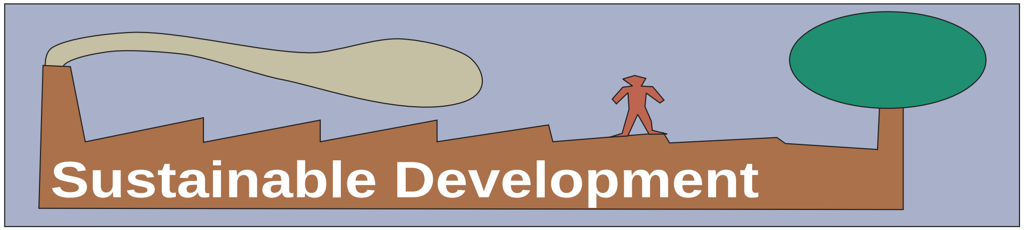
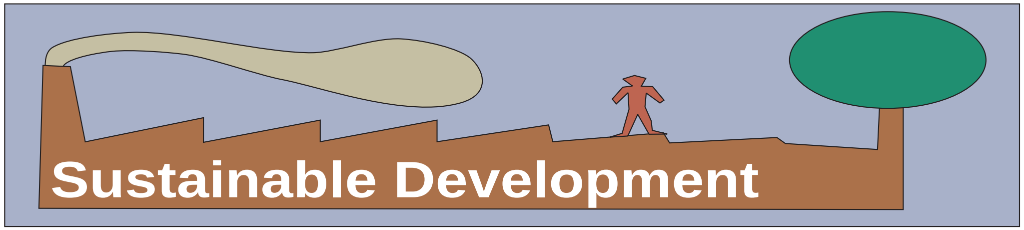




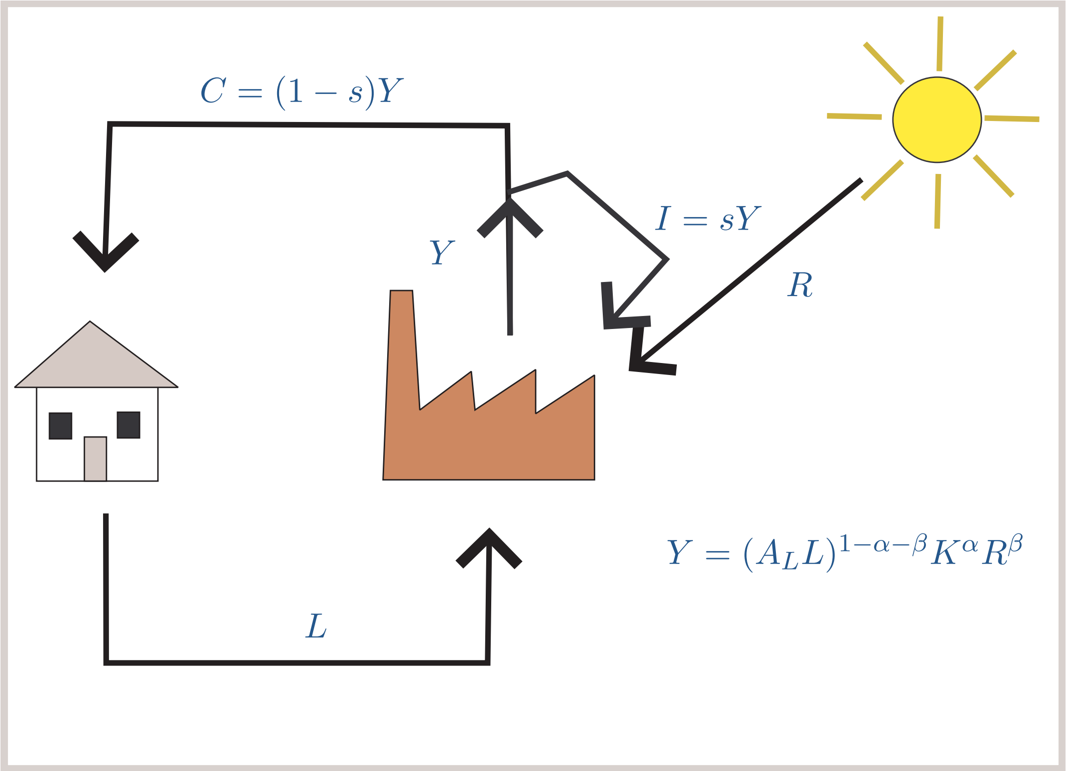
Chapter 4

The DHSS model

Neoclassical growth and nonrenewable resource supply: three simple cases

Land (and ‘flow renewables’)

Land (and ‘flow renewables’)



The economy with a fixed ‘flow’ resource.

Land (and ‘flow renewables’)

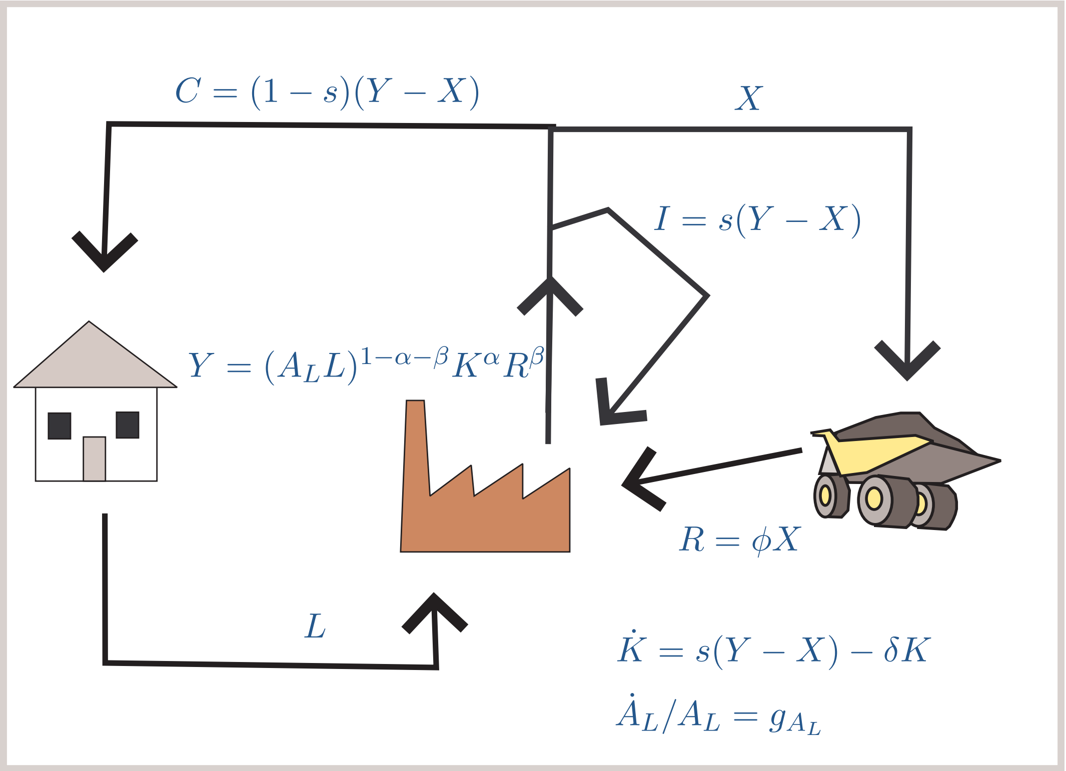
$$Y = (A_L L)^{1-\alpha-\beta} K^{\alpha} R^{\beta}$$
$$\dot{A}_L / A_L = g_{A_L}$$
$$\dot{K} = sY - \delta K.$$

