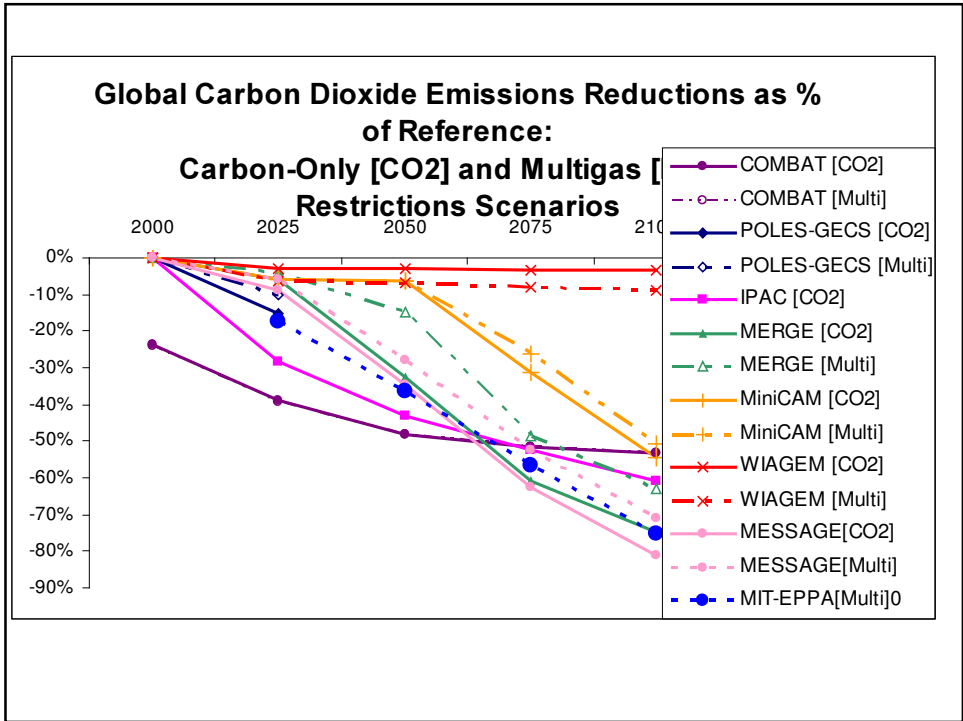
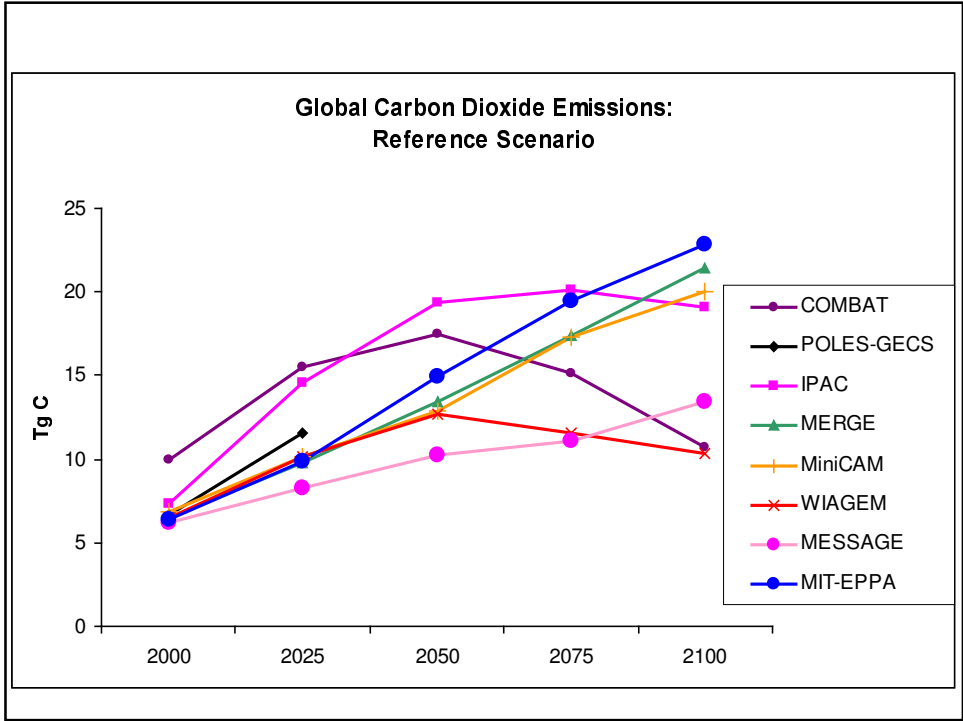


