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CGE

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

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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)

1998 11  
Parties, COP4)

2020

10 COP5

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1978 1 가

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NIMBY(Not In My Backyard)

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(CGE)

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가 CGE calibration CGE

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, 1997 , Nordhaus CGE

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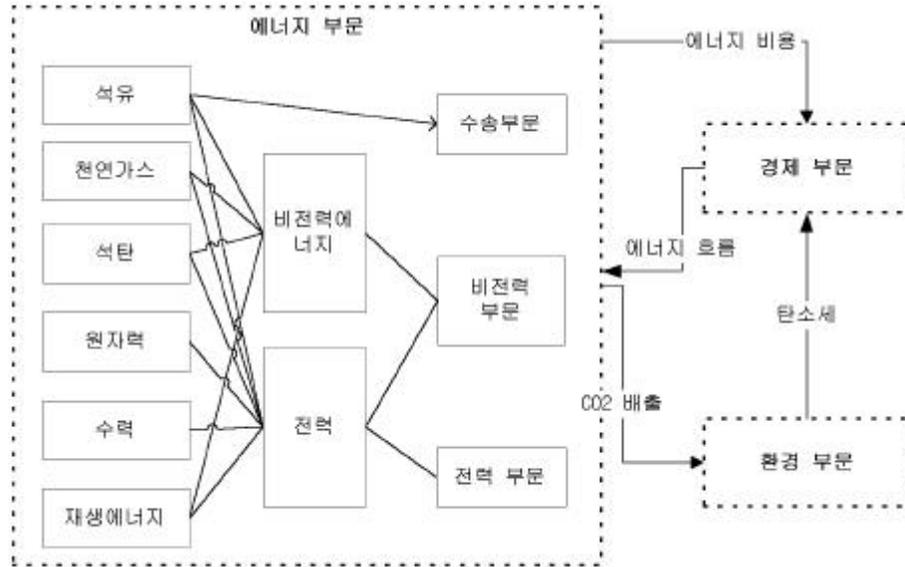
SEEP(swedish Energy and  
Environmental Policy Model)

가 [4] Nordhaus가 SEEP  
KEEP(Korean  
Energy and Environmental Policy Model)

## 2. KEEP

KEEP

2.1



[ 2.1] KEEP

KEEP

(Felicity) (Cost) (1)

가 가 (Felicity)

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

(2)

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

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

,  $a_0$  :

$GA(t)$  : 가 ,

$util0$  :

$dem_x$  :  $x$

$x$  :

(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<sub>xne</sub> :

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

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

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  
 $\phi_j$  : j 가 ( )



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[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