Circular economy in a simplified input-output stock-flow consistent model

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- Increasing interest in economy-ecosystem nexus and CE





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 - 2) To test a simple CE innovation



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- Solution: numerical simulations



Nominal value of assets and liabilities

TABLE 1: Balance sheet in t = 20 (baseline)

-	Households	Firms	Government	Central Bank	Total
Money	25.65	0	0.0	-25.65	0
Bills	2.85	0	-28.5	25.65	0
Net financial wealth	-28.50	0	28.5	0.00	0
Total	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0





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Money transactions and changes in stocks

TABLE 2: Transactions-flow matrix in t = 20 (baseline)

Households	Firms	Government	Central	Bank	Total
-25.86	25.86	0.00		0.00	0
0.00	9.55	-9.55		0.00	0
0.00	[35.41]	0.00		0.00	0
35.41	-35.41	0.00		0.00	0
-7.08	0	7.08		0.00	0
0.05	0	-0.05		0.00	0
-2.27	0	0.00		2.27	0
-0.25	0	2.52		-2.27	0
0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0
	-25.86 0.00 0.00 35.41 -7.08 0.05 -2.27 -0.25	-25.86 25.86 0.00 9.55 0.00 [35.41] 35.41 -35.41 -7.08 0 0.05 0 -2.27 0 -0.25 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-25.86 25.86 0.00 0.00 0.00 9.55 -9.55 0.00 0.00 [35.41] 0.00 0.00 35.41 -35.41 0.00 0.00 -7.08 0 7.08 0.00 0.05 0 -0.05 0.00 -2.27 0 0.00 2.27 -0.25 0 2.52 -2.27



Model equations: (1)-(3)

- Total "real" consumption (constant prices) is:

$$c = \alpha_1 \cdot \frac{YD_{-1}}{p_{A,-1}} + \alpha_2 \cdot \frac{V_{-1}}{p_{A,-1}}$$





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where:
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$



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Model equations: (4)-(6)

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$$Y_n = \mathbf{p}^T \cdot \mathbf{d} \tag{4}$$



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- If firms use a mark-up rule, the price vector is:

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{I} + \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{m} \right] \odot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p}$$
 (6)



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- The deflator for household consumption is:

$$p_A = \mathbf{p}^T \cdot \mathbf{b} \tag{7}$$





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$$T = \theta \cdot (Y_n + r \cdot B_{h,-1}) \tag{9}$$



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- Total tax revenue is:

$$T = \theta \cdot (Y_n + r \cdot B_{h,-1}) \tag{9}$$

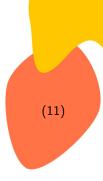
- Households' disposable income is:

$$YD = Y_n + r \cdot B_{h,-1} - T$$
(10)
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Model equations: (11)-(14)

- The supply of government bills is:

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- The net wealth of households is:

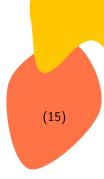
$$V = V_{-1} + YD - c \cdot p_A \tag{14}$$

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MODEL EQUATIONS: (15)-(16)

- The private demand for bills is:

$$\frac{B_h}{V} = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 \cdot r - \lambda_2 \cdot \frac{YD}{V}$$





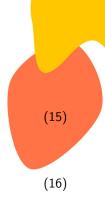
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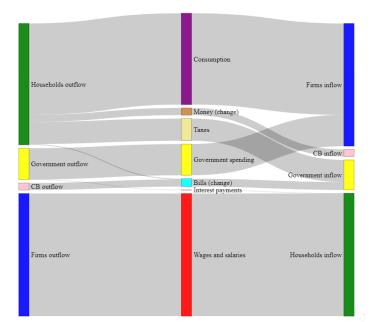
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- Model IO-SIM is complete.