Preliminary Model Comparisons
From EMF 21:
Multi-Gas Mitigation and Climate Change

International Energy Workshop
International Institute For Applied Systems Analysis
June 25, 2003

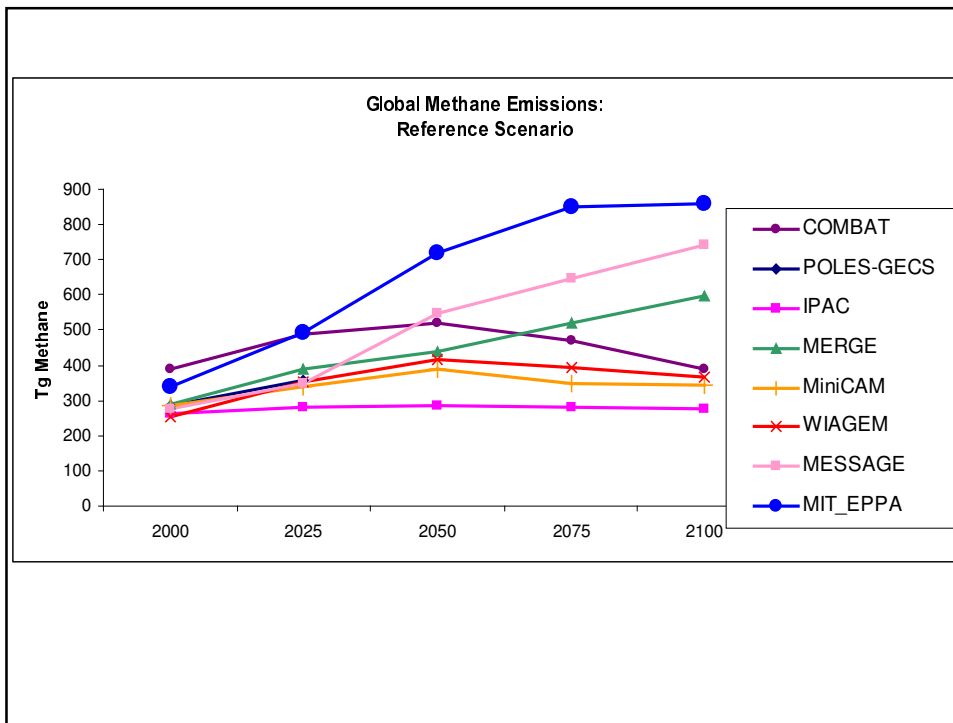
Carbon Dioxide Emissions

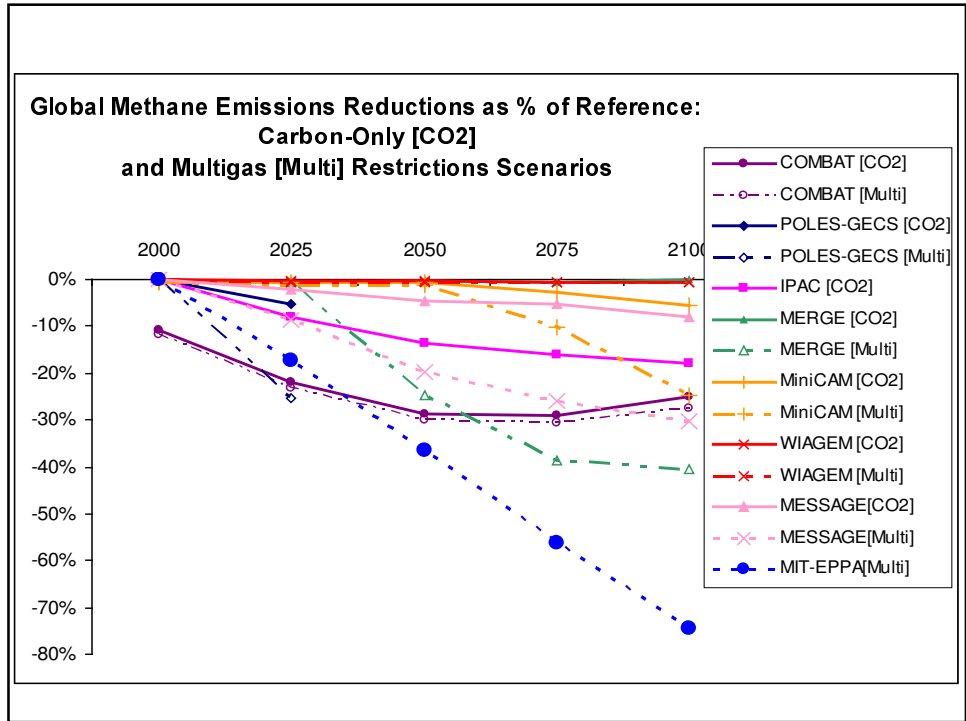
- Significant reductions without multigas restrictions
- Between 5% and 15% of reference case emissions in avoided abatement when multigas restrictions are included
- Slides show fossil fuel emissions only: IPAC and MiniCAM were only models reporting land use change emissions



