# Designing monetary systems for an emancipatory society

- 1) Thinking about economic systems (goals, types, mechanisms)
- 2) **Thinking about monetary systems** (role, mechanisms, typology, effects, initiatives, impact)
- 3) Monetary systems design methodology

Designing monetary systems for an emancipatory society

1) Thinking about ECONOMIC systems

#### Is current mainstream capitalism:

- A natural evolution of social organization?
- Is it the best we can do organizing society?
- Can we imagine different economic systems?

# Goals of an emancipatory economic system

Organize production and consumption of goods and services in ways that are:

- ecological (respecting natural ecosystems),
- fair (equal opportunities for all),
- autonomous (as in peer to peer),
- inclusive (taking into account different capacities and conditions),
- solidary (promoting solidarity over individualistic behaviours),
- cooperative (promoting cooperation over competition),
- commons-based (where productive resources and benefits are not privatley controlled, but openly accessible to the entire community) and,
- democratic (as in direct democracy).

# Types of economic systems

#### Type of economic system:

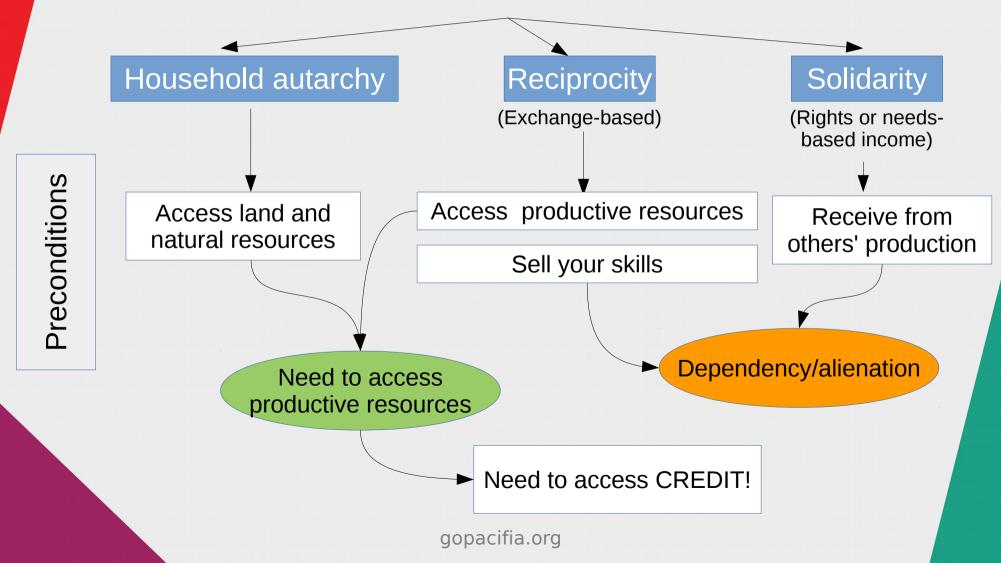
- Autarchic (self-sufficiency)
- Reciprocal (exchange-based)
- Solidary (gifts/donation based)

#### **Patterns of distribution**

- Horizontal (peer to peer)
- Descentralized
- Vertical (centralized redistribution)

How can we satisfy our economic needs?

Consuming products and services through:



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Small groups debate (5-10 min.)

How access to credit affects our ability to be autonomous and free from exploitation.

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2) Thinking about MONETARY systems

# Role of a monetary system

To facilitate access to productive resources and to consuming goods and services in ways that it promotes:

- ecological (respecting natural ecosystems) behaviours,
- fairness (equal opportunities for all),
- autonomy (as in peer to peer),
- inclusiveness (taking into account different capacities and conditions),
- solidarity (over individualistic behaviours),
- cooperativism (over competition),
- the commons (where productive resources and benefits are not privatley controlled, but openly accessible to the entire community),
- direct democracy.

# Mechanisms of a monetary system

1) Accessing credit based on:		effects:
<ul> <li>Assets</li> </ul>		Dependency
<ul> <li>Past activity</li> </ul>		Rising inequality
<ul> <li>Planning</li> </ul>		Alienation
<ul> <li>Reputation</li> </ul>	-	Exclusion
<ul> <li>Crowd-support</li> </ul>		Democratic
• Rights	-	Equality
<ul> <li>Needs</li> </ul>		Solidarity

Mechanisms of a monetary system

# 2) Credit allocation 3) Governance system: a) Central entity b) Ruled-based c) Peer to peer Authoritarian Democratic Horizontal Authoritarian Democratic Horizontal Authoritarian Democratic Horizontal Autonomous

Small groups debate (5-10 min.)

