Circular economy innovations in a 2-area input-output stock-flow consistent dynamic model

J.B.R.T. Fevereiro (University of Sheffield), A. Genovese (University of Sheffield), O.V. Codina (University of Leeds), and M. Veronese Passarella (University of L'Aquila and University of Leeds)

European Commission Grant, Project 101003491: "A Just Transition to the Circular Economy"

WP5 - JUST2CE

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A Just Transition to Circular Economy

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A 2A-IO-SFC Model

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A 2A-IO-SFC Model

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- Two main milestones / deliverables linked with WP5:
 - a systematic review of current literature on macroeconomic models for assessing the transition towards a CE
 - a formal model (or set of models) to simulate and compare alternative CE policies and transition scenarios



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A 2A-IO-SFC Model

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In principle, we can disaggregate SFC models by crossbreeding them with IO models... (Hardt and O'Neill 2017)



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A 2A-IO-SFC Model

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- No focus on (transition towards) CE, no cross-area effects
- Two-fold aim:
 - 1) To bridge the gap by developing a benchmark 2A-IO-SFC model (and related codes)
 - 2) To assess the impact of a variety of CE innovations on the economy, the society and the ecosystem

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a) Macro frame taken from standard SFC models (Godley and Lavoie 2007):



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- c) Identification: *Exiobase* (EU vs RoW) / literature / calibration (steady state)



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ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

TABLE 1: Balance-sheet matrix in period 20 (curr. p., EU currency)

	EU						RoW					
	н	F	G	В	CB	xr	н	F	G	В	CB	Tot
Money	83.13	0	0	0	-83.13	1	270.40	0	0	0	-270.4	0
Advances	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits	554.25	0	0	-554.25	0	1	2163.29	0	0	-2163.29	0	0
Loans	-110.50	-371.11	0	481.61	0	1	-424.54	-1658.9	0	2083.44	0	0
EU bills	87.81	0	-255.42	72.64	66.27	1	28.70	0	0	0	0	0
RoW bills	26.34	0	0	0	16.86	1	287.02	0	-680.47	79.85	270.4	0
EU shares	219.53	-248.23	0	0	0	1	28.70	0	0	0	0	0
RoW shares	17.56	0	0	0	0	1	516.64	-534.2	0	0	0	0
Capital stock	0	619.34	0	0	0	1	0	2193.1	0	0	0	2812.45
Net financial wealth	-878.13	0	255.42	0	0	1	-2870.21	0	680.47	0	0	-2812.45
Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

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Transactions and Δ in stocks

	EU							RoW						
	н	F (y)	F (k)	G	в	CB	.xr	н	F (y)	F (k)	G	В	CB	Tot
Consumption	-831.32	831.32	0	0	0	0	1	-2703.96	2703.96	0	0	0	0	0
Investment	0	212.26	-154.84	-57.42	0	0	1	0	923.48	-657.93	-265.55	0	0	0
Government spending	0	269.91	0	-269.91	0	0	1	0	766.98	0	-766.98	0	0	0
Export of EU	0	217.08	0	0	0	0	1	0	-217.08	0	0	0	0	0
Import of EU	0	-213	0	0	0	0	1	0	213	0	0	0	0	0
[Value added]	0	[1195.75]	0	0	0	0	1	0	[4018.28]	0	0	0	0	0
Wage bill	614.74	-614.74	0	0	0	0	1	1976.22	-1976.22	0	0	0	0	0
Corporate profit	414.20	-418.75	0	0	0	0	1	1338.91	-1334.36	0	0	0	0	0
Amortization	0	-154.84	154.84	0	0	0	1	0	-657.93	657.93	0	0	0	0
Bank profit	4.81	0	0	0	-4.81	0	1	42.45	0	0	0	-42.45	0	0
CB profit	0	0	0	1.00	0	-1.00	1	0	0	0	5.41	0	-5.41	0
Income tax revenue	-207.18	0	0	207.18	0	0	1	-668.56	0	0	668.56	0	0	0
VAT revenue	0	-102.09	0	102.09	0	0	1	0	-352.69	0	352.69	0	0	0
Tariffs revenue	0	-19.73	0	19.36	0	0	1	0	-19.36	0	19.73	0	0	0
Interests on deposits	5.54	0	0	0	-5.54	0	1	21.62	0	0	0	-21.62	0	0
Interests on loans	-2.20	-7.42	0	0	9.63	0	1	-12.71	-49.77	0	0	62.48	0	0
Interests on EU bills	0.88	0	0	-2.55	0.73	0.66	1	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interests on RoW bills	0.53	0	0	0	0	0.34	1	5.74	0	0	-13.61	1.60	5.41	0
Change in money stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in deposits	-0.31	0	0	0	0.31	0	1	-0.94	0	0	0	0.94	0	0
Change in loans	0.31	0	0	0	-0.31	0	1	0.94	0	0	0	-0.94	0	0
Change in EU bills	0	0	0	0.25	0	-0.25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in RoW bills	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	1	0	0	0	-0.25	0	0	0
Change in EU shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in RoW shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation effects							1							0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2: Transactions-flow matrix in period 20 (curr. p., EU currency)

