

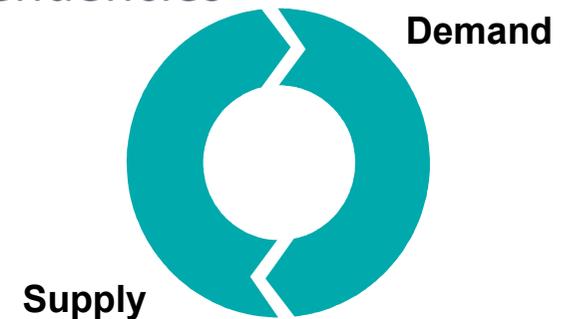
PANTA RHEI

Modeling approach and applications

Ulrike Lehr, Lisa Becker

Modelling philosophy

- ▶ Macro-economic
 - ⇒ System of national accounts
- ▶ Low level of sectoral aggregation
 - ⇒ Input-output tables
- ▶ Representation of economic actors
 - ⇒ Private households, government, corporations
- ▶ Empirical base
 - ⇒ OLS estimation of behavioral parameters
- ▶ Bottom up & total integration
 - ⇒ Low levels of aggregation → high levels of aggregation
 - ⇒ Iterative solution to account for interdependencies
- ▶ Assumptions
 - ⇒ Limited rationality of agents
 - ⇒ Imperfect markets
 - ⇒ Neither demand nor supply-side driven



Economic core

▶ Main variables

- ⇒ Foreign trade (imports and exports by goods and services)
- ⇒ Private consumption (by purposes of use)
- ⇒ Production (by economic activities)
- ⇒ Employment (by economic activities)
- ⇒ Prices
- ⇒ Government revenues and expenses

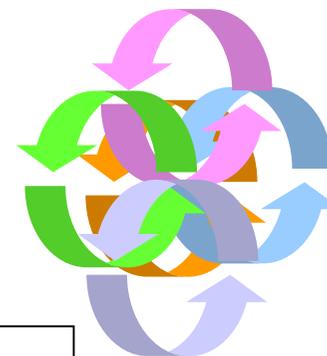
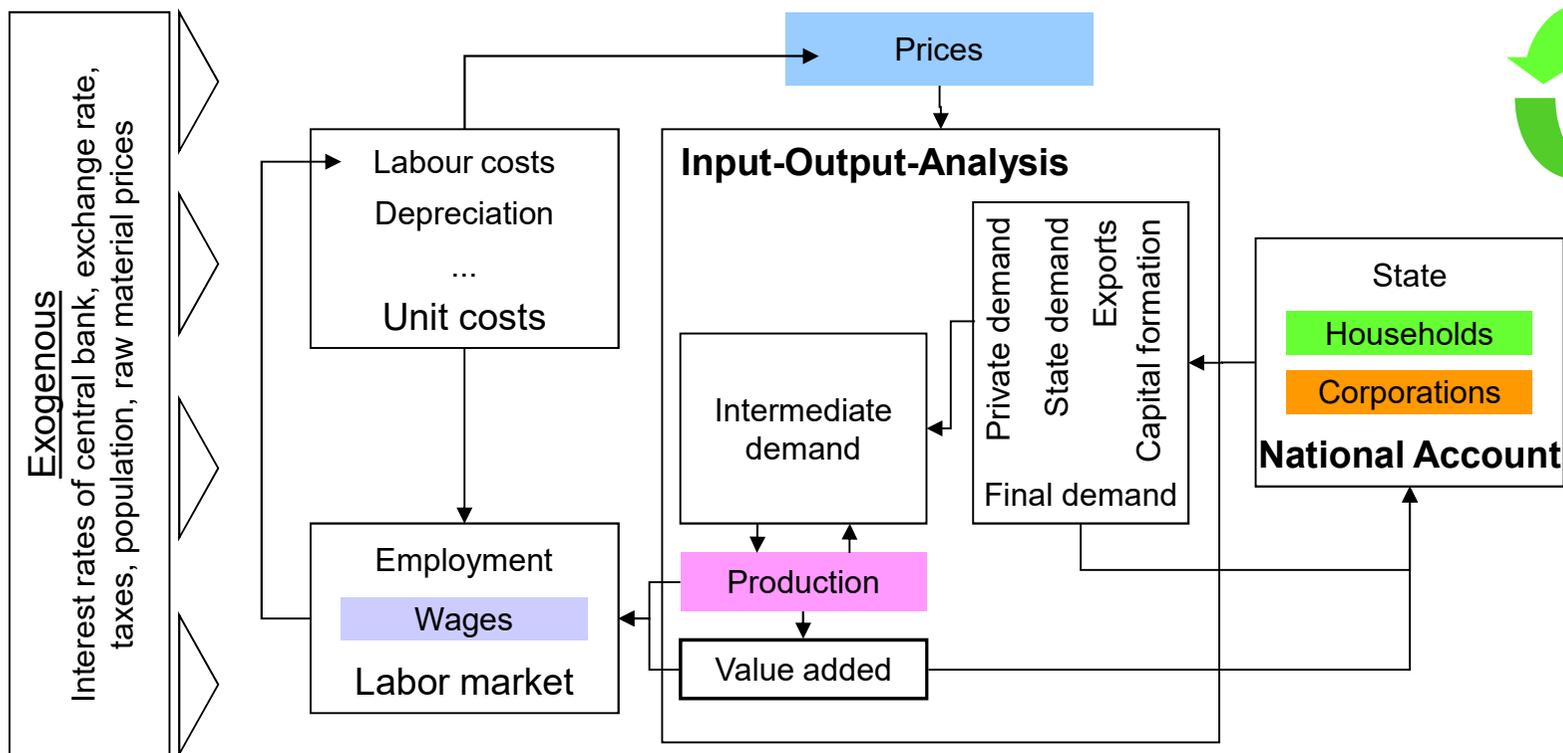
▶ Exogenous assumptions for national models

