

World Bank and TGO

Introduction to E3-Thailand

Project: Impacts of carbon pricing instruments on national economy and contribution to NDC – Thailand



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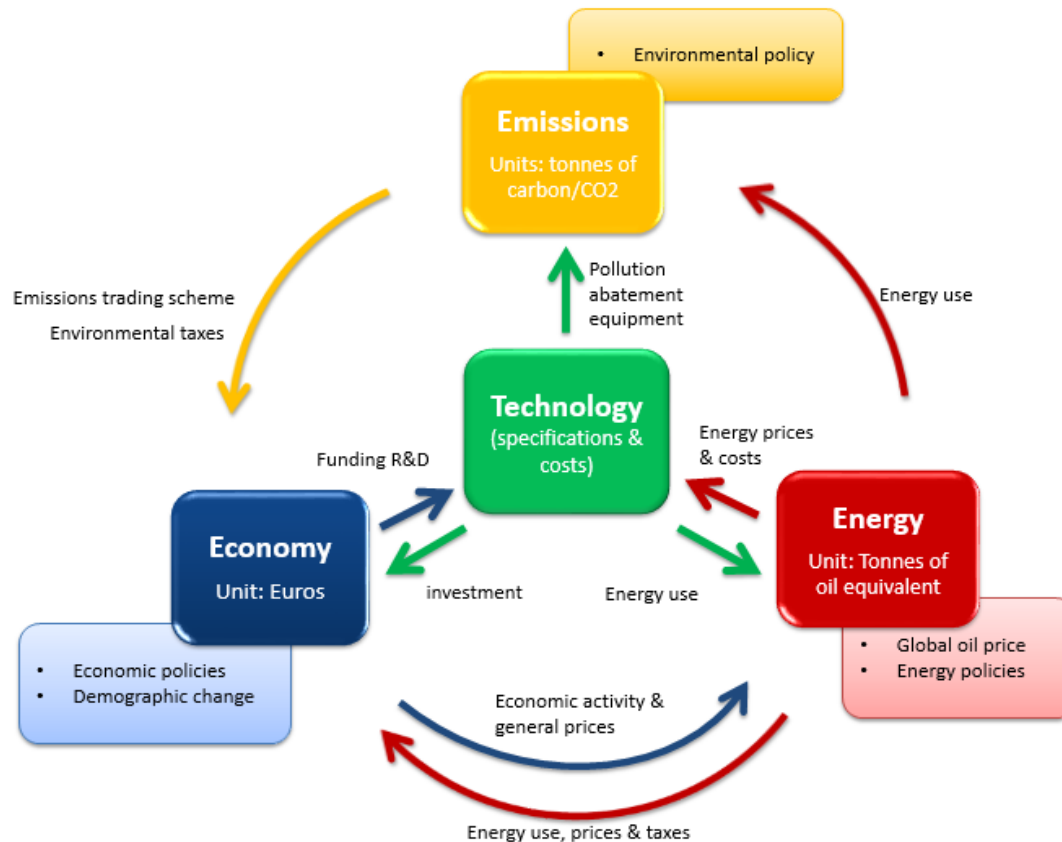


E3-Thailand

**A computer model designed to assess the
macroeconomic impacts of climate policies in
Thailand**

What is E3-Thailand?

An advanced software tool that can be used to assess energy-environment-economy linkages in Thailand



Aims of E3-Thailand

Aim	How E3-Thailand meet this aim?
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The data used represent the best available data sources relevant to Thailand• Its development is transparent –aims to capture local knowledge and expertise in Thailand• A detailed model manual will be provided with the model• Model code will be made available on requests
Usefulness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designed specifically to answer relevant real policy questions• Covers wide range of climate, energy and economic policies• Sensitivity test of scenario analysis under different conditions• Detailed set of results allow for meaningful interpretation of policy implications
True representation of reality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The parameters in the model reflect the behavioural characteristics Thailand• Based on econometric approach and not reliant on optimisation assumptions• The model represents best practice for sector policy simulations
Accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of the model is accessible and affordable to a broad base of prospective users over time• The model software is designed to be simple and easy to use• The outputs of model simulations can be readily identified and explained• Planned model workshops and ongoing support

What policies can the model assess?

