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4. Impacts of low-carbon power policy on carbon mitigation in Guangdong Province, China

作者: Cheng, Beibei; Dai, Hancheng; Wang, Peng; 等.
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作者: Dong, Huijuan; Dai, Hancheng; Dong, Liang; 等.
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6. Achieving Copenhagen target through carbon emission trading: Economic impacts assessment in Guangdong Province of China

作者: Wang, Peng; Dai, Han-cheng; Ren, Song-yan; 等.
ENERGY 卷: 79 页: 212-227 出版年: JAN 1 2015
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作者**:** Dong, HJ (Dong, Huijuan); Dai, HC (Dai, Hancheng); Dong, L (Dong, Liang); Fujita, T (Fujita, Tsuyoshi); Geng, Y (Geng, Yong); Klimont, Z (Klimont, Zbigniew); Inoue, T (Inoue, Tsuyoshi); Bunya, S (Bunya, Shintaro); Fujii, M (Fujii, Minoru); Masui, T (Masui, Toshihiko)

作者识别号**:**

作者	ResearcherID 号	ORCID 号
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Klimont, Zbigniew	P-7641-2015	0000-0003-2630-198X
DONG, Huijuan	E-3165-2017	0000-0002-4424-8468
Dong, Liang		0000-0001-9747-5851
Geng, Yong		0000-0002-2284-1375

标题**:** Pursuing air pollutant co-benefits of CO2 mitigation in China: A provincial leveled analysis

来源出版物**:** APPLIED ENERGY

卷**:** 144

页**:** 165-174

DOI: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.02.020

出版年**:** APR 15 2015

摘要**:** With fast economic development, industrialization and urbanization, China faces increasing pressures on carbon emission reduction, and especially on air pollutants (SO2, NOx, PM) reduction, particularly the notorious haze issue caused by air pollution in recent years. Pursuing co-benefits is an effective approach to simultaneously respond to both carbon and air pollutant problems. In this paper, the AIM/CGE (Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment Model/Computational General Equilibrium) model and GAINS (Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies)-China model are combined together to project future CO2 and air pollutants emissions in China, as well as reduction costs and co-benefit effects. Considering implementation of carbon mitigation policy and air pollutant mitigation technologies, four scenarios (S1, S2, S3 and S4) are analyzed. Results indicate that by implementing both carbon and air pollutant mitigation (S4), CO2 emission per GDP can be reduced by 41% by 2020, compared with the 2005 level, and SO2, NOx and PM2.5 emissions would change by a factor 0.8, 1.26 and 1.0 of the 2005 level, respectively in 2030. The real co-benefits of emission reductions (S-2 minus S4) for SO2, NOx and PM2.5 are 2.4 Mt, 2.1 Mt and 03 Mt in 2020, and the corresponding cost reduction co-benefits are 4, 0.11, and 0.8 billion (sic), respectively. Provincial disparity analysis reveals that regions with higher co-benefits are those with higher GDP such as Guangdong, Shandong and Jiangsu, energy production bases such as Inner Mongolia and Shanxi, low coal quality provinces such as Sichuan (for SO2), and industrial base provinces such as Liaoning. Cost-effectiveness is finally discussed for policy implications, which suggests that investment in less developed western regions is more cost-effective and easier in reducing CO2 or air pollutant emissions than in developed eastern regions. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 **2** 条，共 **6** 条

作者**:** Dai, HC (Dai, Hancheng); Xie, XX (Xie, Xuxuan); Xie, Y (Xie, Yang); Liu, J (Liu, Jian); Masui, T (Masui, Toshihiko)

标题**:** Green growth: The economic impacts of large-scale renewable energy development in China

