

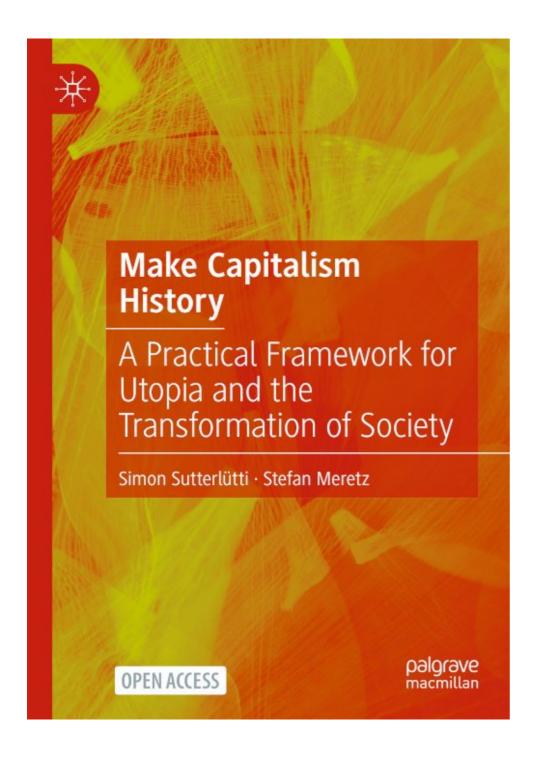
Planning of societal re/production in a commonist society

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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Reform and Revolution
- 3. Transvolution
- 4. Categorial Utopia Theory
- 5. The Individual and Society
- 6. Commonism
- 7. Seed Form Theory

► The presentation extends the contents of the book

PDF: https://commonism.org/



Preliminaries: re/production in capitalism

- 1) Products produced as commodities have a dual nature
 - ⇒ Local mediation of needs in production & consumption
 - ⇒ Societal mediation of values through money & markets
- 2) Separate production based on private property & wage labor
- 3) Unpaid reproduction based mostly on female work
- **►** Contradiction need ↔ value appears in different ways:

 - Private reproduction → societal use of labor force



Capitalism – exclusion and externalization

- Logic of exclusion: satisfaction of my needs is always at the expense of other needs – other people's or my own
 - Classism, sexism, racism, ableism, ageism, ... and self-hostility
- Logic of externalization: production costs must be minimized in order to remain competitive – at the expense of the environment
 - Destruction of nature, loss of biodiversity, carbon pollution, etc.



Commonism and capitalism in one picture

Systemform

Mediation

Social form

commonism commoning commons

capitalism

market

commodity

Cooperation mode

Availability mode

Relationship mode

voluntariness

possession

logic of inclusion

exchange

property

logic of exclusion

Coordination

Stigmergy

Planning

polycentral

"in kind"

