

ABM for Circular Economy incorporating Bounded-rationality

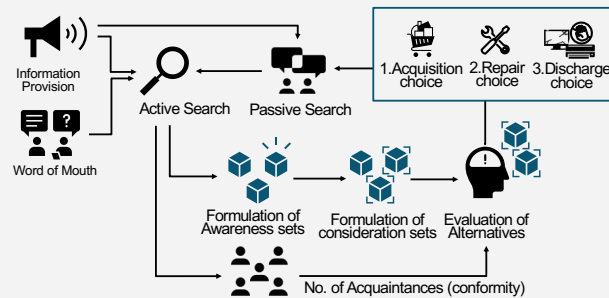
Objectives

- ◆ Simulating the **diffusion of circular economy** considering bounded rationality, social influences, and heterogeneity
- ◆ Prospective assessments of **sustainability impacts and circularity**
- ◆ Supporting policymakers and service providers to identify effective policies
- ◆ Applicable to **7 types of circular economy strategies** (sharing, reuse, etc.) for **consumer durables** (appliances, clothes, etc.)

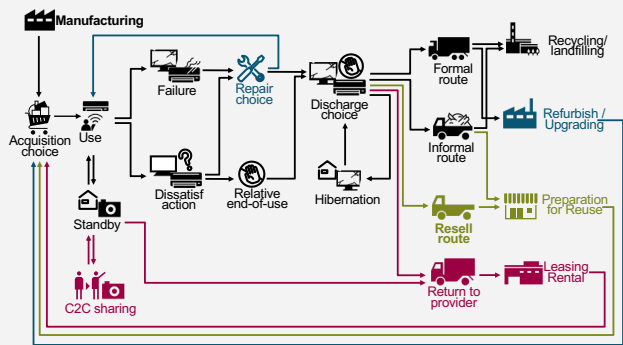
Theories

- ◆ Consideration set formulation (Roberts & Lattin 1991)
- ◆ Active and passive search (Wilson 1997)
- ◆ Social influence: conformity (Cialdini & Goldstein 2004)
- ◆ Absolute and relative product obsolescence (Cooper 2004)
- ◆ ABM with Life cycle Assessment and Material Flow Analysis (Micollier et al. 2019; Walzberg et al. 2021)

Consumer decision-making submodel for 3 choices in circular economy



Product circulation submodel to simulate 7 circular economy strategies



Survey-based parameter setting with Choice Experiment

Empirically-grounded ABM with a demographically representative survey

Agents

- Households**
- Products**
- Supply Chain**

Parameters

- Utility function
- Consideration cost
- Awareness set
- Obsolescence
- Word-of-mouth
- Social network
- Socio-demography
- Failure probability
- Manufacture year
- Circularity status
- Life cycle inventory
- Stock management
- Circulation operation

Consumer Survey

Demographically representative survey (N = 1000)

Company Data

Collaboration with stakeholder

- Conjoint analysis
- Survival analysis
- Hierarchical Bayes
- Multiple imputation
- Hierarchical Bayes
- Expert knowledge

Choice-based conjoint analysis with consideration set model (Roberts & Lattin 1991) to estimate utilities and consideration threshold

Probability of choosing alternative i

$$P_i(i) = \sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}} P_i(i|C)P_i(C|A)$$

$$P_i(i|C) = \frac{\exp(W_{i,k})}{\sum_{j \in C} \exp(W_{j,k})}$$

$$W_{j,k} = \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_{k,h} x_{j,k}$$

Threshold to include i into choice set C

$$EU(C|A) - EU(C) > c_i$$

Case study

- Reuse
- Refurbishment
- Subscription

Choice task example

	Brand-new	Refurbish	Reuse	Subscription
Price	164,800JPY	49,800JPY	49,800JPY	1,580
Manufacture year	Latest	8 years	4 years	9 years
Free-repair warranty	1 year	Initial failure only	5 years	Free during use period
Appearance	—	As brand-new	With scratches	As brand-new