- As a general model of the economy, E3-Thailand can be used to assess a wide range of fiscal and general macroeconomic policies. However, it has been designed to have a particular focus on carbon pricing instruments (CPI)

How does the model work?

- E3-Thailand is a **macro-econometric simulation** model, meaning it is based on a series of econometric equations
- It is similar in design to the internationally recognised E3ME model (see www.e3me.com)
- Unlike the more common computable general equilibrium (CGE) approach to economic modelling, E3-Thailand does not assume full employment or perfectly competitive markets
- Instead it estimates behaviour based on available historical data

E3-Thailand Key Features

Detailed Coverage

- 70+ economic sectors and 35+ consumption categories
- 23 fuel users of 5 fuels

Comprehensive

- whole energy, environment and economy system
- two way feedbacks between each module
- many policy instruments

Highly Empirical

- 1970-2016 database
- 16 stochastic equations
- relationships validated from data
- econometrics allows for short-medium and long term analysis

Consistent

- based on system of national accounting
- input-output tables

Forward Looking

- annual projections to 2040
- behavioural equations with effects from previous outcomes
- ex-ante scenario analysis (ex-post is also feasible)

Modular

- E3: Energy, Environment, and Economy modules
- power generation sub-module*
- research can be decentralised

What are the main outputs from the model?

Economy:	Labour market:	Energy & Environment:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ GDP and the aggregate components of GDP (household expenditure, investment, government expenditure and trade)✓ sectoral output and GVA, prices, trade and competitiveness effects✓ consumer prices and expenditures, and implied household distributional effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ sectoral employment✓ labour force and participation rate by gender and age groups✓ unemployment rate and level✓ sectoral wage rate✓ real income of different socio-economic groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ energy demand, by users and by fuel✓ energy prices✓ power sector detailed results✓ CO₂ emissions by sector and by fuel✓ other air-borne emissions

*all with **annual** results to **2040**

Mitigation options modelled in E3- Thailand

- Carbon taxes and emission trading schemes
 - with alternative recycling options, i.e. via reductions in income taxes, labour taxes or indirect taxes
 - covering different areas
 - allowing exemption/lower rates for energy-intensive industries
- Subsidies or feeds-in tariff for new technologies*
- Regulations
- Energy efficiency
- Environmentally harmful subsidies removal
- Funding/support of R&D
 - general R&D support
 - support for energy saving and low-carbon processes

ETS Options in the model

- Price can be entered exogenously or calculated by the model for a given level of caps
 - market clearing is assumed
 - yearly caps or prices
- Sectoral coverages and within sector coverages (benchmark, participation thresholds)
- Permits are allocated or auctioned
 - allocated allowances are used to increase profits and have opportunity costs
 - there are no awareness or signalling effects (banking and borrowing difficult*)
- Auctioned revenues can be used for revenue recycling

Carbon tax options in the model

- Sectoral coverage and within sector coverage (exemptions)
- Revenue recycling options
- Varying rates between sectors
- Varying rates between years

What does the E3-Thailand software look like?

E3ME-Thailand Introduction Instructions Scenarios Assumptions Variables Running the model Model results

Input instructions

Assumptions

Scenario

Output file

In History Asns\Assumptions Scenarios\BaseScen Databank Output\ Dump VER\QHIST
 In EnForecast Asns\Assumptions Scenarios\BaseScen Databank Output\ Forecast VER\QEnForecast
 In Dan1 Asns\Assumptions Scenarios\BaseScen Databank Output\ baseline VER\QDAN

