











# The Economics of Climate Change: Insights from Integrated Assessment Modeling Experiences for Lebanon and Brazil

Beirut, March 20, 2015

## Prof. Eduardo A. Haddad

Professor of Economics, University of São Paulo, Brazil (currently on leave at Princeton University and Rutgers University)



## Outline

### ✓ Introduction

Insights from the Brazilian experience

The AUB-USP Study

Next steps: overcoming limitations

## Lebanon vs Brazil

	Lebanon	Brazil
Area (km²)	10,400 (156 <sup>th</sup> )	8.51 million (5 <sup>th</sup> )
Population (1,000,000)	4.14	201
Population density	398	23
GDP (USD)	64.2 billion	2.39 trillion
GDP per capita (USD)	16,000	12,000
Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg)	4.94	1.90
FIFA ranking	121 <sup>st</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>

## Falougha and São Paulo



**Population**: 3,500 (estimated)

Population: 11.32 million (2011)



## MOU between AUB and USP to undertake collaborative research on the economics of climate change in Lebanon

Memorandum of partnership agreement between the *Issam Fares* Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut, and the University of Sao Paulo Regional and Urban Economics Laboratory - NEREUS

Dynamic spatial CGE system: **The ARZ model** 

- Bottom-up
- Recursive dynamics
- 8 sectors, 6 regions

Systemic economic impacts of GCC

Scenarios consistent with the hypotheses of IPCC

Consider different spatial scales (country and governorates)

Five more years ahead...

