

# Biofuels Extension:

The Effect of Trade Assumptions on  
Land Use Change

Jared Creason

Medina Taylor

18<sup>th</sup> Annual GTAP Short Course Participants

# Background

- Explore the Integrated World Market (IWM) vs. Armington Assumption
  - What happens if you relax the Armington Assumption for agricultural commodities?
  - What are the potential effects on land use change and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the U.S. and ROW?

# Hypothesis

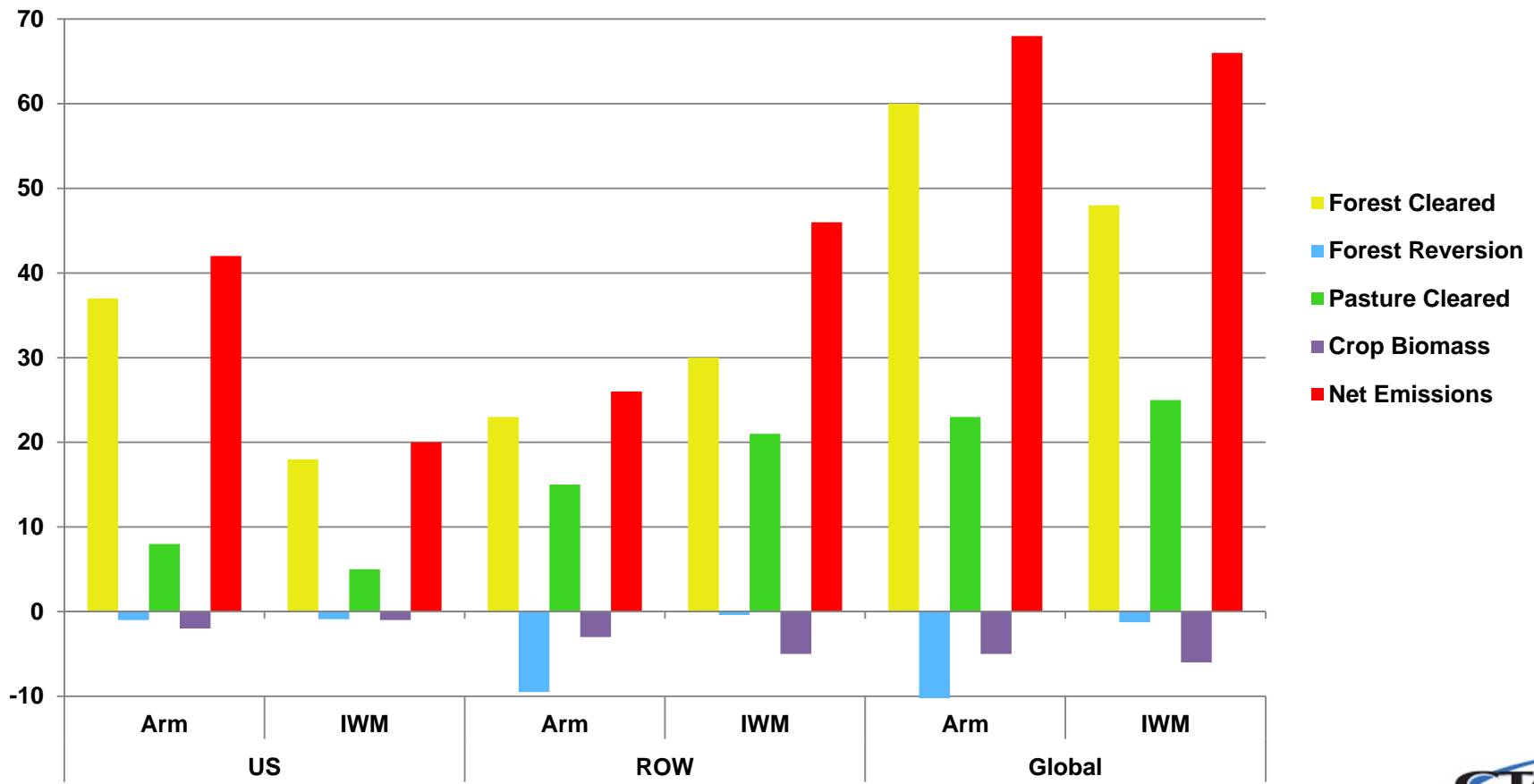
- Relaxing the Armingtons will
  - Increase the ability of the model to transmit the price shock externally
  - For the case of Ethanol mandates,
    - see price changes in ROW
    - consequential land use adjustments

# Methodology

- Expand U.S. corn ethanol use in accordance with 2015 mandated levels
  - Output: 1.75BG  $\longrightarrow$  2.75BG
- Economic Instruments
  - Tax on liquid transportation fuels
  - Subsidy on corn ethanol
- Assume cereal grain, other grains, oilseeds, sugarcane are perfectly substitutable on world market

# Results

Graph 1. GHG emissions due to a 1 BGY increase in U.S. corn ethanol production (mill tCO<sub>2</sub>)



# Results cont'd

Table 1\*. Change in harvested area (by crop) for the U.S.

