



STAGE_t: Production System



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Outline

- CES or Leontief functions at top level
 - Allows option
 - Allows for activities with v small cost share from intermediates
- Multi product activities
 - Input Output Table: each activity produces one commodity and each commodity is produced by one activity
 - Supply and Use Table: each activity can produce many commodities and each commodity can be produced by many activities
 - Commodities produced by activities
 - Simple by-product assumption (fixed shares of output)
 - Commodities differentiated by source activity (CET)
 - Commodities differentiated by source activity (CES)

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Why use Supply and Use Tables?

- IOT are derived from SUT using simple linear transformations (SNA method)
- In STAGE multi-product relationships are explicitly modelled not subsumed in the data generation process
- Supplementing SUT data is relatively straightforward
 - SUT data structures used by national accounts agencies
 - Hence SUT data are more frequently available
 - · Activity and commodity definitions are clear
 - Augmenting SUT data
 - · Factor use data
 - Emission data

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RSA 'Domestic Output' Table

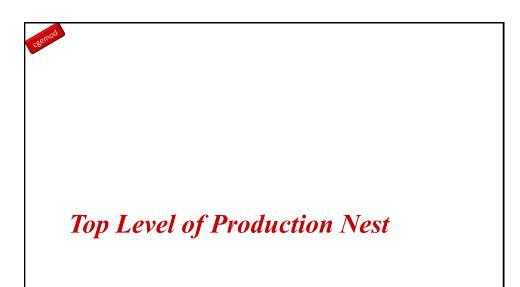
	cagric	cmins	cfood	ctext	cpetchem	cmprod	cmach	cveh	comanu	cutil	ccns	ctrad	cserv
aagric	63,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	717	0	0
amins	0	111,574	0	0	0	203	0	0	15	0	3,608	0	339
afood	133	0	95,838	0	636	20	0	0	51	0	0	2,465	5,588
atext	0	0	1	32,321	580	0	0	8	33	0	0	272	1,128
apetchem	0	0	225	634	137,533	1,136	87	510	1,361	0	0	3,408	7,282
amprod	0	0	0	6	692	113,454	1,963	1,385	478	0	0	411	4,988
amach	0	0	0	0	29	778	26,420	556	397	0	0	596	1,127
aveh	0	0	0	325	73	813	929	70,726	668	0	0	2,415	2,201
aomanu	0	0	0	317	1,918	138	713	187	91,964	0	0	719	4,080
autil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,862	1,050	0	39
acns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,551	101	843
atrad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	355,855	3,906
aserv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	581,697

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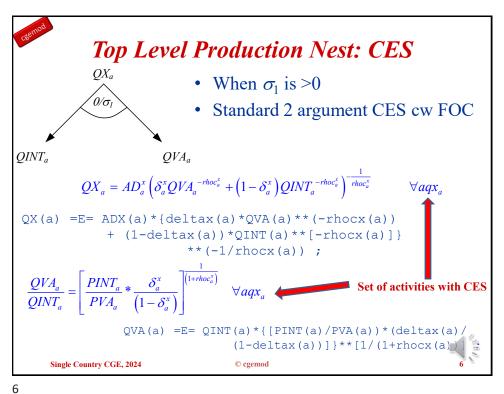