Methane Emissions

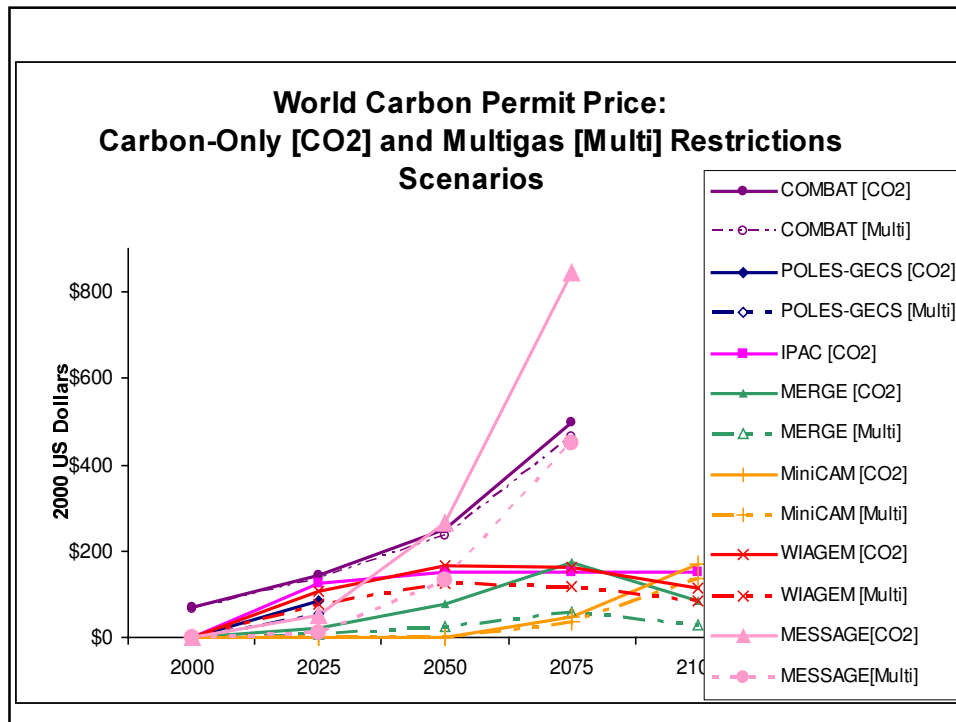
- Moderate reductions without multigas restrictions
- Significant reductions in the first half of the century when multigas restrictions are included
- Comparison with carbon dioxide reductions shows leakage effect: without multigas policy, warming from methane grows to substantial fraction of that from carbon dioxide