来源出版物**:** APPLIED ENERGY

卷**:** 162

页**:** 435-449

DOI: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.10.049

出版年**:** JAN 15 2016

摘要**:** This study assesses the economic impacts and environmental co-benefits of large-scale development of renewable energy (RE) in China toward 2050 using a dynamic computable general equilibrium (CGE) model with distinguished improvements in the power sector. Two scenarios are constructed: a reference scenario assuming conventional development of RE and an REmax scenario assuming large-scale RE development by tapping China's RE potential. The results show that large-scale RE development would not incur a significant macroeconomic cost. On the contrary, it would have significant green growth effects that benefit the growth of upstream industries, reshape the energy structure, and bring substantial environmental co-benefits. If the share of RE reaches 56% in the total primary energy in 2050, then non-fossil power sectors will become a mainstay industry with value added accounting for 3.4% of the GDP, a share comparable to other sectors such as agriculture (2.5%), iron and steel (3.3%), and construction (2.1%). In RE max scenario, the large scale RE development will stimulate the output worth of $1.18 trillion from other RE related upstream industries and create 4.12 million jobs in 2050. In addition to economic benefits, it could substantially reduce the emissions of CO2 and air pollutants such as NOx, SO2. 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 **3** 条，共 **6** 条

作者**:** Wang, P (Wang, Peng); Dai, HC (Dai, Han-cheng); Ren, SY (Ren, Song-yan); Zhao, DQ (Zhao, Dai-qing); Masui, T (Masui, Toshihiko)

标题**:** Achieving Copenhagen target through carbon emission trading: Economic impacts assessment in Guangdong Province of China

来源出版物**:** ENERGY

卷**:** 79

页**:** 212-227

DOI: 10.1016/j.energy.2014.11.009

出版年**:** JAN 1 2015

摘要**:** This study analyzed the economic impacts of carbon ETS (emission trading scheme) policy among four energy intensive sectors in Guangdong province with a two-region dynamic CGE model. Five cases are considered to achieve Copenhagen target towards 2020 in Guangdong, including a reference case, two cases under different carbon emission constraints without carbon ETS, and two cases with ETS. The simulation results show that carbon price and economic impacts are closely related to both emission constraints and ETS. In the scenario that overshoots Copenhagen target and does not consider ETS, carbon mitigation cost of refinery and iron & steel sectors would

be relatively higher whereas that of power and cement sectors would be lower, and the GDP (gross domestic production) loss would be 1.4%. On the contrary, with ETS implemented, the trading carbon price would be 38 USD (US Dollar)/ton-CO2, creating a carbon market of around 1 billion USD. Furthermore, ETS could significantly reduce the mitigation cost for the whole economy. The GDP of Guangdong province would recover by 2.6 billion USD. In addition, the economic output and employment of sectors with would be affected compared to the scenario without ETS. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 **4** 条，共 **6** 条
作者**:** Mittal, S (Mittal, Shivika); Dai, HC (Dai, Hancheng); Fujimori, S (Fujimori, Shinichiro); Masui, T (Masui, Toshihiko)
作者识别号**:**

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Dai, Hancheng		0000-0003-4251-4707

标题**:** Bridging greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy deployment target: Comparative assessment of China and India
来源出版物**:** APPLIED ENERGY
卷**:** 166
页**:** 301-313
DOI: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.12.124
出版年**:** MAR 15 2016
摘要**:** Renewable energy has a critical role in limiting the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This paper assesses the implication of aligning renewable energy deployment target with national emission reduction target for mitigation cost. The assessment methodology uses Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment/computable general equilibrium (AIM/CGE) model to determine the mitigation cost in terms of GDP and welfare loss under alternative renewable targets in different climate-constrained scenarios. A range of country specific emission constraints is taken to address the uncertainties related to global emission pathway and emission entitlement scheme. Comparative results show that China needs to increase its share of non-fossil fuel significantly in the primary energy mix to achieve the stringent emission reduction target compared to India. The mitigation cost in terms of economic and welfare loss can be reduced by increasing the penetration of the renewable energy to achieve the same emission reduction target. The modeling results show that coordinated national climate and renewable energy policies help to achieve the GHG emission reduction target in an efficient and cost-effective manner. (C) 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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第 **5** 条，共 **6** 条
作者**:** Fujimori, S (Fujimori, Shinichiro); Hasegawa, T (Hasegawa, Tomoko); Masui, T (Masui, Toshihiko); Takahashi, K (Takahashi, Kiyoshi); Herran, DS (Herran, Diego Silva); Dai, HC (Dai, Hancheng); Hijioka, Y (Hijioka, Yasuaki); Kainuma, M (Kainuma, Mikiko)
作者识别号**:**