	<u>Coarse Grains</u>		<u>Oilseeds</u>		<u>Sugarcane</u>		<u>Other Grains</u>	
Output (% change)	1.33	<b>0.79</b>	-0.4	<b>-0.35</b>	-0.1	<b>-0.01</b>	-0.65	<b>-0.39</b>
Yield (% change)	0.1	<b>0.04</b>	-0.04	<b>-0.05</b>	0.07	<b>-0.02</b>	-0.02	<b>-0.01</b>
Intensive Margin	0.21	<b>0.12</b>	0.09	<b>0.04</b>	0.12	<b>0.07</b>	0.06	<b>0.03</b>
Extensive Margin	-0.11	<b>-0.08</b>	-0.12	<b>-0.09</b>	-0.05	<b>-0.04</b>	-0.04	<b>-0.03</b>
Area (% change)	1.23	<b>0.74</b>	-0.38	<b>-0.3</b>	-0.17	<b>-0.07</b>	-0.66	<b>-0.39</b>
Harvested Area (per 1000 hectares)	450	<b>273</b>	-121	<b>-96</b>	-2	<b>-1</b>	-200	<b>-114</b>

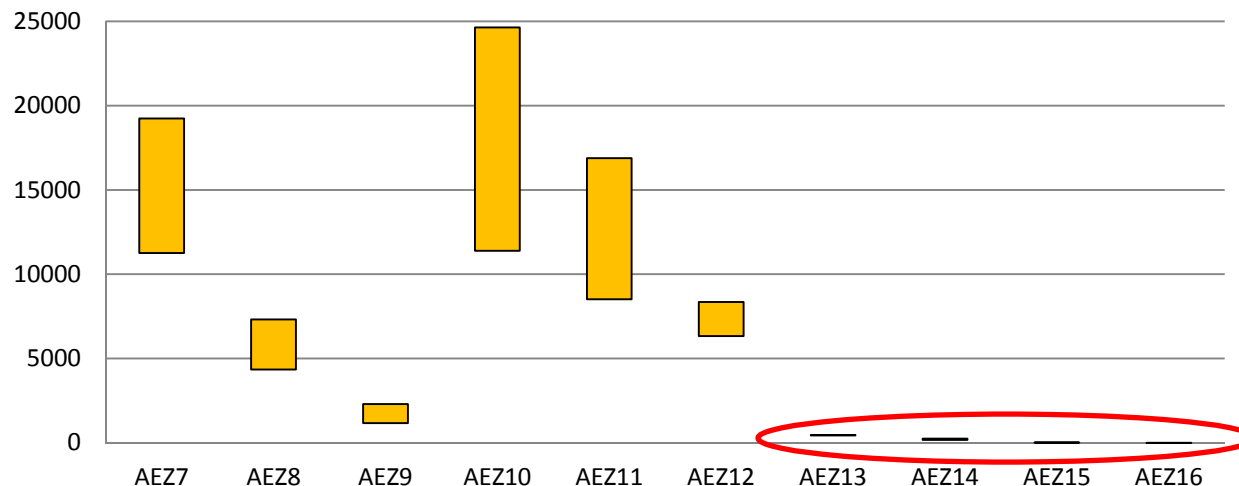
\*Armington values in regular text, IWM results in bold

# Sensitivity Analysis

- How much variance is associated with the Land use CET parameter (ETRAE1)?

ETRAE1 = -0.2, choose [-0.1, -0.3]

Table 2. Simulated changes in harvested crop land area for the U.S. (per hectare)



# Preliminary Conclusions

- GTAP is an ideal model for analyzing international land use changes resulting from biofuel policies
- Two factors in particular affect GTAP predicted responses
  - Armington Elasticities
  - CET structure of land use
- Relaxing both of these assumptions yields expected results
  - Armington: Increasing elasticity parameters results in increased land use change (LUC) estimates in ROW
  - CET: The LUC estimate is sensitive to values of this



# Questions?