- ⇒ Economic performance of importing countries
- ⇒ Import prices (especially oil price)
- ⇒ Interest rates
- ⇒ Exchange rates
- ⇒ Population development

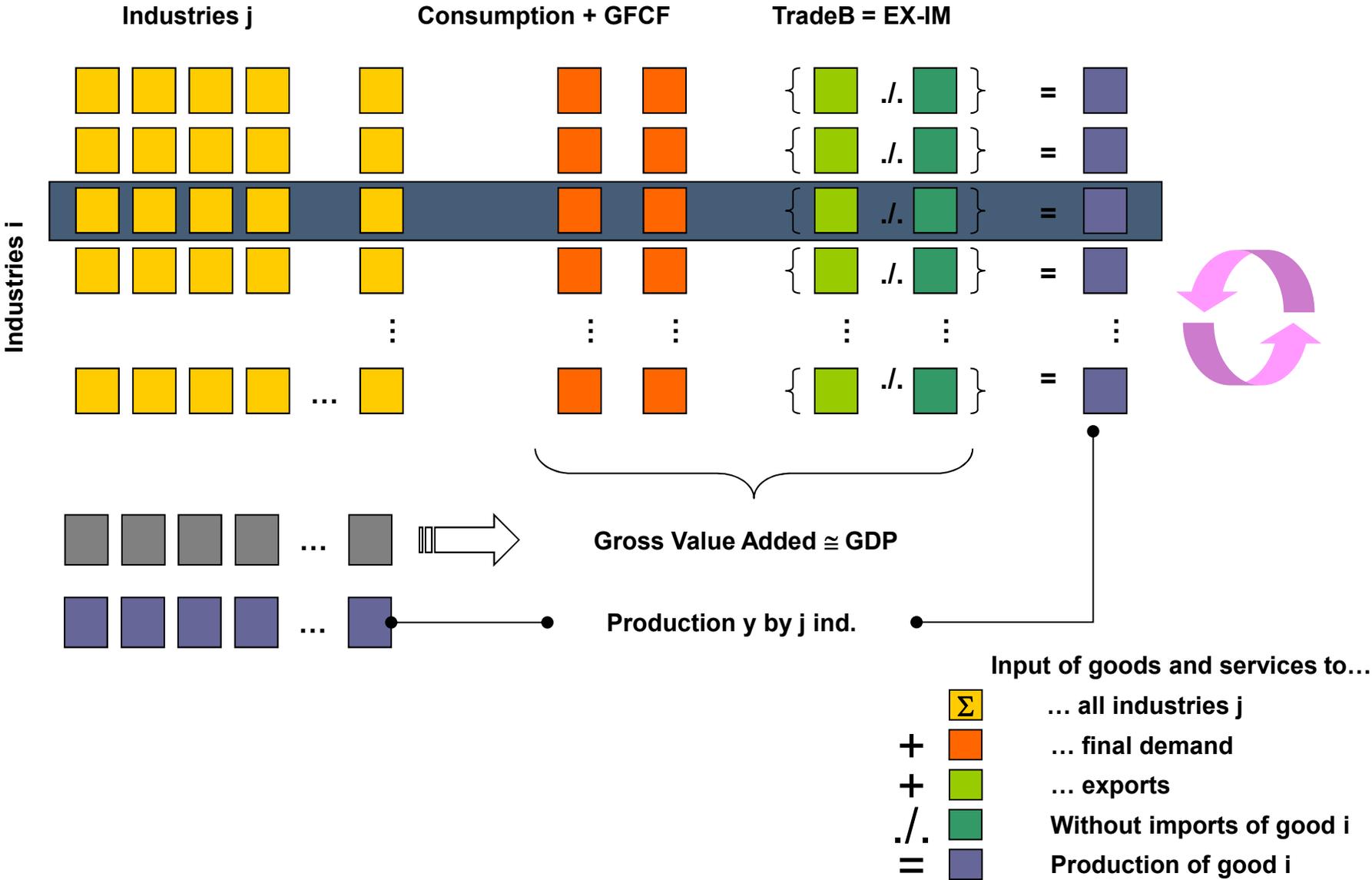
Economic core cont'd

Five important economic drivers / multipliers

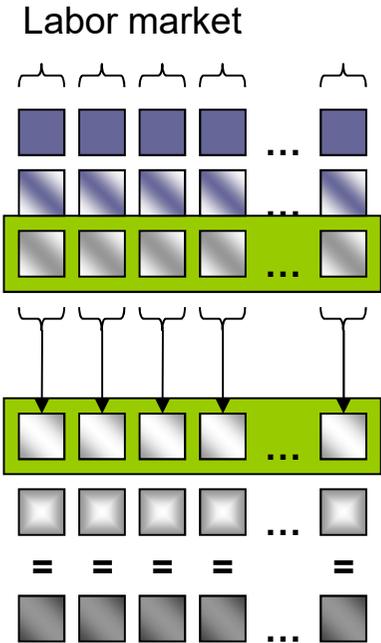
- 1 Production
- 2 Prices
- 3 Private income
- 4 Investments
- 5 Labor market (wages)



Economic Core: Production

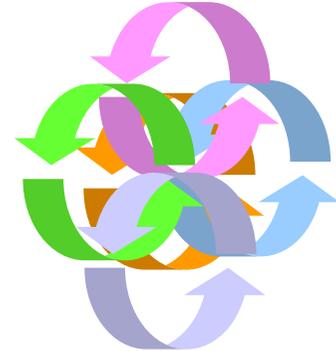


Economic core: labor market



production y by j ind.
 prices j
 hourly wage j
 volume of work j
 annual working time j
 employees j

price development
 labour productivity
 demography
 competitiveness of ind.