## Outline

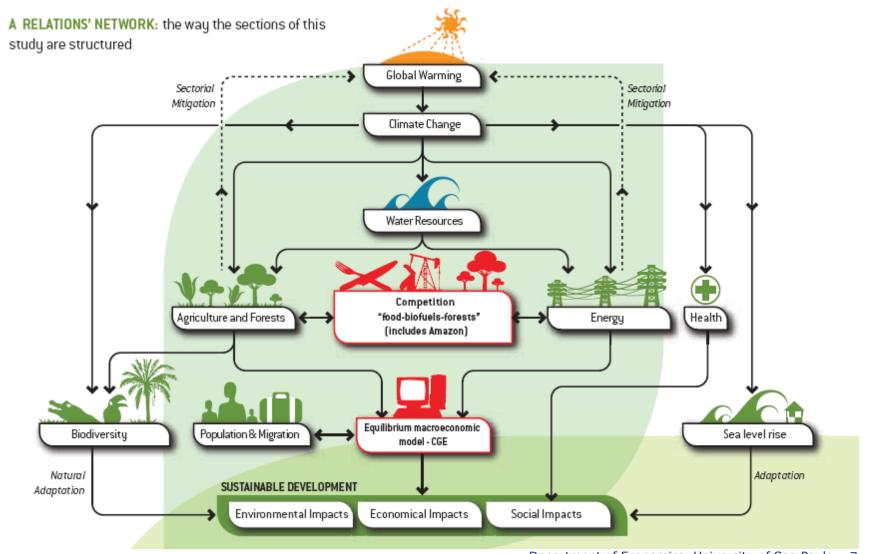
### Introduction

✓ Insights from the Brazilian experience

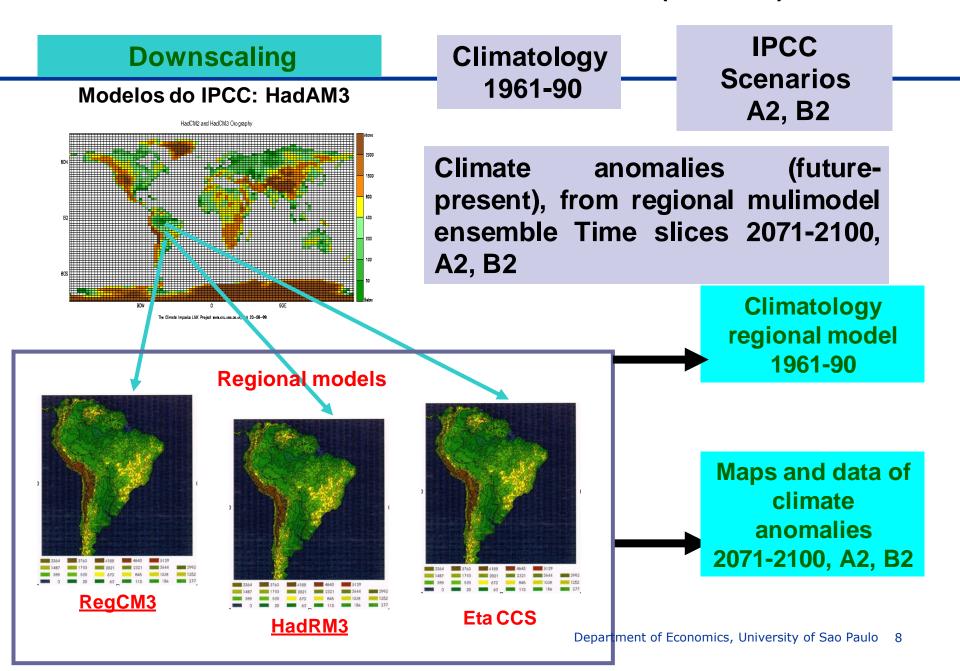
The AUB-USP Study

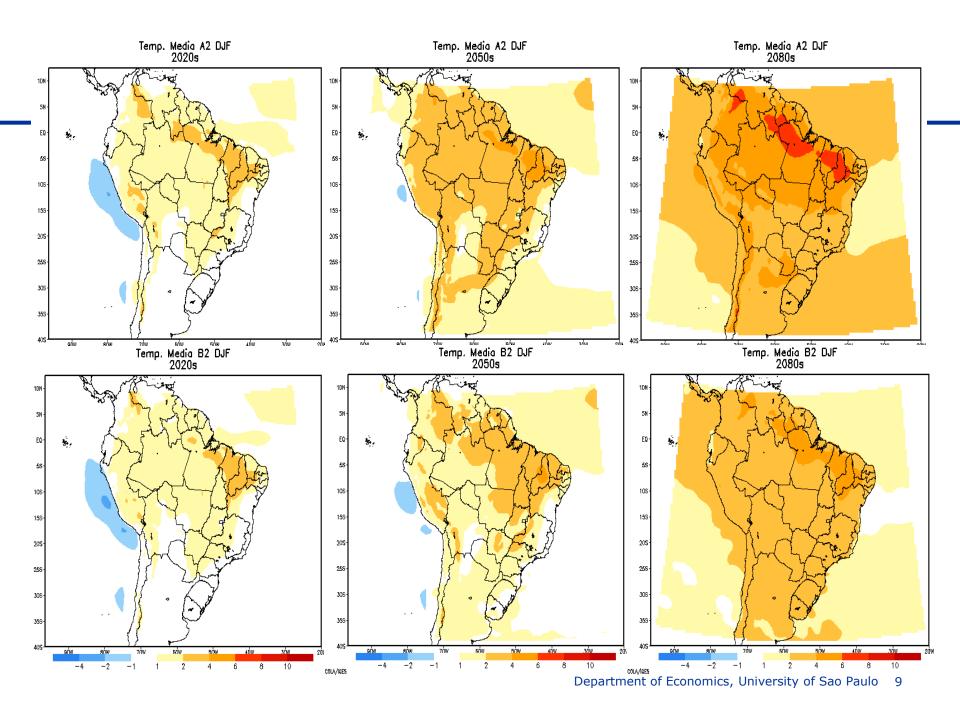
Next steps: overcoming limitations

# Economics of Climate Change in Brazil Modeling Logical Structure

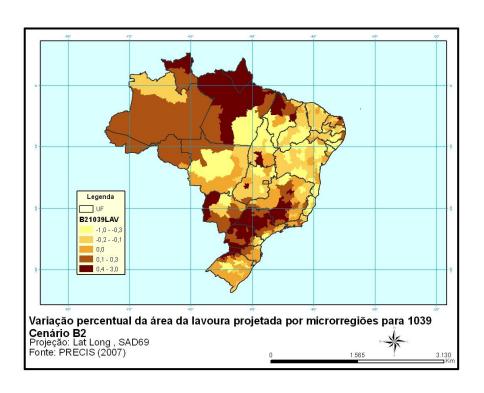


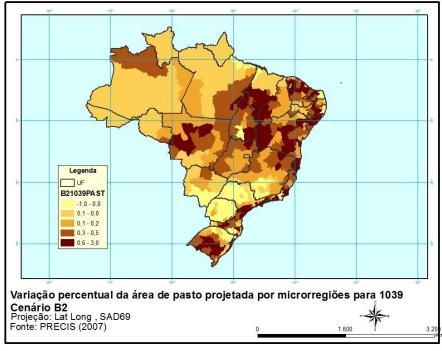
## PROBIO-IPCC Global models used: IPCC TAR (HadAM3)-Version 1



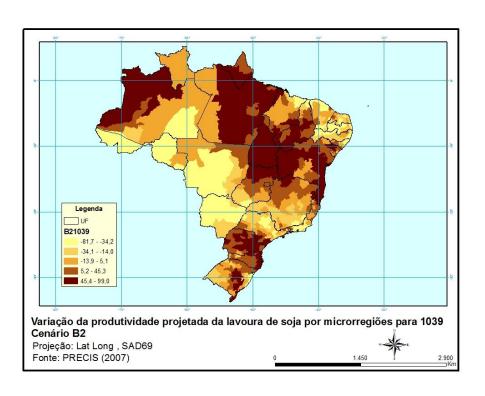


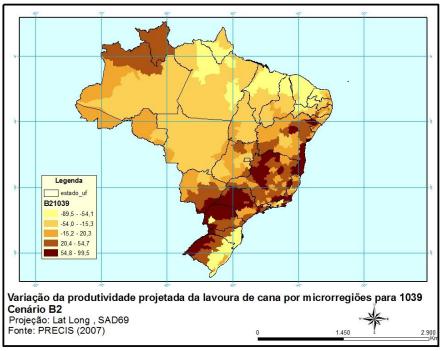
## The <u>land-use model</u> produces estimates of changes in the allocation of land to agriculture, pasture and forestry;...





## ... the <u>agriculture productivity model</u> produces estimates of productivity changes, by different crops;...





... and the <u>energy model</u> produces estimates of changes in the energy matrix.

## Evolution of regional intensities:

- ✓ Energy input
- ✓ Sector

# These physical changes are then translated into shocks in the spatial CGE system

## "Physical" changes

## Shocks in CGE variables

Changes in the allocation of land to agriculture, pasture and forestry



Capital-augmenting technical change in agriculture and livestock (regional shocks)

Changes in productivity by crops



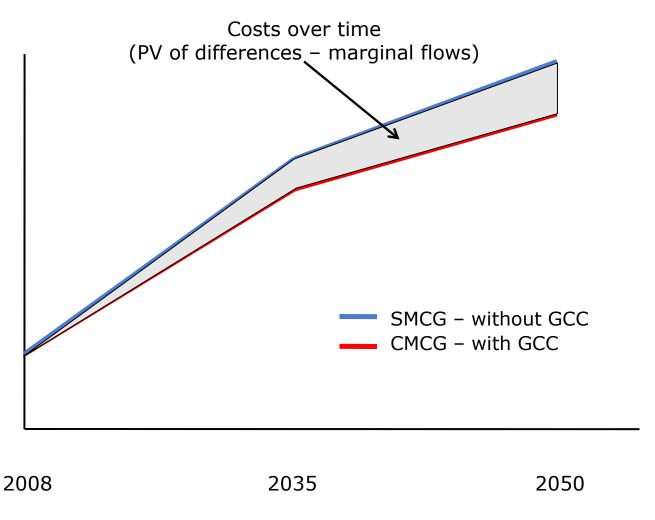
All-input-augmenting technical change in agriculture (regional shocks)

Changes in the energy intensity use



Technical changes variables for import/domestic composites related to energy products (sectoral shocks)

## Costs (benefits) of GCC



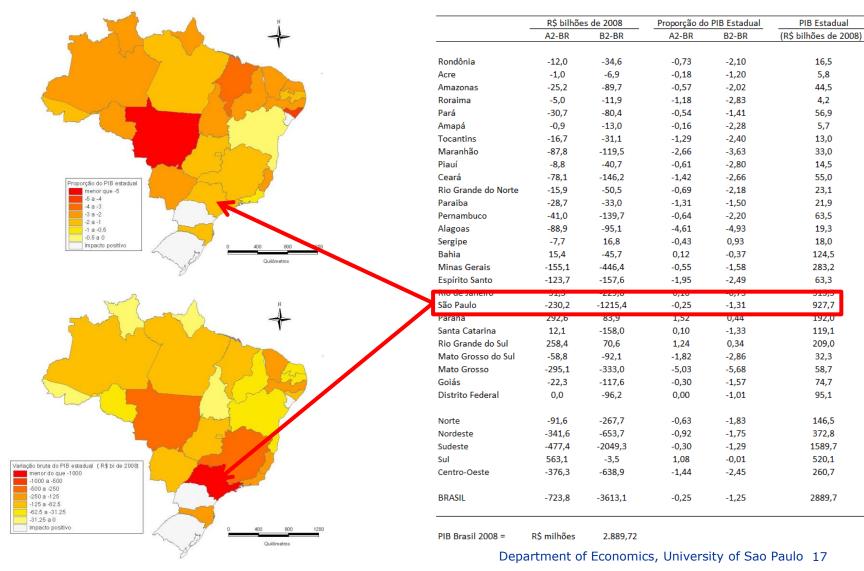
#### Macroeconomic outlook

Adjusted to present values, discounted at a rate of 1% a year, these losses would range between R\$ 719 billion and R\$ 3.6 trillion, which would be equivalent to losing at least an entire year of growth over the next 40 years

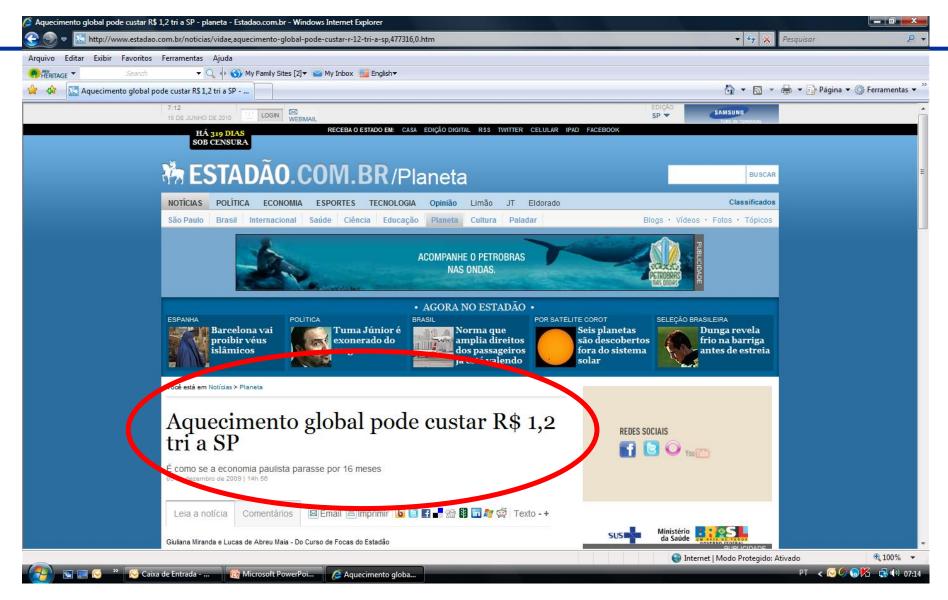
The average Brazilian citizen would lose between R\$ 534 (US\$ 291) and R\$ 1,603 (US\$ 874). The present value (2008) of the reductions in Brazilian consumption accumulated to 2050 would range between R\$ 6,000 and R\$ 18,000, representing 60% to 180% of current per capita annual consumption

