Global Trade Network Simulator and Agent Based Modelling

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Plan

 Agent Based Modelling, Simulations, Complexity
 IIASA Global Trade Network Simulator
 Demo
 Discussion

Background

- PhD in Computer Science from University College London 1993
- Research on "Intelligent Systems": (ESPRIT II) 90-94
 - Neural Nets, Genetic Algorithms in Finance
- Consultancy for J. Sainsbury Plc Logistics Innovation Centre, 94-98
 - Data Mining, Forecasting and Optimisation
 - Agent Based Simulations, SimStore
- Set up SimWorld in 1998 -
- Development of SimFolio, in 2000, CommodiCast (now Qforma)
- Container World at Imperial College, 2001
- ICoSS Project at London School of Economics, 2001-2004
- Assistant Prof. at Akdeniz University, Faculty of Medicine, Dept of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, 2003 -
- IIASA Global Trade Network Simulator, 2010
- REDD Game Project at LSE, 2011 -

Agent Based Modelling/Simulations

- Computational approach
- Autonomous agents
- Bottom-up modelling
- Simulate and observe
- Look for emergence and unexpected
- Educational
- Visualise and create virtual labs for discussion
- Generate insights, understand actors

Why Agent Based Models

- Social Events, Economic Depressions, Crises, Organisational Change
- Current approaches are not good enough
 - Linear Thinking
 - Top-down
 - Reductionist
- We need Complexity Thinking
 - Nonlinear
 - Bottom-up
 - Multi disciplinary

Complexity Thinking

Inspired by Natural Science

- Limits to our knowledge: Chaos Theory
- Recent developments in Network Theory
- Complex Systems, CAS, Complex Evolutionary Systems

Natural Complex Systems:

- Nonlinear, Positive Feedback, Adaptive and Evolving, Self Organising, Unpredictable, Uncertain, Sensitive to initial conditions, Path dependent, Far from equilibrium, Dissipative, Display Emergent, Spontaneous Phase Transitions
- Social Systems too?

Ten Principles of Complexity (Eve Mitleton-Kelly)

We need new tools

Tools for Complex Social Systems?

- Linear Analytic tools; when non-linear, break into small parts, make linear
- Optimisation tools (minimise or maximise a function, linear or nonlinear)
- Statistical tools (assume linear, normal distributions)
- Game theory, behavioural economics
- All ignore feedback and adaptation, all are unsuitable to an extent!

ABS Strengths

- Decentralised thinking
- Emergence and Self-Organisation
- What-if scenarios from many perspectives
- Working in past (validation) and in future
- Statistical "prediction" for betting and speculation ©
- ABM is ideal for social problems where
 - There are a number of autonomous, interacting agents where we are interested in understanding some aspects of social behaviour

ABS Obstacles

- Technology too new?
- Too expensive?
- Not enough data (prototype development can help data collection)
- Expecting
 - too much!
 - too little: "You get back what you put in"?
- Resistance to change
 - in thinking
 - in management

Agent Based Simulation versus Conventional Simulation (CS)

Conventional Simulation	Agent Based Simulation
top-down, and uses given environment	bottom-up, creates environment
assumes homogeneous populations with given stats, and few parameters	can use heterogeneous agents with many parameters
uses equations and formulas	can use adaptive agents
to produce results	to generate insight and explanation
react to results	learn and understand
Dr Uau	ır Bilge

ABS Development

- There are no off-the-shelf packages available, so
 - 1. Use ABM simulation environments such as NetLogo for demonstration
 - 2. Write your own
 - 3. Team up with others

Global Trade Network Simulator IIASA

- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
 Extreme Events in Human Systems Initiative –
 - Game Changers Project (Leena Ilmola, John Casti)
- Partners: Finland, Scotland, a number of research and business organisations
- Xevents Observatory and Simulation
 - Web Scanning
 - Global Trade Network Simulator

Game Changers (Ilmola, Casti)

