(C))**sigmaq(C))*((PA(C)/(PMT(C)))**sigmaq(C))
*(alphaq(C)**(sigmaq(C)-1))*XA(C);
```

# 수출의 결정: 상품생산자의 output diversification

- ▶ 수출가격: 수출세를 지불하고 해외가격으로 판매하여 이를 환전한 수입을 취득
  - ▶ 해외가격에 대해서는 가격수용자이기 때문에 수출세만큼 손실 발생
- ▶ 총산출-수출공급-내수공급 관계식: 생산자의 revenue max condition

$$PP_cXP_c = PD_cXD_c + PET_cES_c$$

- ▶ 수출, 내수 공급:주어진 산출물을 판매하여 수익을 극대화하는 수출-내수 조합. CET 함수 사용

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & PET_cES_c + PD_cXD_c \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & XP_c = \alpha_c^t(\delta_c^tES_c^{\rho_c^t} + (1 - \delta_c^t)XD_c^{\rho_c^t})^{\frac{1}{\rho_c^t}} \end{aligned}$$



# 생산자 revenue maximization solution

## 1. 수출재 가격 [ $ExPr_c$ ]

$$(ExPr_c) \quad pwe_c(1-te_c)EXR = PET_c$$

`ExPr(C) $(SAM(C, 'ROW') ne 0) ..PET(C)=g=pwe(C)*(1-te(C))*EXR;`

## 2. zero profit condition: $P = MC$ [ $ProdPr_c$ ]

$(ProdPr_c)$

$$PP_c = (1/\alpha_c^t)[\delta_c^t \sigma_c^t PET_c^{(1-\sigma_c^t)} + (1-\delta_c^t) \sigma_c^t PD_c^{(1-\sigma_c^t)}]^{1/(1-\sigma_c^t)}$$

$$\left( \rho_c^t = 1 - (1/\sigma_c^t) \quad \sigma_c^t = \frac{1}{1-\rho_c^t} \right)$$

```
ProdPr(C) $((SAM(C, 'ROW') ne 0) and (sum(A, SAM(A, C))>0))
..PP(C)=g=
(1/alphat(C))*
(((deltat(C))**(sigmat(C))*(PET(C))**(1-sigmat(c)))+
(1-deltat(C))**(sigmat(C))*(PD(C))**(1-sigmat(c))))
**(1/(1-sigmat(C))));
```

# 생산자의 Supply decision

Output supply :  $XD_c$  [ $XDS_c$ ]  $ES_c$  [ $ESS_c$ ]

$$(XDS_c) \quad XD_c = (1 - \delta_c^t)^{\sigma_c^t} \left[ \frac{PP_c}{PD_c} \right]^{\sigma_c^t} \alpha_c^{q(\sigma_c^t - 1)} X P_c$$

```
XDS(C)$(SAM(C,'ROW') ne 0)
..((1-deltat(C)**sigmat(C))*(PP(C)/PD(C))**sigmat(C))
*(alphanat(C)**(sigmat(C)-1))*XP(C)=g=XD(C);
```

$$(ESS_c) \quad ES_c = \delta_c^t \sigma_c^t \left[ \frac{PP_c}{PET_c} \right]^{\sigma_c^t} \alpha_c^{t(\sigma_c^t - 1)} X P_c$$

```
ESS(C)$(SAM(C,'ROW') ne 0)
..(deltat(C)**sigmat(C))*(PP(C)/PET(C))**sigmat(C))
*(alphanat(C)**(sigmat(C)-1))*XP(C)=g=ES(C);
```

# 해외: Trade balance

## 1. Trade balance [CAB]

$$(CAB) \quad \sum_c pwm_c XMT_c = \sum_c pwe_c ES_c + FSAV + tm_{in} (\sum_c PMT_c XMT_c / EXR)$$

CAB..

