

In the prototype space of an integrated economic environment for basic living requirements, 3 parallel currencies circulate generating feedback from each other. If applied to a social environment for use by individual consumers - who as economic agents act as natural maximisers when handling their personal economies - the model produces optimal figures for Ratios 1 and 2 to allow direct exchanges between the different market environments, in addition to exchanges between different individuals. This changes the working nature of the economic environment producing an evolving self-generating autopoietic economic zone.

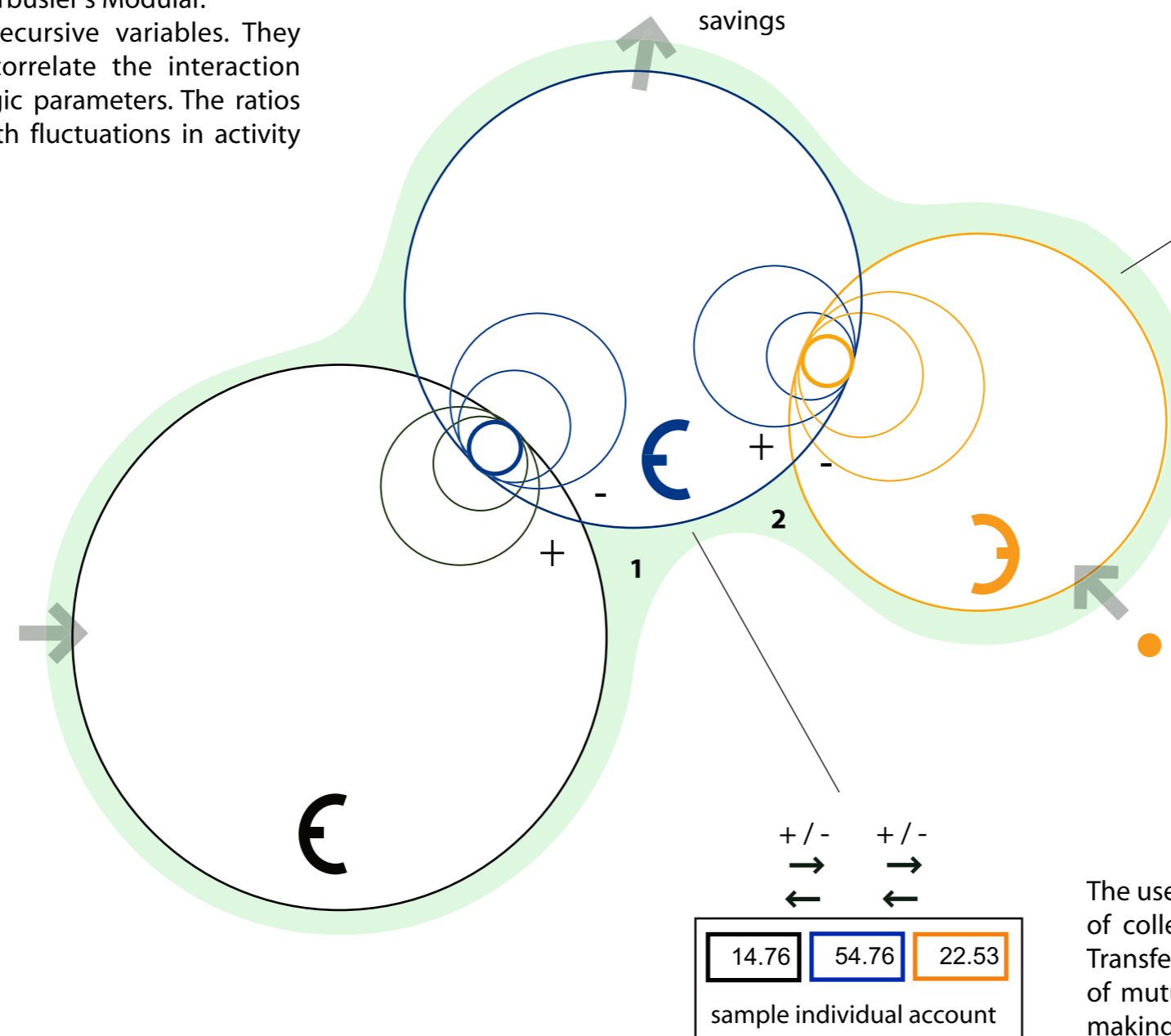
The ratios 1 and 2 are new numbers for an autopoietic modular in which 2 ratios interweave as in Le Corbusier's Modular. The ratios here work as evolving recursive variables. They negotiate a range of factors that correlate the interaction between local with global and ecologic parameters. The ratios change with generations (time) as with fluctuations in activity and size of the market.

Parallel to the complementary currency, the social bank as an economic instrument aggregates the savings from mutualised buying and complementary exchange and transfers them onto participating individual accounts at specific time intervals. By integrating different economic zones, it provides security for liquidity problems assorted with complementary market exchanges in practice.

● social bank  
aggregated holdings in social bank or credit union

● deposits

Initial reserve created by mutualising ecological savings:  
e.g. Savings from a typical 1000 person high density block  
Apartment heating €200/apartment/year +  
Composting 100kg/flat/year  
Total value about €80,000/year  
**or**  
Starting Stock:  
Initial Deposits e.g. €10/ per person in addition to purchases and exchanges



Modelling space for individual participation in an autopoietic economic zone. The model provides multiple entry and exit points, creates working 'valves' within the zone to coordinate imbalances and weaknesses in different markets.

Consumer Market: Hi Liquidity Hi Market Depth  
Prices set by consumer market monopolies. Profits go to suppliers  
Consumer Coop: Mutualised market for essential goods and provisions. Localised circulation. Profits and savings shared by participants  
Complementary Market: Few social tools thus low Liquidity Low Market Depth. Exchanges and Prices set by peer2peer process. Benefits shared directly by participants

The user model is based on p2p exchange rather than models of collectivisation which require aprior mutual agreement. Transfers between different forms of spending and processes of mutualisation happen as a process of individual decision making.