Assume balanced growth. Characterize the b.g.p.

The representative final-good producer must hire labour, capital, and land. What happens to the price of land over time?

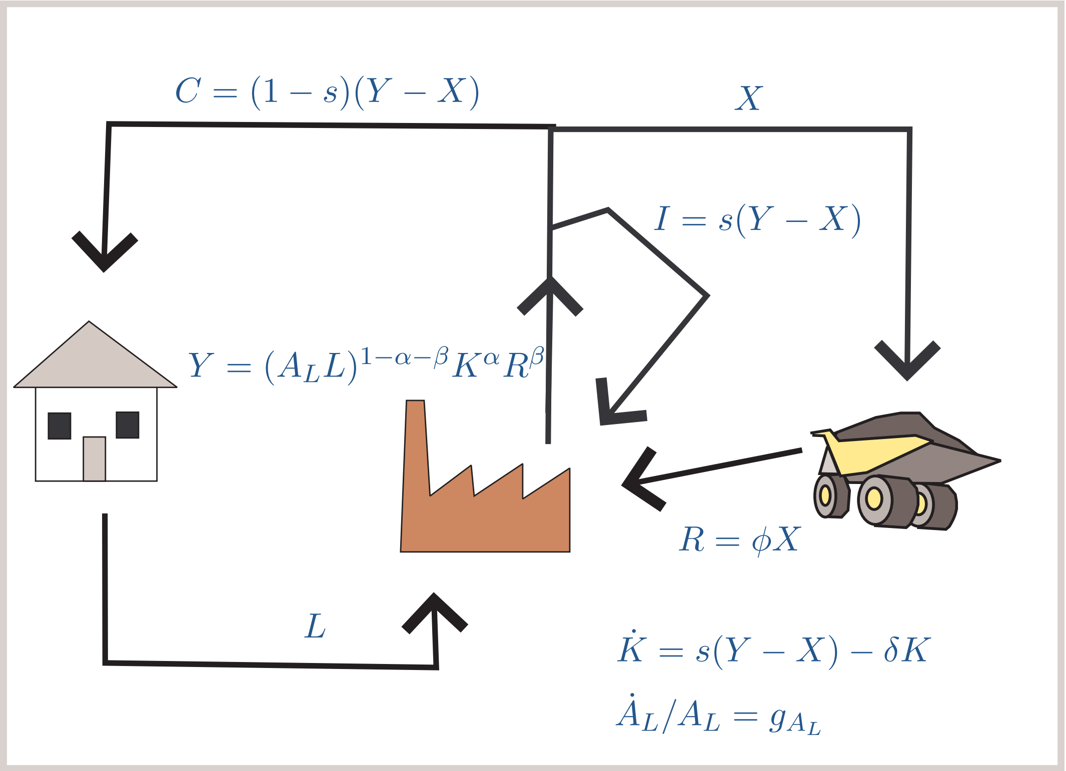
An abundant resource, costly to extract

An abundant resource, costly to extract



The economy with an unlimited resource, costly to extract.