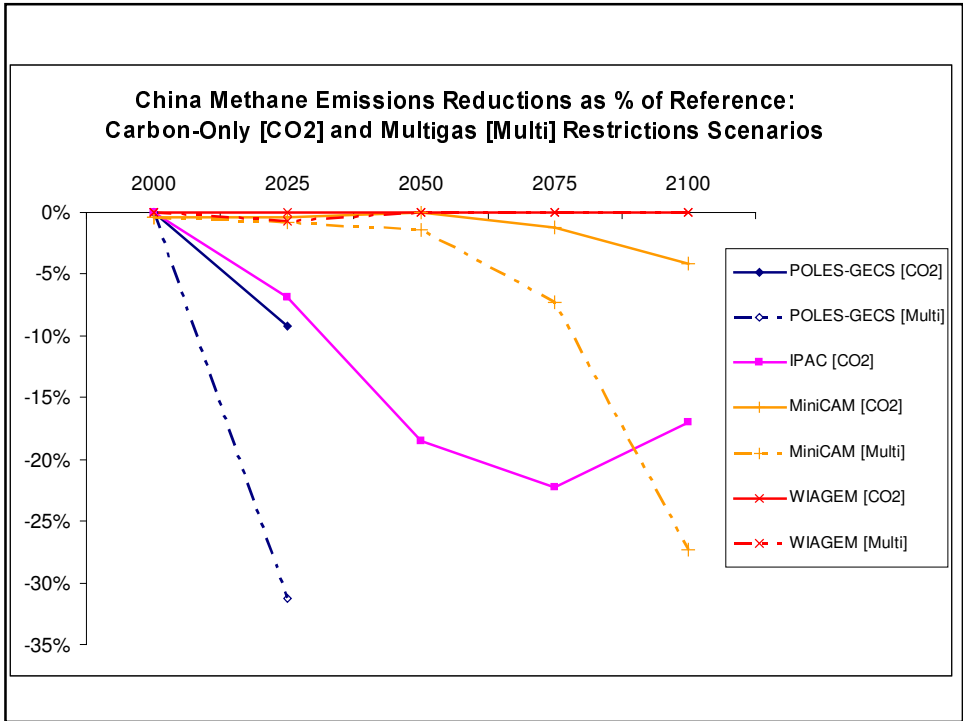
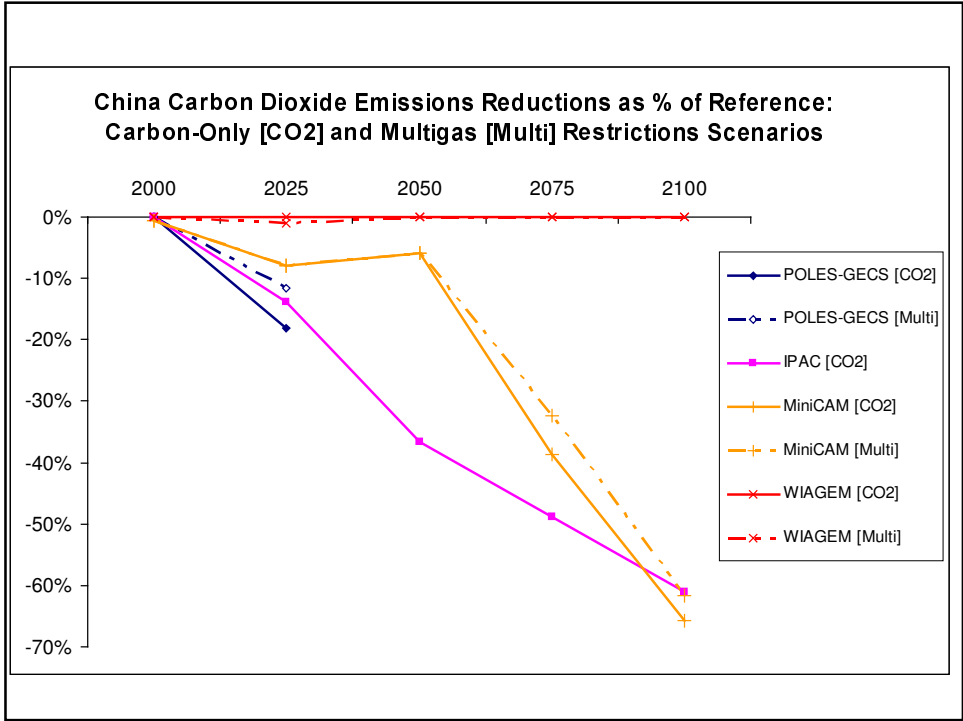
Economic Indicators

- Global aggregate GDP declines from tenths of a percent to several percent, with generally lower production losses when multigas restrictions are included
- World carbon permit price falls when multigas restrictions are included, while oil price rises
- Consumption changes are generally smaller than GDP losses



Regional Focus: China

- Sharp reductions in carbon dioxide emissions, compared to global reductions, in some models regardless of restrictions on other gases
- Methane reductions parallel global trajectory
- Significant leakage effect demonstrated under carbon-only restrictions scenario; disparity is stronger than global average