Game Changers

ENDO - HUMAN SYSTEM

- Major loss of faith on political decision making
- Global order
- Integration of commercial and political power
- Public role in technology development
- Strength of the public sector
- IPR policies
- Growth decentralized
- Public role in financial market

TECHNOLOGY

- Zero energy
- Quantum computing
- Singularity almost there
- "Nanothreats"

ENDO ECONOMY

- Growth decentralized/
- Development of virtual money/ exchange

EXO HUMAN SYSTEM

- Climate Change
- IceAge
- Plant diseases
- Bio-system collapses
- Weather pattern changes
- Volcanic activity
- Pandemics
- Migration

Global Trade Network Simulator

Phase 1 – SimFinn – Agent Based Simulation of Finland's Economy

Coarse grain country agents,

Finland's economy in the global economic context, interdependencies and economic crises contagion

Method: Network Simulation, and visualisation,

What if scenario analysis, Agent Based Simulation

- Data 1990 to 2009
 - GDP, Growth Rate, Exports, Imports, Population, Population Growth, revenues, expenditure, debt, sector data

Projection into 2010 - 2030

GTNS Agents

22 Country Agents:

Euro:	Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium,				
	Holland, Germany, France, Spain, Italy				
Americas:	USA, Mexico, Canada, Brazil				
Asia:	China, India, Japan, Indonesia				
Others:	UK, Norway, Russia, Turkey, South Africa				

Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, World Bank, IMF Initial Assumptions:

Economic growth is linked to trade network Global events can change trade connectivity Countries (as agents) can change connectivity

GTNS Objectives

- Capture trade network dynamics
- Ability to display extreme behaviour (using what if scenarios)
- Display emergent behaviour using simple rules at the agent (country) level, in this case newly forming cliques, alliances can be visualised
- Ability to do a combination of what if and agent rules
- Accurately calculating future GDP, exports, imports is <u>not</u>our objective, as this is done by other simulators such as IFs and CAMS

Export Links in 1990

; FIN SWE NOR DEN USA UK GER FRA ITA BRA RUS JAP CHI IND INDO TR SAF MEX CAN SPA BEL HOL FIN SWE 14.1 USA 5.8 UK 13.0 GER 10.8 RUS 14.9 SWE NOR 9.3 DEN 6.8 USA 9.8 UK 11.2 GER 12.1 NOR SWE 12.0 DEN 5.0 USA 6.0 UK 26.0 GER 12.0 DEN USA 6.0 **USA JAP 11.8 CAN 22.9** UK USA 13.0 GER 11.7 FRA 10.2 RUS 2.3 HOL 6.8 GER USA 10.0 UK 9.0 FRA 12.0 ITA 9.0 BEL 7.0 HOL 9.0 FRA USA 6.7 UK 9.8 GER 15.8 ITA 12.2 SPA 5.6 BEL 8.9 HOL 8.7 ITA USA 7.9 UK 7.1 GER 16.4 FRA 12.2 SPA 5.2 HOL 2.8 BRA USA 28.0 JAP 6.0 **JAP USA 34.0 RUS 5.0** IND USA 19.0 RUS 17.0 JAP 10.0 INDO USA 16.0 JAP 42.0 TR USA 6.5 UK 4.9 GER 18.4 ITA 8.2 MEX USA 66.0 JAP 11.0 SPA USA 8.0 UK 8.0 GER 18.0 FRA 20.0 ITA 10.0 BEL USA 5.0 UK 10.2 GER 28.3 FRA 10.7 HOL 14.2 HOL USA 4.7 UK 10.2 GER 28.3 FRA 10.7 BEL 14.2 CHI SAF





