

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)

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JUST2CE

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JUST2CE

A Just Transition to Circular Economy



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 - o a **systematic review** of current literature on macroeconomic models for assessing the transition towards a CE
 - o a **formal model** (or set of models) to simulate and compare alternative CE policies and transition scenarios

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- Main tools in (theory-to-data) **macroeconomics**:



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 - 2) **SFC models**. PROS: dynamics, finance. CONS: homogeneous output
- In principle, we can disaggregate SFC models by crossbreeding them with IO models... (**Hardt and O'Neill 2017**)

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 - 2) To assess the impact of a variety of CE innovations on the economy, the society and the ecosystem

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- c) Identification: *Exiobase* (EU vs RoW) / literature / reasonable values



ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

	EU					<i>xr</i>	RoW					Tot
	H	F	G	B	CB		H	F	G	B	CB	
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

TRANSACTIONS AND Δ IN STOCKS

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

	EU							RoW						Tot
	H	F (y)	F (k)	G	B	CB	xr	H	F (y)	F (k)	G	B	CB	
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

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	

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 CO ₂ 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

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		
Distruccion of socio-ec. stock				-304.84
Final stock	9647311.66	-197232.48	2442.4	37174.38
Difference	0	0	0	0

SELECTED EQUATIONS: HOUSEHOLDS

- Total “real” consumption in each area is:

$$c^z = \alpha_1^z \cdot \frac{YD_w^z}{E(p_A^z)} + \alpha_2^z \cdot \frac{YD_c^z}{E(p_A^z)} + \alpha_3^z \cdot \frac{V_{-1}^z}{p_{A,-1}^z} \quad (1)$$

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- Households' total disposable income in each area is:

$$\begin{aligned} YD^z &= WB^z + DIV^z + FB^z + \\ &+ r_{m,-1}^z \cdot M_{h,-1}^z + r_{b,-1}^z \cdot B_{s,z,-1}^z + xr_{-1}^f \cdot r_{b,-1}^f \cdot B_{s,z,-1}^f + \quad (2) \\ &+ \Delta xr^f \cdot (B_{s,z,-1}^f + E_{s,z,-1}^f) - r_{h,-1}^z \cdot L_{h,-1}^z - T^z \end{aligned}$$

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- Households' net wealth is:

$$V^z = V_{-1}^z + YD^z - c^z \cdot p_A^z$$

SELECTED EQUATIONS: FIRMS (CURRENT)

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

$$\mathbf{d}^z = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^z \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{10}^z \end{pmatrix} \cdot c^z + \begin{pmatrix} l_1^z \\ \vdots \\ l_{10}^z \end{pmatrix} \cdot i_d^z + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^z \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_{10}^z \end{pmatrix} \cdot gov^z + \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1,z}^f \\ \vdots \\ \eta_{10,z}^f \end{pmatrix} \cdot exp^z - \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1^z \\ \vdots \\ \eta_{10}^z \end{pmatrix} \cdot imp^z \quad (4)$$



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- The **gross output** vector is:

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



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:

$$\beta_3^z = \beta_{3,-1}^z + \beta_{31}^z \cdot \frac{YD_{w,-1}^z}{p_{3,-1}^z} + \beta_{32}^z \cdot \frac{YD_{c,-1}^z}{p_{3,-1}^z} \quad (7)$$

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$$\beta_1^z = \bar{\beta}_1^z \quad (6)$$

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

$$\beta_3^z = \beta_{3,-1}^z + \beta_{31}^z \cdot \frac{YD_{w,-1}^z}{p_{3,-1}^z} + \beta_{32}^z \cdot \frac{YD_{c,-1}^z}{p_{3,-1}^z} \quad (7)$$

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

$$\beta_2^z = 1 - \beta_1^z - \beta_3^z \quad (8)$$

with $\beta_2^z \geq 0$.

