

Governing the commons for ecological and social prosperity

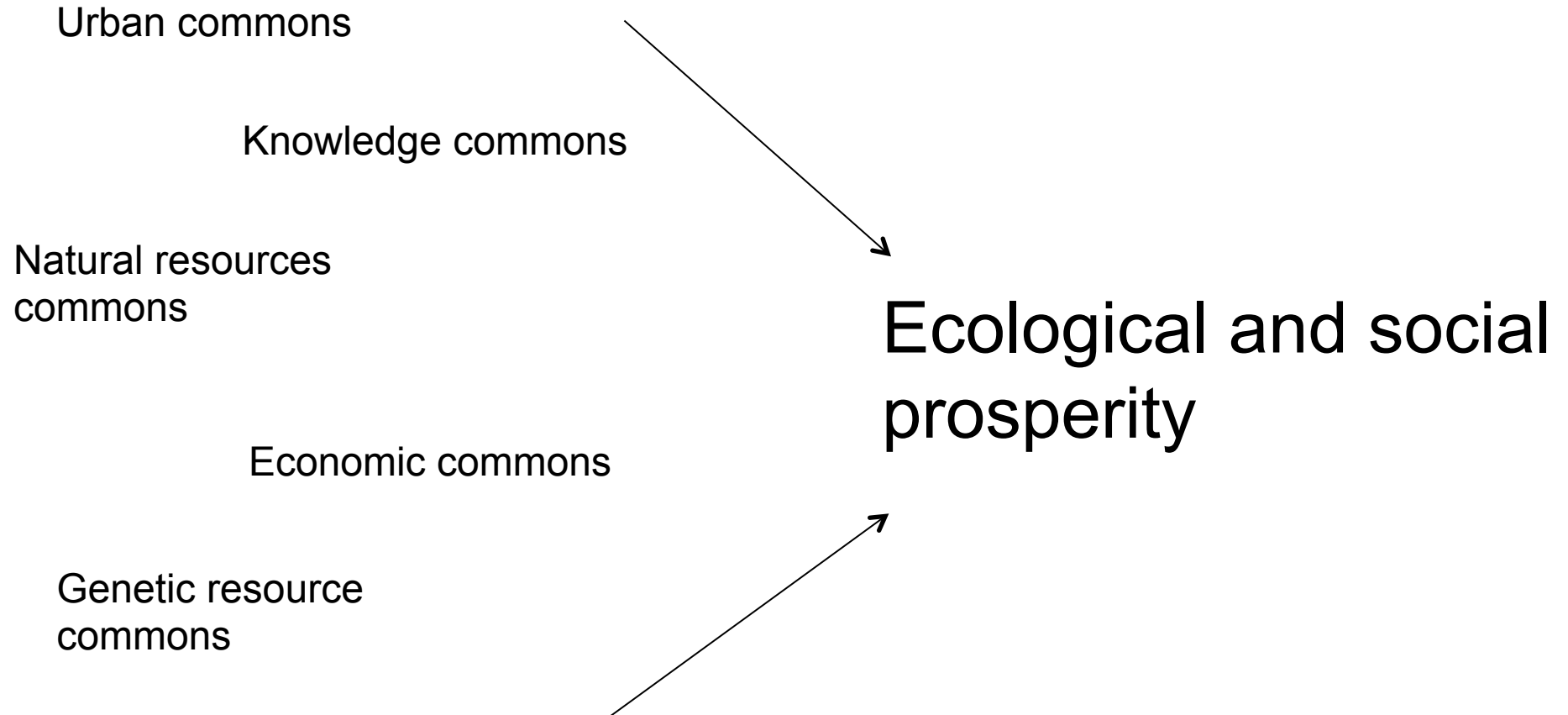
Contribution for the conclusion

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Etopia/Oikos colloquium, 9th

