

Towards a society without money: theory and simulation

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From COMMONISM to COMMONSIM

Commonism – the utopia

- Possible future society beyond money, market and state based on commons theories
- "Commons" instead of "commodity" as basic social form of re/production
- Absense of hierarchical or monetary power creates inclusive social prompts
- Inclusive mediation and institutionalisation processes
- Mediation of needs, coordination & collective decision making based on social prompts
- Comparison of different types of mediation of needs:
 - Capitalism: ex post market coordination via exchange based on money
 - Socialism: ex ante state coordination and central planning; replaces market exchange, but keeps money, wage labour and need satisfaction by performance
 - Commonism: ex ante network coordination "in kind"
 - no need for the money form overcoming the logic of exclusion
 - no separation between economic and social reproduction
 - based on inclusion & voluntary motivated contributions

From COMMONISM to COMMONSIM

Commonsim – the simulation

- Agent-Based Modelling as an algorithmic bottom-up approach (NetLogo)
- Two types of agents: persons and groups
- Experimental design of large-scale artificial societies
- Explore internal mechanisms & processes
- Identify blind spots & vague definitions
- Sharpe utopias via modelling and simulation

Domains of the simulation

- Biophysical environment
- Social structure (groups)
- Complex individuals (persons)
- Provisioning processes
- Resulting socio-economic structure

Biophysical environment

Stock of natural resources & sinks

- Basis for the mining of raw materials & sequesting of pollutions
- Mining diminishes natural resources
- Mining destroys sinks

Pollution

- Outcome of almost all production processes, including mining
- Accumulates over time (no self dissolution)

Sinks

- Stability over time, no depletion by constant/decreasing pollution
- To meet rising pollution and sink destruction, sinks have to be reproduced

Outlook

- More complex sink dynamics, e.g. deprecation, thresholds, etc.
- Feedback to society, e.g. damage on people, machinery, facilities, and/or infrastructure



Social structure

Productive groups

- More than 20 members
- Production oriented social contacts
- Produce means:
 - Life means (material, immaterial, social)
 - Production means (machines etc.)
 - Transpersonal care means (hospitals etc.)
 - Resources
 - Sinks
- Culture \rightarrow majority of the individual cultures

Life groups

- 1 10 members
- Reproduction oriented social contacts
- Procure life means and distribute them among members
- Produce interpersonal care means for own members (child care, cleaning, ...)

Complex individuals (persons)

Needs

- Sensual-vital needs (food, shelter, care, etc.)
- Productive needs (time to spend)

Emotions & Motivations

Evaluation of current and expected future situations

Priorities

Regarding needs, livelihood, production, society

Personal characteristics

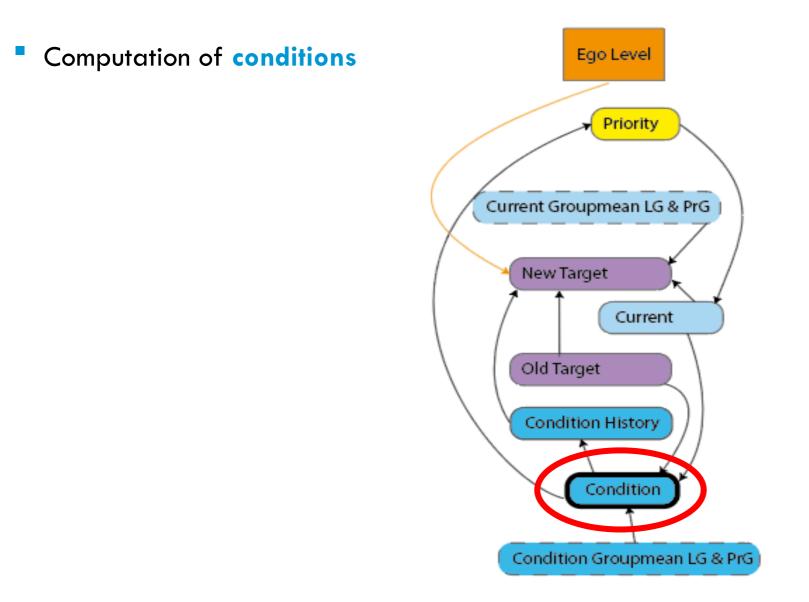
- Ego: spectrum between egoistic and altruistic behaviour
- Leisure: spectrum between weak and strong activity-focus
- **Eco:** spectrum between indifference and concern about environment
- Productiveness: spectrum between indifference and concern about output