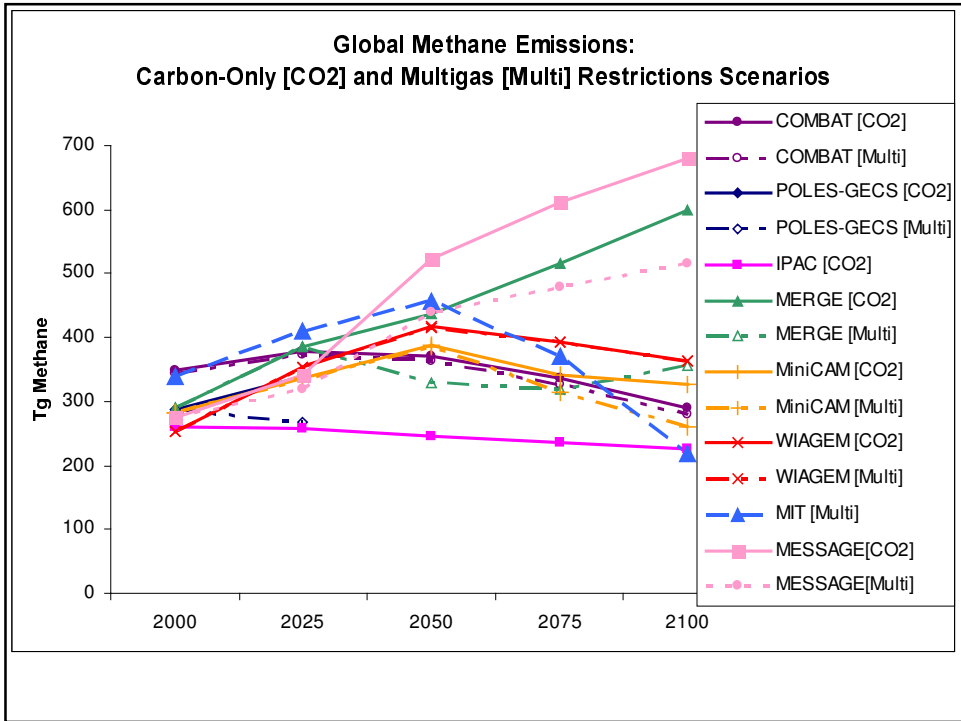
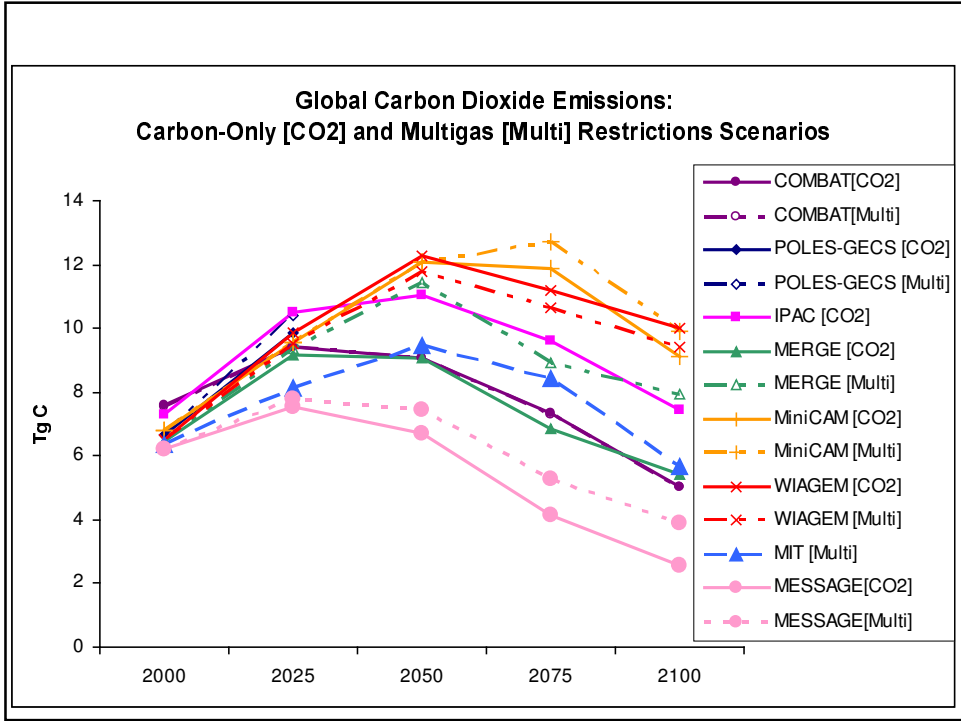
Key Model Comparison/Scenario Issues