Export Links in 2009

FIN SWE NOR DEN USA UK GER FRA ITA BRA RUS JAP CHI IND INDO TR SAF MEX CAN SPA BEL HOL FIN GER 13.1 SWE 9.3 RUS 7.4 UK 7 USA 6.7 CHI 4 ITA 3.6 FRA 3.5 HOL 3 SPA 2.6 BEL 2.6 NOR 2.5 SWE GER 10.7 USA 9.6 NOR 8.1 DEN 7.8 UK 7.4 FIN 5 FRA 5 BEL 4.7 ITA 3.4 SPA 3 HOL 2.8 CHI 2.4 NOR SWE 6.5 USA 6.2 UK 26.3 GER 12.3 FRA 8.0 HOL 10.2 DEN GER 14.8 SWE 13.6 UK 9.8 USA 6.9 NOR 5.5 FRA 4.4 HOL 4.2 ITA 3.5 SPA 3 FIN 2.8 JAP 2.4 USA CAN 21 MEX 12.6 GER 6.1 JAP 5.9 CHI 5.7 UK 4.3 FRA 2.6 UK USA 13.2 GER 12.5 FRA 8.9 BEL 6 SPA 4.6 HOL 4.2 ITA 4 CAN 2.4 SWE 2 GER FRA 8.9 USA 8.5 UK 7.3 ITA 7.1 BEL 5.7 SPA 4.7 HOL 3.8 CHI 3.6 RUS 2.6 SWE 2.1 FRA GER 15.5 ITA 8.8 UK 8.5 SPA 8.5 BEL 7.8 USA 7.1 CHI 2.4 HOL 2.3 ITA GER 12.3 FRA 11.6 USA 8.14 UK 7.5 BEL 2.9 RUS 2.3 TR 2.1 BRA USA 17.7 CHI 8.2 GER 6.3 JAP 3.2 MEX 3.2 ITA 2.9 RUS 2.3 HOL 2.3 FRA 2.1 UK 2 RUS GER 9.5 USA 7 ITA 6.3 CHI 5.9 HOL 5.6 UK 3.3 FIN 3.3 TR 3.2 SPA 3 FRA 2.6 JAP 2.1 BEL 2 JAP USA 22.7 CHI 17.5 GER 4.8 UK 2.3 CHI USA 24 JAP 11 GER 4.9 MEX 2.8 IND USA 16.4 CHI 7.4 UK 4.2 JAP 3 ITA 2.9 BEL 2.8 FRA 2.2 INDO JAP 19.6 USA 11 CHI 7.8 IND 3.2 GER 3.1 TR GER 15 UK 8.7 ITA 8.4 USA 6.5 FRA 6.3 SPA 4.7 RUS 3.7 BEL 3 SAF UK 10.1 USA 10.1 GER 8.2 JAP 7.6 CHI 5.1 ITA 4 IND 3.9 HOL 2.8 TR 2.5 SPA 2.5 FRA 2 MEX USA 81 CAN 3.4 CAN USA 79 UK 2.8 JAP 2.3 SPA FRA 18 GER 11 UK 9.3 ITA 8.3 USA 4.9 BEL 3.1 HOL 2 BEL FRA 17 GER 14.8 UK 10 HOL 9 ITA 6.8 USA 4.9 SPA 4 IND 2.2 HOL GER 22 BEL 20.2 UK 8.9 FRA 7.7 ITA 6.1 USA 4.6 SPA 3.4



Emergence of Cliques in 2009 (as a result of mutual trade connections)

In 2009: There are 15 Cliques: **UK GER FRA ITA BEL UK GER FRA SPA BEL** UK GER FRA BEL HOL **USA UK GER FRA USA GER CHI USA UK CAN** ITA RUS TR **USA JAP CHI** SWE DEN SWE NOR **FIN SWE USA MEX FIN RUS** IND BEL SWE GER



Resilience?

- Using breadth first search technique, establish sensitivity of each country to external shocks by all others in the network. We call this resilience of each agent.
- We can then establish the overall resilience of the network.
- Increased connectivity will cause the overall resilience to go down.