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标题**:** SSP3: AIM implementation of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways
来源出版物**:** GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE-HUMAN AND POLICY DIMENSIONS
卷**:** 42
页**:** 268-283
DOI: 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.06.009
出版年**:** JAN 2017
摘要**:** This study quantifies the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) using AIM/CGE (Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment/Computable General Equilibrium). SSP3 (regional rivalry) forms the main focus of the study, which is supposed to face high challenges both in mitigation and adaptation. The AIM model has been selected as the model to quantify the SSP3 marker scenario, a representative case illustrating a particular narrative. Multiple parameter assumptions in AIM/CGE were differentiated across the SSPs for quantification. We confirm that SSP3 quantitative scenarios outcomes are consistent with its narrative. Moreover, four key features of SSP3 are observed. First, as SSP3 was originally designed to contain a high level of challenges to mitigation, mitigation costs in SSP3 were relatively high. This results from the combination of high greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline (no climate mitigation policy) scenario and low mitigative capacity. Second, the climate forcing level in 2100 for the baseline scenarios of SSP3 was similar to that of SSP2, whereas CO2 emissions in SSP3 are higher than those in SSP2. This is mainly due to high aerosol emissions in SSP3. A third feature was the high air pollutant emissions associated with weak implementation of air quality legislation and a high level of coal dependency. Fourth, forest area steadily decreases with a large expansion of cropland and pasture land. These characteristics indicate at least four potential uses for SSP3. First, SSP3 is useful for both IAM and impact, adaptation, vulnerability (IAV) analyses to present the worst-case scenario. Second, by comparing SSP2 and SSP3, IAV analyses can clarify the influences of socioeconomic elements under similar climatic conditions. Third, the high air pollutant emissions would be of interest to atmospheric chemistry climate modelers. Finally, in addition to climate change studies, many other environmental studies could benefit from the meaningful insights available from the large-scale land use change resulting in SSP3. (C) 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

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第 **6** 条，共 **6** 条

作者**:** Cheng, BB (Cheng, Beibei); Dai, HC (Dai, Hancheng); Wang, P (Wang, Peng); Xie, Y (Xie, Yang); Chen, L (Chen, Li); Zhao, DQ (Zhao, Daiqing); Masui, T (Masui, Toshihiko)

标题**:** Impacts of low-carbon power policy on carbon mitigation in Guangdong Province, China

来源出版物**:** ENERGY POLICY

卷**:** 88

页**:** 515-527

DOI: 10.1016/j.enpol.2015.11.006

出版年**:** JAN 2016

摘要**:** This paper analyzes the impacts of the low-carbon policy in the power sector of Guangdong Province in China on its energy and carbon emission targets by 2020, as well as their costs and co-benefits, using a regional CGE model with seven scenarios: business as usual (BaU), renewable energy (RE), renewable energy and natural gas (RE-NG), CAP only (CAP), CAP and RE-NG (CAP-RE-NG), carbon emission trading (ETS), and ETS with RE-NG (ETS-RE-NG). Analysis results reveal that provincial energy and carbon intensity targets can be achieved in the assumed carbon mitigation scenarios with carbon cap, ETS, and clean energy development policies. While the carbon constraint exerts negative impacts on the economy, GDP loss could be lowered by the ETS and RE policies. The RE scenario is more economically efficient than the ETS scenario, and coupling the RE and ETS scenarios appears to be the most economically efficient scenario to achieve the desired carbon and energy intensity targets. One of the benefits of the low-carbon policy is its improvement of the energy security of Guangdong in terms of reduced reliance on external coal and oil; in particular, Guangdong coal consumption could peak in 2017-2019. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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