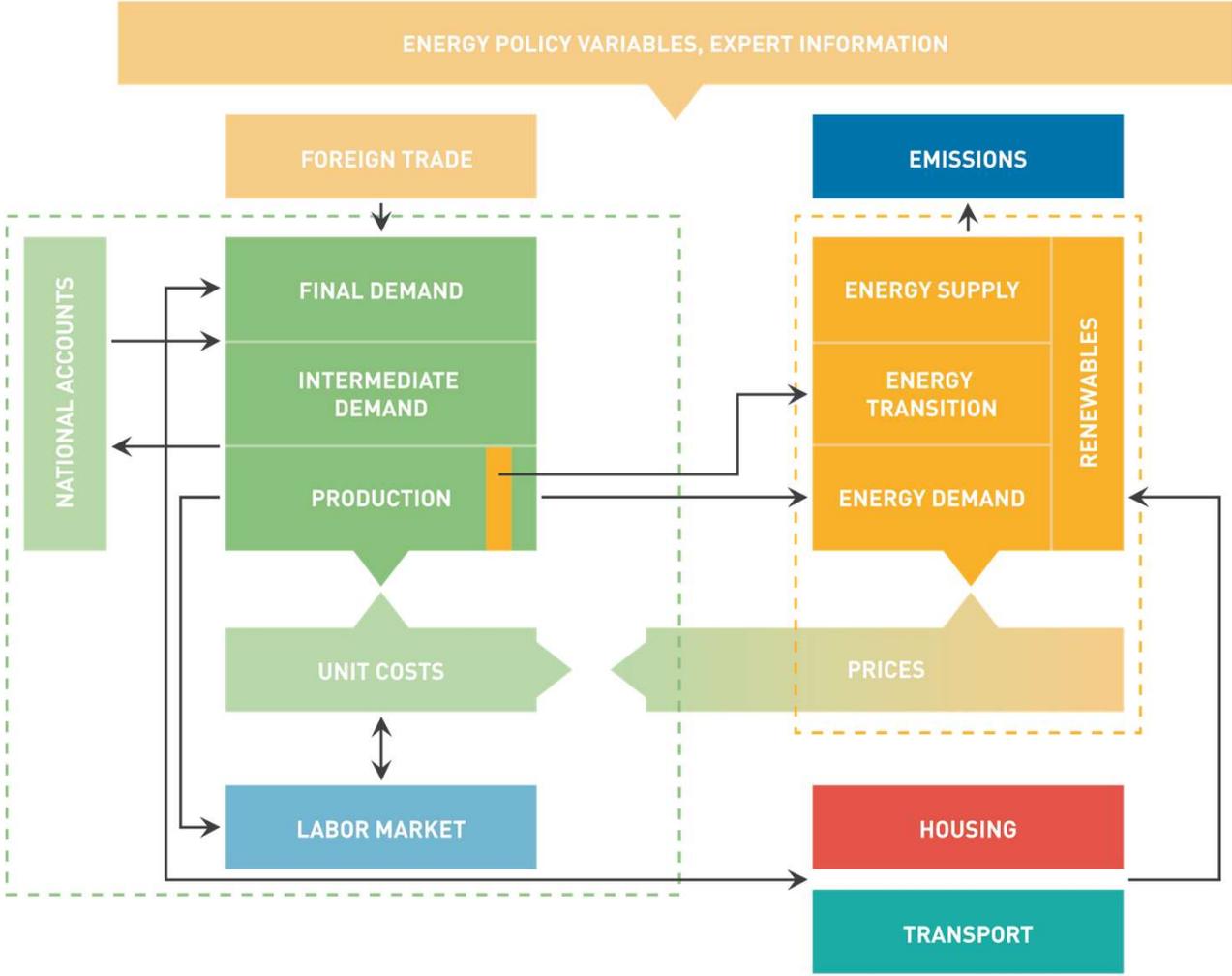
compensation per employee

Interdependences within the model

- ▶ **Inter-industry relations**
intermediate demand between sectors/industries
- ▶ **Price model**
unit cost calculation (material, employees, ...) and mark-up
- ▶ **Income of private households**
wages and earnings for disposable income
- ▶ **Corporations**
production, investments, social contributions, earnings
- ▶ **Labor market**
Production, wages & prices
➔ labor demand and wage income



Plus energy, plus environment = PANTA RHEI



- Input-Output-Table, National Accounts
 - Energy balance, satellite balance for renewable energy, energy prices
- Economic module
 - Energy module

Contribution to sustainability indicators

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Contribution to sustainability indicators



► Pollutants

Contribution to sustainability indicators



- ▶ Pollutants
- ▶ Final energy productivity