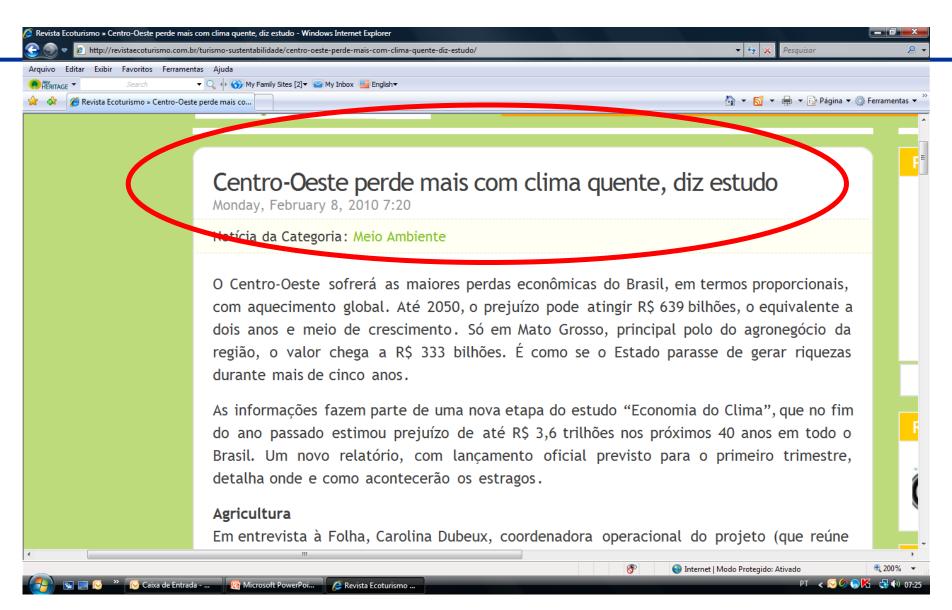


## Regional costs (benefits) of GCC



Discount rate: 1%





## Outline

Introduction

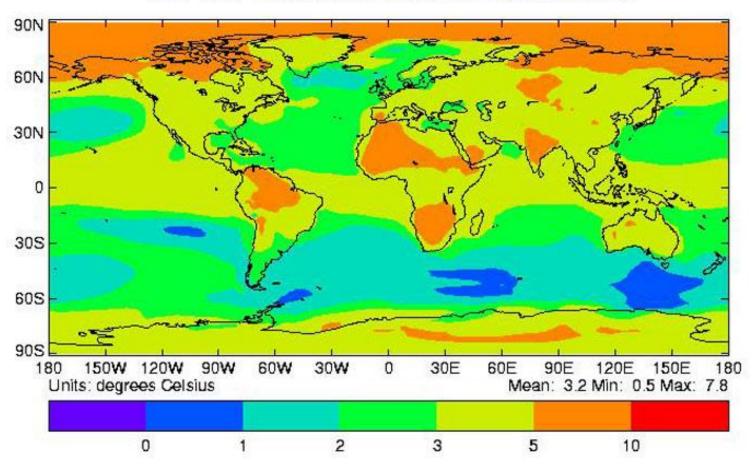
Insights from the Brazilian experience

√ The AUB-USP Study

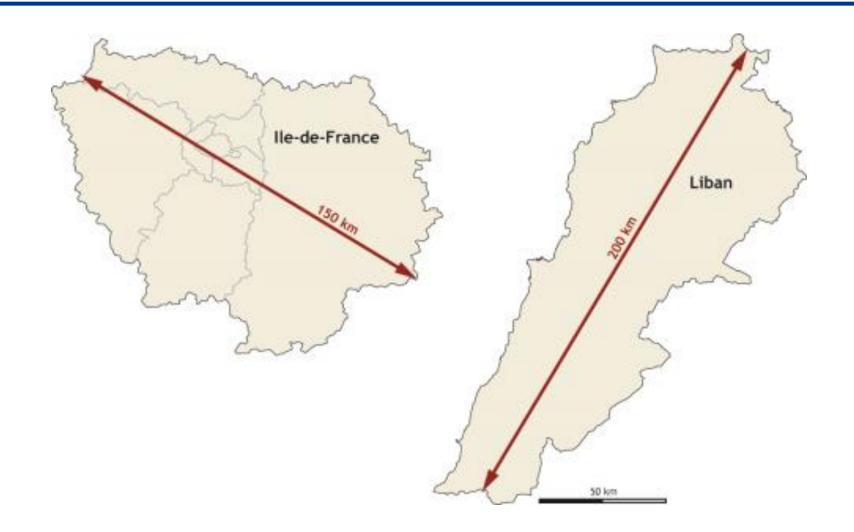
Next steps: overcoming limitations

## Downscaling of climate projections (local uncertainty)

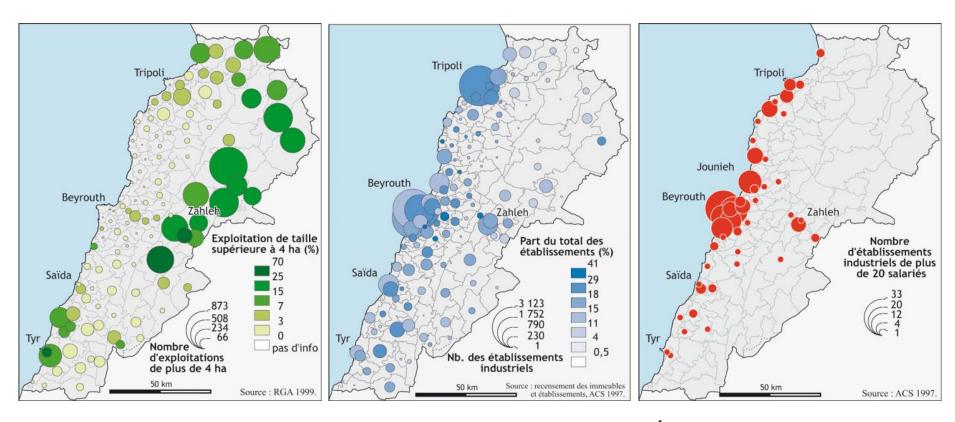
# Change in annual average surface air temperature from 1960–1990 to 2070–2100 from HadCM2 IS92a