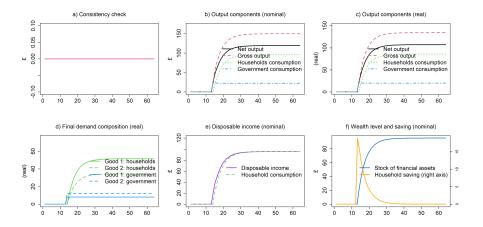
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Figure 1. Sankey diagram of TFM



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FIGURE 2. MODEL DYNAMICS: BASELINE



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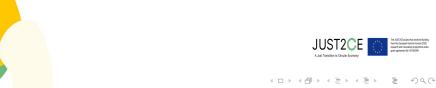


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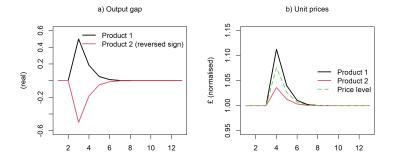
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- Therefore, mark-ups increase above their normal rates as long as current outputs fall short of (fully-adjusted) demand-implied outputs
 - This captures temporary demand pressures on supply conditions



FIGURE 3. OUTPUT AND PRICE CHANGES AFTER A DEMAND SHOCK



THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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- CE implies a change in technical coefficients



FIGURE 4. PRODUCTION STRUCTURE WITHOUT CE

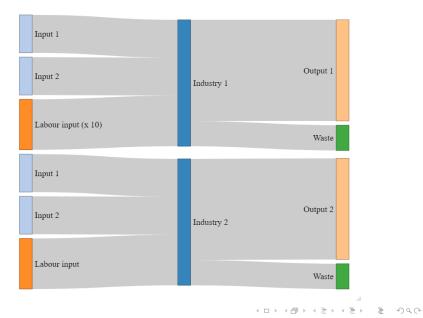
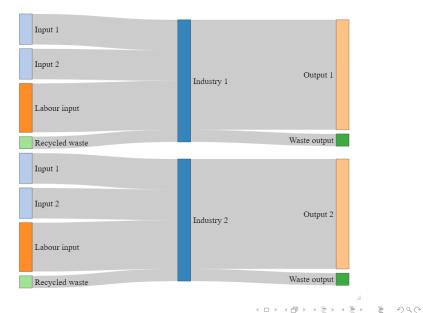


FIGURE 5. PRODUCTION STRUCTURE WITH (PARTIAL) CE



- The new matrix will be:

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \le a_{11} & b_{12} \le a_{12} & b_{13} \ge 0\\ b_{21} \le a_{21} & b_{22} \le a_{22} & b_{23} \ge 0\\ b_{31} \ge a_{31} & b_{32} \ge a_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





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 CE entails a reduction in coefficients defining the quantities of good 1 and good 2 used as inputs (•)



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- Waste now enters the production of goods 1 and 2 (\bullet)



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- CE entails a reduction in coefficients defining the quantities of good 1 and good 2 used as inputs (•)
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- The increase in waste efficiency entails an increase in the related technical coefficients $({\ulpha})$



- The new matrix will be:

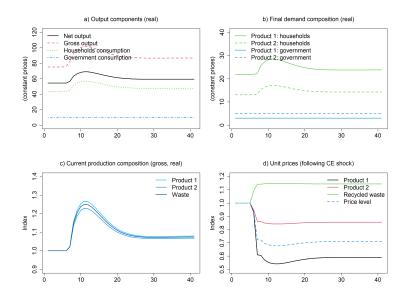
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \leq a_{11} & b_{12} \leq a_{12} & b_{13} \geq 0\\ b_{21} \leq a_{21} & b_{22} \leq a_{22} & b_{23} \geq 0\\ b_{31} \geq a_{31} & b_{32} \geq a_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- CE entails a reduction in coefficients defining the quantities of good 1 and good 2 used as inputs (•)
- Waste now enters the production of goods 1 and 2 (\bullet)
- The increase in waste efficiency entails an increase in the related technical coefficients $({\ulpha})$
- Mind the rebound effect!



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FIGURE 6. CE POLICY IN A "2-INDUSTRY + WASTE" MODEL



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 Simplified though it is, IO-SIM provides the base for more sophisticated models



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- Ecosystem-related variables can be easily factored in



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- Simplified though it is, IO-SIM provides the base for more sophisticated models
- Ecosystem-related variables can be easily factored in
- Technical coefficients can be linked with demand, finance, ecosystem, etc.
- A variety of feedback effects can be considered
- The main issue seems to be the consistency and availability of data...



Thank you

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