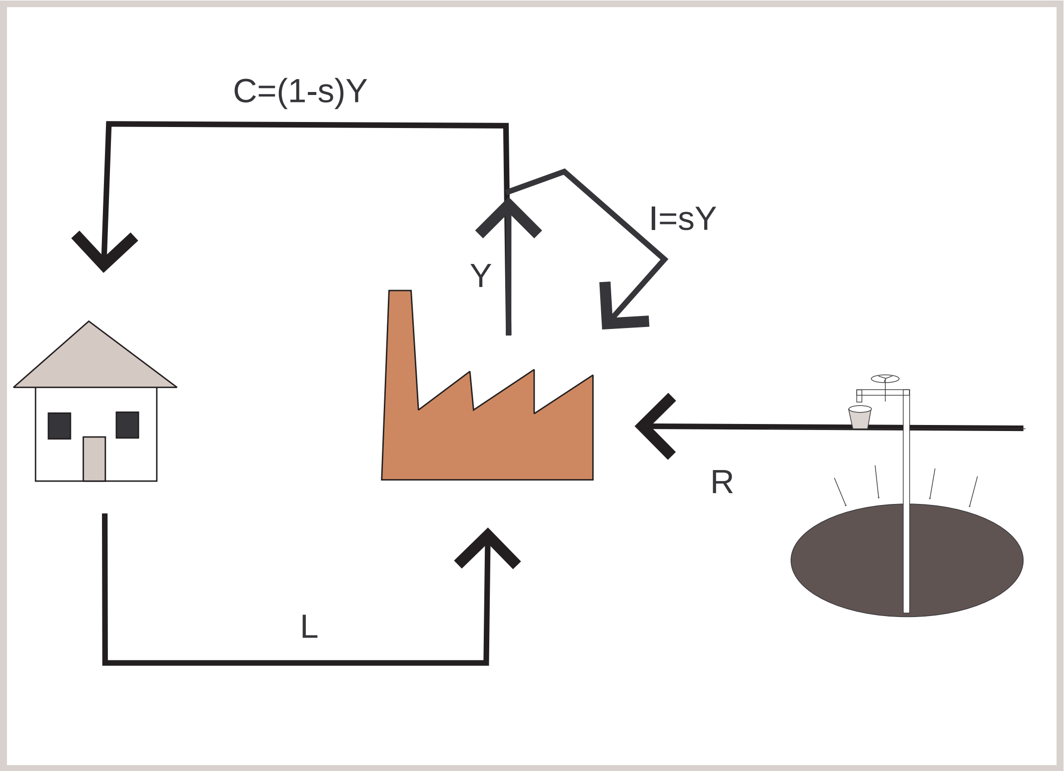
An abundant resource, costly to extract



Solve for growth rates on a b.g.p.

A limited resource, costless to extract (Hotelling/DHSS)

A limited resource, costless to extract (Hotelling/DHSS)



The economy with a limited resource, free to extract.

A limited resource, costless to extract (Hotelling/DHSS)

Assume a social planner who releases a resource flow R which declines over time at rate θ. (So $-\dot{R}/R = \theta$.)

Solve for growth rates on the b.g.p.

What can we say about the initial rate of resource consumption?

A limited resource, costless to extract (Hotelling/DHSS)

Assume perfect markets and symmetric equilibrium. What can we say about the resource price?

Solve for the b.g.p. in the market economy given that the interest rate is equal to the pure rate of time preference.

The Hartwick rule

The Hartwick rule

If we invest resource rents in capital, this guarantees sustainability?

NO!!!!!!!!