- ▶ Renewable energy (share in TFC, electricity generation)

Contribution to sustainability indicators



- ▶ Pollutants
- ▶ Final energy productivity
- ▶ Renewable energy (share in TFC, electricity generation)
- ▶ Material productivity
- ▶ Governmental budget
- ▶ GDP, per capita, labor market

Contribution to sustainability indicators



- ▶ Pollutants
- ▶ Final energy productivity
- ▶ Renewable energy (share in TFC, electricity generation)
- ▶ Material productivity
- ▶ Governmental budget
- ▶ GDP, per capita, labor market
- ▶ Land-use, energy consumption in transport

Contribution to sustainability indicators



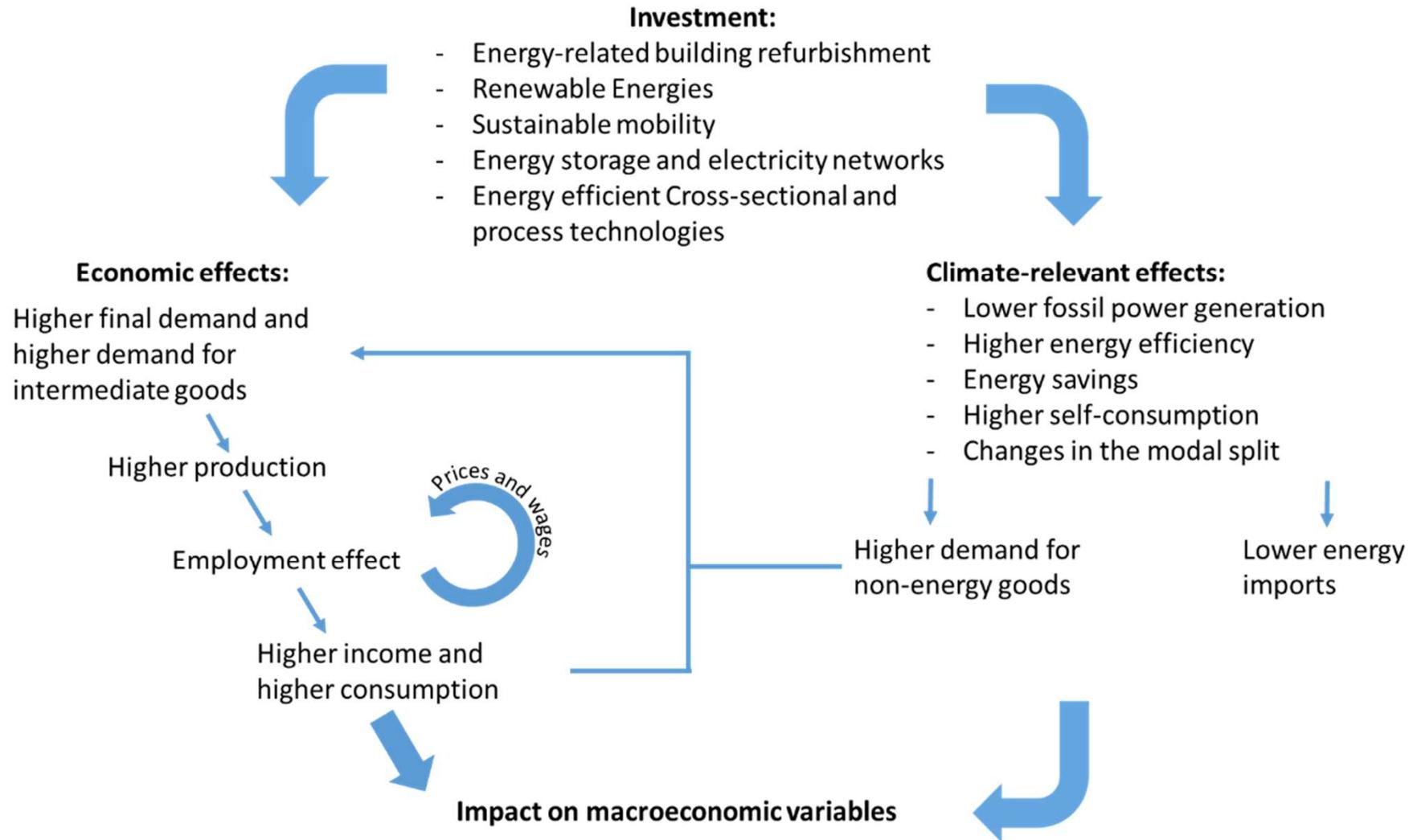
- ▶ Pollutants
- ▶ Final energy productivity
- ▶ Renewable energy (share in TFC, electricity generation)
- ▶ Material productivity
- ▶ Governmental budget
- ▶ GDP, per capita, labor market
- ▶ Landuse, energy consumption in transport
- ▶ Consumption based energy use