How credit allocation rules and governance affects our ability to be autonomous and free from exploitation.

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2) Thinking about monetary systems

A typology of monetary systems

Typology of monetary systems	CREDIT ACCESS based on:	Assets	Past activity	Planning	Reputation	Crowd- support	Rights	Needs
INCOME SOURCES based on:	Paradigms	Capitalist	Meritocracy	Objectivist	Subjectivist	Democratic	Equality	Solidarity & freedom
Property	Capitalist	(system 1)	(system 2)	(etc.)				
<b>Work</b> - market value	Social Darwinianism							
- time or effort	Meritocracy							
Universal Basic Income	Basic equality							
Universal equal redistribut ion	Equality							
Needs- based	Solidarity							(system 35)

# Interactive activity

- 1) What could be the positive and negative effects these monetary systems?
- 2) Where would you put the community currencies you know in the table?
- 3) Is there a perfect monetary system or should we use multiple systems at the same time?

Typology of monetary systems	CREDIT ACCESS based on:	Assets	Past activity	Planning	Reputation	Crowd- support	Rights	Needs
INCOME SOURCES based on:	Paradigms & Effects	Capitalist effects?	Meritocracy effects?	Objectivist effects?	Subjectivist effects?	Democratic effects?	Equality effects?	Solidarity & freedom effects?
Property	Capitalist effects?							
Work - market value - time or effort	Social Darwinianism effects?  Meritocracy effects?							
Universal Basic Income	Basic equality effects?							
Universal equal redistribut ion	Equality effects?							
Needs- based	Solidarity effects?							

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Typology of monetary systems	CREDIT ACCESS based on:	Assets	Past activity	Planning	Reputation	Crowd- support	Rights	Needs
INCOME SOURCES based on:	Paradigms effects	Capitalist dependency	Meritocracy inequalities	Objectivist alienation	Subjectivist exclusion	Democratic ?	Equality  No exploita- tion	Solidarity & freedom concentration on free-riders
Property	Capitalist concentration	"Capitalist- capitalism" <b>\$, WIR</b> (slavery)				"democratic capitalism"	"fair capitalis m"	"solidary capitalism" WIR
Work - market value - time or effort	Social Darwinianism (exclusion)  Meritocracy (fairness but exclusion)		"Unequal fairness"	USSR				LETS Time- schemes
Universal Basic Income	Basic equality					"Democratic equity"		
Universal equal redistribut ion	Equality alienation		"Redistributed meritocracy"				TRM	
Needs- based	Solidarity (non- productive free-riders)					"Democratic solidarity"		Mixiuca

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# Impact objectives of monetary initiatives

system



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#### 1) Access to consuming resources:

- How could people satisfy their needs? What ways could we imagine to obtain consuming resources?
- What are the conditions for being able to access consuming resources in our system?

#### 2) Access to productive resources:

- How could people access (intensive) productive resources? By which mechanisms?
- What conditions or requirements must be fullfilled to access them?

#### 3) The question of value:

- By which mechanism will goods & services be valued?
- What aspects of the products/services will be valued?

#### 4) Environment:

- How can we take natural resources limits and fragile ecosystems into account?

#### 5) Labor:

- How will the productive activity (work) be distributed among people?

#### How is mainstream capitalism designed?

#### 1) Access to consuming resources:

- Higher retribution to capital ownership than to work

#### 2) Access to productive resources:

- What conditions or requirements must be fullfilled to access them? Access to productive capacity according to assets
- Production based on profit-making (charging the most on the most wanted satisfactors)

#### 3) The question of value:

- Products & Services priced based on market (demand and offer, competition)

#### 4) Environment:

- Natural resources depletion are externalities

#### 5) Labor:

- Employement is market regulated

How to put a value/price on natural resources, productive resources and resources for consumption?

#### Pricing/valuing system: a method to guide behaviors

- Product quality with grades
- Ecological footprint (ecopoints, Quadrimoneta)
- Social inclusion reward points
- Level of risk or effort or boringness of task
- Etc.
- Multiple-units prices

# Design your own monetary systems

- 1) Think about the ability to access credit for production
- 2) Think about the income model
- 3) Think about measuring the values you want to measure
- 4) Think about including environmental variables in pricing
- 5) Think about the whole governance process of designing, managing and modifying the system

# Concluding

- a) How did the design process take place? interactive observations
- b) Did the design process reflected the group's principles? interactive reflection
- c) How to implement a real life initiative at home? Interactive proposals
- d) Conclusion

