

Computable General Equilibrium Models: Final demand

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Simulation Models for Policy Analysis
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Aims for today

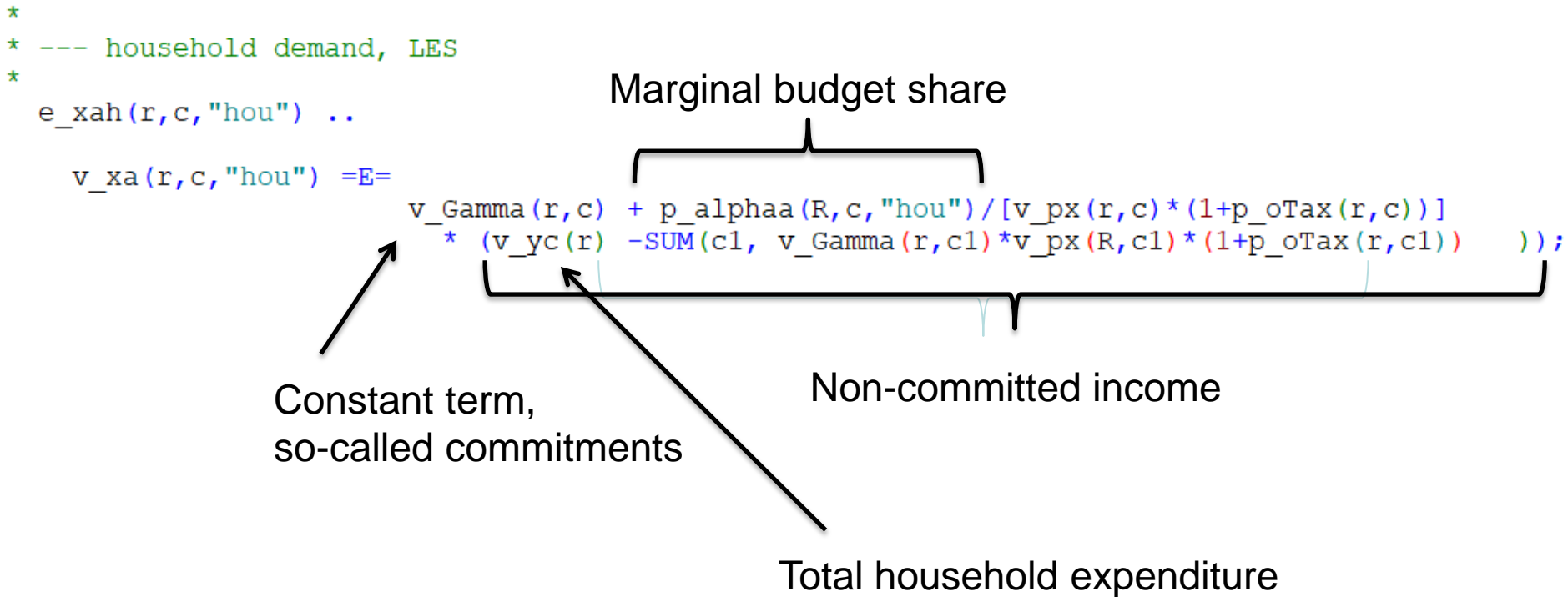
- Refresh your memory about the **LES** and **CD demand function**
- Learn how production **final demand** is depicted in CGEs
- Look at code

Final demand

- Typically agents (also named institutions):
 - Private household(s)
 - Government(s)
 - Savings (= Investments)
- Expenditure on commodities by these institutions can be found in SAM
- As with production:
 - Prices set to unity
 - Expenditure in benchmark defines quantity index (= physical demand)

LES

- Linear expenditure system



LES

- Properties:
 - Linear Engel-curves
 - No inferior commodities (p_alpha must be positive), i.e. Engel curves upward sloping
 - Marginal budget shares v_alpha must add up to unity
 - Thus, $N*2 - 1$ degrees of freedom, of which N are needed to calibrate the system against the given quantities and prices in the benchmark

LES calibration

- We pre-define the marginal budget shares:

```
p_alphaa(R, "C_Agr", "hou") = 0.1;  
p_alphaa(R, "C_Ind", "hou") = 0.4;  
p_alphaa(R, "C_Ser", "hou") = 0.5;
```

- No easy way to calculate commitment terms directly in that case .. we let the solver do the job
- Note: if commitment terms (= constant terms) are given, marginal budget shares can be easily calculated

LES calibration

- Closure swap: fix demand quantities and solve for commitments:

```
v_gamma.UP(R,c)      = inf;
v_gamma.l(R,c)       = 0;
*
* ---- Calibration model for CES share and shift parameters,
*      minimum commitment levels Gamma for LES demand system
*      and calculation of Utility
Model m_calLES /e_xah ,e_dummy/;
m_calLES.solprint    = 1;
m_calLES.limcol      = 0;
m_calLES.limrow      = 0;
m_calLES.holdfixed   = 0;
m_calLES.optfile     = 1;
* ---- Fix variables to balanced SAM
v_yc.fx(r)           = v_yc.l(r);
v_xa.fx(r,c,"hou")  = v_sam.l(r,c,"hou");
SOLVE m_calLES MINIMIZING v_dummy USING NLP;
IF ( m_calLES.numInfes > 0,
    Abort "CGE could not be calibrated, stop";
);
* --- fix parameters to calibrated solution
v_Gamma.FX(R,c)      = v_Gamma.L(R,c);
```

← Commitments
are free variable

← Model with
LES equations only
(and dummy objective)

← Income and
demand quantities fixed

CD demand

- Can be either understood as:
 - **Simplification of LES demand system**, i.e. without commitments
 - or as a **special case of CES** with a substitution elasticity of unity
- Only N parameters \Rightarrow just sufficient to calibrate against given prices and quantities
- Limited parameter space can also be seen from elasticities:
 - all income elasticities are equal to $+1$
 - and all price elasticities equal to -1

CD demand

Fixed value share



```
*
* --- government demand is CD = fixed value shares
*
e_xag(r,c,"gov") ..
    v_xa(r,c,"gov") * v_px(r,c)*(1+p_oTax(r,c)) =E= p_alphaa(r,c,"gov") * v_yg(r);
*
* --- investmend demand is CD = fixed value shares
*
e_xas(r,c,"inv") ..
    v_xa(r,c,"inv") * v_px(r,c)*(1+p_oTax(r,c)) =E= p_alphaa(r,c,"inv") * v_ys(r);
```

Further on demand

- Extensions are possible by using **CES-sub-nests**, similar to nest CES on production side, for instance
 - Agri-food commodities (or all meats etc.) are in a CES-nest
 - Related CES price aggregator defines “average price for agri-food products”
 - Top-level demand system (LES,CD) defines the total expenditure for agri-food at given aggregate price

Further on demand

- Other functional forms used in CGE modeling:
 - CDE (Constant Difference in Elasticities): used in the GTAP standard model
 - AIDADS (An Implicite Additive Indirect Demand System): used e.g. in the long-term module G-RDEM (Britz and Roson 2019) of CGEBox