Historical data

Historical data

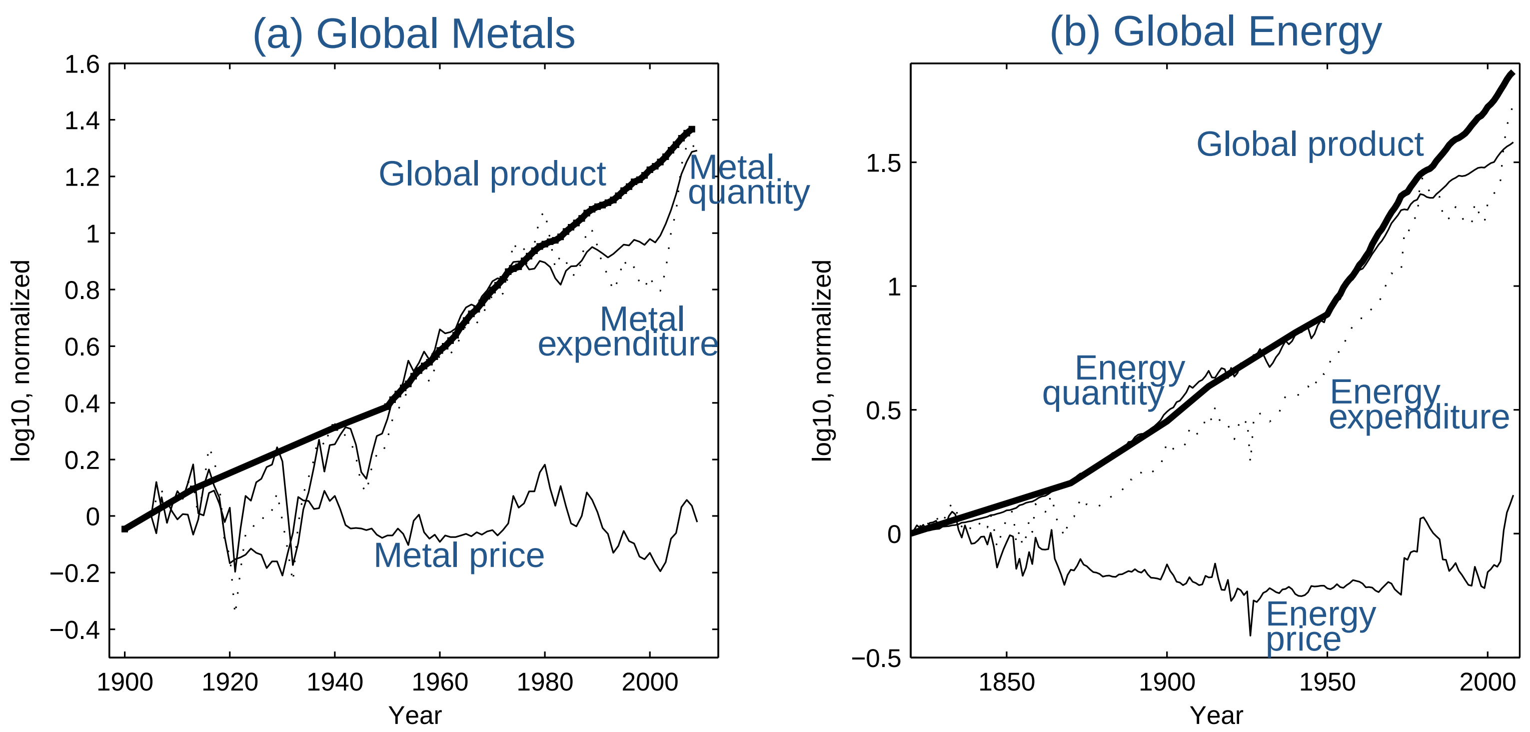


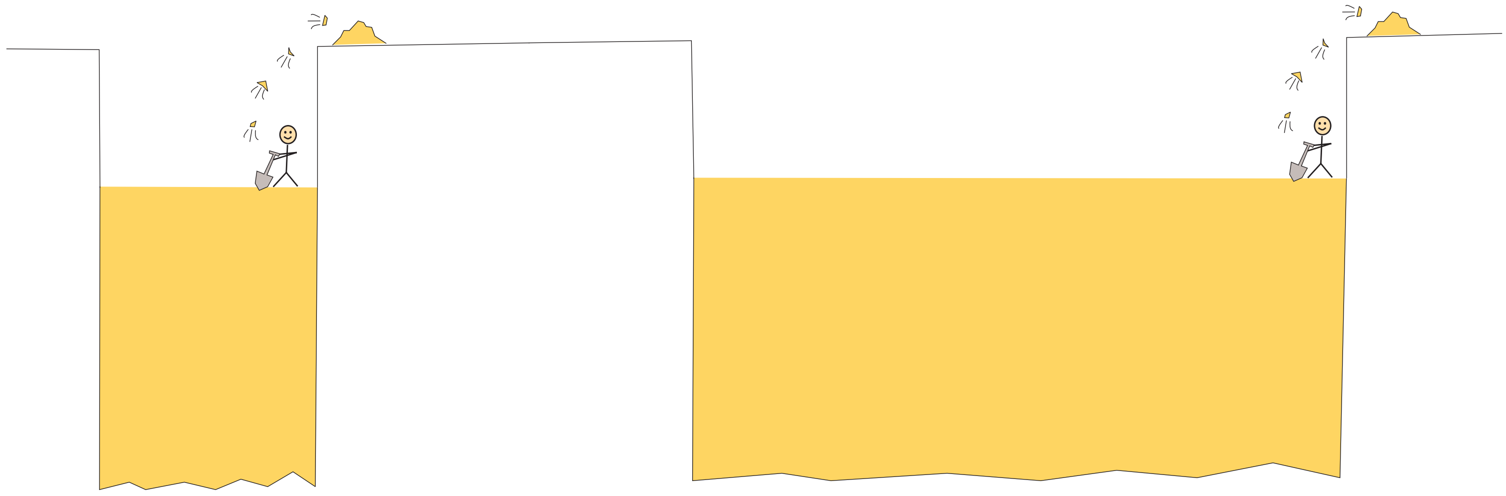
Figure 1: Long-run growth in consumption and prices, compared to growth in global product, for (a) Metals, and (b) Primary energy from combustion.

Complex cases: limited resources, costly to extract

Non-renewable resources in the long run

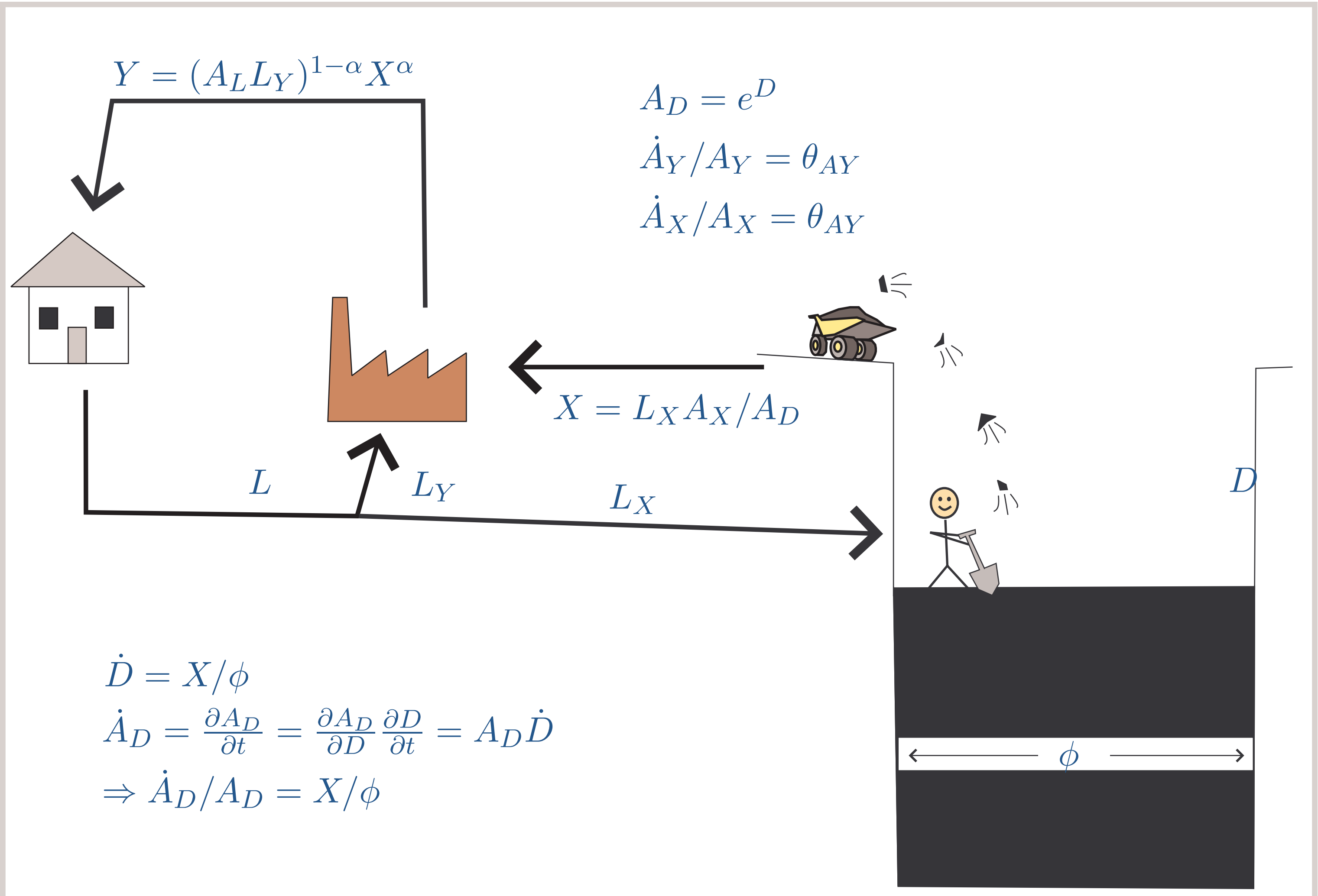
Non-renewable resources in the long run

Consider the picture below, and with its help try to identify as many such factors as you can. Furthermore, categorize them according to whether they should make extraction costs rise or fall over time.



