

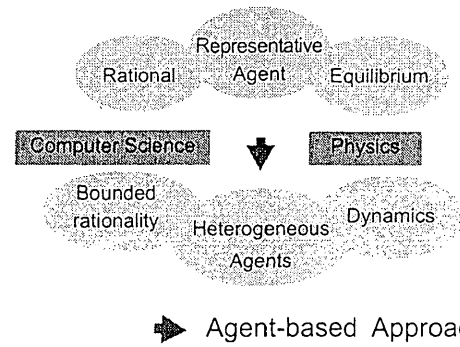
Kyoto Protocol: International Emissions Trading with Agent-based Approach
 京都議定書・国際排出権取引の
 エージェントベースシミュレーション
 Kyoto Protocol: International Emissions Trading
 with Agent-based Approach

- Agent-based Approach
- Kyoto Protocol and Emissions Trading
- Cost Landscapes
- Web-based Gaming System

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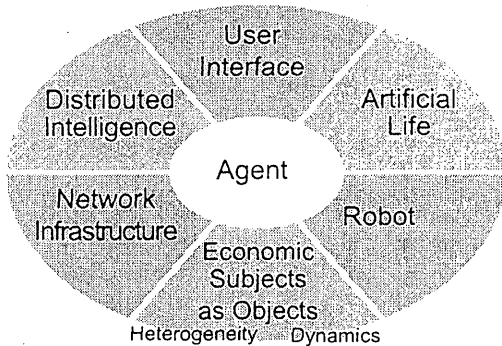
Kyoto Protocol: International Emissions Trading with Agent-based Approach

New Approach in Economics



Kyoto Protocol: International Emissions Trading with Agent-based Approach

What's an Agent?



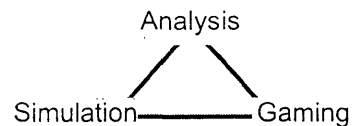
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Agent-based Approach

Artificial Market / Society with

- Individual agents and Software agents
- Heterogeneity and Dynamics
- Well designed experiments

Model refinement through

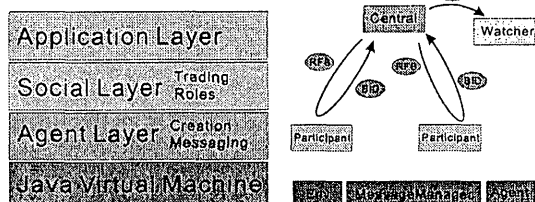


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Agent-based Simulation Framework : ASIA

Artificial Society with Interacting Agents

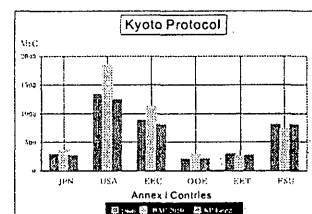
- Java, Message, Multi Thread



Kyoto Protocol: International Emissions Trading with Agent-based Approach

Kyoto Protocol

Sets targets of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in 2008-2012 below 1990 level
 Japan should reduce 6%, and US 7%
 BAU (Business as usual) Projections in 2010

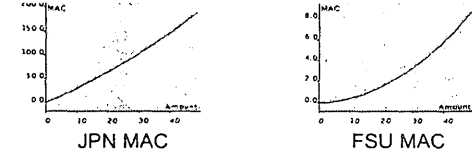


GHG Emissions Trading

Each Annex I country has different

- Assigned Reduction Target
- Domestic Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC)

International trading reduce the total cost.



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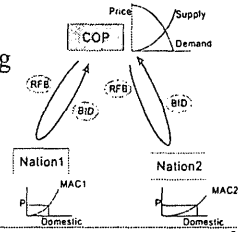
Simulation Model

At Each Trading Period

- Iterate RFB-BID transaction
- Find Equilibrium Price

Dynamic Strategies

- assignment partitioning
 - Early Action
 - Delayed Action
- Estimate
 - Price Changes
 - Total Cost



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Trading and Market Price

Reduction $R = \text{Domestic } D + \text{Trade } T$

- Adjust D and T according to trading price
- Low MAC countries sell over achievements
- High MAC countries can buy the short