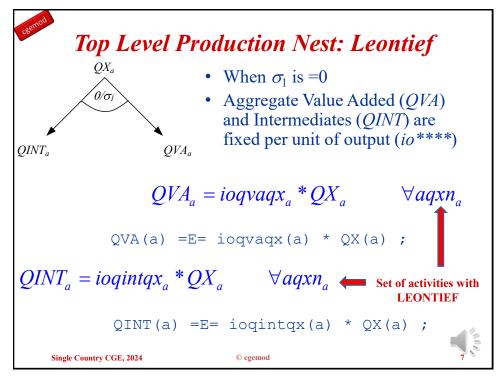


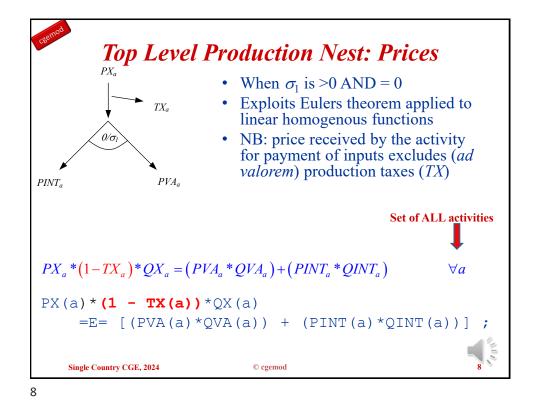
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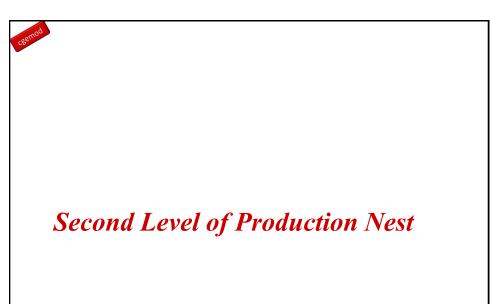
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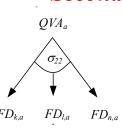


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Second Level Nest: Value Added 1



- General form (*n*-argument) CES function
- Elasticity of substitution between pairs of factors identical
- ADFD are stock-flow relationships
- Mix of 'natural' and 'aggregate' factors

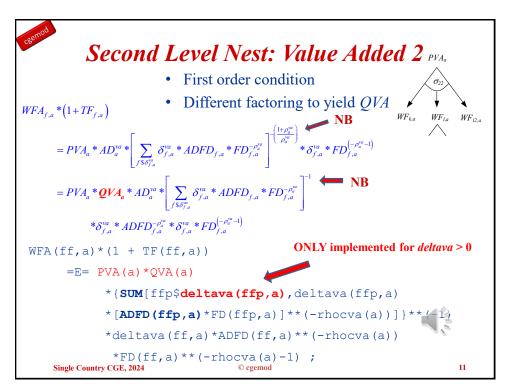
$$QVA_{a} = AD_{a}^{va} * \left[\sum_{f \in \mathcal{S}_{f,a}^{va}} \mathcal{S}_{f,a}^{va} * ADFD_{f,a} * FD_{f,a}^{-\rho_{a}^{va}} \right]^{-1} \rho_{a}^{va}$$

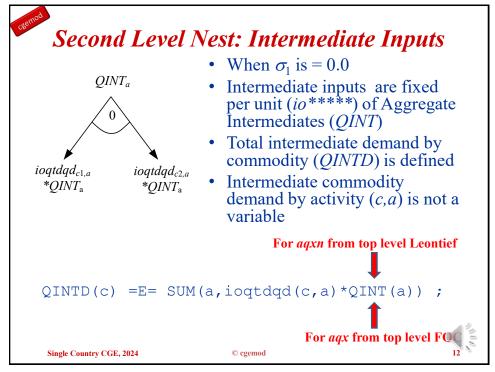
$$QVA_{a} = AD_{a}^{va} * \left[\sum_{f \in \mathcal{S}_{f,a}^{va}} \mathcal{S}_{f,a}^{va} * ADFD_{f,a} * FD_{f,a}^{-\rho_{a}^{va}} \right]^{-1} \rho_{a}^{va}$$

$$QVA_{a} = E = ADVA_{a} * \left[\text{ONLY implemented for map va ff AND } deltava > 0 \right]$$

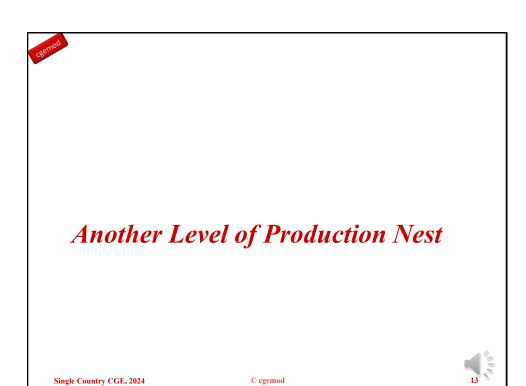
$$\text{Value of the expectation of the ex$$