Contribution to sustainability indicators



- ▶ Pollutants
- ▶ Final energy productivity
- ▶ Renewable energy (share in TFC, electricity generation)
- ▶ Material productivity
- ▶ Governmental budget
- ▶ GDP, per capita, labor market
- ▶ Landuse, energy consumption in transport
- ▶ Consumption based energy use
- ▶ GHG emissions

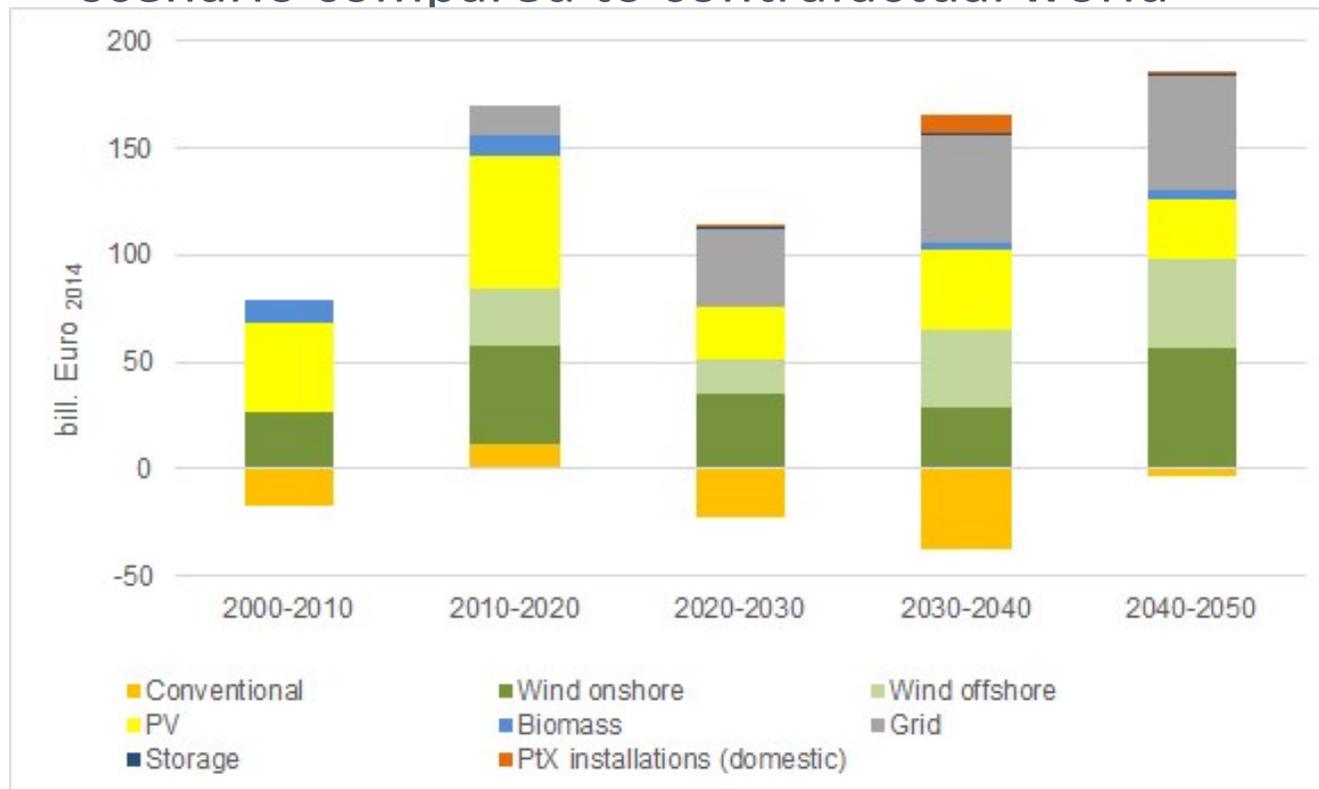
Example: Effects of energy transition investment