```
sum(C$(SAM('ROW',C) ne 0), pwm(C) *XMT(C))  
=e=  
sum(C$(SAM(C,'ROW') ne 0), pwe(C) *ES(C))  
+FSAV  
+(tm_{in}) * (sum(C$(SAM('ROW',C) ne 0), PMT(C) *XMT(C)) /EXR);
```

## 2. Trade balance adjustment [ForS]

$$\begin{aligned}(ForS) \quad FSAV &= f_{asv0} * FSAD \\ FASD(t+1) &= FASD(t) \times (1 + TBg(t))\end{aligned}$$

FSAV, EXR 중 하나는 fix. 나머지는 조정되는데 현재 모형은 FSAV가 수출입 전망에 맞추어 모형 외부에서 삽입되고 EXR가 조정

```
ForS..FSAV=e=fsav0*FSAD;  
FSAD=FSAD*(1+TBg(t));
```

# 차 례

# 가계: Income balance + Consumption Demand

## 1. 소득 수취 $\rightarrow$ 감가상각(강제저축) $\rightarrow$ 조세지불 $\rightarrow$ 소비, 재량저축

- ▶ 소득 = 요소소득 + 이전소득 + 잔폐물 판매소득
- ▶ 소득세 = 소득세율\*(소득-감가상각)
- ▶ 가처분소득 = (1-소득세율)\*(소득-감가상각)
- ▶ 소비 = 한계소비성향\*가처분소득
- ▶ 저축 = 한계저축성향\*가처분소득+감가상각

## 2. Equations

- ▶ 재량소비, 재량저축: Roy's identity
- ▶ income balance: Roy's identity를 사용하면 redundant. 포함되지 않음
- ▶ 소득, 총저축 정의식은 포함

# 가계:Income definition

## 1. 요소소득 : $LY_h [HouseLY_h], KY_h [HouseKY_h]$

$$\begin{aligned} (HouseLY_h) \quad LY_h &= \sum_L shr_{L,h} L_l^S W_l \\ (HouseKY_h) \quad KY_h &= \sum_K shr_{K,h} K_k^S R_k \end{aligned}$$

HouseLY (H) .. LY (H) = e = sum (L, shr (L, H) \* Ls (L) \* W (L) ) ;

HouseKY (H) .. KY (H) = e = sum (K, shr (K, H) \* Ks (K) \* R (K) ) ;

## 2. 이전소득 : $TR_h [Tras_h]$

$$(Tras_h) \quad TR_h = tr0_{per,h} \cdot cpi \cdot Oldpop + crevh_h \cdot crevhshr_h \cdot TCREV$$

Tras (H) .. Tr (H) = e = tr0\_per (H) \* cpi \* Oldpop + crevh \* crevh\_share (H) \* TCREV ;

## 3. 총소득 : $YH_h [HouseY_h]$

$$(HouseY_h) \quad YH_h = LY_h + KY_h + TR_h + ResinC;$$

HouseY (H) .. YH (H) = e = LY (H) + KY (H) + TR (H) + ResinC ;

## 4. 가처분소득 : $YD_h [HouseYD_h]$

$$(HouseYD_h) \quad YD_h = (1 - TINSR) \cdot \left[ LY_h + KY_h + TR_h + ResinC - \delta \sum_k shr_{k,h} K_k^S \right]$$

HouseYD (H) .. YD (H)

= e = (1 - TINSR) \* (LY (H) + KY (H) + TR (H) + ResinC - delta \* sum (K, shr (K, H) \* Ks (K) ) ) ;

# 가계: Consumption and Saving

## 1. consumption: $XAC_{c,h}$ [ $HouseD_{c,h}$ ]

$$(HouseD_{c,h}) \quad XAC_{c,h} = \frac{\mu_{c,h} YD_h}{PA_c(1+tc_{in})}$$

```
HouseD(C,H) $(SAM(C,'Household') ne 0)
..XAC(C,H)=e=mu(C,H)*(YD(H)/(PA(C)*(1+tc_{in}))) ;
```

## 2. savings: 한계저축성향, 저축

$$\begin{aligned} (Saver_h) \quad MPS_h &= \mu_h^s \\ (Hsave_h) \quad SH_h &= MPS_h \cdot YD_h + \delta \sum_k shr_{k,h} K_h^s \end{aligned}$$