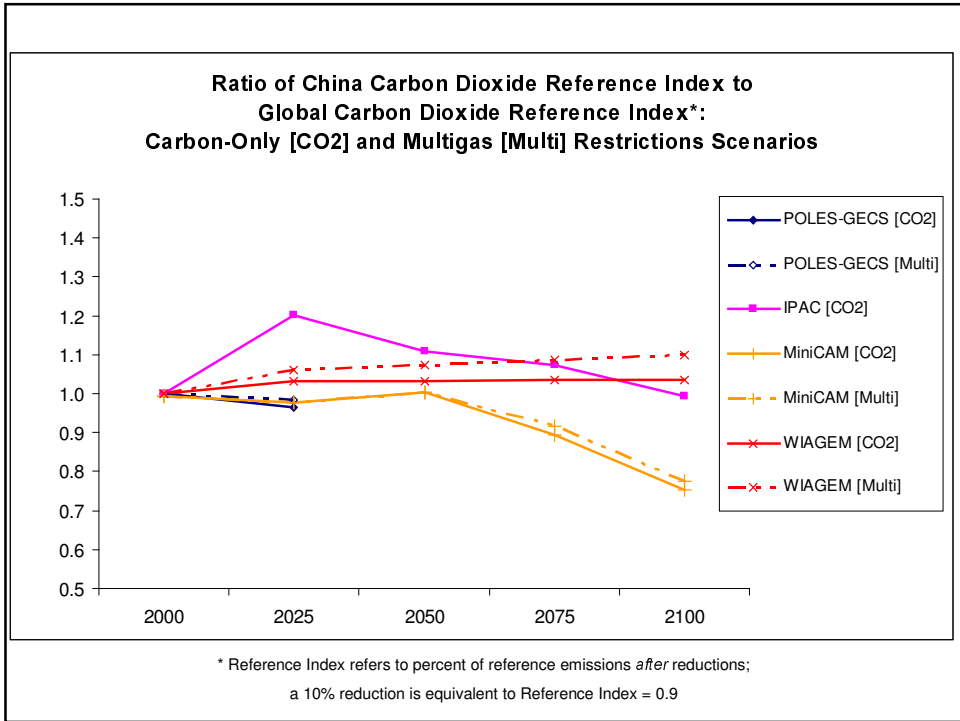
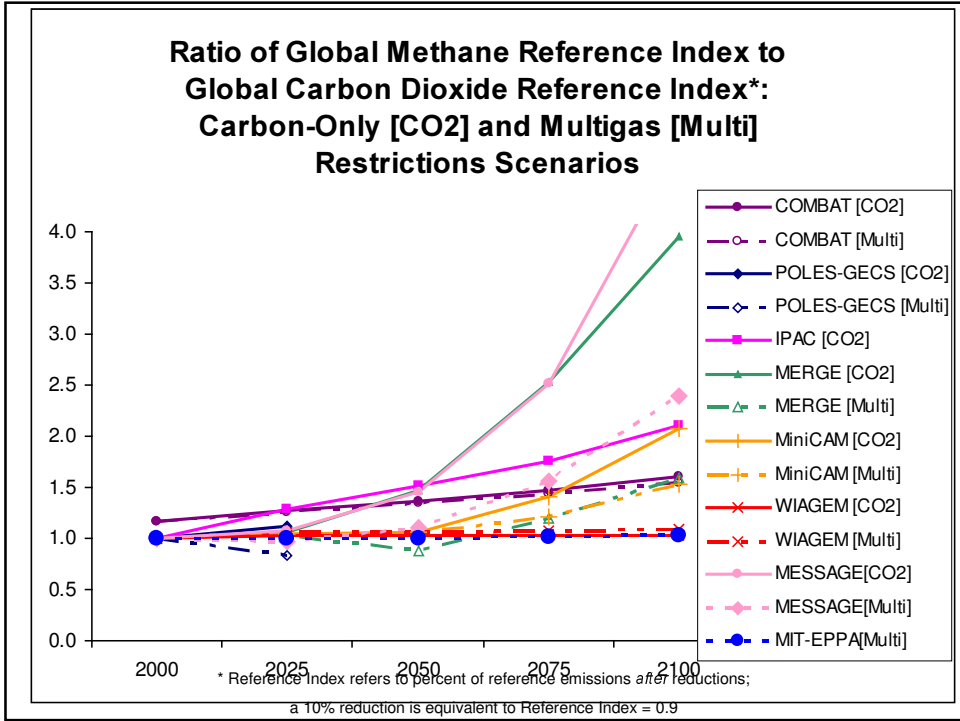
- Stabilization Scenario(s) Formulation(s)
- Reporting of Reference Temp., Etc. Trajectories
- Transition Versus Stabilization Scenarios
- Use of “Covered” and “Non-Covered Sectors
- Timing for Availability of New Data