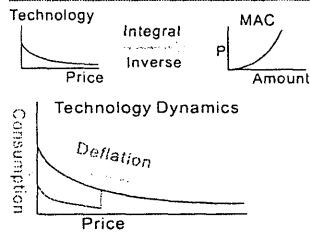
Price Determination

- Price P equals MAC at D in each country
- At the Equilibrium Price, Supply = Demand

Domestic Cost = $\text{Integral}(\text{MAC})(R) + T * P$

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Dynamics

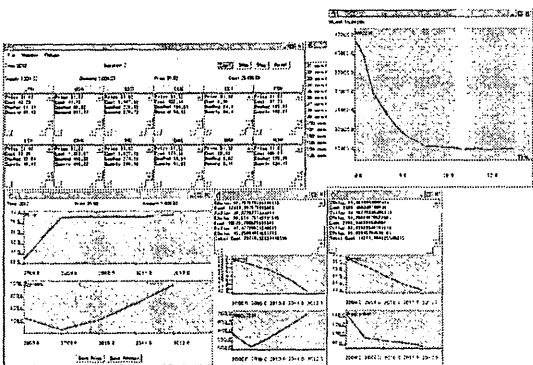


Strategy Learning

- Each Nation re-partitions her assignment to reduce the cost after a series of the trade

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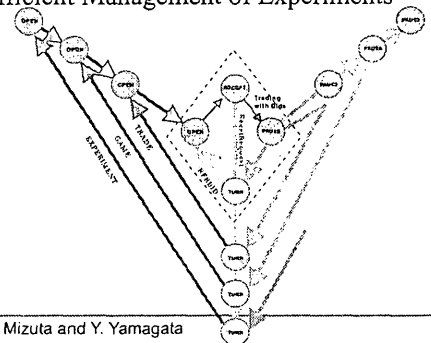
Agent-based Simulation



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Process Transition Cycle

Cycle Status with Levels and Positions for Efficient Management of Experiments



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Cost Landscape

Agents' Strategies and Corresponding Costs

- For 2 Periods and 2 Players Case
 - Each agent set only first year's reduction (R^1_i)
 - R^1_i and R^2_i determine prices and costs for 2 years
- Learning Path on the Cost Landscapes
 - Convergence or large cycle
- Mutual Impact Matrix
 - variance of costs due to each agent's strategy

$$V_0^i \equiv \frac{1}{m} \sum_l \sum_k (c_{kl}^i - \frac{1}{m} \sum_k c_{kl}^i)^2$$

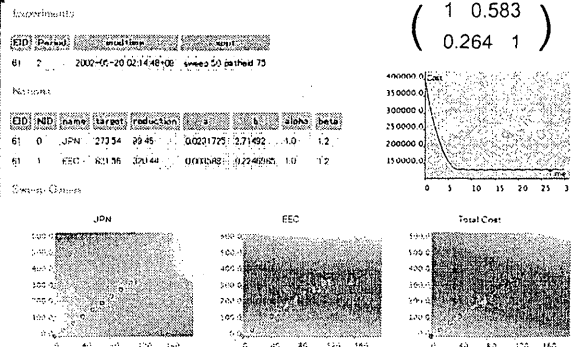
$$V_1^i \equiv \frac{1}{m} \sum_k \sum_l (c_{kl}^i - \frac{1}{m} \sum_l c_{kl}^i)^2$$

$$v_j^i \equiv \left(\frac{1}{v_0^i/v_1^i} \quad \frac{v_1^i/v_0^i}{1} \right), \quad v_j^i \equiv \sqrt{\frac{V_j^i}{|r_{m-1}^j - r_0^j|}}$$

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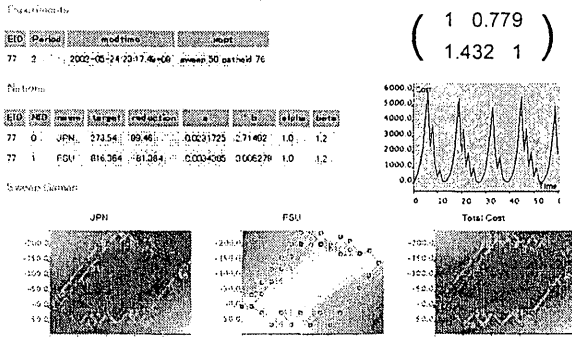
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JPN - FSU