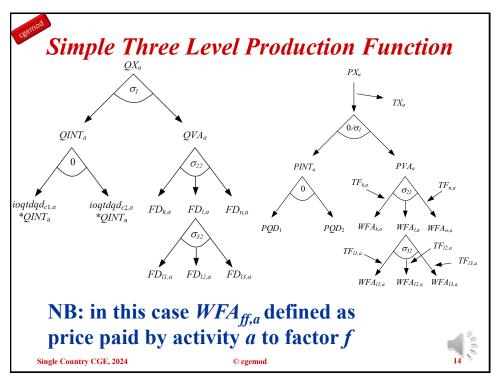










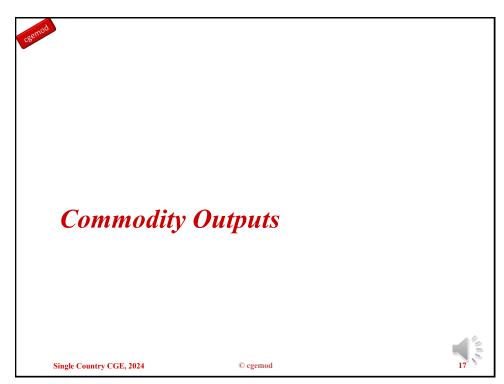


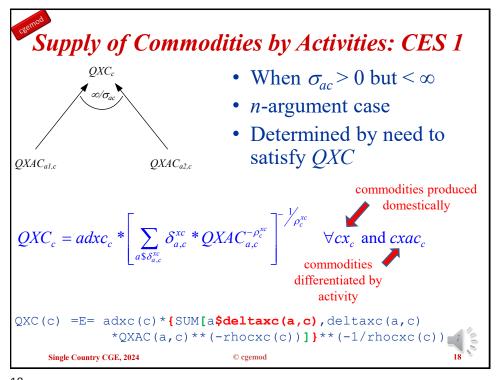


```
Value Added Nest
QVAPRODFN(a) $rhocva(a)..
QVA(a) = E = ADVA(a)
           *(SUM(ff$[map va ff(ff,a) AND deltava(ff,a)],
                 deltava (ff, a)
           *(ADFD(ff,a)*FD(ff,a))**(-rhocva(a))))
                   **(-1/rhocva(a));
QVAFOC(ff,a)$[map va ff(ff,a) AND deltava(ff,a)]..
WFA(ff,a)*(1 + TF(ff,a))
        =E= PVA(a)*QVA(a)
            *{SUM[ffp$deltava(ffp,a),deltava(ffp,a)
            *[ADFD(ffp,a)*FD(ffp,a)]**(-rhocva(a))]}**(-1)
            *deltava(ff,a)*ADFD(ff,a)**(-rhocva(a))
                  *FD(ff,a) ** (-rhocva(a)-1);
  ff(sac)
                        factors and aggregates
  f(ff)
                        natural factor accounts
  fag(ff)
                        aggregate factors
  map va ff(ff,a)
                       factor inputs to QVA
                                                              15
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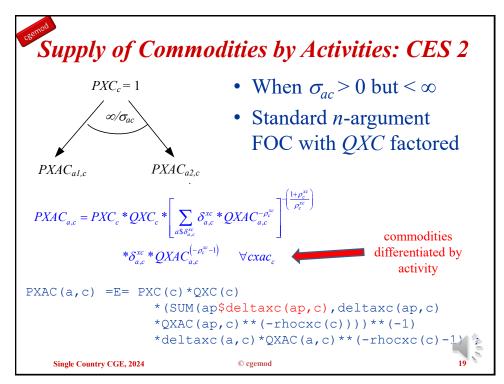
```
Level 3 Production Nest
FDPRODFN(ff,a)$SUM[ffp,map_fagg_ff(ff,ffp,a)]..
FD(ff,a) =E= ADFAG(ff,a)
            *{SUM[ffp${map fagg ff(ff,ffp,a) AND deltafd(ff,ffp,a)},
              deltafd(ff,ffp,a) *FD(ffp,a)**(-rhofd(ff,a))]}
                 **[-1/rhofd(ff,a)];
FDFOC(ff,ffp,a)$[map_fagg_ff(ff,ffp,a) AND deltafd(ff,ffp,a)]..
WFA(ffp,a)*[1 + TF(ffp,a)]
       =E= \{WFA(ff,a) * [1 + TF(ff,a)] * FD(ff,a)\}
           *{SUM[ffpp${map_fagg_ff(ff,ffpp,a) AND deltafd(ff,ffpp,a)},
             deltafd(ff,ffpp,a)*FD(ffpp,a)**(-rhofd(ff,a))]}
             **(-1)*deltafd(ff,ffp,a)*FD(ffp,a)
                **[-rhofd(ff,a)-1];
      ff(sac)
                               factors and aggregates
      f(ff)
                               natural factor accounts
      fag(ff)
                               aggregate factors
      map fagg ff(ff,ff,a)
                               factor inputs to FD
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```