An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks

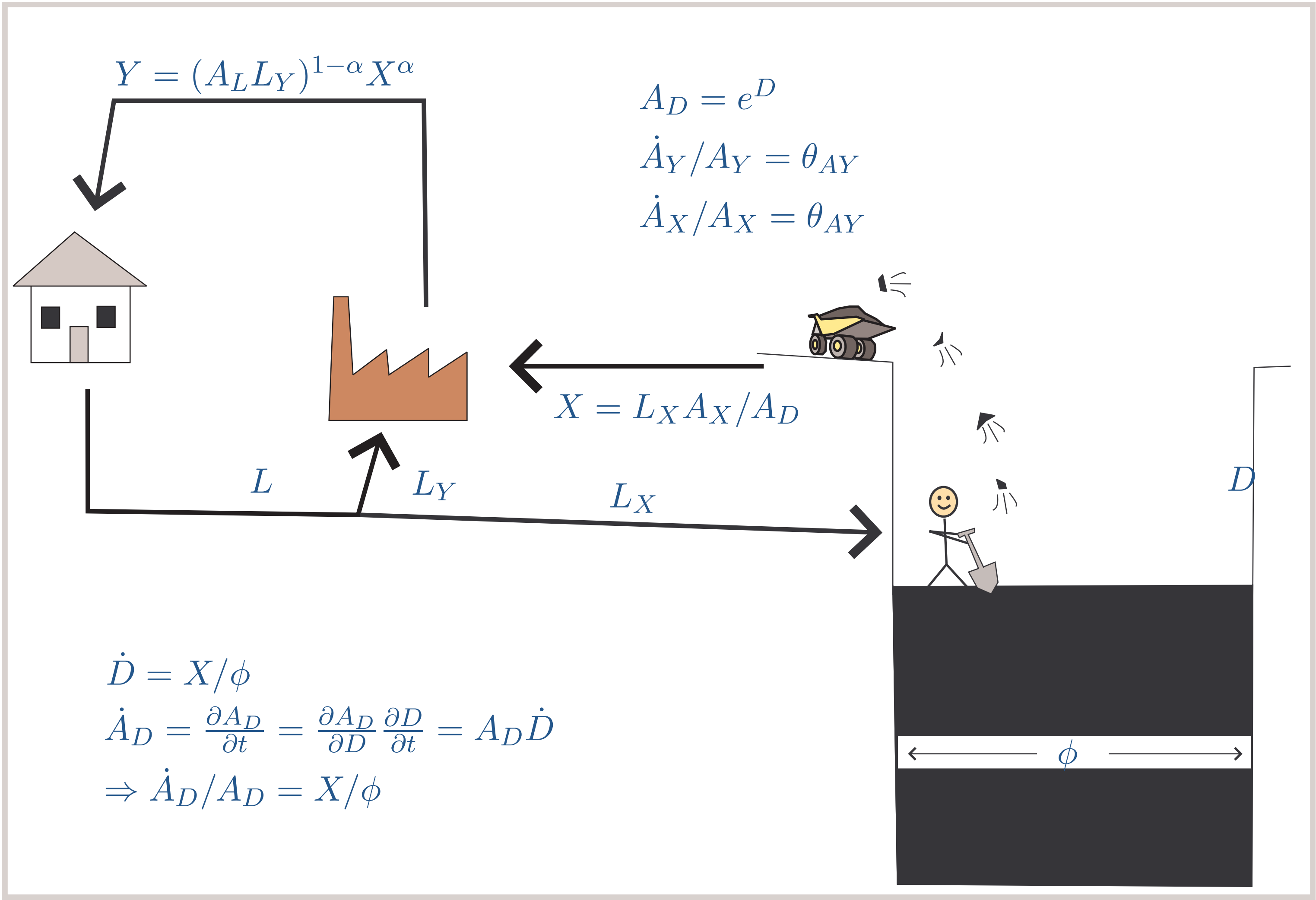
An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



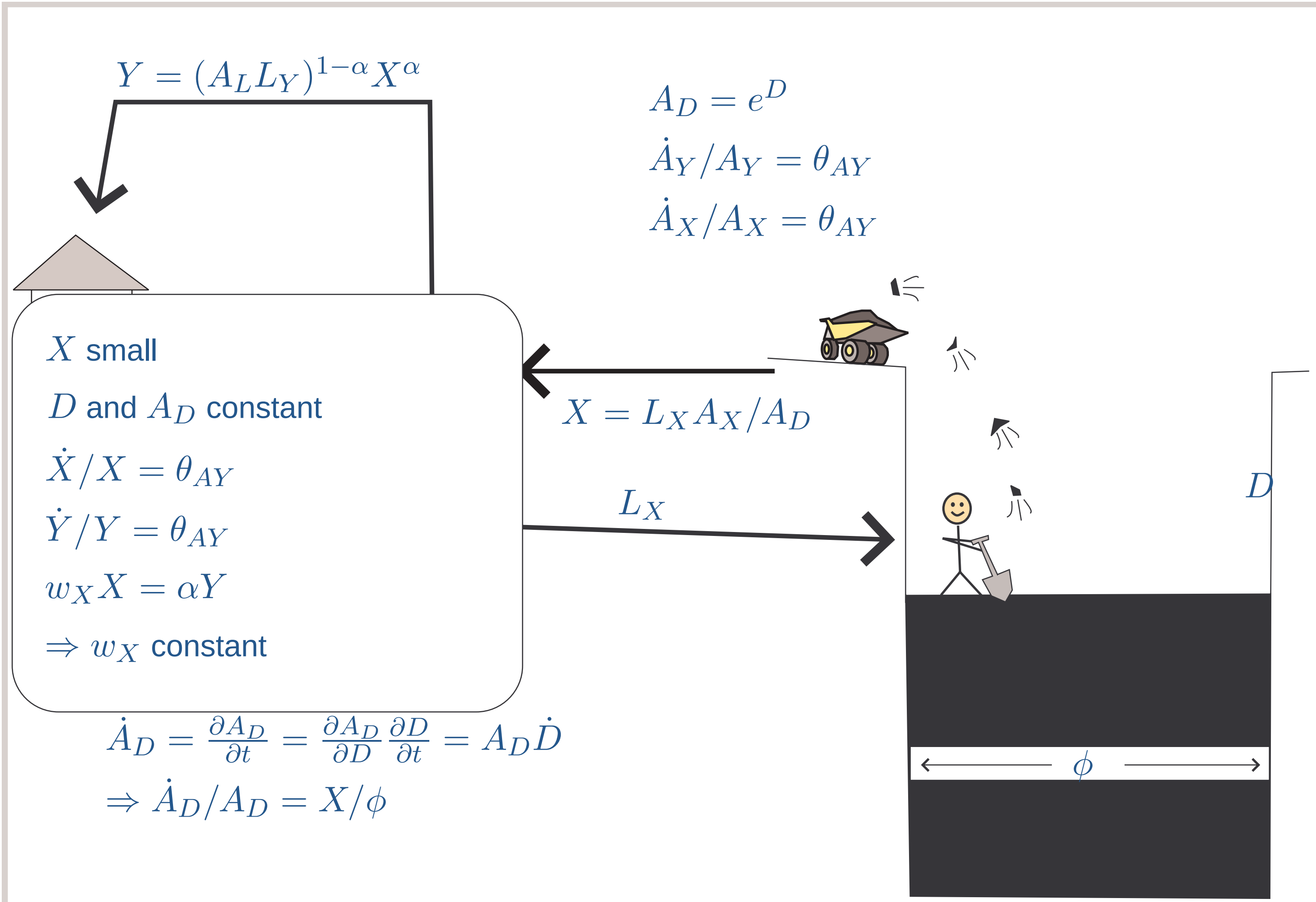
An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks

