

China-Korea-U.S. Economic and Environmental Modeling Workshop

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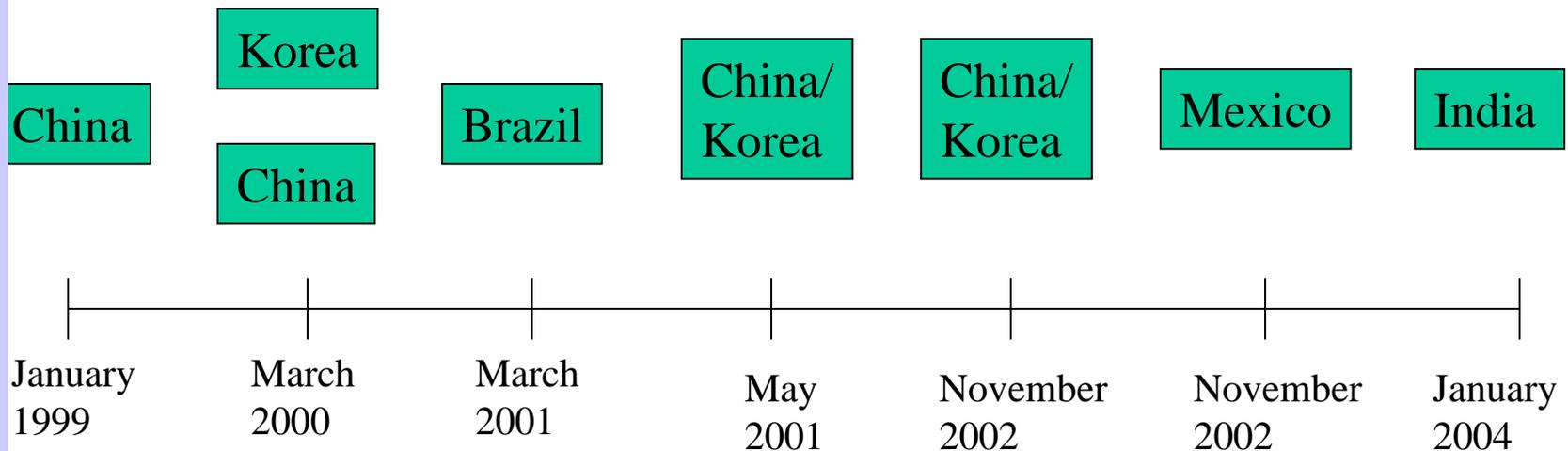


Workshop Goals

- Strengthen cooperation between China, Korea, and U.S. on climate economic issues
- Improve understanding of one another's models
- Encourage discussion of methods, models, and results
- Promote collaboration
- Strengthen connection between modelers and policymakers
- Ultimately, improve modeling to better inform policy makers



Workshops to Date



Each participating country is a large developing country with substantial greenhouse gas emissions.

Future streams of emissions from these countries will have impacts on the global climate system.

Workshops in 2005 tentatively proposed for China/Korea and Mexico.



Nature of the Workshop

- Technical in nature
- Open discussions and exchange of views
- Not a forum for debating climate change policy positions
- Not launching new basic research on economic modeling



U.S. Views in Brief

- U.S. not ratifying Kyoto Protocol
- U.S. remains active party to Framework Convention process
- U.S. has domestic program to control GHGs and has set a goal of 18% reduction in emissions intensity of GDP by 2012
- More information on U.S. climate change policy:
<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/or/2004/30609.htm>



U.S. Bilateral Partnerships

- U.S. has built bilateral partnerships with key countries to address climate change
- U.S. has bilateral agreements with China and Korea to enhance existing projects and explore new opportunities
- Economic modeling workshop is part of these bilateral agreements
- For more information see:
<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/or/2004/30609.htm>



Role of Economic and Environmental Modeling

- Make significant contributions to design of climate policies
- Examine the feasibility and likelihood of attaining a policy goal
- Find least cost solutions to achieving climate objectives
- Identify promising cost-effective technologies
- Address distribution and equity questions



Common Insights from Economic Modeling

- Flexibility in design of GHG mitigation strategies can significantly lower costs
 - “When”: when to time the abatement
 - “What”: what to target in a strategy
 - “Where”: where to reduce emissions
- If new technologies can be deployed and diffused rapidly, costs can be lowered
- Co-benefits of climate policies can substantially lower mitigation costs



Follow-on Collaboration

- Data sharing
- Updating/improving representations of Chinese and Korean economies
- Joint research papers
- Consider joining Stanford Energy Modeling Forum
- Other ideas?