Cultural orientation

- Traditionalist
- Ecologist
- Modernist

Individuals – Computation examples

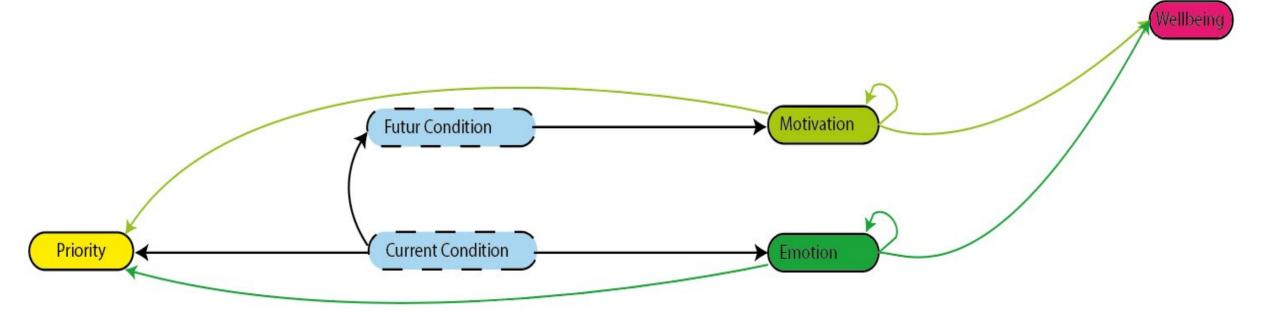


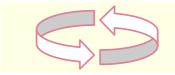
Individuals – Computation examples

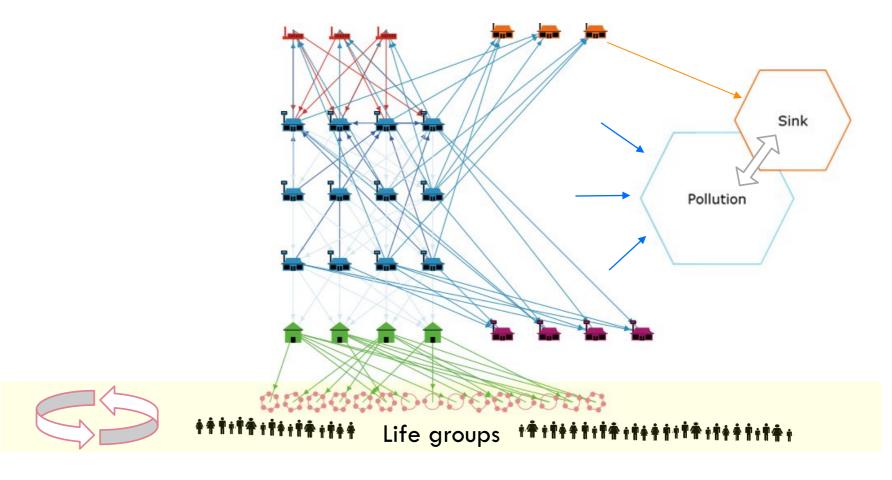
- Computation of conditions
- Adaption of needs, emotions, motivations, priorities based on previous experiences & social influences (local neighborhoods)
- Adaptation of personal characteristics