All done! Stop the run

E3-Thailand SUMMARY SOLUTION FOR EACH YEAR

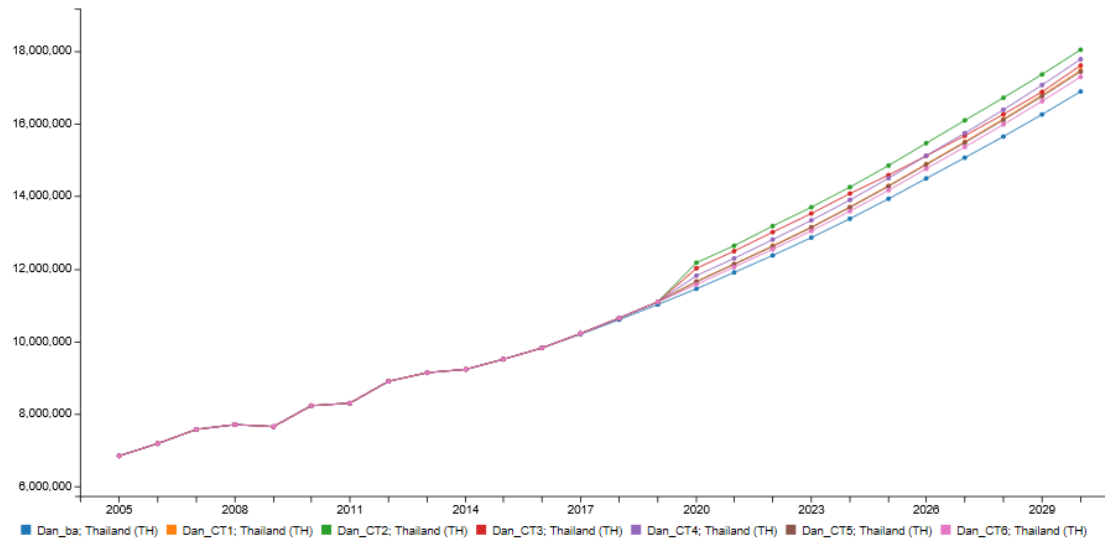
Last iteration for 1 region(s) as % change (D) previous year:

DATE	IT	CO2	DGDP	DSC	DSV	DSX	DSM	DPSH	DPCE	DPSX	DPSM	DAW	BTRA	PBRA	UNRA
1995	4	0.1	*****										0.0	0.0	1.2
1996	3	0.2	5.7	5.8	6.9	-4.1	-2.2	3.1	5.2	8.2	6.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.2
1997	3	0.2	-2.8	-1.0	-21.2	8.1	-6.1	2.5	5.2	15.1	15.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
1998	4	0.1	-7.6	-9.0	-44.5	12.7	-19.4	8.8	8.8	8.2	12.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.6
1999	3	0.1	4.6	3.1	-3.8	8.2	11.1	-0.9	1.2	-8.6	-4.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.2
2000	3	0.2	4.5	7.0	4.2	14.5	19.8	0.5	0.8	5.0	7.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6
2001	3	0.2	3.4	6.1	1.7	1.4	4.5	2.1	2.2	2.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.8
2002	3	0.2	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.1	2.1	0.9	-2.3	-3.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0

What does the E3-Thailand software look like?

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RGDP - GDP expenditure measure at market prices
(RSC+RSG+RSK+RSS+RSX-RSM+RSS) (m Baht(2010 price))



Dan_ba; Thailand (TH)
 Dan_CT1; Thailand (TH)
 Dan_CT2; Thailand (TH)
 Dan_CT3; Thailand (TH)
 Dan_CT4; Thailand (TH)
 Dan_CT5; Thailand (TH)
 Dan_CT6; Thailand (TH)

[Scenario Settings](#)
[Variable Selection](#)
[Chart Settings](#)
[Reload data](#)
[Download as CSV](#)

Variable

RGDP - GDP expenditure measure at market

Transformation

- Levels
- Year over year growth
- Absolute differences from baseline
- Relative differences from baseline

Show table of data

Dimension 1

All dimensions

Sum these

Dimension 2

All sectors
Thailand (TH)

Sum these

time	Dan_ba; Thailand (TH)	Dan_CT1; Thailand (TH)	Dan_CT2; Thailand (TH)	Dan_CT3; Thailand (TH)	Dan_CT4; Thailand (TH)	Dan_CT5; Thailand (TH)	Dan_CT6; Thailand (TH)
2005	6848590.000	6848590.000	6848590.000	6848590.000	6848590.000	6848590.000	6848590.000