SELECTED EQUATIONS: FIRMS (CAPITAL)

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

$$k^{z*} = \mathbf{p}_{-1}^{zT} \cdot [\mathbf{h}^z \odot (\mathbf{x}_{-1}^z + \mathbf{x}_{-1}^f)] \cdot \frac{1}{p_{I,-1}^z} \quad (9)$$

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

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

where:

$$AF^z = \delta^z \cdot k_{-1}^z \cdot p_I^z - k^z \cdot \Delta p_I^z$$

SELECTED EQUATIONS: COMMERCIAL BANKS

- The supply of bank loans is:

$$L_s^z = L_F^z + L_h^z \quad (12)$$

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- The supply of bank deposits is:

$$M_s^z = M_h^z \quad (14)$$

SELECTED EQUATIONS: LABOUR MARKET AND POPUL.

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

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

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

SELECTED EQUATIONS: GOVERNMENT AND CB

- The **government budget deficit** in each area is:

$$DEF_g^z = gov^z \cdot p_G^z + r_{b,-1}^z \cdot B_{s,-1}^z - F_{cb}^z - T^z - VAT^z - TAR^z \quad (19)$$

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- **Cash supply** adjusts to households' demand:

$$H_s^z = H_h^z \quad (22)$$

SELECTED EQUATIONS: PRICES

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

$$\mathbf{p}^{z*} = \mathbf{w}^z \odot \mathbf{l}^z + \mathbf{p}^{z*} \cdot \mathbf{A} \odot \mathbf{m}^{z*} \odot \mathbf{h}_d^z \quad (23)$$

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

$$\mathbf{p}^z = [\mathbf{p}^{z*} + \Gamma_x^z \odot (\mathbf{x}_{-1}^z - \mathbf{x}_{-1}^{z*})] \odot \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \tau_{vat}^z + \tau_{tar}^f \right] \quad (24)$$

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

$$p_A^z = \mathbf{p}^{zT} \cdot \beta^z \quad (25)$$

SELECTED EQUATIONS: PORTFOLIO CHOICES

- Households' demand for domestic bills is:

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

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- The redundant equation is:

$$B_{cb,z}^z = B_s^z - B_{s,z}^z - B_{s,f}^z - B_b^z$$

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

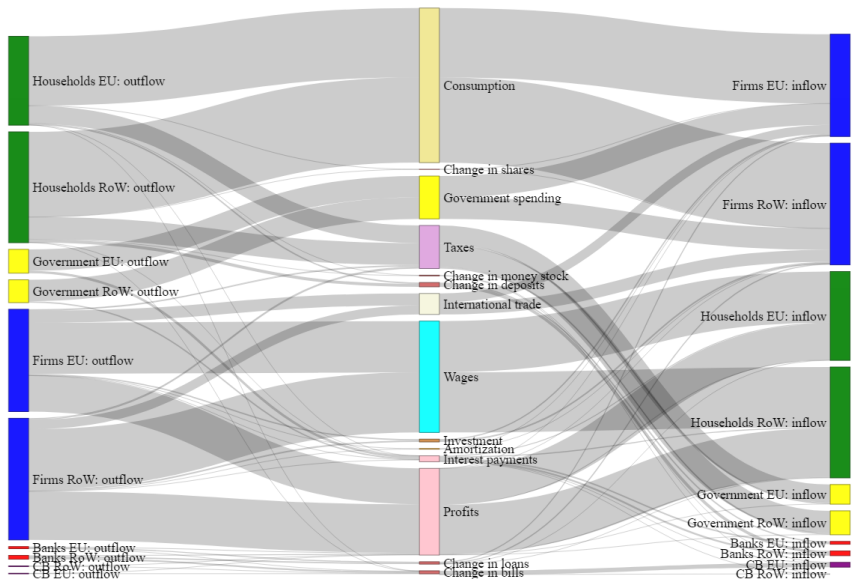


FIGURE 2. CROSS-INDUSTRY INPUT-OUTPUT FLOWS (IN $t = 20$)