Now assume a *primitive* economy in which A_Y is very small. What happens?

An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



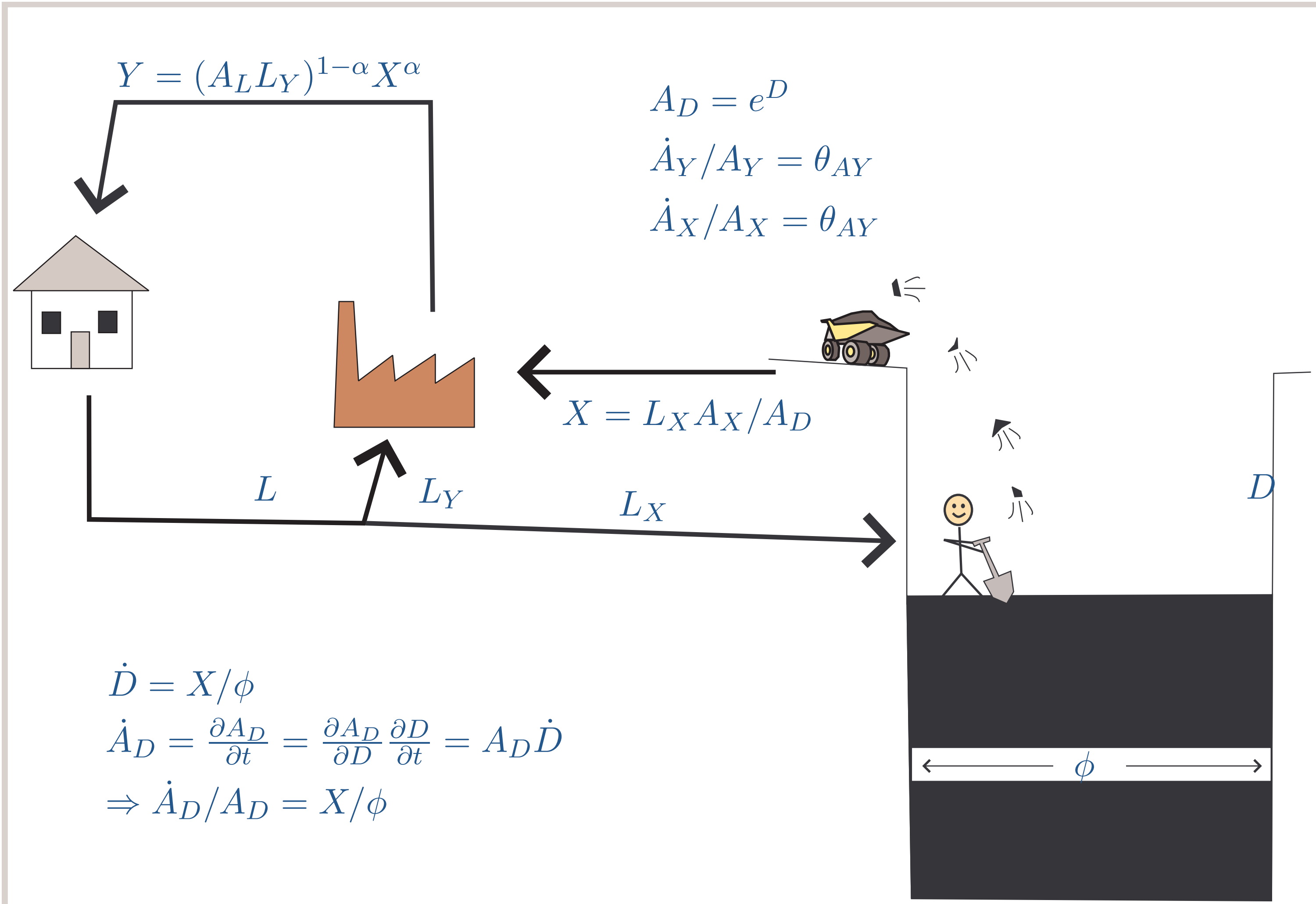
An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