Source: GWS

Typical simulations and results

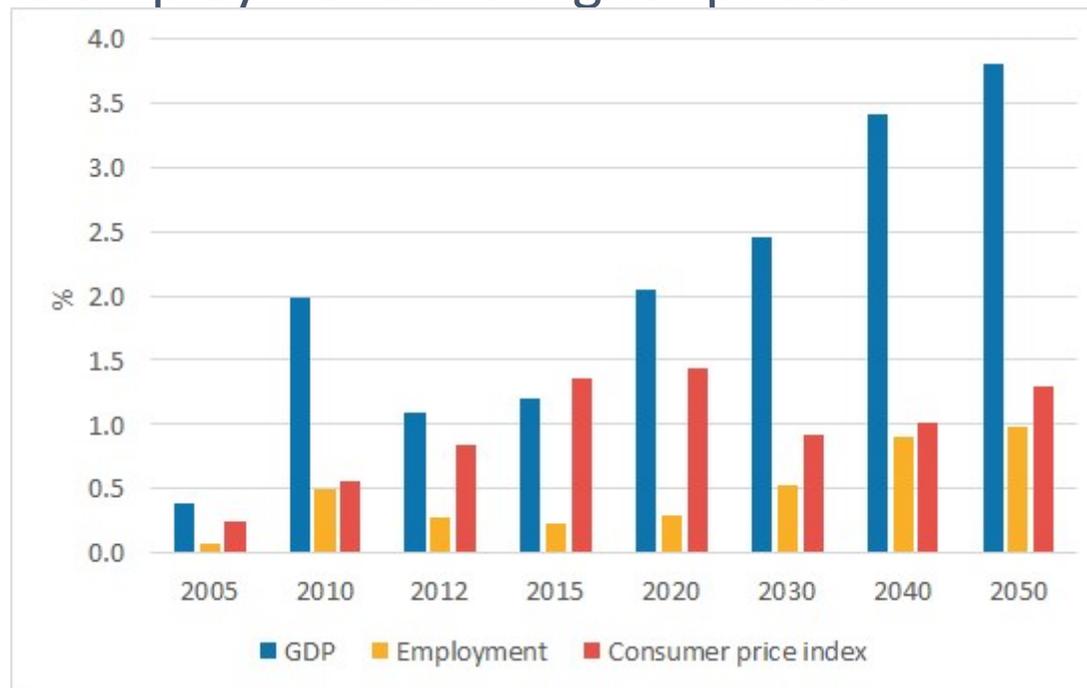
Input: Cumulated additional investment for energy supply (power generation, storage,...) in the energy transition scenario compared to contrafactual world