```
Saver(H) ..MPS(H)=e=muS(H) ;
Hsave(H) ..SH(H)=e=MPS(H)*YD(H)+delta*sum(K,shr(K,H)*Ks(K)) ;
```

# 차 례



# 정부: 수입, 지출, 예산균형

## 1. 정부: 정부수입을 정부소비 및 정부저축에 사용

- ▶ 정부 수입: 조세
  - ▶ 수출입: 관세, 수출세
  - ▶ 간접세: 순생산물세(PTAXin), 기타생산세(PTAXex)
  - ▶ 탄소세(TCREV)
  - ▶ 소득세(YTAX)
- ▶ 정부 지출: 정부소비, 이전지출
  - ▶ 정부소비: 정부가 생산물을 구입하여 시장수요의 일부 구성
  - ▶ 이전지출: 정부가 가계에 소득을 이전
- ▶ 정부 예산균형식:  $\text{정부수입} = \text{정부지출} + \text{정부저축}$

## 2. Equations

- ▶ 정부 수입
  - ▶ 세율 정의식
- ▶ 정부 지출: 소비지출, 이전지출
- ▶ 예산 균형식 : 정부 저축

# 정부:수입

## 1. 정부수입: $YG [GovI]$

(GovI)

$$\begin{aligned}
 YG &= \sum_a (tain_a + taex_a) PC_a XC_a + \sum_c (tm_c) \cdot pwm_c \cdot XMT_c \cdot EXR + \sum_c (te_c) \cdot pwe_c \cdot ES_c \cdot EXR \\
 &+ TINSR \cdot \left[ \sum_h (YH_h - \delta \sum_k shr_{k,h} K_k^s) \right] \\
 &+ \sum_{gc,a} gtax_{gc} QINTG_{gc,a} + \sum_{gc,c,a} gtax_{gc} QGE_{gc,c,a} \\
 &+ (tc_{in}) \sum_{c,h} PA_c XAC_{c,h} + (tg_{in}) \sum_c PA_c XAF_{gov,c} + (tiv_{in}) \sum_c PA_c XAF_{s-i,c} + (tm_{in}) \sum_c PMT_c XMT_c
 \end{aligned}$$

GovI..YG=e=

```

sum(A$(sum(C,SAM(A,C))>0),(ta_in(A)+ta_ex(A))*PC(A)*XC(A))
+sum(C$(SAM('ROW',C) ne 0),tm(C)*pwm(C)*XMT(C)*EXR)
+sum(C$(SAM(C,'ROW') ne 0),te(C)*pwe(C)*ES(C)*EXR)
+(TINSR)*sum(H,(YH(H)-delta*sum(K,shr(K,H)*Ks(K))))
+sum((GC,A)$(ghg('process',A)>0),gtax(GC)*QINTG(GC,A))
+sum((GC,C,A)$(ghg(C,A)>0),gtax(GC)*QGE(GC,C,A))
+tc_{in}*sum((C,H)$(SAM(C,'Household') ne 0),PA(C)*XAC(C,H))
+tg_{in}*sum(C$(SAM(C,'Gov') ne 0),PA(C)*XAF('Gov',C))
+tiv_{in}*sum(C$(SAM(C,'S-I') ne 0),PA(C)*XAF('S-I',C))
+tm_{in}*sum(C$(SAM('ROW',C) ne 0),PMT(C)*XMT(C));

```

# 정부:지출, 예산균형

1. 정부 지출:  $XAF_{gov,c} [GovE_c], TR_h [Tras_h]$

$$XAF_{gov,c} = qgr0_c \cdot \frac{\sum_c PA_c XA_c}{PA_c(1+tg_{in})} + \frac{qg0_c}{\sum_c qg0_c} \frac{crevc \cdot TCREV}{PA_c(1+tg_{in})}$$

```
GovE(C)$(SAM(C,'Gov') ne 0)
..XAF('Gov',C)=eqgr0(C)*sum(CP,PA(CP)*XA(CP))*(1/(PA(C)*(1+tg_{in})))
+(qg0(C)/sum(CP,qg0(C)))*crevc*TCREV/(PA(C)*(1+tg_{in}));
```

2. 예산균형:  $[GovB]$ , 정부저축(SG) 결정

$$SG = YG - \sum_c PA_c(1+tg_{in})XAF_{gov,c} - \sum_h TR_h - crevI * TCREV$$