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CROSS-INDUSTRY INTERDEPENDENCIES

TABLE 3: Baseline: IO matrix in period 20 (curr. p., EU currency)

	A in EU	M in EU	S in EU	W in EU	R in EU	A in RoW	M in RoW	S in RoW	W in RoW	R in RoW	Final demand	Output
Agriculture in EU	5.03	22.86	2.43	0.01	0.05	0.24	1.03	0.45	0.01	0	28.04	60.14
Manufacturing in EU	11.38	305.85	98.08	1.22	7.42	1.65	45.32	16.6	0.14	0.29	480.15	968.11
Services in EU	8.63	167.66	387.89	2.36	6.28	0.76	13.59	28.67	0.16	0.1	891.13	1507.23
Waste manag. in EU	0.25	3.56	4.17	1.28	0.37	0.07	0.23	0.21	0.01	0	0	10.16
Recycling in EU	0.13	18	1.92	0.09	1.91	0.01	2.48	0.22	0	0.04	0	24.78
Agriculture in RoW	0.98	2.71	0.67	0	0.03	49.5	156.01	26.02	0.21	0.12	169.45	3934
Manufacturing in RoW	1.96	75.84	14.96	0.14	2.62	51.04	1761.35	455.15	5.33	5.22	1560.39	405.69
Services in RoW	0.39	12.49	31.17	0.15	0.4	54.46	577	1244.55	7.22	3.54	2826.04	4757.39
Waste manag. in RoW	0.02	0.22	0.09	0.02	0.01	2.84	11.88	20.57	2.05	0.1	0	37.8
Recycling in RoW	0	0.29	0.02	0	0.02	0.87	11.67	0.49	0.02	1.1	0	14.48
Value added												
~ Compensation of employees	5.73	163.52	462.92	1.9	4.05	111.89	507.12	1433.5	11.09	2.84		2704.57
" G.O. surplus and mixed inc.s	25.63	195.13	502.9	2.99	1.61	132.37	846.32	1530.98	11.55	1.14		3250.63
Taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Output	60.14	968.11	1507.23	10.16	24.78	405.69	3934	4757.39	37.8	14.48	5955.19	

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Area-specific physical flows

TABLE 4: Physical flow matrix in period 20 (matter = Gt, energy = EJ)

	EU matter	RoW matter	Global matter	EU energy	RoW energy	Global energy
Inputs						
Extracted matter	317.86	2141.84	2459.7			
Recycled matter	7.72	55.3	63.03			
Renewable energy			0	1176.34	1461.97	2638.31
Non-renewable energy	17.37	23.33	40.7	7204.01	8980.65	16184.66
Oxygen	46.37	62.3	108.66			
Outputs						
Industrial CO2 emissions	-63.73	-85.63	-149.36			
Discarded stock	-28.34	-276.51	-304.84			
Dissipated energy				-8380.36	-10442.61	-16760.72
Δ in socio-economic stock	297.24	1920.64	2217.88			
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0