distributed

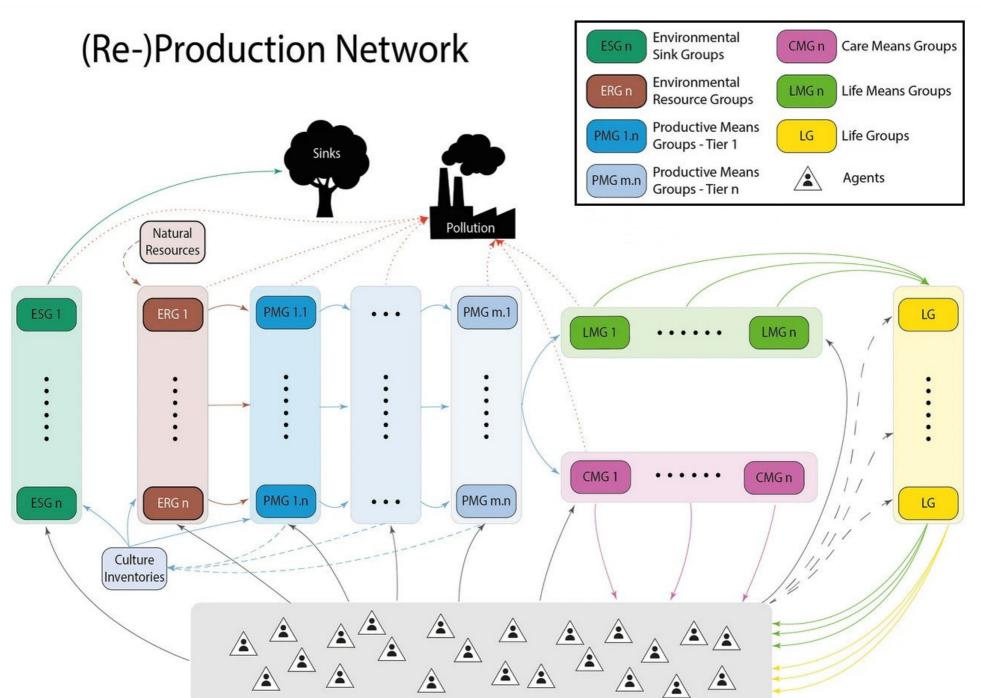
decentral

"by value"

separated

Project "Society After Money"







In depth: mediation in kind

- Goods embody both: production (process) and use (purpose)
 - **⇒** Goods themselves are carriers of information (aka stigmergy)
- Quantities are always related to qualities (no unified UOA):
 - ⇒ certain amount of steel, electricity, qualification of workers etc.
- Mediation in planning and distribution takes place
 - *⇒ in situ*: in the same information space
 - ⇒ ex ante: before production
- Challenge: transport and use the multidimensionality of the information as automatically processable data
- Precondition: information transparency and access to automatically condensed information
- Mediation in kind can be used for central, decentral, and polycentral planning (e.g. Neurath's central model 1919)

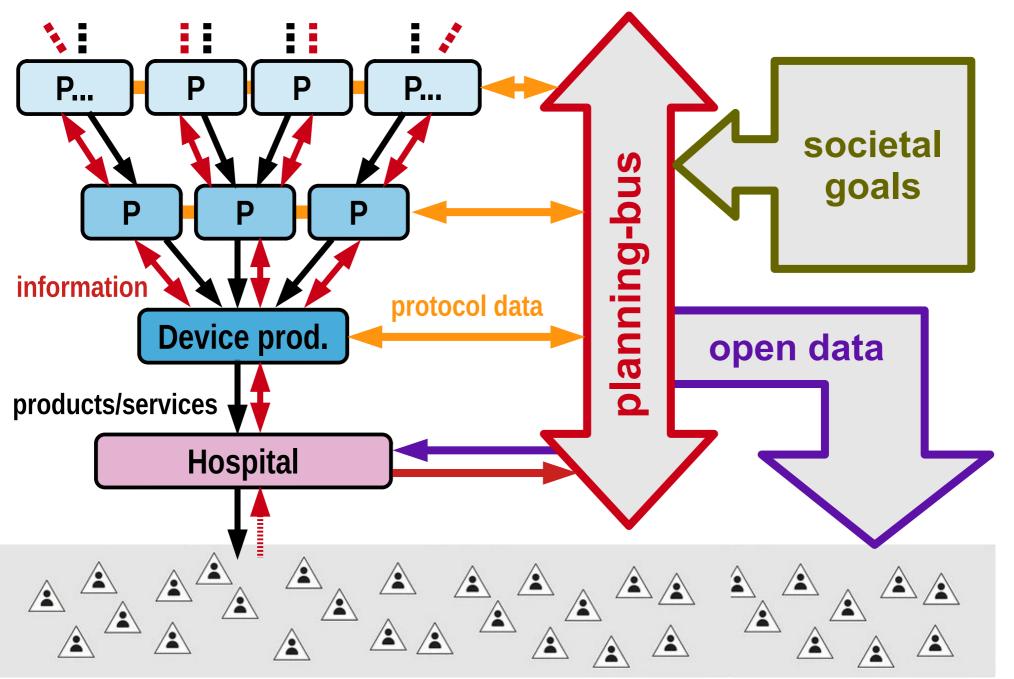


Target planning and operational planning

- Five dimensions of target planning:
 - **⇒** Definition of products that meet needs
 - ⇒ Availability of inputs (materials, energy, intermediates, machinery, knowledge, activities, etc.)
 - ⇒ Treatment of by-products and waste (filtration, processing, recycling, etc.)
 - ⇒ Fulfilment of societal goals (emission limitation, sink recovery, working conditions, etc.)
 - ⇒ Compliance with local and global goals by partner groups providing materials, energy, intermediates, etc.
- Operational planning:
 - ⇒ Design and construction of the specific re/production process
 - ⇒ Can only start after target planning has been completed



