

A comparative analysis of modelling approaches to assess transition impacts

First insights from the NEMESIS models¹

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The NEMESIS model: main features

- A **macroeconomic model for EU27 + UK + NO + IS** (+ CH) developed and managed by SEURECO.
- A **neo-keynesian** theoretical background
- A **detailed coverage**: 31 countries, 30 economic activities, 27 consumption purposes, 5 production factors: capital, labour (low- and high-qualified), energy consumption and other intermediate goods
- An **energy and climate module** covering 19 energy products and 7 GHG (only CO₂ covered in this exercise) and with a specific modelling of the power generation considering 15 different technologies.
- (An endogeneous growth module based on investments in innovative assets: R&D, training, software and ICTs, and knowledge spillovers - Not used in this exercise)



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The NEMESIS model: track record

A long experience in **policy impact assessments**:

- **Taxation**: studies for the Haut Conseil du financement de la protection sociale (HCFi-PS, 2014[1]), as well as for the Direction Générale des Entreprises (ex DGCIS), and more recently for European Commission DG TAXUD and regular works for think tanks.
- **Environment**:
 - with the energy-climate module: EU research project AMPERE (Capros *et al.*, 2014[2]) or PARIS REINFORCE, on going (Nikas *et al.*, 2021[3]) , models' intercomparison (Boitier *et al.*, 2015[3]), carbon footprint and CBAM (Muller *et al.*, 2020a[5]; 2020b[6]) or the value of the climate action (Quinet *et al.*, 2019[7]) ;
 - linked with detailed energy-system model(s): several studies for the DGEC with the POLES model (MEDDE, 2015[8]), European Commission DG ENV on RES employment impacts in EU (Duscha *et al.*, 2016[9]) or H2020 research project SET-Nav (Crespo del Granado *et al.*, 2019[10]).
- **Innovation and research**: with ex-ante impact assessment of H2020 EU research programme (EC, 2012 – Annex 5[11]), Horizon Europe (Boitier *et al.*, 2018[12]; 2022[13] and Ravet *et al.*, 2019[14]), etc.



- Use IAMs/NIGEM outputs from NGFS scenarios:
 - **4 scenarios:** “Baseline”, “NZE 2050”, “Delayed”, “Divergent”
 - **5 drivers:**
 - **Population and labour productivity** for the “Baseline” scenario (not for other scenarios)
 - A **carbon price** introduced as the unique climate policy instrument in the model (no cap and trade, EU-ETS, ESR, national carbon tax, etc, ...)
 - International **fossil fuels prices** (not included yet in standard case)
 - Change in **demand addressed from the RoW**
 - Change in **prices in the RoW**
- Recycling of carbon revenues to households (lump sum)

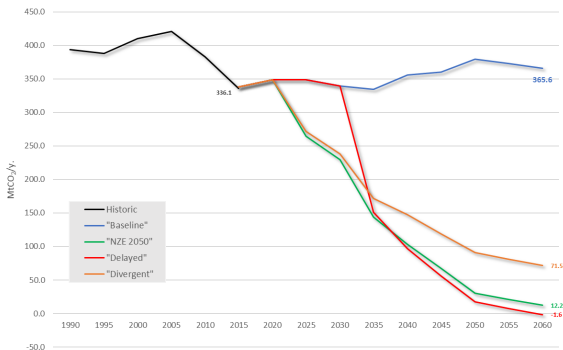


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CO₂ emissions in France (Mt/y.)



CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes in France

Source: historical values from EEA (2021[15]) and projections from NEMESIS model.

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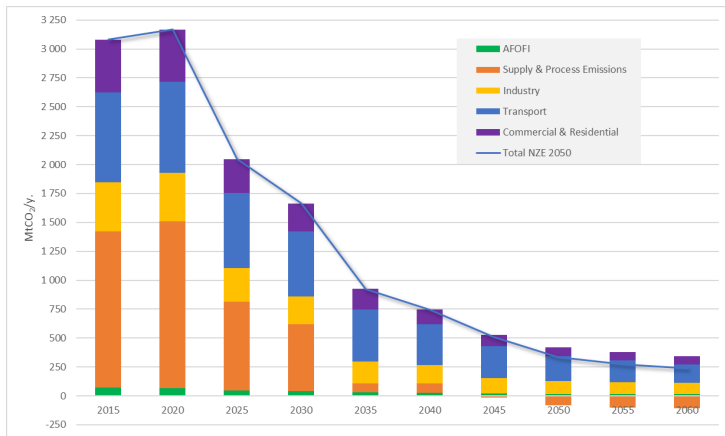


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CO₂ emissions by sector in the “NZE 2050” scenario in EU27 (Mt/y.)



CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes by sector in EU27.

Source: NEMESIS model.