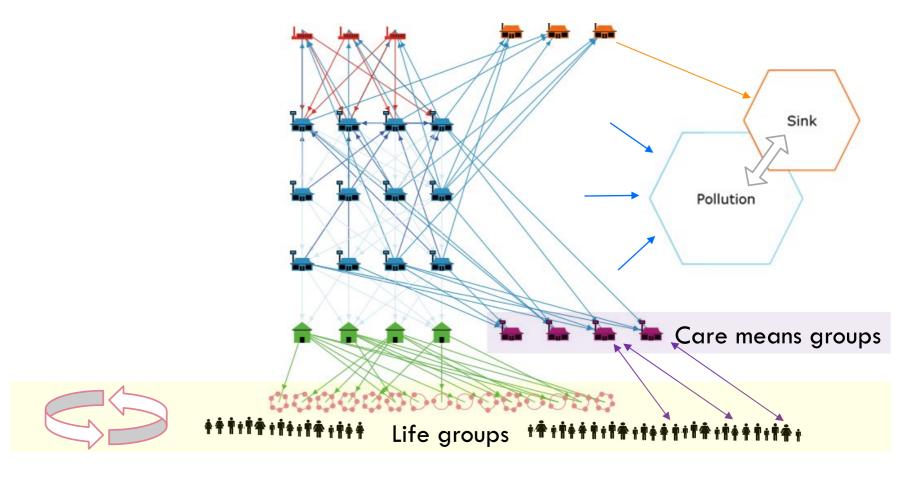
Individuals – Computation examples

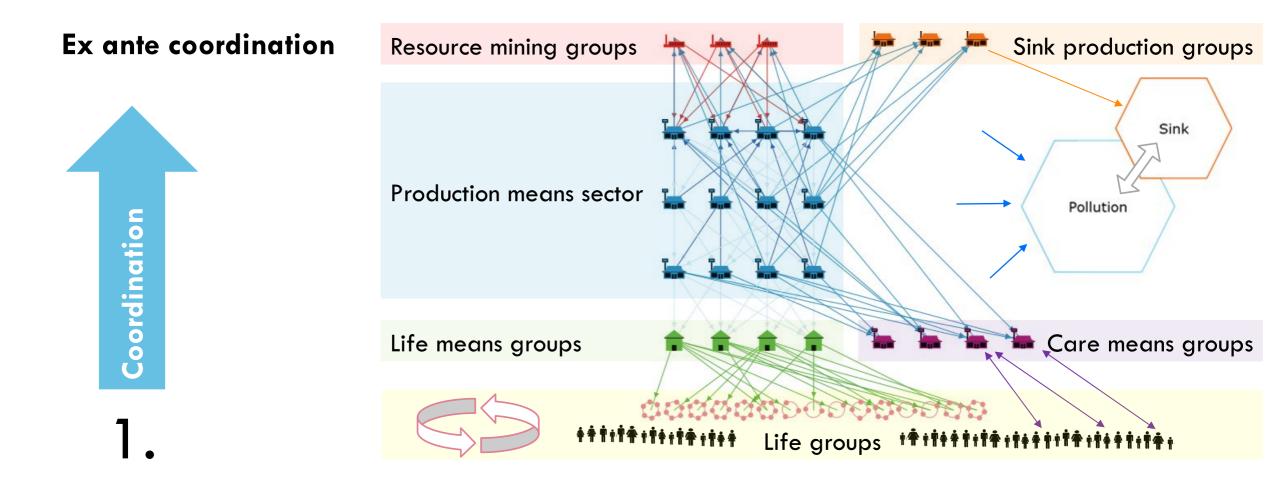
- Computation of conditions
- Adaption of needs, emotions, motivations, priorities based on previous experiences & social influences (local neighborhoods)
- Adaptation of personal characteristics
- Computation of personal wellbeing