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GLOBAL PHYSICAL STOCKS AND RELATED CHANGES

TABLE 5: Physical stock-flow matrix in period 20 (matter = Gt, energy = EJ)

	Material reserves	Energy reserves	CO_2 concentration	Socio-economic stock
Initial stock	9451266.99	-201040.39	2101.05	40831.85
Resources converted into reserves	193156.73	1536.04		
CO ₂ emissions			149.36	
Production of material goods				2522.72
Extraction/use of matter/energy	-2459.7	-16184.66		
Distruction of socio-ec. stock				-304.84
Final stock	9647311.66	-197232.48	2442.4	37174.38
Difference	0	0	0	0

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SELECTED EQUATIONS: HOUSEHOLDS

- Total "real" consumption in each area is:

$$c^{z} = \alpha_{1}^{z} \cdot \frac{YD_{w}^{z}}{E(p_{A}^{z})} + \alpha_{2}^{z} \cdot \frac{YD_{c}^{z}}{E(p_{A}^{z})} + \alpha_{3}^{z} \cdot \frac{V_{-1}^{z}}{p_{A,-1}^{z}}$$



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- Households' total disposable income in each area is:

$$YD^{z} = WB^{z} + DIV^{z} + FB^{z} + + r_{m,-1}^{z} \cdot M_{h,-1}^{z} + r_{b,-1}^{z} \cdot B_{s,z,-1}^{z} + xr_{-1}^{f} \cdot r_{b,-1}^{f} \cdot B_{s,z,-1}^{f} + + \Delta xr^{f} \cdot (B_{s,z,-1}^{f} + E_{s,z,-1}^{f}) - r_{h,-1}^{z} \cdot L_{h,-1}^{z} - T^{z}$$
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where the apex indicates the origin of the security, while the subscript indicates its destination.



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- Households' net wealth is:

$$V^{z} = V_{-1}^{z} + YD^{z} - c^{z} \cdot p_{A}^{z} \qquad JUST2CE$$

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SELECTED EQUATIONS: FIRMS (CURRENT)

- Let us consider a 10 imes 10 global production. The final demand vector of EU is:

$$\mathbf{d}^{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{1}^{z} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{10}^{z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot c^{z} + \begin{pmatrix} \iota_{1}^{z} \\ \vdots \\ \iota_{10}^{z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot i_{d}^{z} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{1}^{z} \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_{10}^{z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot gov^{z} + \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1,z}^{f} \\ \vdots \\ \eta_{10,z}^{f} \end{pmatrix} \cdot exp^{z} - \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1}^{z} \\ \vdots \\ \eta_{10}^{z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot imp^{z}$$

$$(4)$$



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$$(4)$$

- The gross output vector is:

$$\mathbf{x}^{z} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{z} + \mathbf{d}^{z} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{d}^{z}, \text{ with } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,10} \\ \dots & \ddots & \dots \\ a_{10,1} & \cdots & a_{10,10} \end{pmatrix}$$
(5)



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SELECTED EQUATIONS: CONSUMER CHOICES

- The share of manufacturing products to total consumption is stable:

$$\beta_1^z = \bar{\beta}_1^z \tag{6}$$



SELECTED EQUATIONS: CONSUMER CHOICES

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- The share of services to total consumption increases as disposable incomes (expressed in real terms, using the price of services) increase:

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$$\beta_{3}^{z} = \beta_{3,-1}^{z} + \beta_{31}^{z} \cdot \frac{YD_{w,-1}^{z}}{p_{3,-1}^{z}} + \beta_{32}^{z} \cdot \frac{YD_{c,-1}^{z}}{p_{3,-1}^{z}}$$
(7)



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(7)

- The share of agricultural products is calculated residually, and tends to decline as the economy grows:

$$\beta_2^z = 1 - \beta_1^z - \beta_3^z \tag{8}$$



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with $\beta_2^z \ge 0$.