```
GovB..SG=e=
YG-sum(C$(SAM(C,'Gov') ne 0),PA(C)*(1+tg_{in})*XAF('Gov',C))
-sum(H,TR(H))-crevI*TCREV;
```

예산균형은 정부저축 혹은 소득세율을 조정하여 달성. 현재 소득세율이 fix 되어 정부저축이 조정

3. 소득세율:  $[Ytax]$  실효소득세율  $TINSR$  결정

$$(Ytax) \quad TINSR = \frac{\sum_h (YH_h - \delta \sum_k shr_{k,h} K_k^s) * TINS0 - crevtax * TCREV}{\sum_h (YH_h - \delta \sum_k shr_{k,h} K_k^s)}$$

```
Ytax..TINSR=e
=(sum(H,(YH(H)-delta*sum(K,shr(K,H)*Ks(K))))*TINS0-crevtax*TCREV)
/sum(H,(YH(H)-delta*sum(K,shr(K,H)*Ks(K))));
```

# 차 례

# 저축-투자: 투자 결정? Warlas dummy 결정

1. 저축-투자 부문: 정부, 민간, 해외저축과 투자소비 잔폐물 수입으로 투자재 구입
2. 투자수요:  $XAF_{s-i,c}$  [ $InvD$ ] 초기치의 일정 배수

$$(InvD_c) \quad XAF_{s-i,c} = qinv0_c \cdot IVAD$$

$InvD(C) \$(SAM(C, 'S-I') \neq 0) \dots XAF('S-I', C) = e = qinv\_o(C) * IVAD;$

3. 투자-저축 균형: [ $InvM$ ], Warlas dummy ( $Warlas$ ) 결정

$$(InvM) \quad PA(t + tiv_{in})XAF_{s-i,c} = Warlas + \sum_h SH_h + SG + FSAV * EXR + ResinI;$$

$InvM. \dots$   
 $sum(C \$(SAM(C, 'S-I') \neq 0), PA(C) * (1 + tiv_{in}) * XAF('S-I', C))$   
 $= e = Warlas + sum(H, SH(H)) + SG + FSAV * EXR + ResinI;$

4. 상품시장 청산에 의해 결정된 투자지출의 합은  $Warlas=0$  인 투자-저축 균형을 만족(Warlas' law)
5. 개별 투자수요는 상품시장 청산에 의해 결정되는 투자수요의 합을 초기치의 비중에 따라 배분
6. 현재 저축-투자 청산은 MPS가 고정되어 있어서 IVAD를 조정하여 달성
  - ▶ 투자를 외삽하려면 MPS를 고정시키는 방정식을 없애고 투자를 고정하는 방정식을 도입

# 차 례

# 시장형산조건: 요소시장

1. 요소시장: 기업의 요소수요의 합 = 요소공급 [ $LabM_l, CapM_k$ ]

$$(LabM_l) \quad L_l^s = \sum_a LD_{l,a}$$

$$(CapM_k) \quad K_k^s = \sum_a KD_{k,a}$$

$LabM(L) \dots Ls(L) = g = \text{sum}(A\$ (SAM(L, A) > 0), LD(L, A)) ;$

$CapM(K) \dots Ks(K) = g = \text{sum}(A\$ (SAM(K, A) > 0), KD(K, A)) ;$

2. 요소공급: Reduced form 노동 공급 [ $Labsup_l$ ], Capital Evolution

$$(Labsup_l) \quad L_l^s = LW_l^0 (1 - TINSR) \left[ \frac{W_l}{cpi} \right]^{\varepsilon_l^L}$$

$$K_{k,0}^s = K_0$$

$$K_{k,t+1}^s = (1 - \delta) K_{k,t}^s + \sum_c XAF_{s-i,c}$$

$Labsup(L) \dots Ls(L) = e = Lw0(L) * ((1 - TINSR) * (W(L) / cpi)) ** \text{epsilon}_L(L) ;$

$Ks.Fx(K) = Ks0(K) ;$

$Ks.Fx('Capital') = Ks.L('Capital') * (1 - \text{delta}) + \text{sum}(C, XAF.L('S-I', C)) ;$

# 시장청산조건: 생산물시장

생산물시장: 국내수요 = 아밍턴 재화 공급

[ $ComMENCN_c$ (화석연료이외),  $ComMENC_c$ (화석연료)]

$$\begin{aligned} (ComMENCN_c) \quad XA^c &= \sum_a XAP_{c,a} + \sum_h XAC_{c,h} + \sum_{fin=\{gov,s-i\}} XAF_{fin,c} \\ (ComMENC_c) \quad XA^c &= \sum_a QCE_{c,a} + \sum_h XAC_{c,h} + \sum_{fin=\{gov,s-i\}} XAF_{fin,c} \end{aligned}$$

$ComMENCN(C) \text{ } \$ \text{ } (ENCN(C))$

..  $XA(C) = g = \text{sum}(A\$XAPA(C, A), XAP(C, A))$   
 $+ \text{sum}(H\$XACH(H, C), XAC(C, H)) + \text{sum}(FD\$FD\_C(C, FD), XAF(FD, C)) ;$   
 $ComMENC(C) \text{ } \$ \text{ } (ENC(C))$   
 ..  $XA(C) = g = \text{sum}(A\$XEPA(C, A), QCE(C, A))$   
 $+ \text{sum}(H\$XACH(H, C), XAC(C, H)) + \text{sum}(FD\$FD\_C(C, FD), XAF(FD, C)) ;$



# 차 례

## Etc: Normalization, 잔폐물 수입

1. Normalization [Norm]:  $cpi = 1$ ,  $cwrt_c$  guarantees initial period  $cpi = 1$

$$(Norm) \quad cpi = \sum_c PA_c * cwrt_c$$

`Norm..cpi=e=sum(C, PA(C) *cwrt(C)) ;`

2. 잔폐물 수입 [ResC, ResI]: sum of residue demand = residue supply from household and investment

$$(ResC) \quad ResinC = \theta_c^{Res} \cdot \sum_a PC_a \alpha_a^{nres} XC_a$$

$$(ResI) \quad ResinI = \theta_{iv}^{Res} \cdot \sum_a PC_a \alpha_a^{nres} XC_a$$