Protocol-guided planning





The role of protocols

- Rules about what needs to be communicated and how: syntax, semantics, and synchronisation
- Mandatory data embedded in the protocol becomes part of the planning process: material, energy, ecology, activity, etc.
- Agreements are part of the protocol: when all participants in a production chain sign an agreement, production starts
- Protocol-guided communication creates a planning bus
- Protocols organise semi-autonomy, the dependency of autonomous units
- Protocols allow transparent access to information for all
- Multidimensional protocols are an indispensable part of commonist re/production
- Commonist protocols replace the stupid "price protocol"



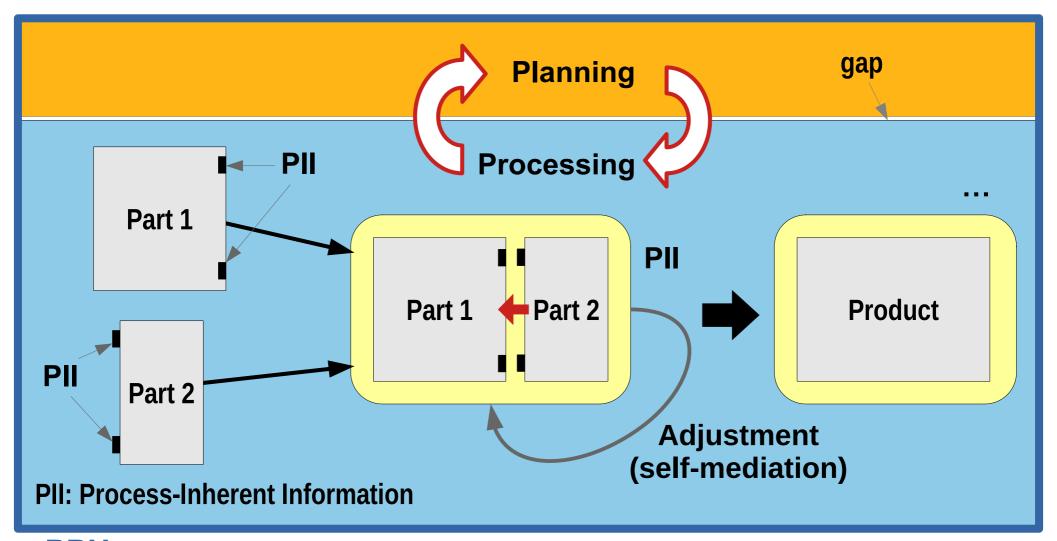
Planning and information traps

- Target planning anticipates an ideal process;
 Operational planning deals with the real process
 - ⇒ Always a deviation between the real and the ideal process
- Two planning traps:
 - ⇒ Localist approach: Planning is identical with processing
 - problems can be dealt with at the operational level
 - ⇒ Centralist approach: Planning is too far away from processing
 - target plans move away from the operational level
- Two information traps:
 - **⇒** Localist approach is blind to societal needs
 - ⇒ Centralist approach is blind to local conditions (cf. Hayek)
- Polycentric planning as close to operations as possible allows flexible adjustment of the ideal-reality gap



Polycentric planning for local goals

Planning-processing units (PPU)