# A small country...

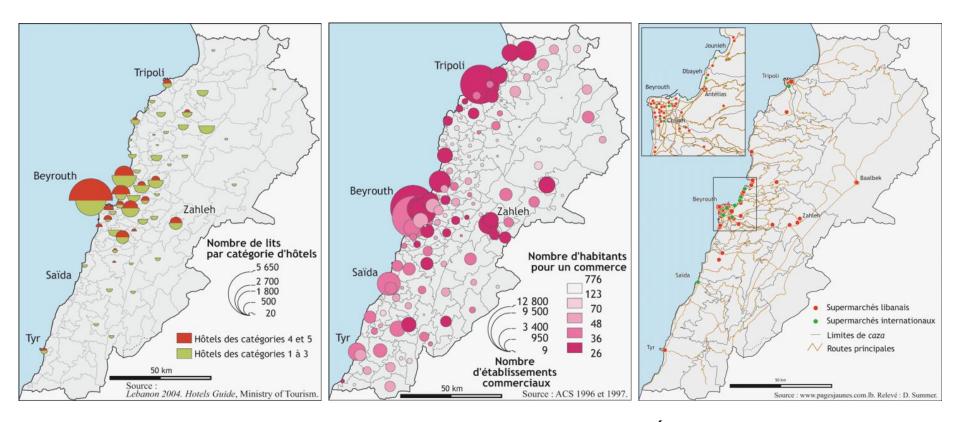


## ... with strong regional disparities

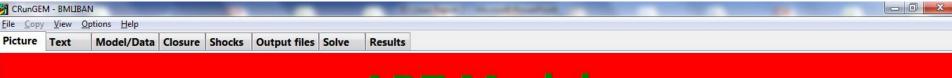


**Atlas du Liban**, par Éric Verdeil, Ghaleb Faour et Sébastien Velut

## ... with strong regional disparities



**Atlas du Liban,** par Éric Verdeil, Ghaleb Faour et Sébastien Velut



# ARZ Model

## Interregional Computable General Equilibrium Model for Lebanon



The University of Sao Paulo Regional and Urban Economics Lab - NEREUS

November 2011



















## Regional setting and sectors in the ARZ model



#### **SECTORS**:

- 1. Agriculture and livestock
- 2. Energy and water
- 3. Manufacturing
- 4. Construction
- 5. Transport and communication
- 6. Other services
- 7. Trade
- 8. Administration

# In the first part of the project\*, one scenario (baseline) was produced

Projections of economic variables: macroeconomic, sectoral and regional

Time horizon: 2030

Baselines: without GCC (temperature and precipitation)

\*Inaugural article of REGION, the journal of the European Regional Science Association

## In the second part of the project, we incorporated the effects of GCC (temperature and precipitation)

Using the very same modeling structure used for the elaboration of the baseline, we incorporate the effects of GCC in a specific sector (agriculture)

The objective was to verify whether such changes would potentially generate impacts that would redirect the future of regions

Thus, one can assess the potential impacts of GCC in terms of benefits and costs for the country and its regions

## Impact analysis

### **Systemic** impacts of climate change in Lebanon **from agriculture**

What are the economic costs of climate change?

Which regions are chiefly affected and to what magnitude?

"Physical" model "Economic" (CGE) model Changes in all primary factor Changes in productivity by technical Climate variables coeeficients in crops agriculture

# The <u>agriculture productivity models</u> produce estimates of productivity changes, by different crops

	Variables / Productivity	prd_cereals	prd_fruit	prd_olive	prd_indus	prd_veget	-		
	time	0.0244	0.5559	0.0384	0.1484	0.2186	_		
		(0.037)	(0.000)	(0.117)	(0.145)	(0.011)			
	time2		-0.0131	, ,	, ,	, ,			
			(0.002)						
	p_cereals1	0.0078	, ,						
	. =	(0.582)							
	p_fruit1	,	0.0386						
	. =		(0.184)						
	p_olive1		, ,	2.2395					
	. =			(0.109)					
	p_indus1			, ,	-0.0020				
771 1 1	. —				(0.009)		\	_	
Yield	p_veget1					-0.1250	) –	⊢	۲.
1 00000	<b>l</b> i –					(0.000)	<i>」</i> '		$c_{lt}$
	winter_n	-0.0577	-0.6053	0.2251	-0.3244	0.1010			
		(0.315)	(0.017)	(0.072)	(0.509)	(0.805)			
	spring_n	0.0702	0.4372	0.0089	-0.5671	0.2468			
		(0.258)	(0.104)	(0.944)	(0.279)	(0.562)			
	summer_n	-0.0072	-0.0474	-0.1113	0.3504	-0.4723			
		(0.903)	(0.851)	(0.376)	(0.485)	(0.252)			
	fall_n	0.0513	0.5917	-0.1108	0.2718	-1.2008			
		(0.392)	(0.041)	(0.376)	(0.598)	(0.006)			
	winter_tem_max_n	-0.1400	-0.8466	0.1530	-0.0264	-0.4372			
		(0.367)	(0.210)	(0.644)	(0.984)	(0.700)			
	spring_tem_max_n	0.1344	0.1275	0.2447	-1.8785	-1.7605			
		(0.263)	(0.801)	(0.330)	(0.068)	(0.042)			
	summer_tem_max_n	-0.0114	-0.2612	-0.0399	-0.6323	-0.0561			
		(0.891)	(0.452)	(0.822)	(0.376)	(0.927)			
	fall_tem_max_n	-0.0585	0.5741	-0.0824	1.3437	-0.4552			
		(0.557)	(0.174)	(0.691)	(0.116)	(0.502)			
	winter_tem_min_n	0.0302	-0.2286	-0.4641	-0.1710	0.6329			
		(0.876)	(0.781)	(0.267)	(0.918)	(0.656)			
	spring_tem_min_n	-0.1542	-0.2203	-0.6467	0.9328	2.2449			
		(0.381)	(0.764)	(0.093)	(0.530)	(0.075)			
	summer_tem_min_n	0.2573	1.0862	0.4560	0.9984	1.2984			
		(0.098)	(0.148)	(0.165)	(0.438)	(0.222)			
	fall_tem_min_n	0.1676	-0.1608	0.1076	-1.2030	0.4263			
		(0.216)	(0.783)	(0.702)	(0.305)	(0.643)			
	constant	-0.0086	-8.4601	-2151.58	18.8068	57.1251			
	- <del>-</del>	(0.781)	(0.508)	(0.109)	(0.000)	(0.000)	_		
	R-Squared	0.8334	0.8267	0.4880	0.8747	0.9237	_		

## Accumulated productivity changes in the agriculture sector due to climate change: Lebanese governorates, 2010-2030

Econometric estimates of crop yield models

- + Climate scenarios
- + Regional distribution of crops in Lebanon



	2010-2030	
	Accumulated (%)	
Mount Lebanon	-5,72	
Northern Lebanon	-8,44	
Bekaa	-3,10	
Southern Lebanon	-9,66	
Nabatieh	-9,98	
	-	

## These physical changes are then translated into shocks in the spatial CGE system

	2010-2030	
	Accumulated (%)	
<b>Mount Lebanon</b>	-5,72	
Northern Lebanon	-8,44	
Bekaa	-3,10	
Southern Lebanon	-9,66	
Nabatieh	-9,98	

"Physical" changes

Shocks in CGE variables

Changes in productivity by crops



All-input-augmenting technical change in agriculture (regional shocks)

## Differential results across sectors and regions, and over time

Economic growth (-)

Welfare (-)

Regional concentration (-)

Regional inequality (-)

Emigration (+)

Impacts are magnified over time

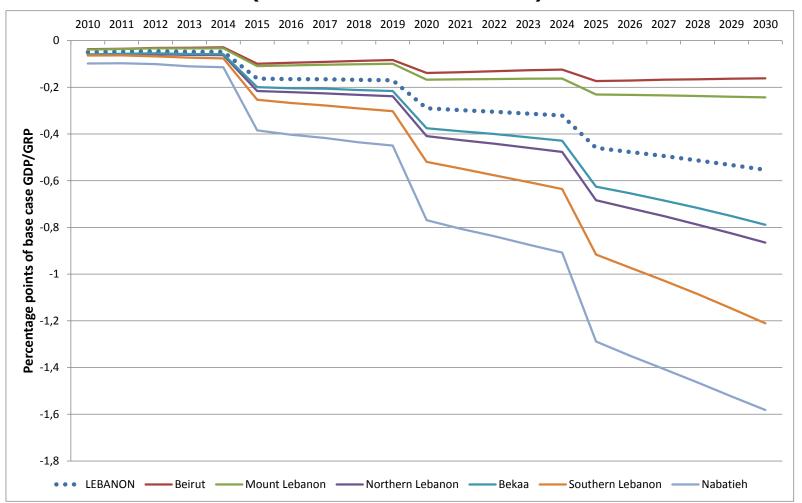
#### Macroeconomic outlook

If the costs from climate change in Lebanon by 2030 were brought forward to today, at an intertemporal discount rate of 1.0% per year, the cost in terms of the GDP would be LBP 4,140 billion, which would account for 7.22% of the GDP for 2010.