```
ResC..ResinC=e=thetaRes_c
*sum(A$(sum(C, SAM(A, C)) > 0), PC(A) *alpha_nres(A) *XC(A)) ;
ResI..ResinI=e=thetaRes_iv
*sum(A$(sum(C, SAM(A, C)) > 0), PC(A) *alpha_nres(A) *XC(A)) ;
```

## Etc: 탄소세수

Carbon tax revenue [ $Creve_a$  (no process emission),  $Crevp_a$  (with process),  $TCREV_{sum}$  (total)]

$$CREVE_a \quad CREV_{a|no \text{ process emission}} = \sum_{gc} gtax_{gc} \left[ \sum_{c,a} QGE_{gc,c,a} \right]$$

$$CREVEp_a \quad CREV_{a|with \text{ process emission}} = \sum_{gc} gtax_{gc} \left[ \sum_{c,a} QGE_{gc,c,a} \right] + \sum_{gc} gtax_{gc} QINTG_{gc,a}$$

$$TCREV_{sum} \quad TCREV = \sum_a CREV_a$$

```
CREVE(A) $(ghg('process',A) eq 0)
..CREV(A)=e=sum(GC,gtax(GC)*sum(C$fuelA(A,C),QGE(GC,C,A)));
CREVP(A) $(ghg('process',A) ne 0)
..CREV(A)=e=sum(GC,gtax(GC)*sum(C$fuelA(A,C),QGE(GC,C,A)))
+sum(GC,gtax(GC)*QINTG(GC,A));
TCREVsum..TCREV=e=sum(A,CREV(A));
```

# 차 례

# Dynamics: 자본, 고용, 노령인구, 노동생산성, 무역수지, 탄소세

자본	$K_{k,t+1}^s = (1 - \delta)K_{k,t}^s + \sum_c XAF_{s-i,c}$
고용	$LW_{t+1}^0 = LW_t^0 \cdot (1 + g_t^L)$
노령인구	$OldPop_{t+1} = OldPop_t \cdot (1 + g_t^{OP})$
노동생산성	$\lambda_{t+1}^T = \lambda_t^T + lpgrow_t$
무역수지	$FASD_{t+1} = FASD_t \times (1 + g_t^{TB})$
탄소세	$gtax_{GC,t+1} = gtax_{gc,t} + gtaxPolicy_{gc,t}$