Impact of GDP shocks by others

Finland's Exposure to GDP shocks in 2009 (all values are %) 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by FIN ON FIN: -10.0 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by GER ON FIN: -2.34 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by USA ON FIN: -1.45 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by UK ON FIN: -1.36 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by SWE ON FIN: -1.31 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by RUS ON FIN: -1.05 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by FRA ON FIN: -0.91 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by ITA ON FIN: -0.78 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by CHI ON FIN: -0.71 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by BEL ON FIN: -0.62 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by HOL ON FIN: -0.61 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by SPA ON FIN: -0.55 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by NOR ON FIN: -0.42 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by CAN ON FIN: -0.3 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by MEX ON FIN: -0.18 2009 IMPACT of GDP (-10%) event by JAP ON FIN: -0.13 total exposure =-12.88%



Global Resilience 1990-2009

1990	-176.68
1991	-169.95
1992	-144.94
1993	-155.60
1994	-152.65
1995	-151.37
1996	-166.84
1997	-170.16
1998	-169.62
1999	-198.72
2000	-213.60
2001	-219.41
2002	-224.95
2003	-236.86
2004	-237.44
2005	-233.21
2006	-229.36
2007	-228.93
2008	-222.32
2009	-255.44
2010	-255.44
2011	-255.44
2012	-255.44

Total of all fitness values in the trade network Increased connectivity (globalisation) reduces overall fitness



Map View

- In addition to the network view, we can use map view to probe into individual countries
- Map view also provides a score table for the GDP of the countries
- We can run what if and ABS scenarios and see comparative outcomes in the score table



Future Projections

- Current assumptions use the mean values of the last N years values as the basis for the future GDP, import and export growth rates.
- As the system is driven by variable percentage growth rates, it displays exponential GDP growth in the period between 2010-2030
- Growth rates and connectivity can be changed by user defined What if scenarios and by ABM rules

Baseline Finland Growth Rate

1991	-6.013175
1992	-3.487695
1993	-0.801915
1994	3.616135
1995	3.963618
1996	3.584693
1997	6.204201
1998	5.019533
1999	3.902237
2000	5.342477
2001	2.285974
2002	1.821209
2003	2.000858
2004	4.112752
2005	2.917545
2006	4.409525
2007	5.332781
2008	0.922102
2009	-8.018789
2010	1.687248
2011	1.687248
2012	1.687248





х

Growth Rate and Trade Rules

- The simulator does not calculate GDP. It has a baseline GDP growth rate, and assumes this will continue unless global trade events occur, such as:
 - An increase/decrease in exports/imports, or
 - An increase/decrease in an export partner's GDP (in turn causes a change in the exports, and change in growth rate)
 - Currency rate changes also trigger changes in trade
 So the change in the growth rate:

dGrowthRate = (dExports - dImports) / GDP

In summary: GTNS models the change in the Growth Rate as a result of changes in Exports and Imports

What if scenarios

Simulation Scope 1990 – 2030

- Current Assumptions Prevail: GDP, Population, Global Trade, Economic Blocks
- Possible Economic Crisis in one of the Agents (USA, EU, ...) its impact, spread (contagion, and cascades) on the global trade, and GDP growth
- Trade wars, new economic blocks (changing connectivity), add/delete, weaken/strengthen modify trade connections, change GDP growth profiles
- Test totally different network structures

Sample What if Scenario

Here is a user defined sample What if scenario: In 2014 Russia's GDP will go down by 5%, In 2016 USA imports from the rest of the world will go down by 10% In 2020 USA exports to UK and Germany will go down by 10% In 2022 Finland's export links are USA 30%, UK 30% and Russia 10% In 2025 World wide economic crisis causes 20% drop in GDP in 3 consecutive years In 2029 Finland's exports to USA go down by 1%, to UK go up by 1%, to France go up by 1%