**In terms of welfare**, the average Lebanese citizen would lose around LBP 504 thousand (US\$ 336) in terms of the present value of the reductions in household consumption accumulated to 2030, representing 4% of current per capita annual consumption.

## Regional costs of GCC – Gross Regional Output

# Regional impacts of productivity changes in agriculture due to CC on GRP (% deviations from baseline)



## Regional costs of GCC – Emigration

#### Systemic impacts of productivity changes in agriculture due to CC on regional population (net migrants)

	2010-2030	
	Accumulated	% of 2010 values
LEBANON	-128336	-3,19%
Beirut	-18137	-4,28%
Mount Lebanon	-52798	-3,27%
Northern Lebanon	-21772	-2,65%
Bekaa	-14863	-2,94%
Southern Lebanon	-13698	-3,22%
Nabatieh	-7069	-3,07%

### Outline

Introduction
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✓ Next steps: overcoming limitations

### Overcoming limitations

This is a challenging study, engaging a wide range of institutions, organizations and individuals. This provides opportunities in the form of increased integration between the institutions, more accurate data through information sharing and interdisciplinary approaches and a greater understanding of the potential impacts of climate change in Brazil to ensure the most effective response by the relevant political, economic and social sectors.

The challenge therefore also brings with it limitations and potential problems.

- Coordination and integration of studies (people, data and methods)
- Study content and substance
  - Various sources of potential inconsistency (theory, data, dynamics, integration, cascade of uncertainty, etc.)

### Focus areas

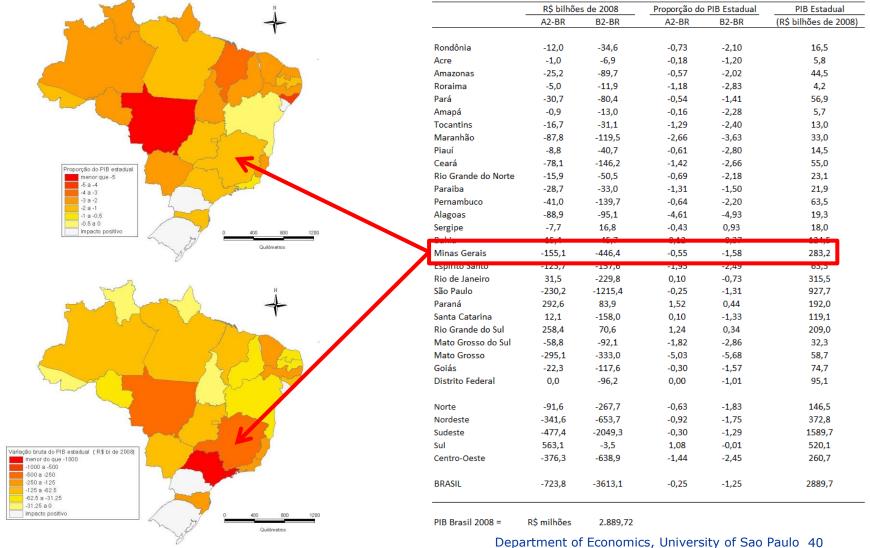
### Modeling

- Downscaling
- Impact analysis
- Resiliency
- Scenarios building

### Methodological integration

- Land use and Economics
- Energy and Economics
- Transportation and Economics
- Health and Economics

## Regional costs (benefitss) of GCC (2)



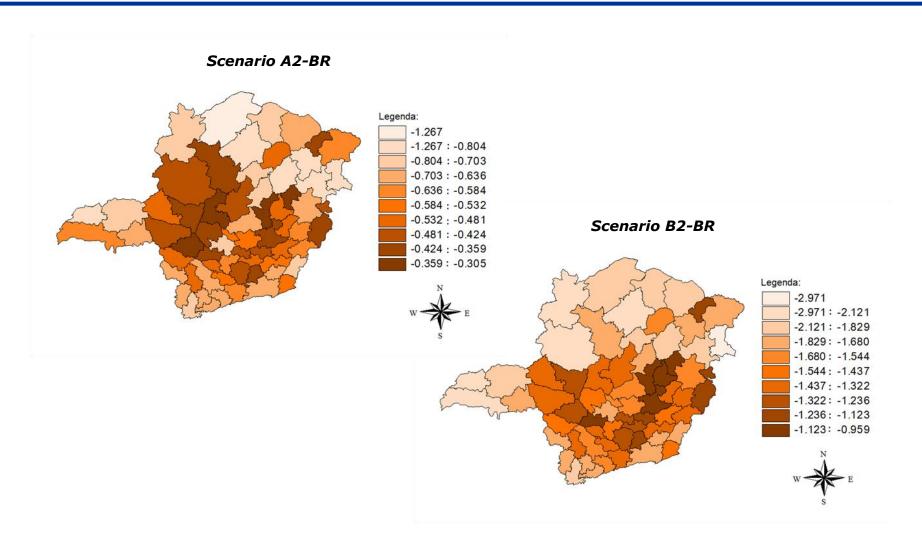
Discount rate: 1%

### **Downscaling**: The case of Minas Gerais

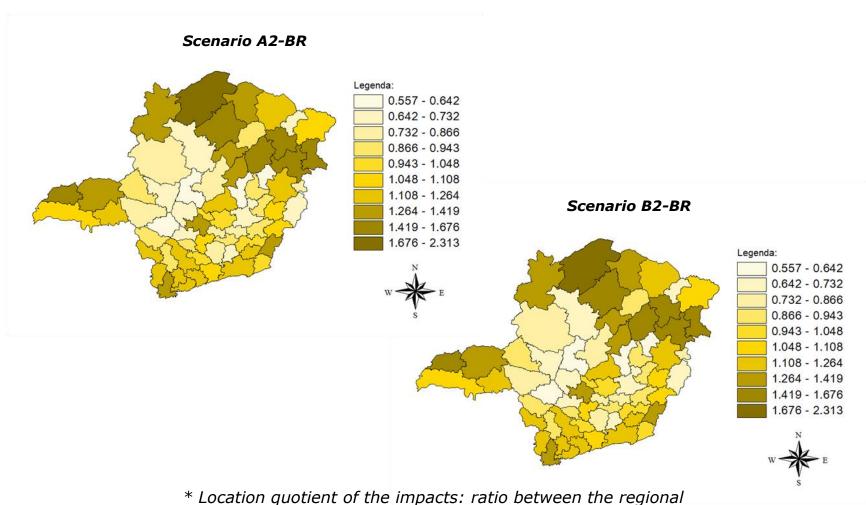
For a 1% per year discount rate, the costs are **R\$ 155 billions** (scenario A2-BR) and **R\$ 446 billions** (scenario B2-BR), representing between 55% and 158% of the State GRP of 2008.

Which regions would (potentially) be more affected?