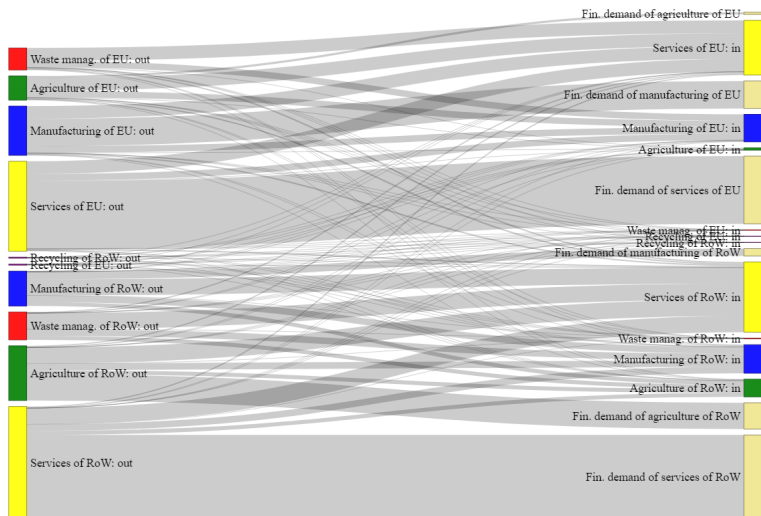


FIGURE 3. PHYSICAL FLOWS OF MATTER AND ENERGY (IN $t = 20$)

