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CGE

**Development of a CGE Model for Analyzing
the Role of Nuclear Power in Sustainable Growth**

150

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(Computational General Equilibrium)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop the model for analyzing the role of nuclear power in the sustainable energy supply future of Korea. For the purpose, an energy-economy interaction model of the computational general equilibrium (CGE) approach was developed. The model is a standard optimization model that maximizes the discounted value of Korean economic utility. The model developed in this study can be contributed to set up the national energy policy.

1.

1970

가 . 1970 8% 가가

80 90 10% 가가 .

97% . 가

1997 59% .

가 가 가 . 1997

1 4 가 가 1.8%

. 가 3.1 (GDP) 가 0.49

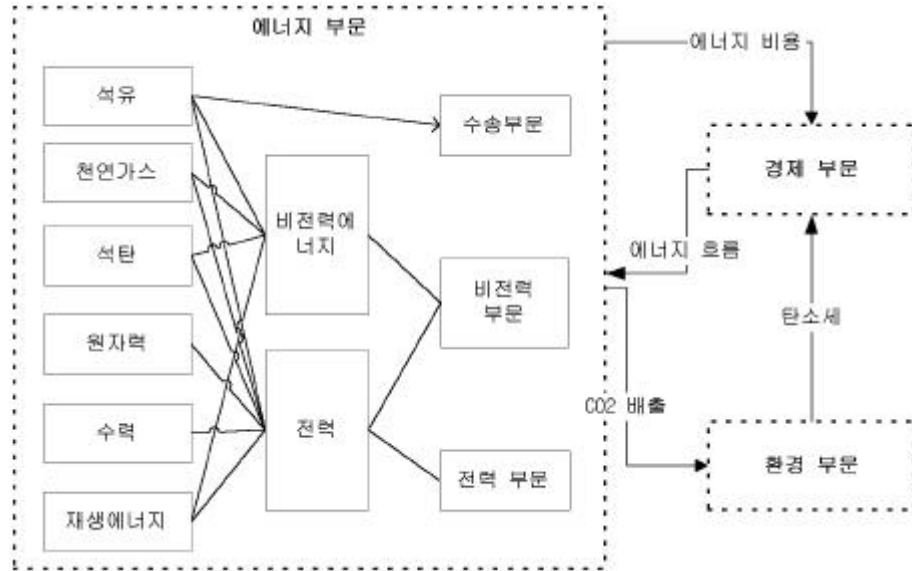
/ 가 .[1]

가 (country) OECD 가 非 I 가(non-Annex I
1998 11 4 (Conference of
Parties, COP4) 가 가
10 COP5
2020 가 가
가
1978 1 가 10 10
가 가 가
가
NIMBY(Not In My Backyard)
가
가
(CGE)
[2][3]
가 CGE calibration CGE
가
CGE
, 1997 , Nordhaus CGE 가
SEEP(swedish Energy and
Environmental Policy Model)
가 [4] Nordhaus가 SEEP
KEEP(Korean
Energy and Environmental Policy Model)

2. KEEP

KEEP

2.1



[2.1] KEEP

KEEP

(Felicity) (Cost) (1)

가 (Felicity)

가

가

$$Utility = \sum_t Felicity(t) - Cost(t) + utilcon \times (1 + r)^{(1-t)} \quad (1)$$

(2)

$$Felicity(t) = al(t) \cdot util0 \cdot \left(\frac{elecelec(t)}{dem_{el}} \right)^{\alpha_{el}} \left(\frac{nonelec(t)}{dem_{oth}} \right)^{\alpha_{nonec}} \left(\frac{trans(t)}{dem_{trans}} \right)^{\alpha_{trans}} \quad (2)$$

$$al(t) = a_0 \cdot e^{GA(t)}$$

, a_0 :

$GA(t)$: 가 ,

$util0$:

dem_x : x

x : x

(trans), (nonelec) 3 (elecelec),

$$\begin{aligned}
 nonelec(t) = & \left(CES_{oilne} \cdot oilnone(t)^{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}} + CES_{elne} \cdot elecnone(t)^{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}} + \right. \\
 & CES_{gasne} \cdot gasnone(t)^{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}} + CES_{coalne} \cdot coalnone(t)^{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \\
 & \left. CES_{rnwne} \cdot rnwnone(t)^{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

, CES_{xne} :

$$\begin{aligned}
 elec(t) = & nuc_{old}(t) + hydro_{old}(t) + coal_{old}(t) + oil_{old}(t) + gas_{old}(t) \\
 & + nuc_{new}(t) + coal_{new}(t) + oil_{new}(t) + gas_{new}(t)
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$trans(t) = oiltrans(t) \quad (5)$$

sunk cost

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cost(t) = & ct_{old}^{nuc} \cdot nuc_{old}(t) + ct_{old}^{hyd} \cdot hyd_{old}(t) + ct_{old}^{col} \cdot coal_{old}(t) \\
 & + ct_{old}^{oil} \cdot oil_{old}(t) + ct_{old}^{gas} \cdot gas_{old}(t) \\
 & + ct_{new}^{nuc} \cdot nuc_{new}(t) + ct_{new}^{col} \cdot col_{new}(t) \\
 & + ct_{new}^{gas} \cdot gas_{new}(t) + ct_{new}^{rnw} \cdot rnw_{new}^{elec}(t) \\
 & + (Pr_{oil} + dist_{oil}^{tr}) \cdot oiltrans(t) \\
 & + (Pr_{oil} + dist_{oil}^{ne}) \cdot oilnone(t) + dist_{el} \cdot elecnone(t) \\
 & + (Pr_{gas} + dist_{gas}^{ne}) \cdot gasnone(t) + (Pr_{col} + dist_{col}^{ne}) \cdot colnone(t) \\
 & + (ctne_{rnw} + dist_{rnw}^{ne}) \cdot rnwnone(t) + dist_{el}^{el} \cdot elecelec(t) \\
 & + \phi_{so_2} em_{so_2}(t) + \phi_{co_2}(t) em_{co_2}(t)
 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

, ct_x^y : x , y 가
 Pr_i : i 가 ,
 $dist_y^z$: y z
 ϕ_j : j 가 ()

가 가

(7)

$$\begin{aligned}
em\ co2(t) = & \ em\ co2_{gas} \cdot [eff_{new}^{gas} \cdot gas_{new}(t) + eff_{old}^{gas} \cdot gas_{old}(t) + gas_{none}(t)] \\
& + \ em\ co2_{oil} \cdot [eff_{old}^{oil} \cdot oil_{old}(t) + oil_{none}(t) + oil_{trans}(t)] \\
& + \ em\ co2_{col} \cdot [eff_{new}^{col} \cdot col_{new}(t) + eff_{old}^{col} \cdot col_{old}(t) + coal_{none}(t)]
\end{aligned}
\tag{7}$$

, $em\ co2_y : y$

$eff_x^y : x$, y

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가 가

가

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가

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가 (trade-off)

GAMS(General Algebraic Modeling System)

[5]

GAMS

solver

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3.

가

가

가

가

가

가

가
가
가
가
가
가
가

4.

[1] Yearbook of Energy Statistics 1998 Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy

[2] - - , , 1999

[3] global CGE , , 1999

[4] Nordhaus W. D. 1997 The Swedish Nuclear Dilemma, - Energy and the Environment, Resource for the Future, Washington, DC

[5] GAMS: A User's Guide Release 2.25, Anthony Brooke et al., 1992