Macroeconomic results – GDP, jobs, prices

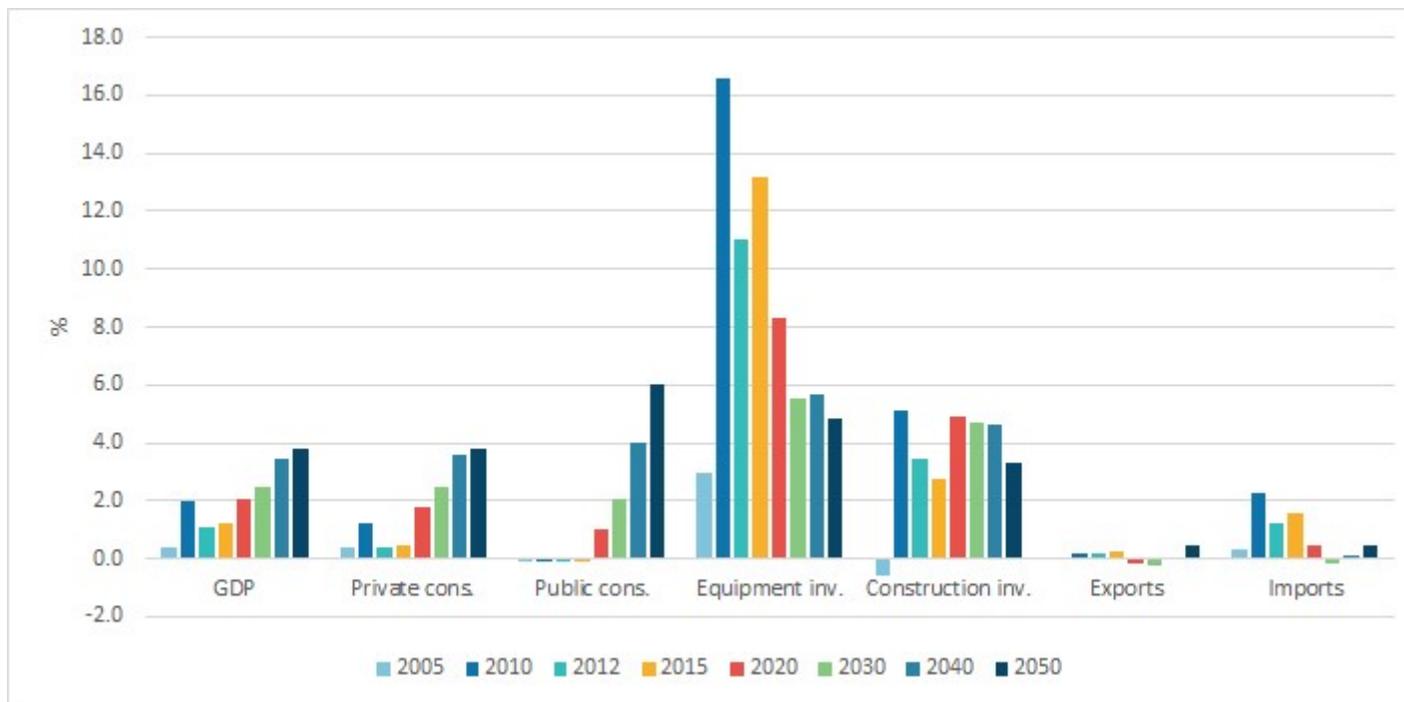
Results for ETS compared to CFS

- ▶ Higher GDP in energy transition scenario (ETS)
- ▶ Also more employment and higher prices



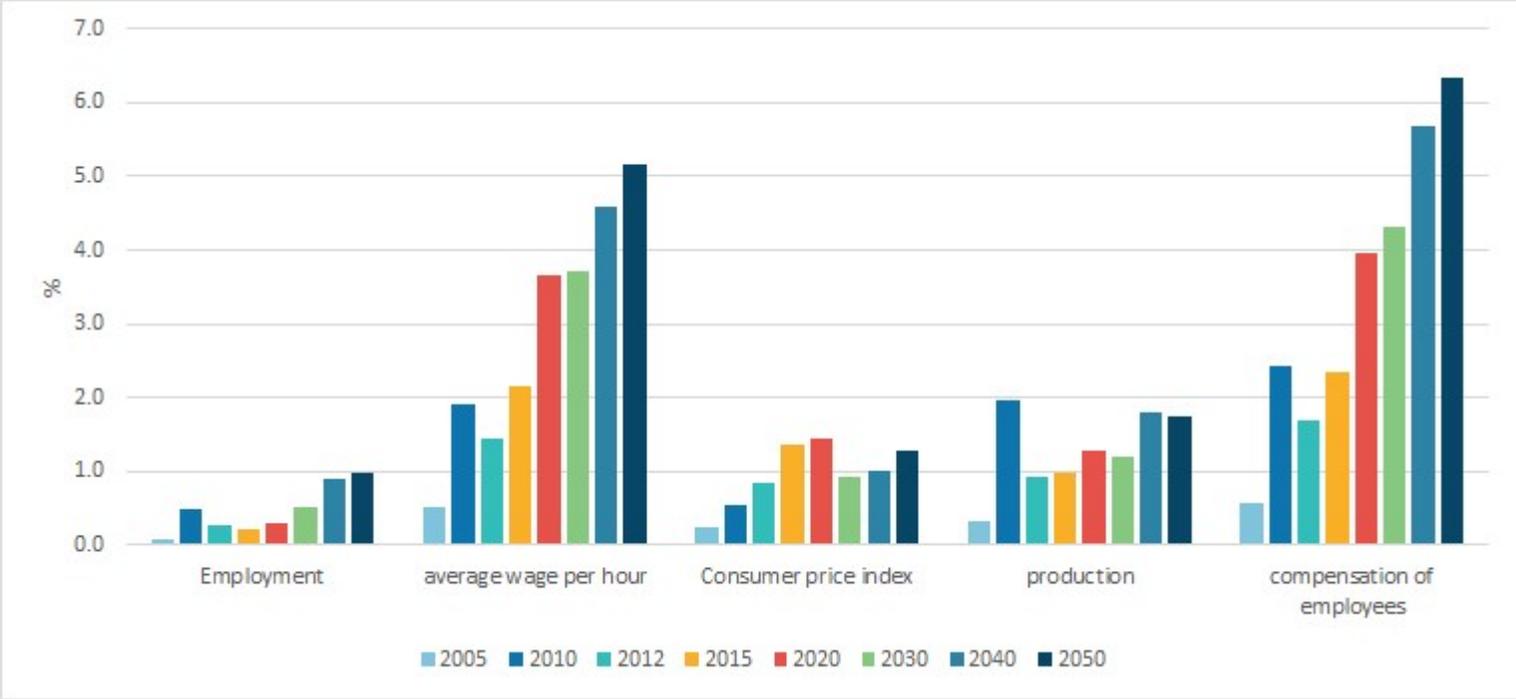
Macroeconomic results – GDP and its components