2014	1	RUS	GDP	-5	
2016	1	USA	IMPORT	-10	World
2020	1	USA	EXPORT	-10	UK,GER
2022	1	FIN	LINK	100	USA,30,UK,30,RUS,10
2025	3	World	GDP	-20	
2029	1	FIN	CHANGE	100	USA,-1,UK,1,FRA,1

The simulator is able to run this what if scenario and show outcomes for all countries in terms of GDP, Growth Rate, Imports, Exports Using the format above users can test their own scenarios





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ABS Rules

- ABM functionality enables us to test agent level strategies such as a nation increasing trade with its nearest neighbour, (or the richest, or the poorest, or the fastest growing or the same bloc) nations
- Agents can also be initialised with randomly assigned rules, and check their performance every year, if they are not doing "well", then switch to another rule

ABS Rule Structure

A country agent or to all agents can use the following agent rules:

- Rule 1. Increase trade with nearest N neighbours, and decrease trade with furthest N neighbours by X%
- Rule 2. Increase trade with richest N agents, and decrease trade with poorest N agents by X%
- Rule 3. Increase trade with poorest N agents, and decrease trade with richest N agents by X%
- Rule 4. Increase trade with fastest growing N agents, and decrease trade with slowest growing N agents by X%
- Rule 5. Increase trade with the same bloc N agents based on nearest neighbours, and decrease trade with other blocs N by X%

ABS and What if scenarios together

 ABS can be used in conjunction with user defined What if scenarios. This joint set up will provide insights into complexity of the global economy, and difficulties in policy making in a complex world

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A Organisational Forms Simulator



Multi Runs (Imagination?)

- Loop randomly selected N countries GDP all going down 10% at the same time.
- Randomly selecting different N countries every year between 2010 2030
- Every run produces different results, enables a search for extreme or unexpected outcomes
- Generate results
 - Difference from the default scenario
 - Display GDP, growth rates, etc
- Analyse results



🍰 abmruleinit.txt		
FIN blocs SWE blocs NOR none DEN blocs USA blocs UK none GER blocs FRA fastest		
ITA none BRA richest RUS blocs JAP none CHI none IND blocs INDO blocs		
TR richest SAF blocs MEX richest CAN nearest SPA blocs BEL nearest HOL fastest		
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Phase 1 - Summary

- Scenario-driven tool to test user defined what if scenarios
- ABM functionality to test trading strategies for each country
- Complexity of global events and agent strategies
- To understand:
 - Economic Interdependencies
 - Contagion of crises
 - Success scenarios
- Cluster and group scenarios from a country's perspective, winning/losing scenarios

Areas of Contention

Global Economy

- trade and exchange rates
- holding of US Treasuries
- demand for energy

Geopolitical Issues and Global Security

- narrowing competitive power gap
- Taiwan
- future of North Korea
- competition for key resource regions

Ideological and Philosophical Issues

- democracy
- human rights
- religious freedom

Scenario Examples

The US is still the world's sole superpower, while China is rapidly emerging as one and is the only country that can realistically challenge the US for global dominance.

Meanwhile, their economic ties are now so important that China and the US have since 2007 been described as 'Chimerica' - two sides of a single economy that comprises a third of global GDP. Therefore, any deterioration in this relationship would be detrimental for global political, economic, and financial stability.

What if Scenario Process (Leena Ilmola)



China Scenarios

- 1. China challenges US dominance
 - 1.a China increasingly assertive in all domains ("hard" path)
 - Wildest card: Military confrontation between China and US
 - 1. b China assertive but more subtly ("soft" path)

Scenarios 1.a 1.b

Scenario 1.a

Between 2010 and 2015 China increases trade in Asia, then 2015 to 2030 Asia turns back to