```

Ks.Fx('Capital')=Ks.L('Capital')*(1-delta)+sum(C,XAF.L('S-I',C));
Lw0(L)=Lw0(L)*(1+lgrow(t));
Oldpop=Oldpop*(1+Oldpopg(t));
FSAD=FSAD*(1+TBg(t));
lambdat=lambdat+lpgrow(t);
gtax(GC)=gtax(GC)+gtax_policy(GC,t);
    
```

# 차 례

# 차 례

# 인구, 경제성장, 탄소세

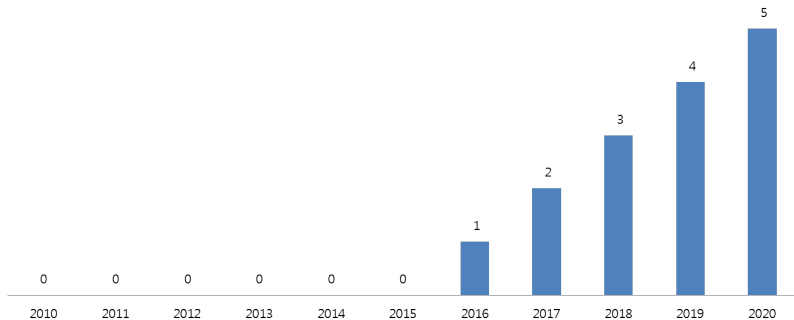
- ▶ 고용: 통계청 인구전망에 2010년 연령별 취업률 적용
- ▶ 노령인구: 통계청 인구전망
- ▶ 국제수지:중장기 환경전망 및 대응전략(2012) 위탁연구 성과 활용
- ▶ 경제성장: 2010~20년간 연평균 3.0% 성장
- ▶ 탄소세: 2016년 1만원/toe 에서 연 1만원/toe씩 5년간 인상
- ▶ 산업구조는 사전에 설정하지 않았고, AEEI는 불변으로 가정



# 탄소세

gtax (10000 원/toe)

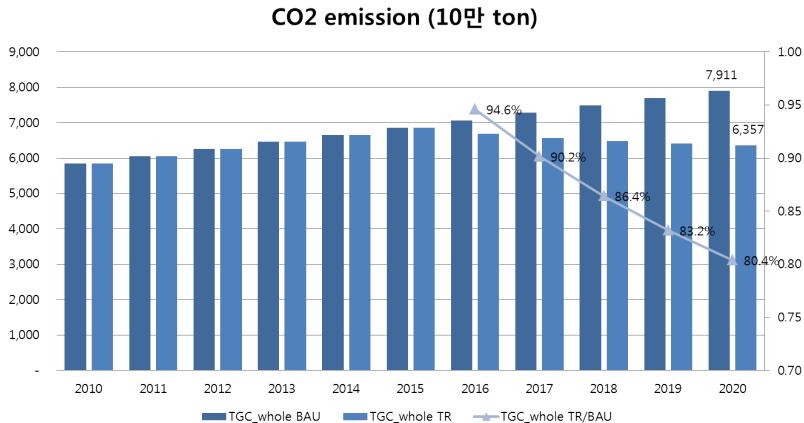