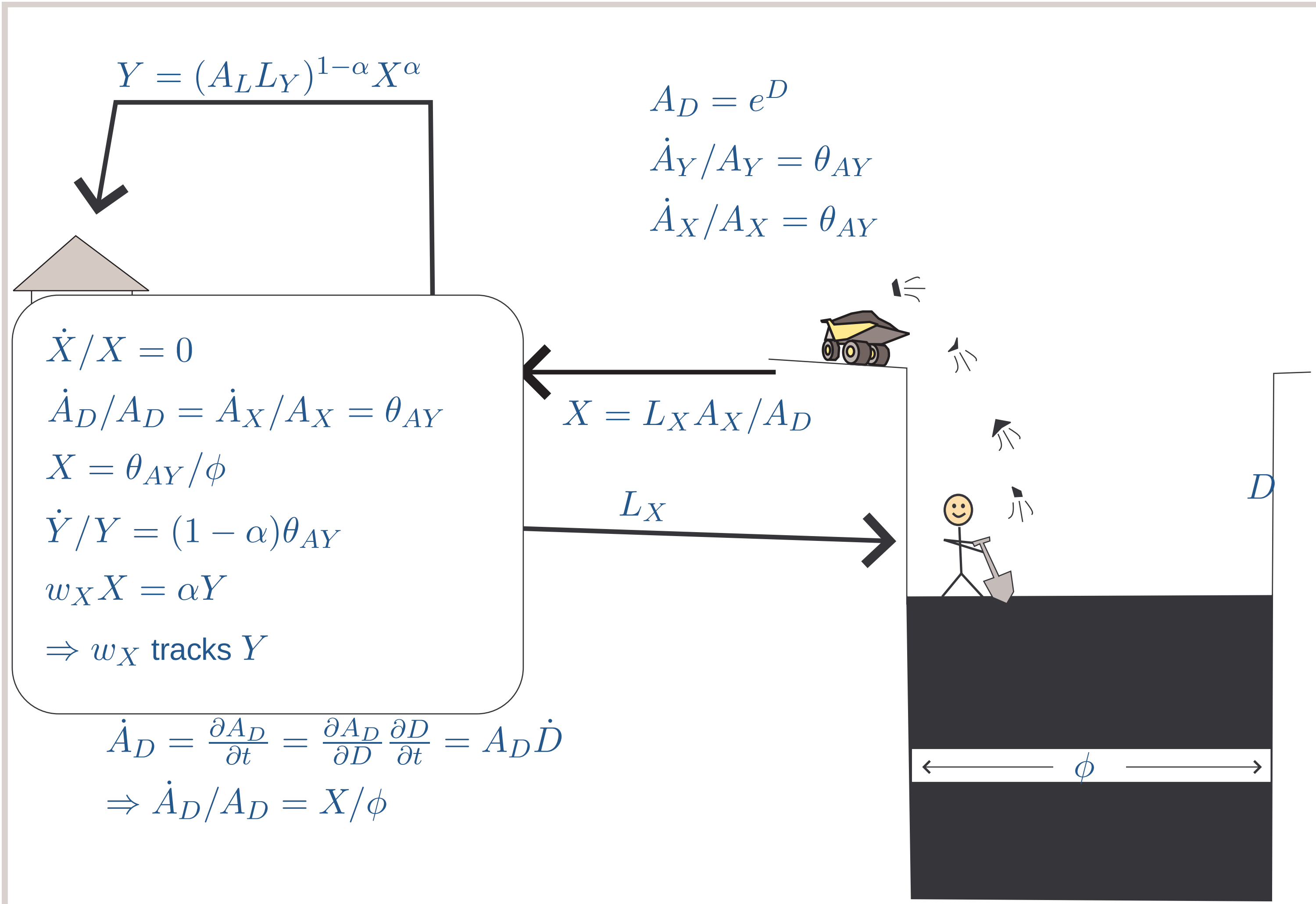
An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks

Now assume a *balanced growth path* on which X is constant. Characterize the path.

An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



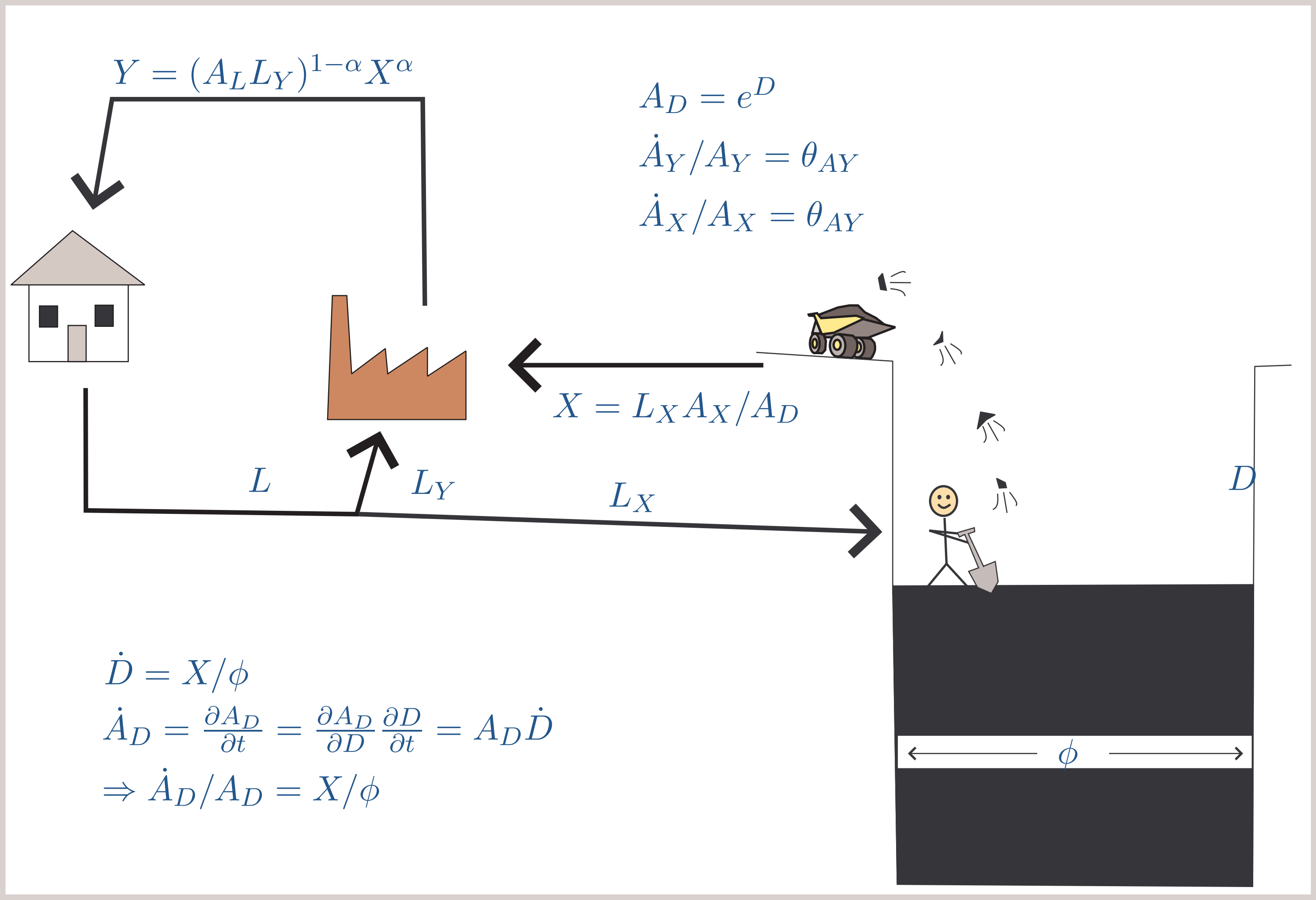
An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