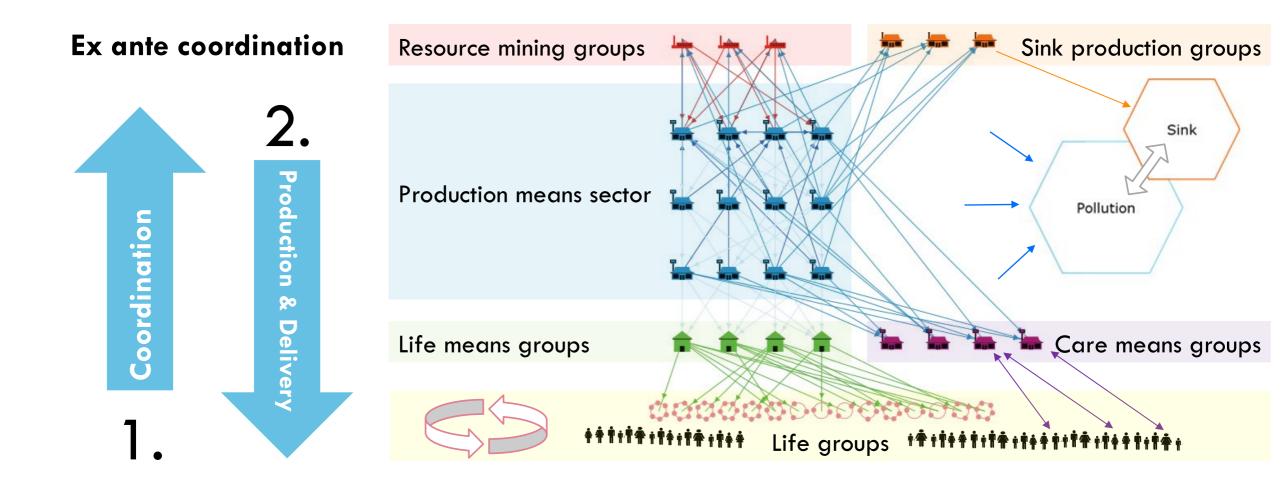












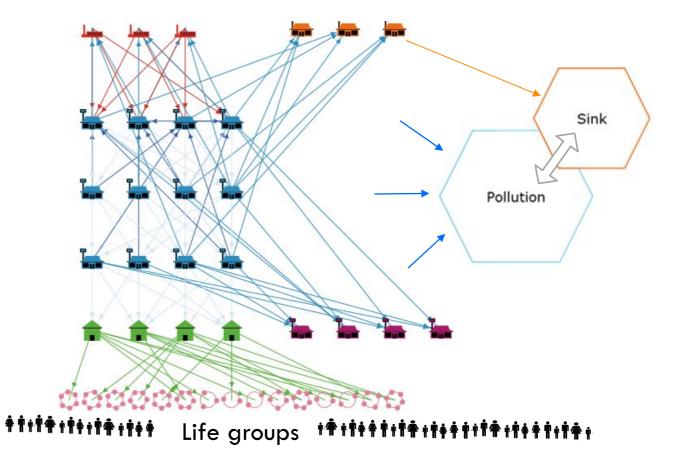
Provisioning Processes: Cultural Influences

Provisioning influenced by culture

 Distribution of goods preferably to groups with the same culture

Accept & Reject persons...

- ... dependent on culture of the group:
- Traditionalists: only accept traditionalists
- Ecologists: prioritize ecologists, but also accept others
- Modernists: agnostic about person's culture



Socio-economic structure

Production Means Group

• Nodes \rightarrow Persons

Person

- Edges → Group membership
- Graph by ForceAtlas2

Life Means Group

Environmental Sink Group

Environmental Resource Group

Life Groups

Production groups dominate
Group size reflects calibration
of production structure

Research questions

Basic Stability

- Does inclusive behavior emerge from voluntary motivated contributions?
- Will an overall wellbeing with low bandwidth emerge?
- Does the society develops coherently despite different cultures?
- Are all societally required activities sufficiently covered?

Conflicts & Crisis

- What is the influence of different conflict resolution types: inclusive, meritocratic, racist?
- What degree of free-riders can society tolerate?
- How does the system reacts on climate/ecological crisis?

Model enhancements

- What is the effect of institutional and/or technological change in the model?
- What results emerge if negative crisis feedbacks partially destroy productive infrastructures?

Thank you!

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