Models Participating in EMF 21: “Multi-Gas Mitigation and Climate Change”

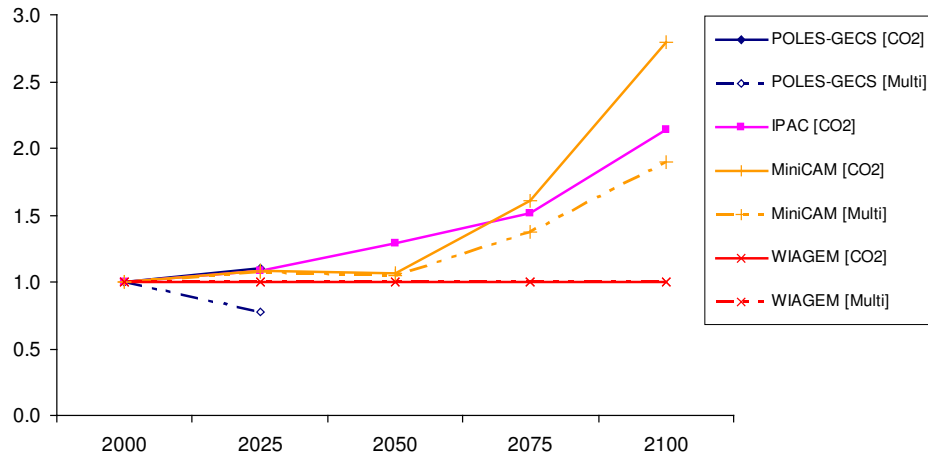
AIM (Asian-Pacific Integrated Model)	T. Morita, M. Kainuma (NIES, Japan) Yuzuri Matsuoka (Kyoto University)
COMBAT* (COMprehensiveBATement)	H.A. Aahaim (CICERO, Norway) J.S. Fuglestedt (CICERO, Norway) O. Godal (University of Oslo)
GEMINI-E3/GEMWTrap Model* (A General Equilibrium Model of International Interaction for Economy-Energy- Environment)	Alain Bernard – Ministry of Equipment, Housing and the Environment (France) Marc Vielle – CEA/IDIE (France)
IPAC* (Integrated Projection Assessments for China)	Kejun JIANG (Energy Research Institute, China) Xiulian HU (Energy Research Institute, China) Songli ZHU (Energy Research Institute, China)
MERGE* (Model for Evaluating Regional and Global Effects of GHG Reductions Policies)	Alan Manne (Stanford University) Richard Richels (EPRI)
Mini-CAM* (Mini- Climate Assessment Model)	Jae Edmonds Hugh Pitcher Steve Smith
MIT-EPPA (Emissions Projection and Policy Analysis Model)	Henry Jacoby (MIT) John Reilly (MIT)
POLES-GECS* (Prospective Outlook on Long-Term Energy Systems-Global Emissions Control Strategies)	Patrick Criqui (IEPE, France)
WIAGEM* (World Integrated Applied General Equilibrium Model)	Claudia Kemfert (SPEED, Oldenburg Univ., Germany)

- * Submission of Results for May 19-21 , 2003 Meeting
- + Presentation at EMF 21 Mtg.





**Ratio of China Methane Reference Index to
China Carbon Dioxide Reference Index*:
Carbon-Only [CO2] and Multigas [Multi] Restrictions Scenarios**



* Reference Index refers to percent of reference emissions *after* reductions;
a 10% reduction is equivalent to Reference Index = 0.9