USA	•				
2010	5	CHI	EXPORT	10	IND
2010	5	CHI	EXPORT	10	INDO
2010	5	CHI	EXPORT	10	JAP
2010	5	CHI	GDPD	12	gdpevent
2015	10	CHI	EXPORT	-30	IND
2015	10	CHI	EXPORT	-30	INDO
2015	10	CHI	EXPORT	-30	JAP
2015	10	USA	EXPORT	30	JAP
2015	10	USA	EXPORT	30	IND
2015	10	USA	EXPORT	30	INDO
2015	15	CHI	GDPD	5	gdpevent

Scenario 1.b

Between 2010 and 2020 China increases exports to Asia slowly

2010	10	CHI	EXPORT	5	JAP
2010	10	CHI	EXPORT	5	IND
2010	10	CHI	EXPORT	5	INDO
2010	10	CHI	GDP	1	gdpevent



Scenario 2

- China weakens, while US resurges, increasingly slower Chinese growth, while US regains confidence and influence
- Between 2010 and 2020 China shrinks by 3% while USA grows by 1%, then after 2020 China shrinks by 5% for 10 years

2010	10	CHI	GDP	-3	gdpevent
2010	10	USA	GDP	1	gdpevent
2020	10	CHI	CURR	-5	gdpevent

FIN Growth Rate fluctuates



The "unexpected" Sectors and Exports

- Assumptions: Exports sector breakdown stays static, and change in exports will impact on sector growth.
- We have data for 42 different sectors and they are given with a text file:

	sec1	sec2	sec3	sec
GER	10%	20%	30%	5%
USA	40%	20%	30%	0%
UK	10%	20	40%	0 %

Simulate the impact of global trade scenarios on specific sectors

Sector List

1 pdr	paddy rice	24 sgr	sugar
2 wht	wheat	25 ofd	food products nec
3 gro	cereal grains nec	26 b_t	beverages and tobacco products
4 v_f	vegetables, fruit, nuts	27 tex	textiles
5 osd	oil seeds	28 wap	wearing apparel
6 c_b	sugar cane, sugar beet	29 lea —	leather products
7 pfbplant-ba	sed fibers	30 lum —	wood products
8 ocr	crops nec	31 ррр — —	paper products, publishing
9 ctl	bovine cattle, sheep and goats, horses	32 p_c	petroleum, coal products
10 oap	animal products nec	33 crp	chemical, rubber, plastic products
11 rmk	raw milk	34 nmm	mineral products nec
12 wol	wool, silk-worm cocoons	35 i_s	ferrous metals
13 for	forestry	36 nfm	metals nec
14 fsh	fishing	37 fmp	metal products
15 col	coal	38 mvh	motor vehicles and parts
16 oil	oil	39 otn	transport equipment nec
17 gas	gas	40 ele	electronic equipment
18 omn	minerals nec	41 ome	machinery and equipment nec
19 cmt	bovine cattle, sheep and goat meat products	42 omf	manufactures nec
20 omt	meat products		
21 vol	vegetable oils and fats		
22 mil	dairy products		
23 pcr	processed rice		

Expected Sector Exports (top sectors in 2030 default or baseline scenario)

Sector	Billion USD in 2030	Sector	Billion USD in 2030
31ppp	29.462583	27tex	0.899825
41ome	28.036383	22mil	0.710027
40ele	24.054416	25ofd	0.552375
33crp	15.647307	10oap	0.537957
35is	13.912657	28wap	0.502739
32pc	10.363702	42omf	0.250542
36nfm	8.404746	18omn	0.22667
38mvh	8.001278	21vol	0.223833
30lum	6.83153	13for	0.219815
37fmp	3.282103	20omt	0.174198
39otn	2.419151	26bt	0.174198
34nmm	1.841485	29lea	0.108726

European Scenario

In 2015 Russia's GDP will go down 10% per year for 5 years.