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SELECTED EQUATIONS: FIRMS (CAPITAL)

- The target stock of fixed capital depends on industry-specific target capital to output ratios:

$$k^{z*} = \mathbf{p}_{-1}^{zT} \cdot \left[\mathbf{h}^{z} \odot \left(\mathbf{x}_{-1}^{z} + \mathbf{x}_{-1}^{f} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{p_{l,-1}^{z}}$$



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from the European Union's Horizon 2028

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The real gross investment is:

$$i_d^z = \gamma^z \cdot (k^{z*} - k_{-1}^z) + \delta^z \cdot k_{-1}^z$$
(10)



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The real gross investment is:

$$i_d^z = \gamma^z \cdot (k^{z*} - k_{-1}^z) + \delta^z \cdot k_{-1}^z$$
(10)

- The end-of-period stock of bank loans is defined residually:

$$L_F^z = L_{F,-1}^z + i_d^z \cdot p_I^z - AF^z - FF_u^z - \Delta E_s^z$$
(11)

where:

SELECTED EQUATIONS: COMMERCIAL BANKS

- The supply of bank loans is:

$$L_s^z = L_F^z + L_h^z$$

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SELECTED EQUATIONS: COMMERCIAL BANKS

- The supply of bank loans is:

$$L_s^z = L_F^z + L_h^z$$

- where the demand for personal loans is defined as:

$$L_{h}^{z} = L_{h,-1}^{z} \cdot (1 - \psi_{1}^{z}) + \max\left[c^{z} \cdot p_{A}^{z} - YD^{z}, \psi_{2}^{z} \cdot \Delta(\mathbf{p}^{zT} \cdot \mathbf{dc}^{z})\right]$$
(13)



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$$M_s^z = M_h^z \tag{14}$$



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- The employment generated by demand of (domestic and foreign) industries is:

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$$N^{z} = \mathbf{x}^{zT} \cdot \mathbf{I}^{z} = \sum N_{j}^{z}$$
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- The available labour force in each area is:

$$\mathbf{POP}^{z} = \mathbf{POP}_{-1}^{z} \odot (I + \mathbf{g}_{pop}^{z}) + \mathbf{IMM}^{z} - \mathbf{IMM}^{f}$$
(16)



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- Immigration inflow in each area is:

$$\mathsf{IMM}^{z} = \gamma_{imm,0}^{z} \odot \mathsf{POP}_{-1}^{f} + \gamma_{imm,1}^{z} \odot \mathsf{un}_{-1}^{f} + \gamma_{imm,2}^{z} \odot (\mathsf{w}_{-1}^{z} - \mathsf{w}_{-1}^{f}) \quad (17)$$



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- In each industry, the percentage of female workers (gender segregation) is:

$$\rho_j^z = \rho_{0j}^z - \rho_{1j}^z \cdot (w_j^z - w_{j,-1}^z)$$
(18)



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- The government budget deficit in each area is:

$$DEF_{g}^{z} = gov^{z} \cdot p_{G}^{z} + r_{b,-1}^{z} \cdot B_{s,-1}^{z} - F_{cb}^{z} - T^{z} - VAT^{z} - TAR^{z}$$
(19)



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- Therefore, the supply of government bills is:

$$B_s^z = B_{s,-1}^z + DEF_g^z \tag{20}$$



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The amount of domestic bills held by the central bank of the first area is:

$$B_{cb,z}^{z} = \Delta H_{s}^{z} - \Delta A_{s}^{z} - xr^{f} \cdot \Delta B_{cb,s,z}^{f}$$

$$\tag{21}$$



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$$\tag{21}$$

- Cash supply adjusts to households' demand:

$$H_{s}^{z} = H_{h}^{z}$$

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SELECTED EQUATIONS: PRICES

- Firms use a mark-up rule. The unit price of production vector is:

$$\mathbf{p}^{z*} = \mathbf{w}^z \odot \mathbf{l}^z + \mathbf{p}^{z*} \cdot \mathbf{A} \odot \mathbf{m}^{z*} \odot \mathbf{h}_d^z$$



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$$\mathbf{p}^{z*} = \mathbf{w}^z \odot \mathbf{l}^z + \mathbf{p}^{z*} \cdot \mathbf{A} \odot \mathbf{m}^{z*} \odot \mathbf{h}_d^z$$