# PV of GRP marginal flows associated with GCC (in proportion of 2008 GRP)



### Economic Vulnerability to Climate Change\*



<sup>\*</sup> Location quotient of the impacts: ratio between the regional share in total impacts and the regiona share in the State GRP

# Agência

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Especiais

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Eala sanasa



Pesquisadores da Fipe e da Feam calcularam impactos detalhados de eventos climáticos sobre a economia mineira utilizando nova metodología que pode ser aplicada em outras reciões



URL: agencia.fapesp.br/15649

Especia

Minas Gerais poderá perder até R\$ 450 bilhões com mudanças climáticas em 40 anos

28/05/2012

Por Fábio de Castro

Agência FAPESP – Os prejuízos causados pelas mudanças climáticas globais à economia do Estado de Minas Gerais poderão chegar a R\$ 450 bilhões até o ano de 2050. Os efeitos serão mais acentuados nas áreas mais pobres do estado, ampliando as desigualdades regionais.

As conclusões são de um estudo feito na Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas (Fipe), em São Paulo, e na Fundação Estadual do Meio Ambiente (Feam), de Minas Gerais. Para realizar a análise integrada dos impactos econômicos dos fenômenos climáticos, os pesquisadores criaram uma nova metodologia que articula as projeções de alterações climáticas a modelos socioeconômicos.

A pesquisa foi parte do Estudo Econômico das Mudanças Climáticas do Brasil (EMCB), um consórcio que envolve algumas das principais instituições de pesquisa do país. A pesquisa foi apresentada no dia 23 de maio na Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade da Universidade de São Paulo (FEA-USP).

Em 2009, o EMCB estimou que os prejuízos causados ao Brasil pelas mudanças climáticas podem chegar a R\$ 3,6 trilhões nos próximos quarenta anos.

Graças à nova metodologia, o estudo realizado tem um grau de detalhamento muito maior, traçando um quadro geral do futuro da economia mineira para setores, regiões e microrregiões consistente com as premissas utilizadas pelo Painel Intergovernamental sobre Mudanças Climáticas (IPCC, na sigla em inglês).

A nova metodologia foi fruto da tese de livre-docência de Eduardo Haddad, coordenador-geral do estudo e diretor de Pesquisas da Fipe. Haddad é professor da FEA-USP, onde defendeu a tese em 2004.

Segundo Haddad, a metodologia – denominada "modelo espacial de equilíbrio geral computável" – está sendo aplicada em trabalhos sobre impacto econômico de mudanças climáticas no Brasil e em outras regiões do mundo, como Áustria, Colômbia, Equador e no arquipélago português dos Açores.

"Chegamos a um modelo econômico capaz de lidar de maneira consistente com a integração de modelos



Notícias

FAPESP lança chamada com Belmont Forum Nova oportunidade tem como objetivo financiar pesquisas relacionadas à segurança alimentar e a mudanças no uso da terra

Notícias

Inscrições para Olimpíada USP de Inovação vão até 18 de setembro Projetos podem ser inscritos em três categorias, de acordo com o nivel de desenvolvimento

Notícias

Programa
Integrado de
Doutorado em
Bioenergia abre
inscrições
Desenvolvido por USP,
Unicamp e Unesp,
programa será oferecido a
partir de 2014. Inscrições
para processo seletivo vão
até 15/10

Notícias

Lua ocultará o planeta Vênus no



Notícias

Capacitação em inovação no setor sucroalcooleiro tem inscrições prorrogadas Prazo foi estendido para 10 de setembro; público-alvo do projeto Nagise,

coordenado pela Unicamp,

são as empresas

Notícias

Pós-doutorado em Biologia Evolutiva com Bolsa da FAPESP Oportunidade de pesquisa da área de genética é fruto de parceria entre a UFSCar e a University of Bath

Notícias

Programa Giro Cultural promove passeios gratuitos a museus da USP Um dos roteiros inclui apresentações sobre os projetos científicos da universidade

Notícias

5ª Escola de Verão IPSA-USP tem inscrições abertas

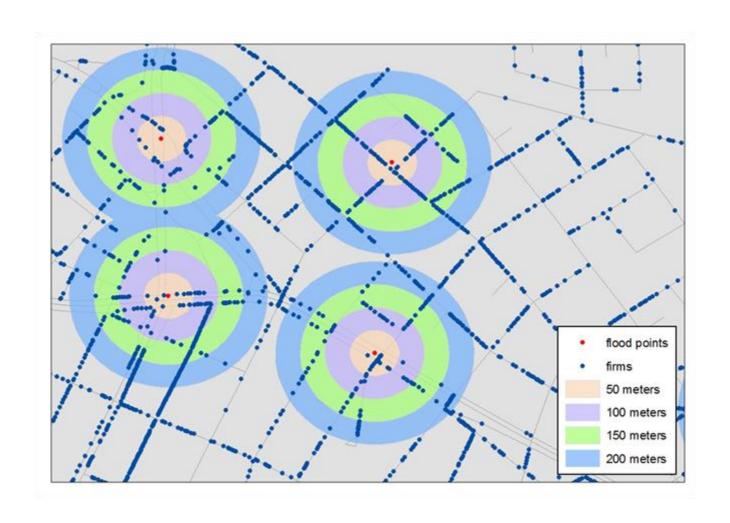
### **Impact analysis**: Extreme events

### What are the economic costs of floods in São Paulo?



Haddad, E. A. and Teixeira, E. (2014). "Economic Impacts of Natural Disasters in Megacities: The Case of Floods in São Paulo, Brazil", *Habitat International*, 45, p. 106-113

# Example of GIS-based influence area of flood points, for different scenarios (50m, 100m, 150m, 200m)



### Estimated foregone income

**Table 3** Estimated foregone (reweighted) labor income (in BRL thousand).

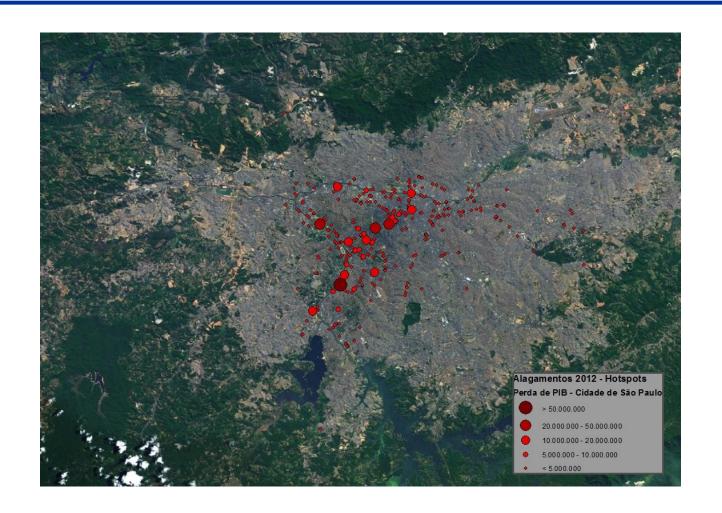
	Impact radius				
	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	
Primary	7.08	9.92	22.39	33.13	
Manufacturing	454.01	2,014.94	3,131.36	5,557.37	
Utilities	673.48	1,444.4	1,795.81	2,146.47	
Construction	185.72	589.96	1,034.77	1,778.95	
Commerce	1,057.58	2,046.03	3,702.56	6,024.32	
Transportation	663.62	948.01	1,483.51	1,933.59	
Services	3,132.72	9,034.60	16,445.59	31,519.12	
Public administration	300.43	1,354.86	15,233.56	16,317.47	
TOTAL	6,474.63	17,442.72	42,849.55	65,310.42	
# of affected firms	8,577	19,784	35,896	57,938	