march 2012

New opportunities



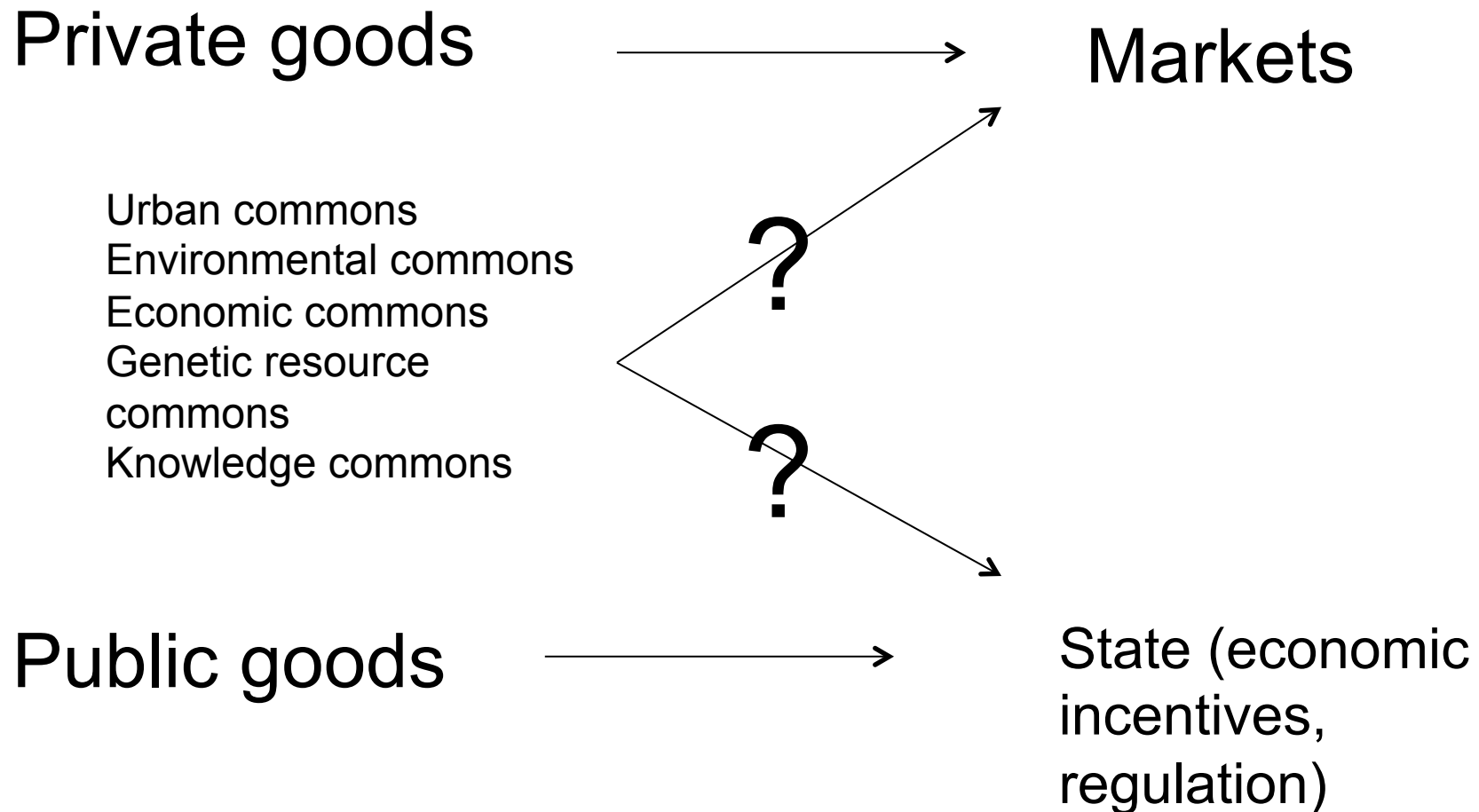
Converging threats to the commons

1. Depletion
2. Commodification
3. Mono-disciplinary thinking

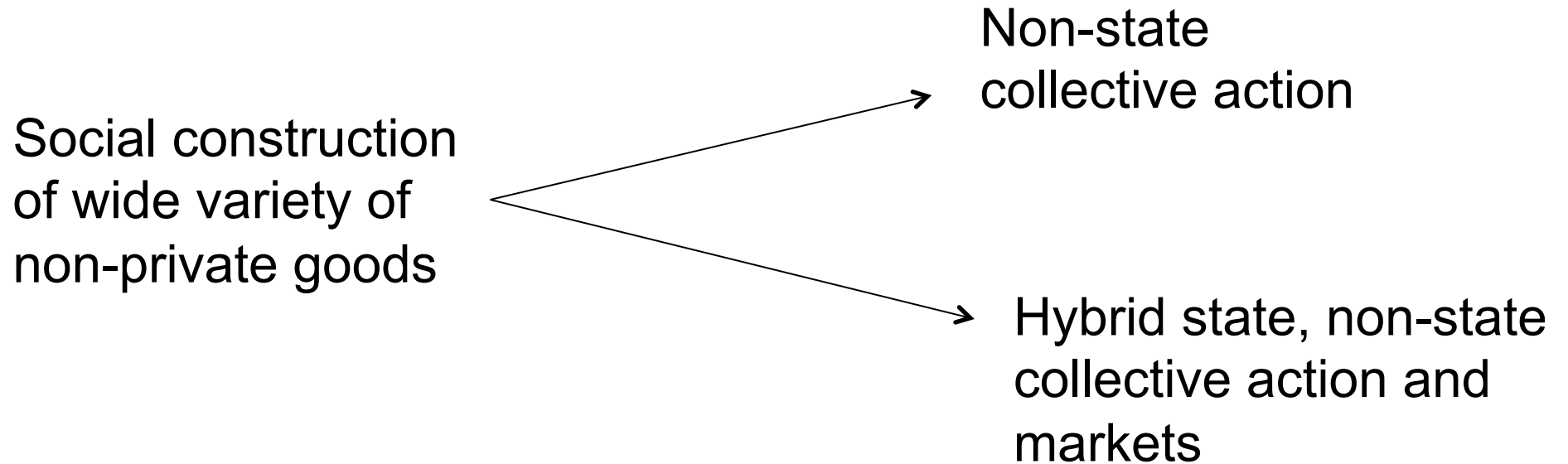


Ref. image <http://ourchangingclimate.wordpress.com/2011/02/19/biodiversity-extinction-climate-change/>

The limits of the conventional approach to govern the commons



Building a sustainable alternative



Emergence of non-state collective action to address the challenges

	State	Non-state collective action	market
<p>Commons based practices :</p> <p>« Social construction of a broad variety of non-private goods »</p>	State forest	<p>Urban gardens</p> <p>Land cooperatives</p> <p>Car sharing</p> <p>Seed exchange networks</p>	<p>Linux based services</p>
Socially constructed private goods	Economic incentives	<p>Commercial company</p> <p>Patent pools</p>	Trade

Need of a renewed public policy for the commons

- Basic access rights to the commons
 - Exemptions in intellectual property rights for education, limits of ownership on living organisms, etc.
 - Access to hiking paths, navigation of small rivers, etc.
- Support for non-state collective action
 - Support of economic activities « in transition » (transition management)
 - Infrastructure for car sharing
 - Promotion of farmers' markets
 - regulation for commercialisation of old seed varieties, etc.

Towards a new approach to prosperity

Renewed interest in the commons

- The commons : a reaction to the insufficiency of the use of market tools alone as a response to the ecological crisis
- But also
 - a process of experimentation with new approaches to prosperity
 - a process of redefining the « goods » to be provided and the « collectivity » to provide these good