■ gtax



# 차 례

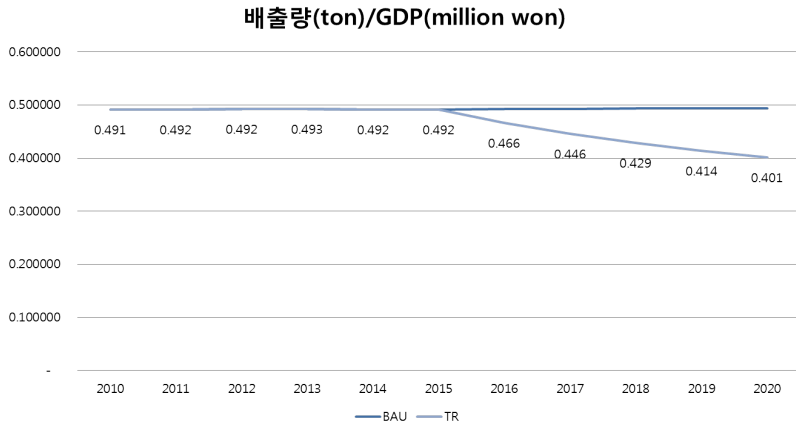
# 배출량

- ▶ 2020년 CO2 배출량 19.6% 감축 가능



# 원단위배출량

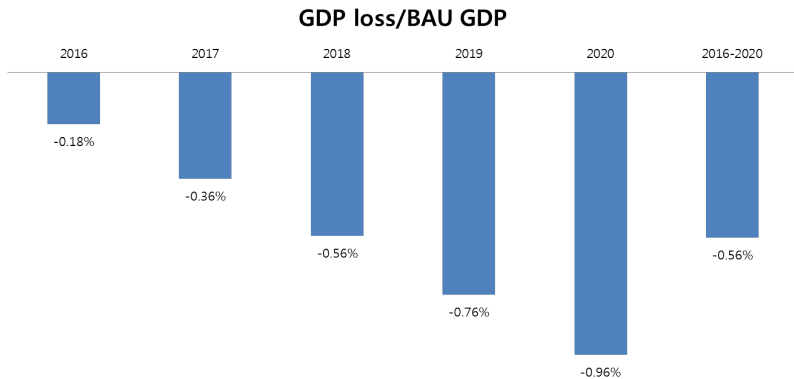
- ▶ 2020년 CO2 배출량/GDP 18.9% 감축 가능



# 차 례

# GDP loss

- ▶ 탄소세로 인한 GDP 손실: BAU GDP 0.18%(2016)~0.95%(2020)
  - ▶ 2016~2020 GDP 손실/BAU GDP 평균= 0.56%



# 차 례

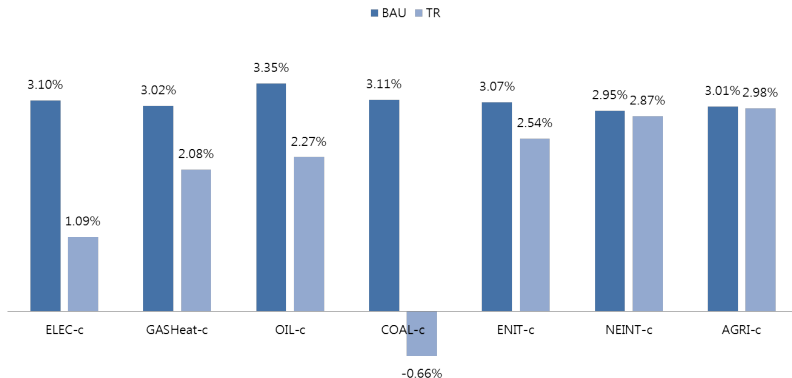
# 탄소세와 산별 총소비 증가율

- ▶ 에너지 산업 증가율 하락 > 비 에너지 산업 증가율 하락
  - ▶ 에너지 산업 share 하락
- ▶ 비 에너지 Sector: 에너지 집약 산업 증가율 하락 > 타 산업 증가율 하락
  - ▶ 에너지 집약 산업 (EINT)share 감소
- ▶ 에너지 Sector: 석탄 증가율 하락 > 기타 에너지 산업 증가율 하락
  - ▶ 석탄 share 감소