Partitioned survival model and proportional hazard model to estimate product lifetime due to failure and other social reasons

Failure probability of component i

$$h_{i,k}^{fail}(y_i) = \frac{y_i^{fail}}{\lambda_{i,k}^{fail}} \left(\frac{y_i}{\lambda_{i,k}^{fail}} \right)^{y_i^{fail}-1}$$

$$p_{i,k}^{troub} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_{i,j} \times h_{i,k}^{fail}(y_i))$$

Obsolescence probability by household h

$$h_h^{ret}(y_p) = \frac{y_p^{ret}}{\lambda_h^{ret}} \left(\frac{y_p}{\lambda_h^{ret}} \right)^{y_p^{ret}-1}$$

$$\lambda_h^{ret} = \exp(Z_h \beta)$$

Social distance attachment (SDA) model (Talaga & Nowak 2020) for degree-calibrated social network generation reflecting homophily

Distance between household i and j

$$d_{ij} = \sqrt{\sum_m (x_{i,m} - x_{j,m})^2}$$

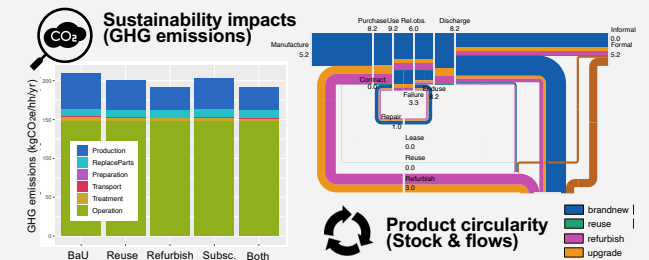
Probability of linking household i and j

$$p_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{d_{ij}}{D}\right)^\alpha}$$

References Roberts, J. H. et al. 1991. *J. Mark. Res.* 28 (4), 429–440; Wilson, T. D. 1997. *Inf. Process. Manag.* 33, 551–572; Cialdini, R. B. et al. 2004. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.* 55, 591–621; Cooper, T., 2004. *J. Consum. Policy* 27, 421–449; Micollier, A. et al. 2019. *J. Clean. Prod.* 239, 118123; Walzberg, J. et al. 2021. *Front. Sustain.* 1, 620047; Talaga, S. et al. 2020. *J. Bus. Syst. Res.* 5, 6; Bryant, B. P. et al. 2010. *Technol. Forecast. Soc. Change.* 77(1), 34–49.

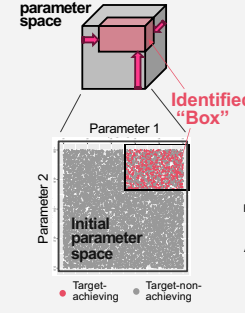
Scenario Discovery to explore policies for sustainability target

ABM outputs: product-service diffusion and sustainability indicators

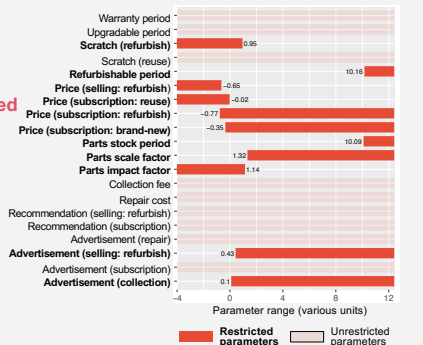


Scenario discovery (Bryant & Lempert 2010) for exploring target-achieving policies

Multi-dimensional parameter space



Example of "box" for reducing GHG emissions by 15%



Future studies

- Applying **synthetic population** to increase the number of agents
- Exporting **consumer-segment-wise** outcome indicators (e.g., identifying environmentally (dis)friendly segments)
- Distinguishing **uncertainty parameters** and policy levers (e.g., scenario discovery to identify risks of rebound effects)
- **Dynamic changes in parameters** (e.g., utilities, energy efficiency)
- Participatory simulation and toolkit development for stakeholders

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Empirically-grounded agent-based simulation of circular economy: Exploring scenarios towards sustainability

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