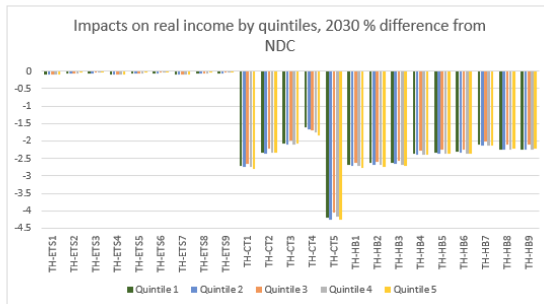
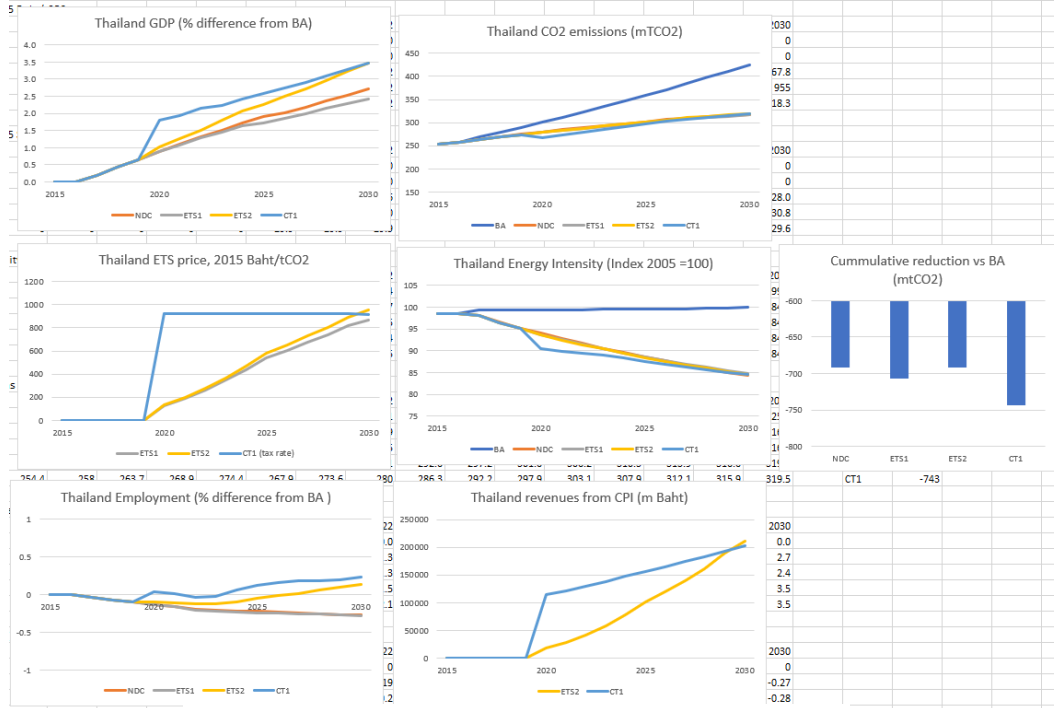
Impacts of carbon pricing instruments on national economy and contribution to NDC

Run ID	Description	Sectoral coverage	Off-setting	Revenue use	Global energy price	Cap level	Free allocation	Tax rate
BAU	Baseline in NDC roadmap	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NDC	BAU + full achievement of unconditional NDC (uNDC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ETS runs								
ETS core	Core case	Medium	No	N/A	Central	Consistent with NDC unconditional	100%	n/a
ETS 2	ETS core but will full auctioning	Medium	No	Revenue used to offset other taxation	Central	Consistent with NDC unconditional	0%	n/a
ETS 3	ETS small scope	Small	No	N/A	Central	Consistent with NDC unconditional	100%	n/a
ETS 4	ETS large scope	Large	No	N/A	Central	Consistent with NDC unconditional	100%	n/a
ETS 5	Offsetting	Medium	Yes	N/A	Central	Consistent with NDC unconditional but adjusted for offset volume	100%	n/a
ETS 6	Energy prices	Medium	No	N/A	Low	Consistent with NDC unconditional	100%	n/a
ETS 7	ETS ambition	Medium	No	N/A	Central	Consistent with cap required to achieve NDC unconditional throughout Thai economy	100%	n/a
Carbon tax runs								
CT core	Core case	Medium	No	Revenue used to offset other taxation	Central	n/a	n/a	Single rate to meet NDC outcomes for CT sectors
CT 2	CT large scope	Large	No	Revenue used to offset other taxation	Central	n/a	n/a	Single rate to meet NDC outcomes for CT sectors
CT 3	CT very large scope	Very large	No	Revenue used to offset other taxation	Central	n/a	n/a	Single rate to meet NDC outcomes for CT sectors
CT 4	CT rate	Medium	No	Revenue used to offset other taxation	Central	n/a	n/a	Single rate consistent with NDC conditional for CT sectors
CT 5	Revenue investment	Medium	No	Revs invested in emission reduction program	Central	n/a	n/a	Single rate to meet NDC outcomes for CT sectors
CT 6	Revenue offsets other taxation	Medium	No	Revenues retained by treasury	Central	n/a	n/a	Single rate to meet NDC outcomes for CT sectors