- In 2018 Germany and UK will also go down by 5% from their default growth rate for 3 years.
- In 2018 Finland has problems with Russia, and exports to Russia will go down by 20% for 5 years,

In 2020 Exports to Germany go up by 10% a year for 5 years

2015	5	RUS	GDP	-10	Internal Problems
2018	3	GER	GDP	-5	Problems
2018	3	UK	GDP	-5	Problems
2018	5	FIN	EXPORT	-20	RUS deepening crisis
2020	5	FIN	EXPORT	10	GER recovery

European Scenario Sector Performance by 2030 difference between baseline scenario

Sector	(billion USD over performing)	Sector	(billion USD underperforming)
31ppp	2.1361	20omt	-0.1202
38mvh	0.8793	26bt	-0.1202
35is	0.6953	34nmm	-0.1257
36nfm	0.5936	10oap	-0.132
30lum	0.0353	28wap	-0.1327
		25ofd	-0.1327
		39otn	-0.1516
		27tex	-0.1517
		22mil	-0.2578
		37fmp	-0.3006
		40ele	-0.3585
		33crp	-1.222
		41ome	-1.4335

Sector Performance (European Scenario

causes some sectors outperforming while others underperforming)



4 New Scenarios

- We developed 4 new scenarios to highlight what kind of questions we can ask with GTNS to give us insights about Finland's economy and its sector performance by 2030
 - China Germany Scenario

China's trade is weaker and Germany is stronger

BRIC Scenario

BRIC countries are strong but Europe is weaker

- China Revaluates Scenario
 China revaluates Yuan
- Euro Scenario

What if Euro disintegrates

China Germany Scenario

Between 2015 and 2020

China's trade with the rest of the world goes down by 10% a year. During this period Germany increases its imports from the Euro zone by 2% a year and increases exports to USA, Japan and UK by 2% a year. This scenario has a number of unexpected consequences for Finland, While Finland's growth is affected very little, some sectors do rather well, others do badly.

Growth Rates (%)

#date	FIN	GER	CHI
2010	1.687248	0.505070	10.769666
2011	1.687248	0.505070	10.769666
2012	1.687248	0.505070	10.769666
2013	1.687248	0.505070	10.769666
2014	1.687248	0.505070	10.769666
2015	1.652979	0.093129	11.209699
2016	1.663116	0.058367	11.18451
2017	1.673248	0.007872	11.109166
2018	1.683381	-0.048506	11.046493
2019	1.693564	-0.111496	10.993958
2020	1.687248	0.505070	10.769666
			Dr.Lla

China Germany Scenario - GDP Performance in 2030 difference from baseline scenario (in %)



China Germany Scenario Sector Performance by 2030

(difference between baseline scenario)

Sector	(billion USD over performing)	Sector	(billion USD underperforming)
31ppp	0.28	25ofd	-0.0010
38mvh	0.186	28wap	-0.0010
32pc	0.083	22mil	-0.0010
35is	0.063	27tex	-0.0010
30lum	0.026	18omn	-0.024
33crp	0.02	10oap	-0.025
34nmm	0.017	37fmp	-0.033
		36nfm	-0.037
		41ome	-0.593
		40ele	-0.608

China Germany Scenario - Finland Sectors Export Performance in 2030 difference from baseline (bn USD)



China Germany Scenario - Finland Sectors Export Performance between 2010 – 2030 difference from baseline (bn USD)



Future Work

Include in the Global Trade World Simulator:

- Investment, Consumption and Government Spending
- Revenues, Expenditure, Savings, Debt, Deficit
- Household Simulation, using a region of Finland developing an Agent Based Simulation
 - Employment, Savings, Education, Age, Health, Confidence, and Mood
- Link Global Trade World Simulator and Household ABS for policy making

Further Reading

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- Albert Laszlo Barabasi, Linked The new science of Networks, Perseus Publishing, 2002
- 5. Mark Buchanan, Small World: Uncovering nature's hidden networks, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2002
- Eve Mitleton-Kelly, Ten Principles of Complexity & Enabling Infrastructures, Complex Systems and Evolutionary Perspectives on Organisations: The Application of Complexity Theory to Organisations, Elseiver, 2003