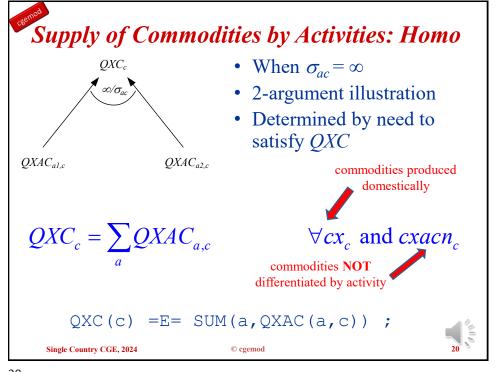




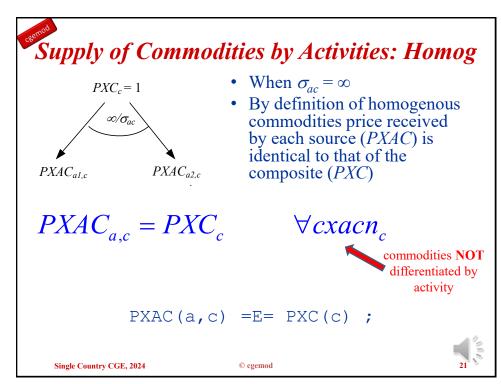


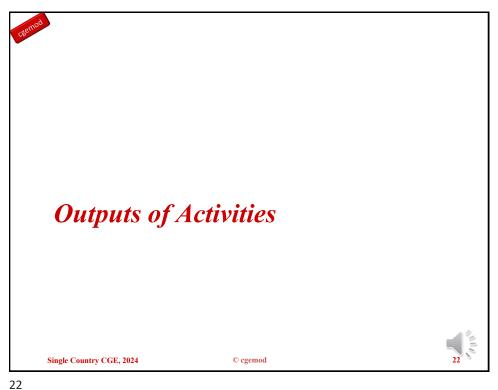




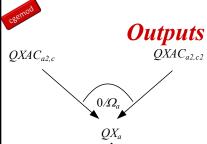












Outputs by Activities 1i

- Commodities produced by activities in fixed shares (ioqxacqx)
- A by-product assumption

$$QXAC_{a,c} = IOQXACQX_{a,c} * QX_a$$

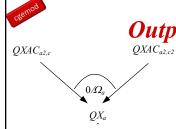
 $\forall ioqxacqx_{a,c}$ and $acetn_a$

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Outputs by Activities 1ii

• A by-product assumption

If QX_a increases/decreases then all c produced by a ($QXAC_{c,a}$) increase/decrease in proportion

Irrespective of price changes for individual commodities

Hence, in simulations activity a can 'choose' to increase the amount of commodity c it produces EVEN if the price it receives for c (PXAC) decreases

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