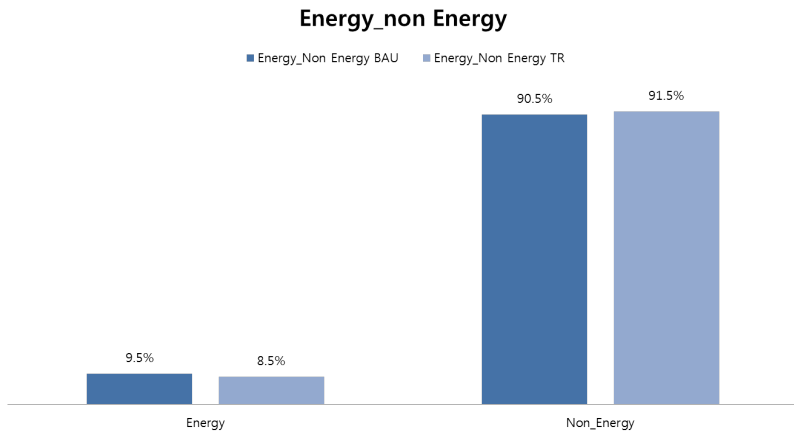


# 총소비 증가율: 산업

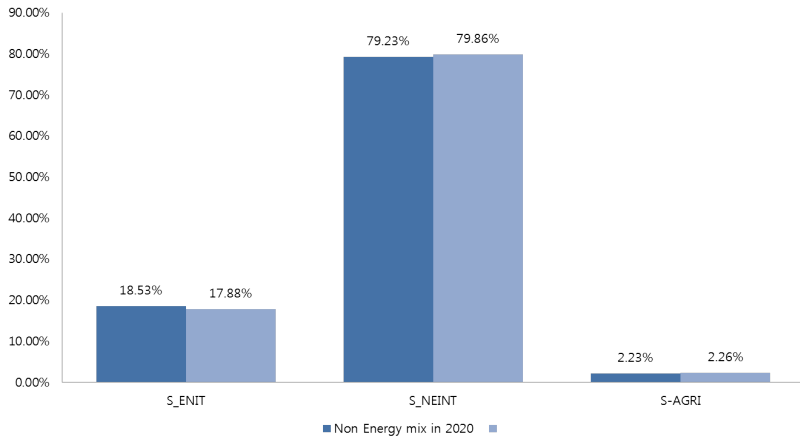
산업별 총소비 증가율 (2010-20)



# 에너지-비에너지 비중 변화

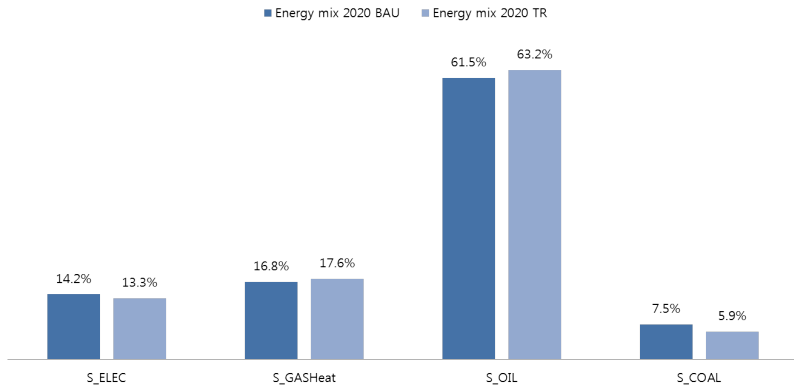


# 비에너지 sector 비중 변화



# 에너지 sector 비중 변화

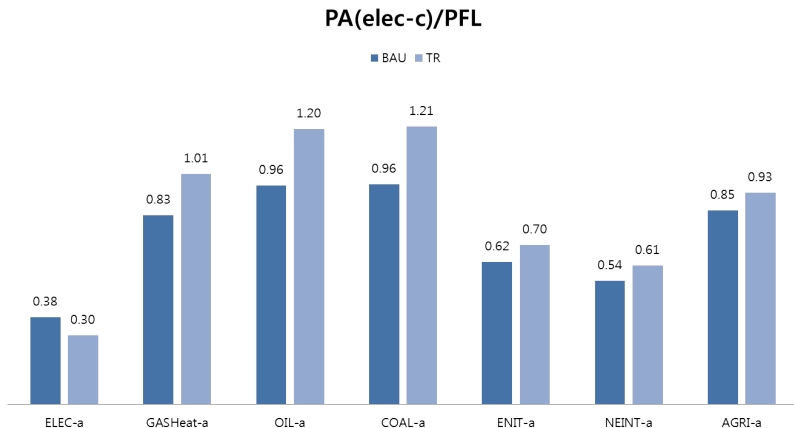
## Energy Mix



# Discussion

- ▶ 감축은 Energy mix 변화보다는 산출 하락이 주도
  - ▶ 석탄-비석탄 에너지복합재 대체탄력성 0.5: 너무 낮은가?
- ▶ 에너지 Sector 내에서는 석탄 비중 하락이 뚜렷
  - ▶ '전력화(Electrification)'현상이 나타나지 않음
    - ▶ 전력의 석탄 의존도가 높아서 탄소세부과 이후 타 에너지원 보다 가격경쟁력이 약화
  - ▶ Gas 와 Oil이 비석탄복합재로 석탄과 대체되다 보니 석유의 share가 증가하는 현상 발생

# 전력가격/비전력에너지복합재가격



감사합니다.