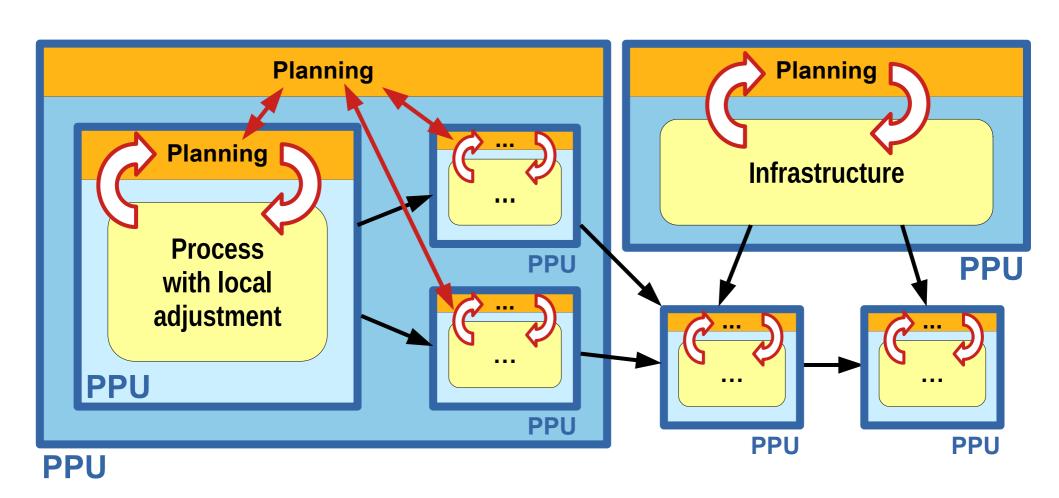






Polycentric planning for local goals

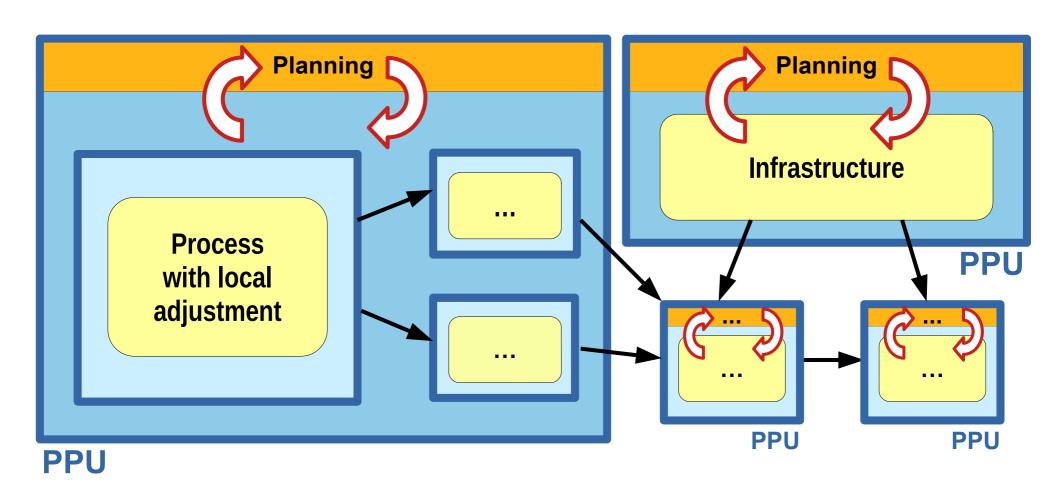
Nested planning-processing units





Polycentric planning for local goals

- Nested planning-processing units
- Embedded processing units



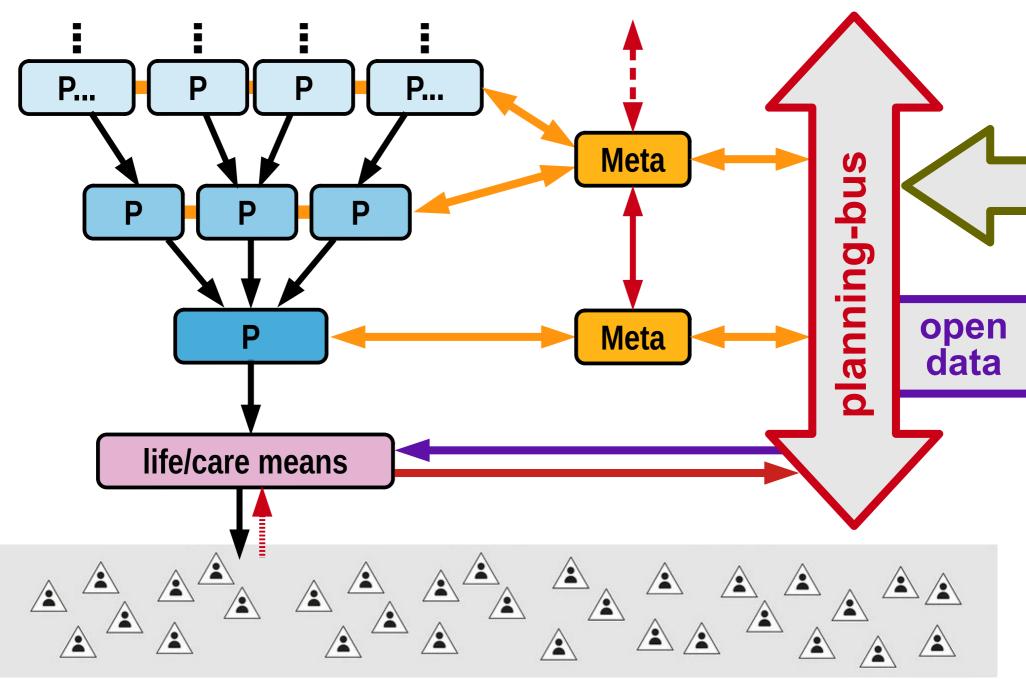


Polycentric planning for translocal goals

- Meta-units don't plan the process, but the goals that are proposed for integration into local planning
- Global issues (e.g. climate change) can be integrated into production chains through guidelines of small meta-units
- Local issues (e.g. building a new factory) may require large planning units due to concrete complex tasks on site
- Conflicts can be diverse mostly based on conflicting needs
- Transpersonal conflicts need to be interpersonalised and transformed into a "conflict loop" which is a "learning loop"