- However, market prices also depend on labour-constrained potential output, vat and tariffs:

$$\mathbf{p}^{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}^{z*} + \Gamma_{x}^{z} \odot (\mathbf{x}_{-1}^{z} - \mathbf{x}_{-1}^{z*}) \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \tau_{vat}^{z} + \tau_{tar}^{f} \end{bmatrix}$$
(24)



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(24)

- The consumer price index or average price of consumption is:

$$\boldsymbol{p}_A^z = \mathbf{p}^{zT} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}^z \tag{25}$$



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- Households' demand for domestic bills is:

$$\frac{B_{h,z}^{z}}{V^{z}} = \lambda_{10} + \lambda_{11} \cdot r_{b,-1}^{z} - \lambda_{12} \cdot \left(r_{b,-1}^{f} + \frac{\Delta x r^{f}}{x r^{f}}\right) - \lambda_{13} \cdot r_{m,-1}^{z} - \lambda_{14} \cdot \frac{Y D^{z}}{V^{z}} + \lambda_{15} \cdot r_{e,-1}^{z} - \lambda_{16} \cdot \left(r_{e,-1}^{f} + \frac{\Delta x r^{f}}{x r^{f}}\right)$$
(26)



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- Households' demand for cash is:

$$H_h^z = \lambda_c^z \cdot c_{-1}^z \cdot p_{A,-1}^z \tag{27}$$



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- Households' demand for cash is:

$$H_h^z = \lambda_c^z \cdot c_{-1}^z \cdot p_{A,-1}^z \tag{27}$$

- Bank deposits are the buffer stock:

$$M_{h}^{z} = V^{z} + L_{h}^{z} - H_{h}^{z} - B_{h,z}^{z} - B_{h,z}^{f} - E_{h,z}^{z} - E_{h,z}^{f}$$
(28)



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(28)

- The redundant equation is:

$$B_{cb,z}^{z} = B_{s}^{z} - B_{s,z}^{z} - B_{s,f}^{z} - B_{b}^{z} \qquad JUST2CE$$

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FIGURE 1. SANKEY DIAGRAM OF TRANSACTIONS (IN t = 20)



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FIGURE 2. CROSS-INDUSTRY INPUT-OUTPUT FLOWS (IN t = 20)

Fin. demand of agriculture of EU
Services of EU: in
Fin. demand of manufacturing of EU
Manufacturing of EU: in
Agriculture of EU: in
Fin. demand of services of EU
Waste manage of ELL in Recording of Row. Fin. demand of manufacturing of Row
Services of RoW: in
Waste manag. of RoW: in
Manufacturing of RoW: in
Agriculture of RoW: in
Fin. demand of agriculture of RoW
Fin. demand of services of RoW

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Figure 3. Physical flows of matter and energy (in t = 20)

Renewable energy sources used by EU

Renewable energy sources used by RoW		
Non-renewable energy sources used by EU	En	Dissipated energy of EU
Non-renewable energy sources used by Ro	W	Dissipated energy of RoW
Extractions associated with EU		CO2 emissions of EU
		Discarded stock of EU
		Discarded stock of RoW
		Change in socio-economic stock of EU
Extractions associated with RoW	Ма	tter use Change in socio-economic stock of RoW
Recycled matter used by FU Carbon mass of non-renewable energy in F Oxygen associated with FU Oxygen associated with ROW	Uw	
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FIGURE 4. PRODUCT LIFE EXTENSION









Ecological Dimension

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FIGURE 5. CLOSING THE SUPPLY CHAIN













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- The model provides a benchmark for other MA-IO-SFC models



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- The model provides a benchmark for other MA-IO-SFC models
- What are we doing next?



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 - a) Improve model solution and calibration method



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FINAL REMARKS

- The model provides a benchmark for other MA-IO-SFC models
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 - a) Improve model solution and calibration method
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 - c) Introduce other financial, social and ecological variables



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FINAL REMARKS

- The model provides a benchmark for other MA-IO-SFC models
- What are we doing next?
 - a) Improve model solution and calibration method
 - b) Make additional experiments
 - c) Introduce other financial, social and ecological variables
 - d) Explore other world-economy partitions



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Thank you

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