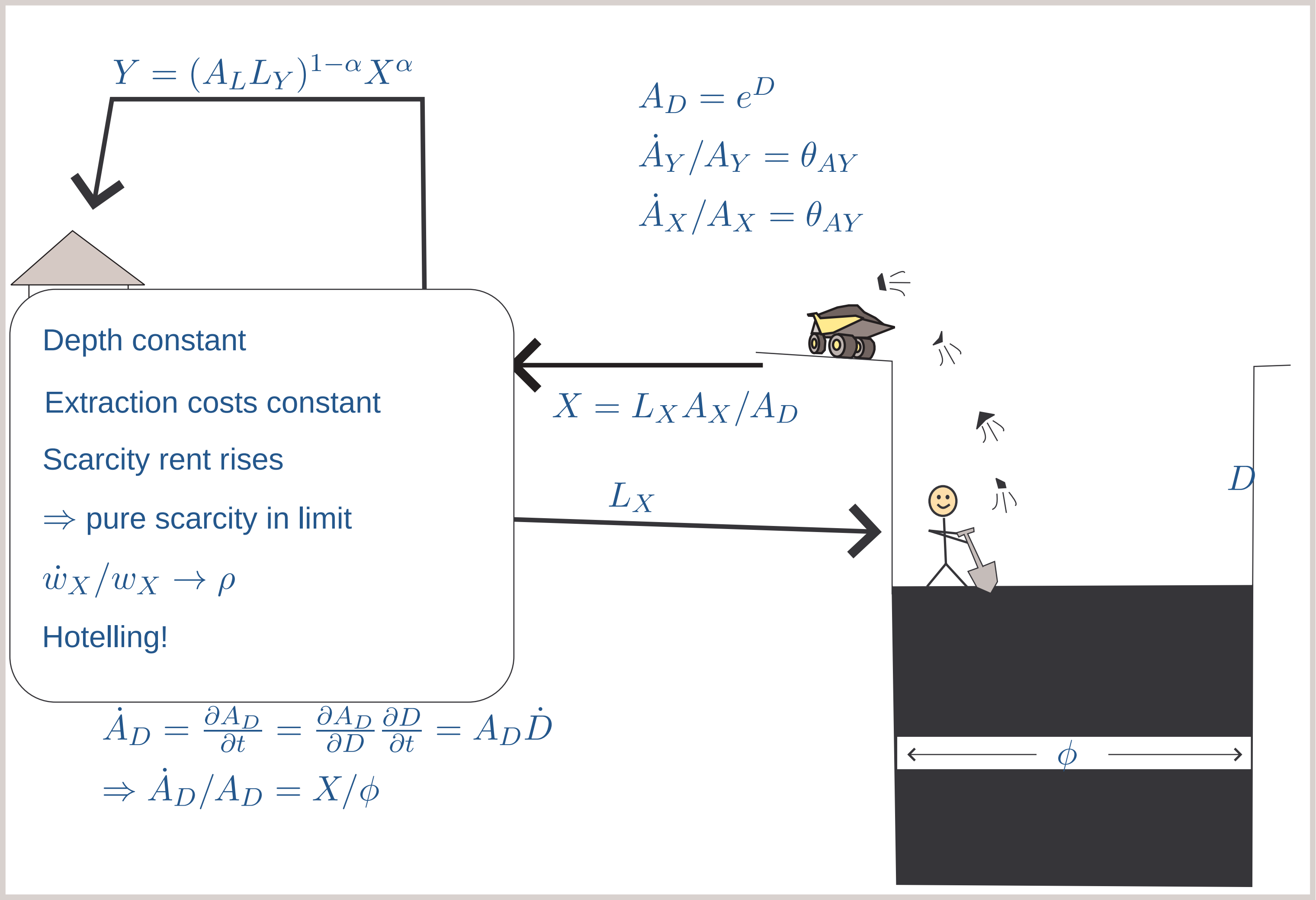
An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks

Now assume a *Hotelling economy* in which the resource is running out. Characterize the path.

An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks



An extraction model with inhomogeneous stocks

Empirical application?

Lessons

Lessons

We can solve the problems related to resource stocks, extraction costs, and predictions about the price.

I.e. we can solve the problems related to resource supply.

But what about resource demand, and the Cobb–Douglas production function?

Lessons

Daly (1997):

> In the Solow–Stiglitz variant, to make a cake we need not only the cook and his kitchen, but also some non-zero amount of flour, sugar, eggs, etc. This seems a great step forward until we realize that we could make our cake a thousand times bigger with no extra ingredients, if we simply would stir faster and use bigger bowls and ovens.

Lessons

Solow (1973), 'Solow's three mechanisms':

1. Increase—through technological change—resource efficiency in production of one or more product categories;
2. Substitute on the consumption side away from product categories in which the production process is resource-intensive.
3. Increase—through technological change—the efficiency of an alternative (substitute) resource in production of one or more product categories.

Lessons

Note that to explain the past using Solow's mechanisms we need to put them into reverse. Then we have three explanations for why resource and energy use has increased (tracking GDP):

1. resource-efficient technology has not been developed,
2. consumption patterns have shifted towards resource-intensive goods, and
3. there has not been substitution on the production side to alternative inputs, such as renewables.

To understand the mechanisms it is useful to look at past data. Then we can apply what we have learnt to predicting the future and designing policy.

Lessons

Why the focus on capital substituting for resources?