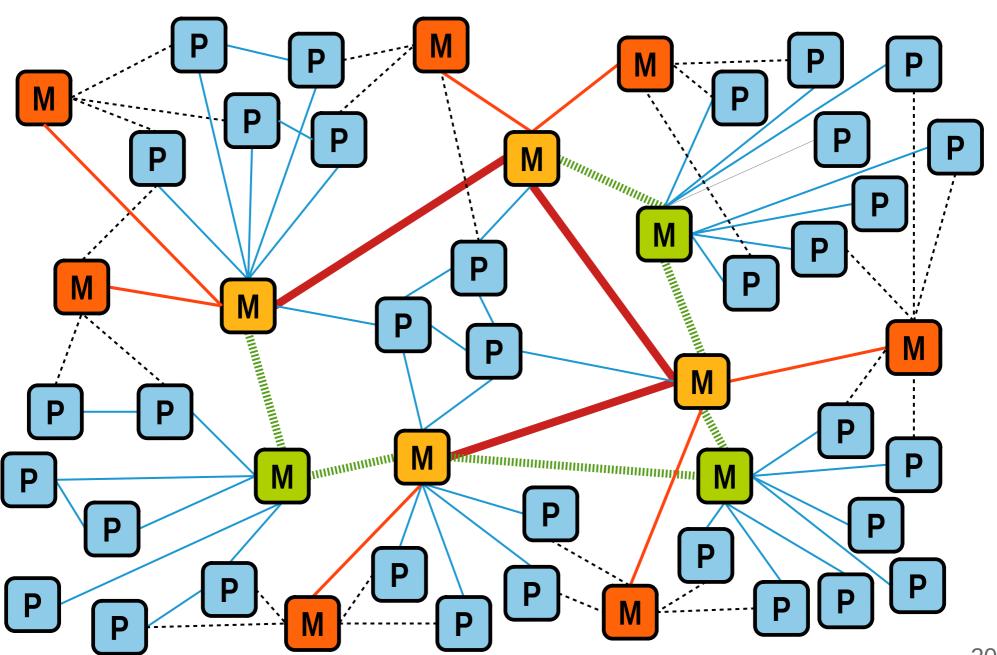
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Polycentric planning for translocal goals





Network of nested re-/production and planning





Concluding remarks

- Largely absent power leads to inclusion and cooperation
- Re/productive commons/units are semi-autonomous
- Interpersonal care is part of transpersonal provisioning
- The more than human world is embedded in human activity
- Sensual-vital and productive aspects of needs are integrated
- Voluntariness is responsibility and not opposed to necessity
- Politics and economics are reconciled: planning & coordination of social affairs can take place in the same structures
- Polycentralised structures are much more stable than central or decentral ones, because there are self-similar



Discussion

Thank you! ©