Impacts of carbon pricing instruments on national economy and contribution to NDC

Instrument	Sector coverage	Revenue recycling	Offsetting option (For ETS)	Scenario	Carbon tax rate
ETS	Small	0%	0%	TH-ETS1	-
			10%	TH-ETS2	-
			15%	TH-ETS3	-
		25%	0%	TH-ETS4	-
			10%	TH-ETS5	-
			15%	TH-ETS6	-
		50%	0%	TH-ETS7	-
			10%	TH-ETS8	-
			15%	TH-ETS9	-
Carbon Tax	Very large	0%	-	TH-CT1	Standard
		25%	-	TH-CT2	
		50%	-	TH-CT3	
		0%	-	TH-CT4	Low
		0%	-	TH-CT5	High (NDC)
		0%	-	TH-CT6	Flat (NDC)
		25%	-	TH-CT7	
		50%	-	TH-CT8	
		0%	-	TH-CT9	Gradual (NDC)
		25%	-	TH-CT10	
		50%	-	TH-CT11	
Hybrid	ETS – Small Carbon Tax – remaining sectors	0%	0%	TH-HB1	Standard
			10%	TH-HB2	
			15%	TH-HB3	
		25%	0%	TH-HB4	
			10%	TH-HB5	
			15%	TH-HB6	
		50%	0%	TH-HB7	
			10%	TH-HB8	
			15%	TH-HB9	

Our findings



Instrument	Scenario	Emission (mTCO2)	Cost to business (carbon price Baht/tCO2)	Cost to economy (GDP 2015 bn Baht)	Cost to society (Employment, m)	
NDC Policy Package	Baseline	315.6	2258*	17401	40.03	
	ETS	TH-ETS1	315.5	765	17383	40.01
		TH-ETS2	314.9	471	17388	40.01
		TH-ETS3	314.6	336	17391	40.01
		TH-ETS4	315.1	738	17387	40.01
		TH-ETS5	314.6	455	17391	40.01
		TH-ETS6	314.4	326	17392	40.01
		TH-ETS7	314.6	713	17390	40.01
		TH-ETS8	314.3	440	17392	40.01
TH-ETS9		314.2	316	17394	40.01	
Carbon Tax	TH-CT1	336.9	1800	16902	39.98	
	TH-CT2	294.1	1800	17141	40.02	
	TH-CT3	265.8	1800	17319	40.03	
	TH-CT4	359.4	900	16935	40.07	
	TH-CT5	315.2	2754	16790	39.7	
	TH-CT6	314.4	2700	16710.6	39.6	
	TH-CT7	314.5	1300	17042	40.1	
	TH-CT8	315.4	860	17127.7	40.2	
	TH-CT9	315.5	3158	16849.2	39.7	
	TH-CT10	314.8	1323	17100.7	40.1	
	TH-CT11	315.4	853	17166.2	40.1	
Hybrid	TH-HB1	344.2	ETS 1213 CT 1800	16898	39.99	
	TH-HB2	344.3	ETS 869 CT 1800	16897	39.99	
	TH-HB3	344.3	ETS 711 CT 1800	16896	39.99	
	TH-HB4	326.3	ETS 381 CT 1800	17054	40.03	
	TH-HB5	327	ETS 122 CT 1800	17049	40.04	
	TH-HB6	326.9	ETS 15 CT 1800	17047	40.04	
	TH-HB7	310.9	ETS 20 CT 1800	17189	40.04	

Model manual and download link

<https://www.camecon.com/how/our-work/e3-thailand/>

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