## Direct and total GRP/GDP impact (in BRL million)

**Table 5**Direct and total GRP/GDP impact (in BRL million).

	Impact radius			
	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m
Direct loss				
São Paulo City (SPC)	16.63	43.54	88.3	143.53
Total loss				
São Paulo City (SPC)	40.08	94.38	150.34	248.55
Rest of SPMR (SPMR)	3.35	9.05	12.72	19.66
Rest of São Paulo State (RSP)	9.14	21.04	32.49	49.86
Rest of Brazil (RB)	39.95	93.72	154.91	246.10
Brazil	92.52	218.19	350.46	564.17
Intra-city total impact-damage ratio	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7
Economy-wide total impact-damage ratio	5.6	5.0	4.0	3.9

## "Reaching the planners": Hotspots 2012



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Pesquisadores da FEA-USP contabilizam as perdas provocadas pela interrupção da atividade econômica em empresas localizadas perto dos 749 pontos de alagamento identificados na cidade (foto: Wikimedia



Compartilhar: 🚮 🚨 💆

URL: agencia.fapesp.br/16968

Especiai

Prejuízo ao país com enchentes em São Paulo ultrapassa R\$ 762 milhões por ano

15/03/2013

#### Por José Tadeu Arantes

Agência FAPESP – Cada ponto de alagamento formado na cidade de São Paulo após uma chuva forte provoca um prejuízo diário de mais de R\$ 1 milhão ao país. Com 749 pontos de alagamento identificados na cidade, as perdas anuais no âmbito do município chegam a quase R\$ 336 milhões. E, com o espraiamento dos efeitos pelas longas cadeias de produção e renda, o prejuízo vai a mais de

R\$ 762 milhões em escala nacional

As informações fazem parte de um estudo realizado por Eduardo Amaral Haddad, professor titular do Departamento de Economia da Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade da Universidade de São Paulo (FEA-USP), e por Eliane Teixeira dos Santos, mestranda em Teoria Econômica, orientada por Haddad. Um artigo assinado por ambos, "Economic Impacts of Natural Disasters in Megacities: The Case of Floods in São Paulo, Brazil" (Impactos Econômicos de Desastres Naturais em Megacidades: O Caso das Inundações em São Paulo, Brasil), está prestes a ser publicado em número especial da revista Habitat International.

Haddad é coordenador de economia e pesquisador na área de Economia das Mudanças Climáticas do Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia para Mudanças Climáticas (INCT-MC), que conta com apoio da FAPESP. Ele também coordena a área de economia da Rede Brasileira de Pesquisas sobre Mudanças Climáticas Globais (Rede Clima), do Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia.

O estudo do impacto econômico dos alagamentos em São Paulo, realizado por Haddad e Santos, poderá subsidiar a tomada de decisões nas várias instâncias do governo para minimizar os efeitos das mudanças climáticas globais. Projeções decorrentes de estudos mais abrangentes indicam um aumento na frequência e intensidade de eventos extremo de curta duração e anunciam que o número de dias com chuvas fortes deverá crescer até o final do século. Os paulistanos e os mais de 1 milhão de moradores dos municípios vizinhos que acorrem diariamente a seus postos de trabalho na cidade de São Paulo terão que se preparar para esses eventos, inevitáveis.

Ao longo das primeiras seis décadas do século 20, houve pouquíssimas ocasiões em que as chuvas na cidade de São Paulo excederam a marca dos 80 milímetros por dia – na média, apenas uma por década,



SIGA A AGÊNCIA FAPESP

Notíciae

FAPESP lança chamada com Belmont Forum Nova oportunidade tem como objetivo financiar pesquisas relacionadas à segurança alimentar e a mudanças no uso da terra

#### Notícia

Inscrições para Olimpíada USP de Inovação vão até 18 de setembro Projetos podem ser inscritos em três categorias, de acordo com o nível de desenvolvimento

#### Noticiae

Programa
Integrado de
Doutorado em
Bioenergia abre
inscrições
Desenvolvido por USP,
Unicamp e Unesp,
programa será oferecido a
partir de 2014. Inscrições
para processo seletivo vão
até 15/10

#### Notícias

Lua ocultará o planeta Vênus no



Notícias

Capacitação em inovação no setor sucroalcooleiro tem inscrições prorrogadas Prazo foi estendido para 10 de setembro; ubilico-alvo do projeto Nagise, coordenado pela Unicamp, são as empresas

#### Notícias

Pós-doutorado em Biologia Evolutiva com Bolsa da FAPESP Oportunidade de pesquisa da área de genética é fruto de parceria entre a UFSCar e a University of Bat

#### Notícias

Programa Giro
Cultural promove
passeios gratuitos a
museus da USP
Um dos roteiros inclui
apresentações sobre os
projetos científicos da
universidade

#### Notícias

5ª Escola de Verão IPSA-USP tem inscrições abertas

### **Resiliency**: Unexpected events

### What are the economic costs of the 2006 War in Lebanon?

Methodological experimentation with alternative approaches to assess the economic impacts of extreme events

Disasters impact analysis as an "inexact science"

# Focus on the higher-order economic impacts associated with direct damage

Uncertainty about key trade elasticities: qualitative sensitive analysis to look at the potential range of the **total costs under different degrees of resiliency** (both technological and spatial)

### Why assessing the impacts of bombing on Lebanon?

Characteristics of the 2006 War: destruction of capital stocks (vital economic infrastructure as main targets)

Access to estimates of damage at the regional level (Council for Development and Reconstruction)

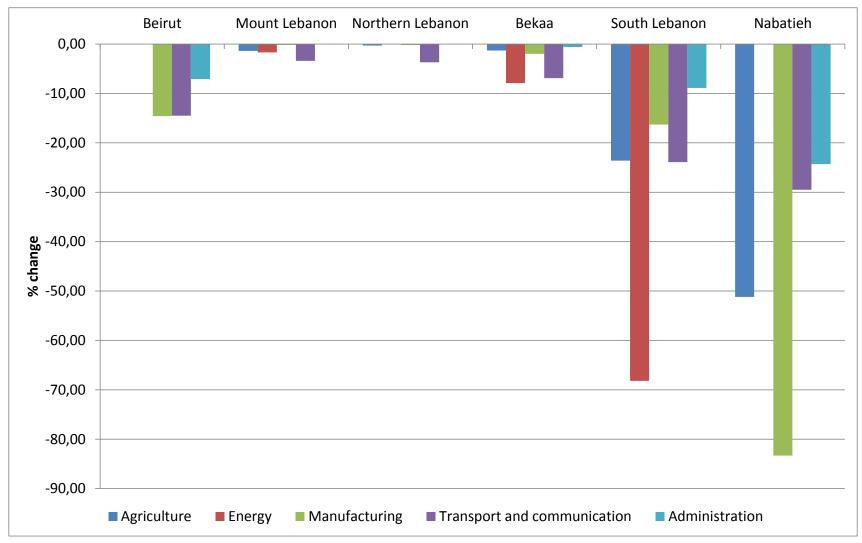
Small territory with localized bombing provides an opportunity to better understand resiliency at the spatial level

Parallel project to develop the first fully operational interregional CGE model for Lebanon ("The ARZ Project")

Up to recently, the economic impacts of conflicts received relatively little attention from research communities