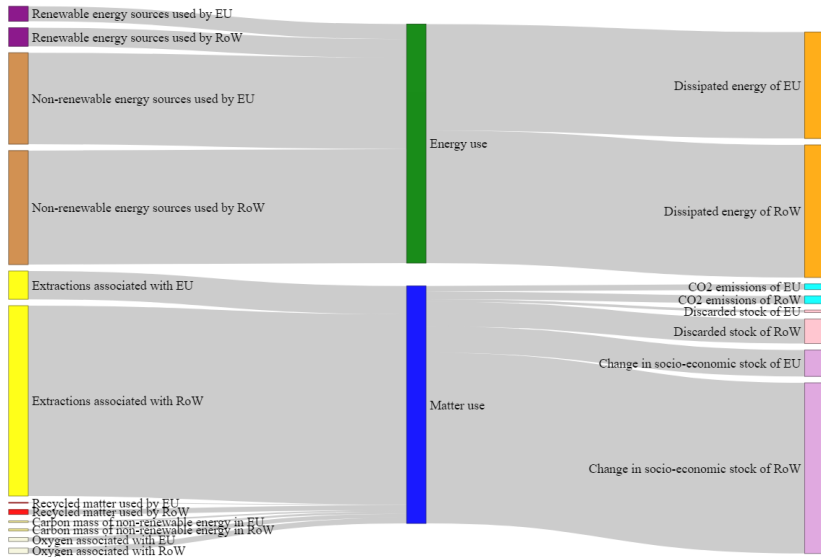


FIGURE 4. SELECTED MACRO VARIABLES

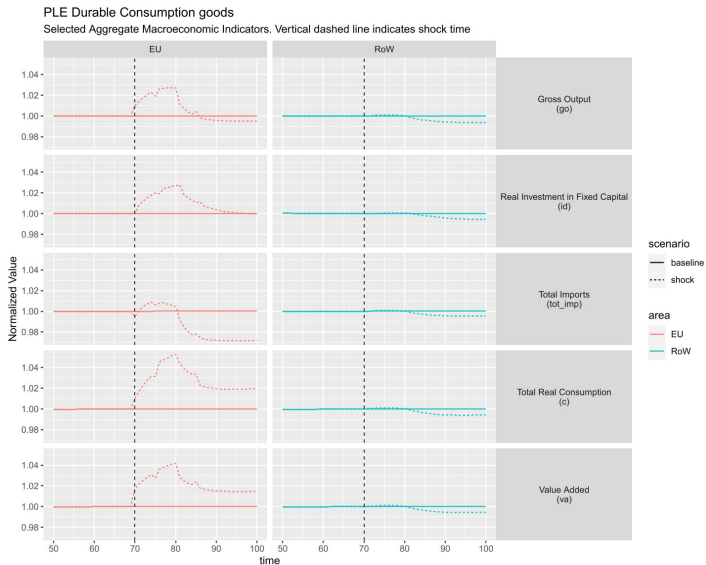


FIGURE 5. GOVERNMENT BUDGET AND BoP

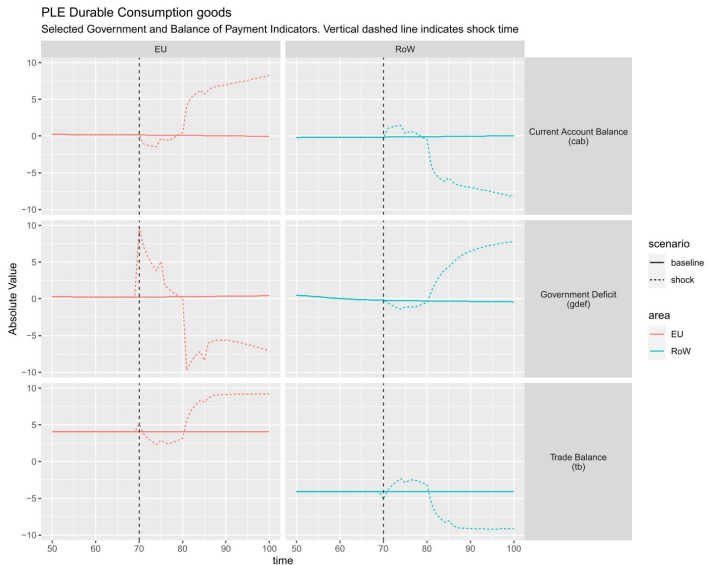


FIGURE 6. SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS

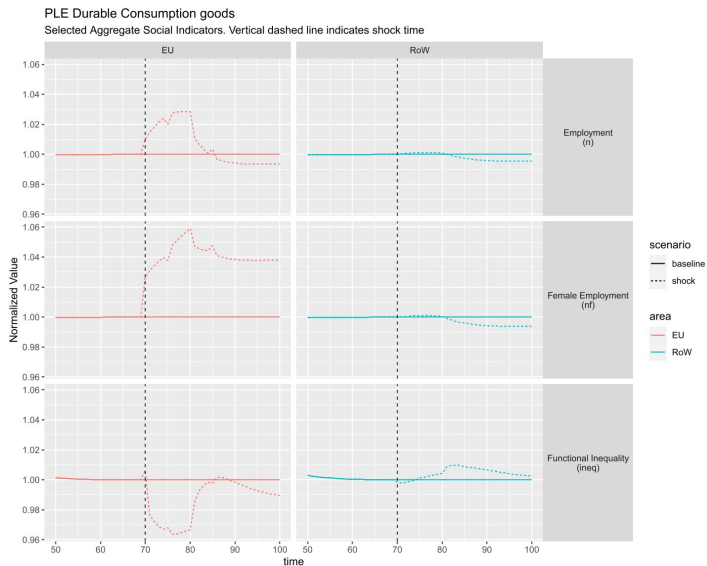
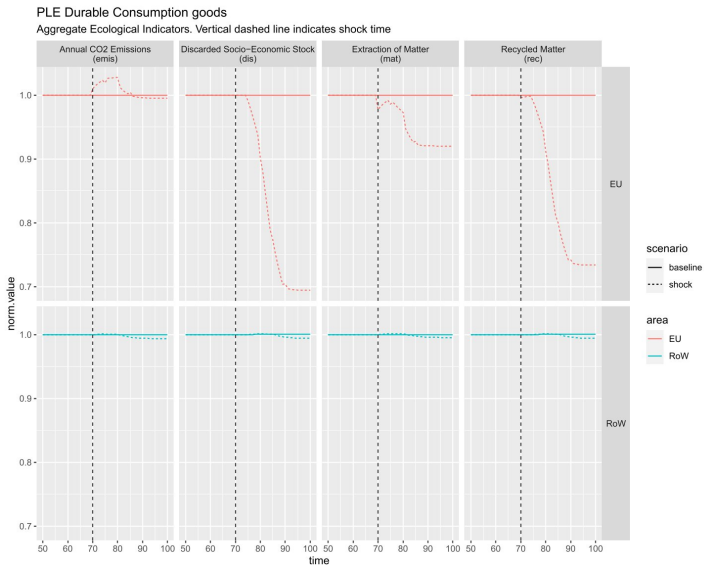


FIGURE 7. SELECTED ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS



FINAL REMARKS

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



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 - b) Introduce other features
 - c) Explore other word-economy partitions

Thank you

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JUST2CE
A Just Transition to Circular Economy



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