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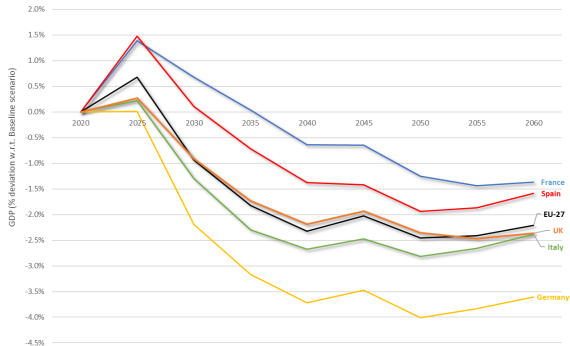


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Real GDP deviation in "NZE 2050"



Real GDP deviation in the "NZE - 2050" scenario in % with respect to scenario "Baseline".
Source: NEMESIS model.

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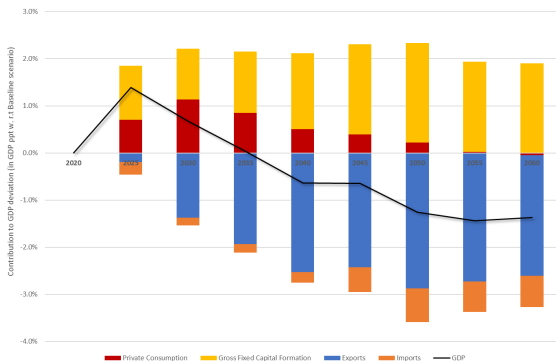


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GDP components contribution to GDP deviation in “NZE 2050” in France



Contribution of GDP components to GDP deviation in the “NZE - 2050” scenario in GDP ppt with respect to scenario “Baseline” in France.

Source: NEMESIS model.

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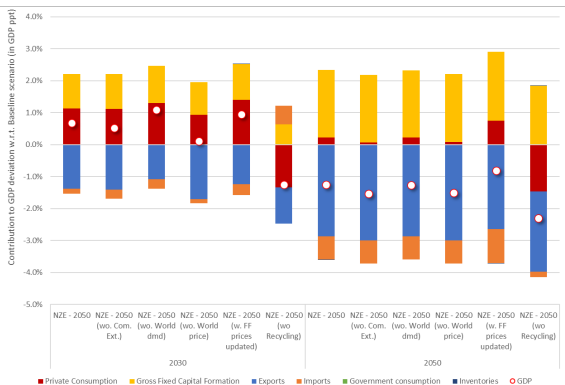


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GDP deviation sensitivity to drivers in 2030 and 2050 in France

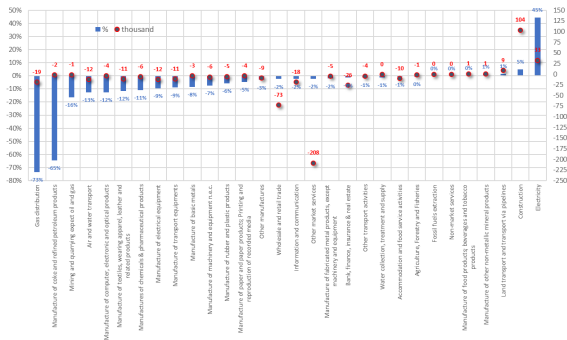


Contribution of GDP components to GDP deviation with respect to scenario "Baseline" in France in 2030 and 2050 according to "NZE -2050" divers inclusion or not.
Source: NEMESIS model.

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Employment deviation by sector in “NZE 2050” in 2050 in France



Employment deviation by sector in France in the “NZE 2050” scenario (% and thousand with respect to “Baseline” scenario)

Source: NEMESIS model.

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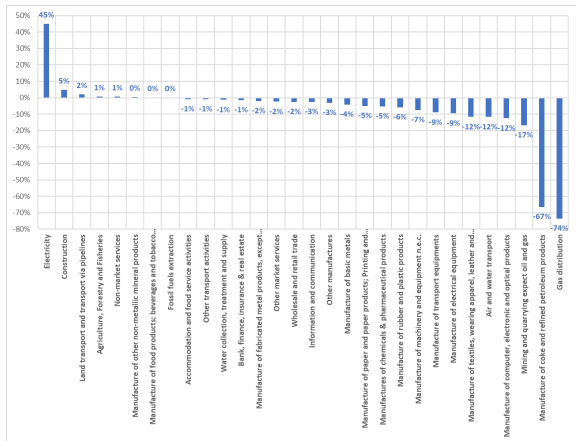


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Value-added deviation by sector in “NZE 2050” in 2050 in France



Value-added deviation by sector in France in the “NZE 2050” scenario (% with respect to “Baseline” scenario)

Source: NEMESIS model.

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Discussions: How to model an “adverse” climate transition?

- Raise capital cost of climate mitigation related investments
- Reinforce mis-matching in the labour market











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