- ▶ Mainly driven by additional investment
- ▶ More consumption and reduced energy imports important in the long term



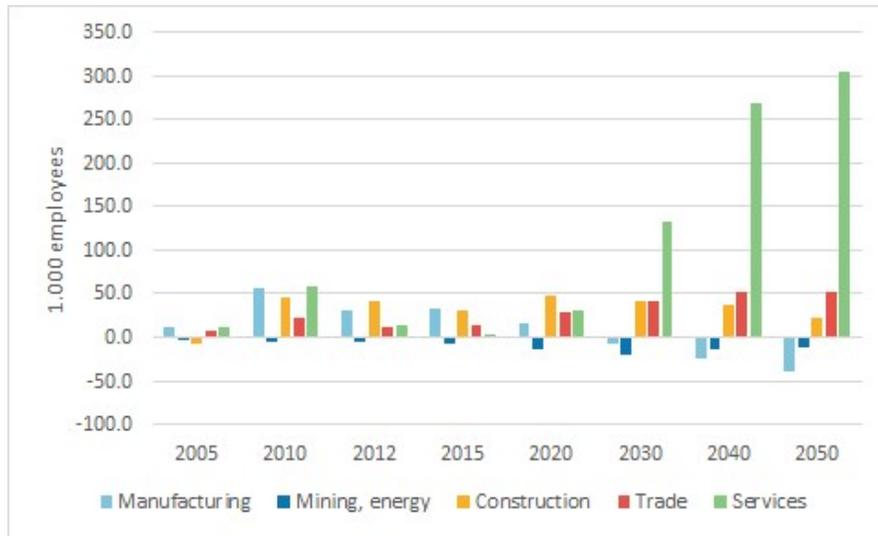
Macroeconomic results – employment

► Positive impacts on the labor market

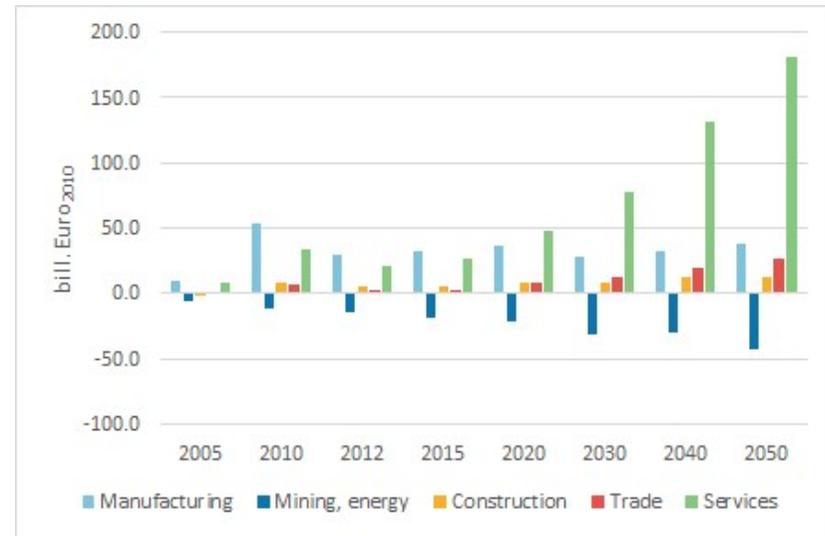


Sector results

► Employment



► Production



Thank you for your attention!



Ulrike Lehr

T +49 (0) 541 40933 - 280

E lehr@gws-os.com

Head of Division Energy and Climate



Lisa Becker

T +49 (0) 541 40933 - 287

E becker@gws-os.com

Researcher Energy and Climate



SPECIALISTS IN
EMPIRICAL ECONOMIC
RESEARCH

www.gws-os.com

Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftliche Strukturforschung mbH

Heinrichstr. 30

49080 Osnabrück

Tel + 49 (0) 541 40933-280

Fax + 49 (0) 541 40933-110

lehr@gws-os.com

To be discussed

- ▶ What are further interesting variables from the economic realm to be reported?
- ▶ Which trade-off of decarbonizing can be illustrated from the economic perspective?
- ▶ How can we improve the economic model together?