Interface of Regional Science and Peace Science

## Destruction of capital stocks (percentage change)

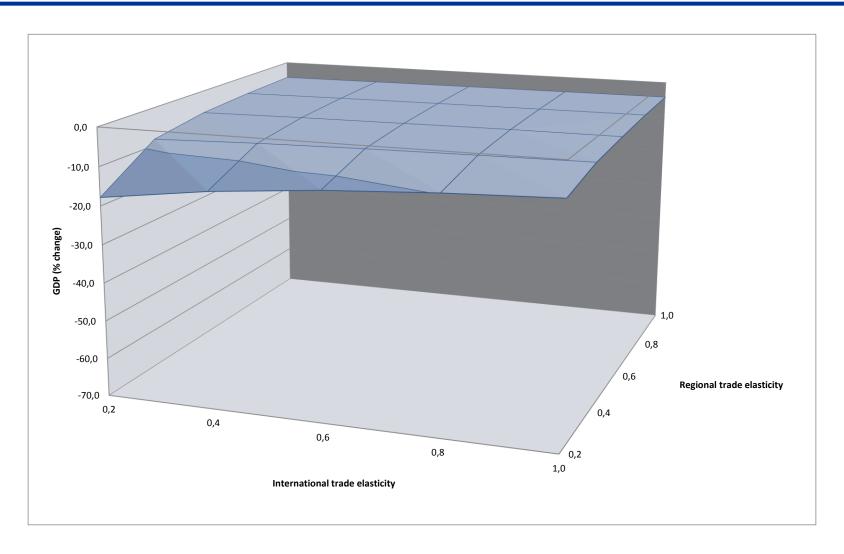


# Macro-regional effects (GDP/GRP effects)

Beirut	-4,61
<b>Mount Lebanon</b>	-2,44
Northern Lebanon	-2,05
Bekaa	-2,21
South Lebanon	-14,43
Nabatieh	-50,15
LEBANON	-6,26

Obs. In % change

### GDP - Lebanon



### Summary

Low degree of technological resilience (substitution of primary inputs)

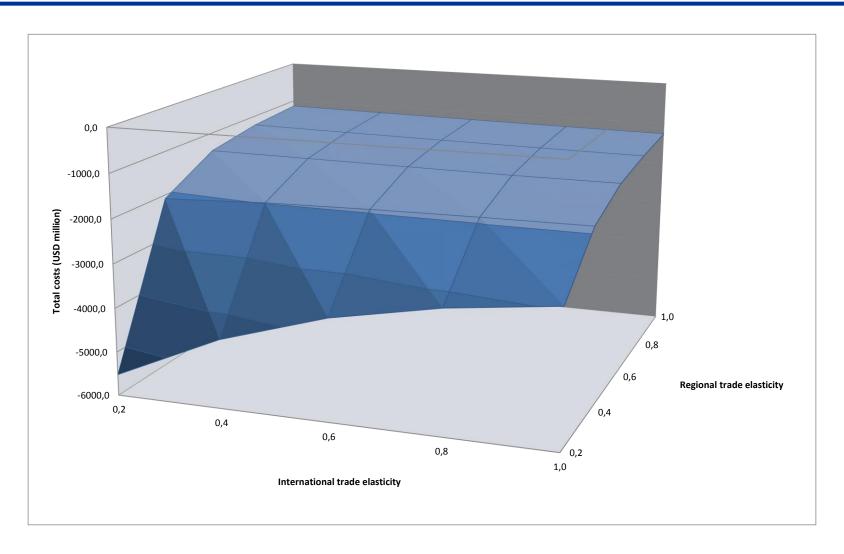
Spectrum of spatial resilience (substitution of suppliers)

**Direct damage: USD million 1.105** 

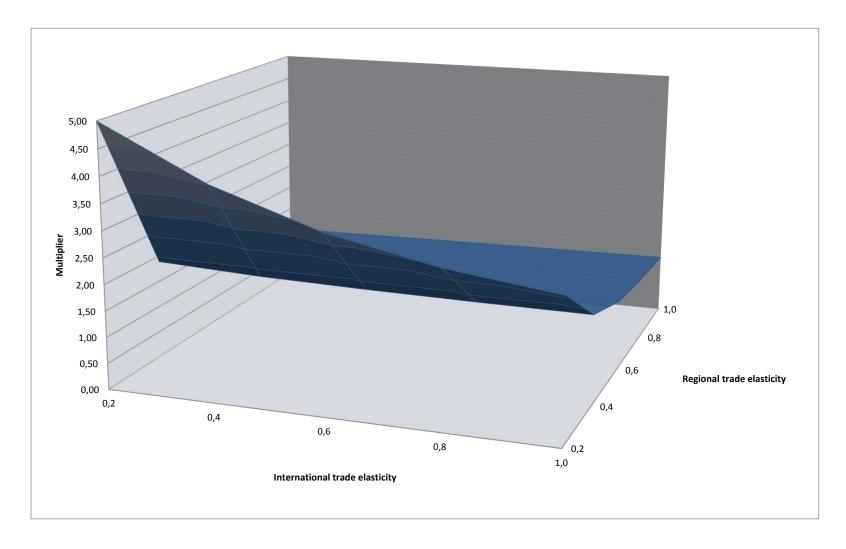
Total damage: USD million 1.644 [1.138; 5.521]

Multiplier: 1,49 [1,03; 5,00]

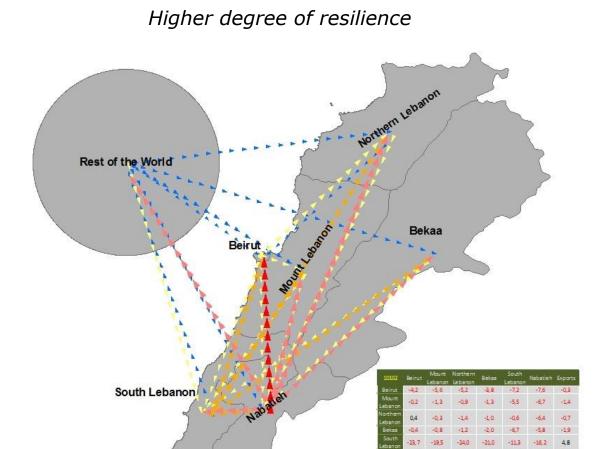
### Total costs - USD million



# Multiplier

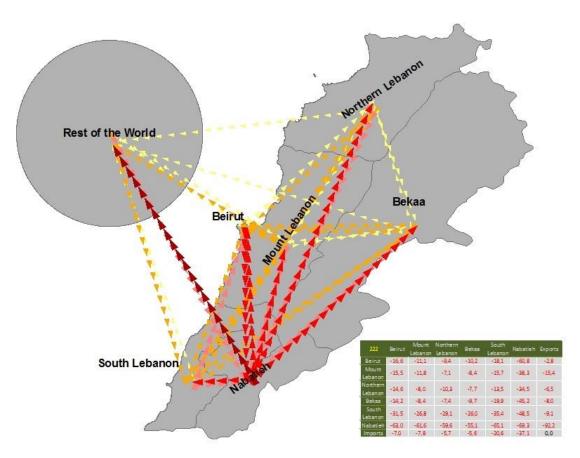


### Interregional and international trade may serve as a shock absorber



### Interregional and international trade may serve as a shock absorber

### Lower degree of resilience



### Renewed interest in the theme

Various recent (major) initiatives after this pioneering (ongoing) effort in Brazil

Wide range of research opportunities

- REDE CLIMA ("intelligentsia")
- "Instituto Nacional de Mudanças Climáticas" (Brazilian Model of Climate Change)
- FAPESP

Focus on contributions to the debate on what Brazil should do about climate change based on sound technical and economic analyses – **public policy** 



### Research agenda (*Economics of Climate Change Network*)

<u>Issues</u>: forecasting, unscheduled events (natural disasters), financing and (regional) compensating schemes, modeling integration, downscaling

Goal: Brazilian Model of Climate Change

Task: From soft links to hard links

 Focus so far on high disaggregation and impact analysis (policy evaluation versus policy optimization)

<u>Starting point</u>: accumulated experience in this first multidisciplinary project + international partnerships (*state-of-the-art*)

Spatial dynamic CGE model as the core of the integrated system

Partnership with other countries (e.g. interregional models for Colombia, Ecuador, Azores, **Lebanon**, Austria, Chile)



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