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Gaming System

Gaming Simulation for

- Behavior Model
- Training System
- Realtime Decision Support Tool

Agent-based System and Gaming

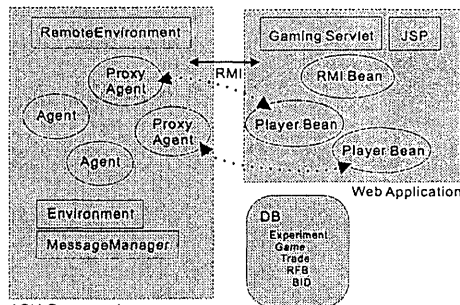
- Same environment and model
- software agents and human players
- Reusable implementation

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Agent Framework and Web

Remote Access via RMI and Proxy Agents



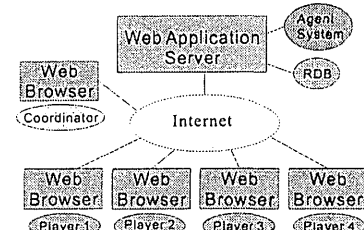
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Web-based Gaming System

Web Application and Gaming

- Standard protocol (http, https)
- Standard client (Web Browser)



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Trading Model

Walras Equilibrium Price

- One Price and Trade for One Year
- Trial Price in RFB
- Bid : Buy or Sell Amount

Double Auction

- Multiple Bids / Asks
- Trade when highest buy > lowest sell
- Bid : Price and Amount
- Player can change or remove previous bid

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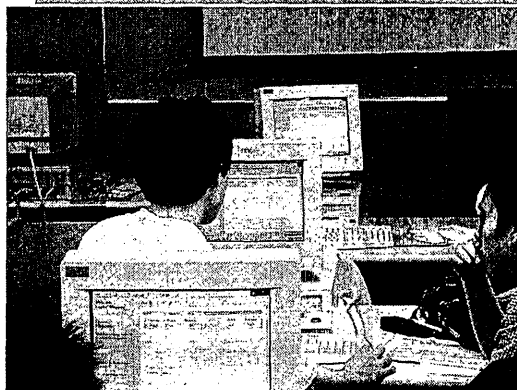
Web-client View (Walras)

The screenshot displays a web-client interface for the Walras model. It includes sections for 'Nation Parameters and RFB Information', 'Reduction and Trading Activities', and two graphs: 'MAC Graph' and 'Cost Graph'. An 'Input Form' is visible at the bottom left.

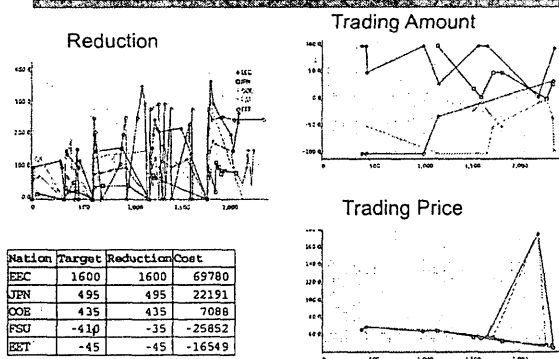
Web-client View (DA)

The screenshot displays a web-client interface for the Double Auction (DA) model. It includes sections for 'Nation Parameters and RFB Information', 'Reduction and Trading Activities', and two graphs: 'MAC Graph' and 'Cost Graph'. An 'Input Form' is visible at the bottom left.

Gaming Experiment



Results (DA 5 Year)



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Summary

Agent-based Approach

- Heterogeneity and Dynamics
- Simulation, Analysis, Gaming

International Emissions Trading for KP

- Agent-based Simulation
- Dynamic MAC and Strategies for Nations
- Cost Landscapes and Impact Matrix for 2 Periods and 2 Players
- Web-based Gaming Simulation

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