

Timeline		Date	
		17.2.	Course introduction / Institutions
		24.2.	Institutions II
		3.3.	Classical Institutionalism and New Institutional Economics, Property rights and resource regimes, Commons
		10.3.	Doughnut Economics: From Planetary Boundaries to thinking how an economy can be regenerative by design (Claudio Cattaneo)
		17.3.	Application of the doughnut at the city scale (Claudio Cattaneo)
		24.3.	Barcelona as an example (Claudio Cattaneo)
		31.3.	Ecological Resource Economics
		7.4.	<Great Friday>
		14.4.	Applications: water, forests, fisheries
		21.4.	Q&A, discussion of your assignments
		28.4.	Case study: The Water–Energy–Food Nexus in India
		5.5.	Presentations I
		12.5.	Presentations II and Debate, Open Space, Experiment (4 hrs)
		19.5.	<Off>

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ALTERNATIVE ECONOMIC AND MONETARY SYSTEMS
THE ECONOMY OF THE FUTURE

Summer University Vienna
Vienna, July 24 - August 9, 2019

AEMS

Is a world dominated by profit and competition a good place to be? This summer program focusses on ways to restructure economic systems to embody sustainable use of resources and a more collaborative society overall. At AEMS you learn about:

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EE

Institutions and the Environment

Arild Vatn

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Ecology, Economics - etymology

- **Ecology:** oikos (“house” or “habitation”) & logia (“study of”)

(https://www.etymonline.com/word/ecology#etymonline_v_979)

- **Economics:** oikos (“house” or “habitation”) nomos (“managing” or “custom” or “law”)

(https://www.etymonline.com/word/economy?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_980)

➤ Institutions are rules / custom / law and *should* be a fundamental part of economics

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Definitions

BOX 1.2 DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF AN INSTITUTION

Berger and Luckmann (1967): ‘Institutionalization occurs whenever there is a *reciprocal typification* of habitualized actions by types of actors. Put differently, any such typification is an institution’ (p. 72).

Scott (1995a): ‘Institutions consist of *cognitive, normative, and regulative structures* and activities that provide stability and meaning to social behavior. Institutions are transported by various carriers – cultures, structures, and routines – and they operate at multiple levels of jurisdiction’ (p. 33).

Veblen (1919): ‘[Institutions are] *settled habits of thought* common to the generality of man’ (p. 239).

Bromley (1989): ‘[Institutions are the] *rules and conventions* of society that *facilitate coordination* among people regarding their behavior’ (p. 22).

North (1990): ‘Institutions are the *rules of the game* in a society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction’ (p. 3).

Italics added.

- John Dewey (1931): “An institution is defined as collective action in control, liberation and expansion of individual action.” in «Institutional Economics» American Economic Review, Vol. 21 (December 1931), pp. 648–657.

Vatn 2005, p. 10

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Greeting institutions

- Handshakes / Namaste / Chinese greeting / ...



- Why do greetings exist?
- Is greeting a convention or a norm?

7

Greeting institutions

After Covid-19: Do you think that handshakes will come back?



A New Institutional Economics perspective:
Allen and Lueck (1992) on handshakes, reputation, and farmland contracts

Austrian term: "Handshake quality"

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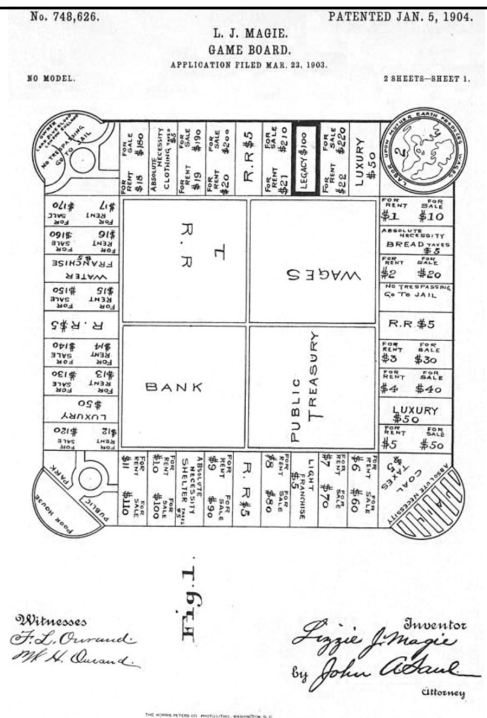


- Institutions as “rules of the game” (Douglas North)?
Are the rules of a game always social institutions?

9



- The Landlord’s Game - Henry George

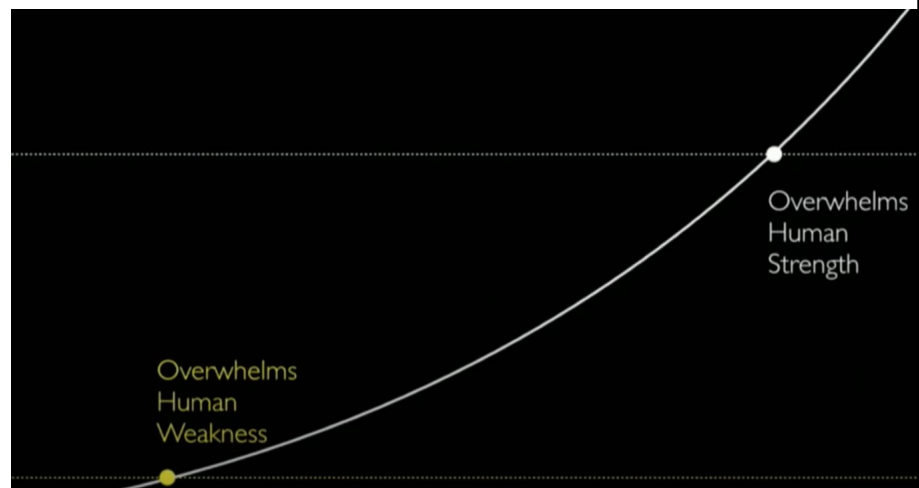


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“The real problem of humanity is the following:
we have Palaeolithic emotions; **medieval institutions**; and god-
like technology”
(sociobiologist E.O. Wilson, interview in 2009)

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Singularity
passed



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYVVgGWUKKg>

«The Social Dilemma - Tristan Harris - New Age In Tech Presentation»

➤ Can you give an example of where technology overwhelms humans?

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The individual and society

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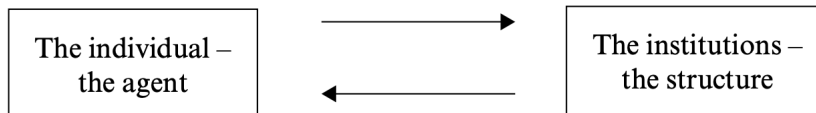
Understanding institutions

Figure 2.1 The individual and the institutions

Vatn 2005, p. 26

- Positivist, Constructivist, Realist
- Methodological Individualism vs. Holism: Systemism/Relationism/Institutionalism
- Structuration and Critical Realism (Anthony Giddens, Roy Bhaskar, Margaret Archer)
- Different types of structures (property rights, money, etc.)

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The Danger is not Machines Becoming Humans, but Humans Becoming Machines

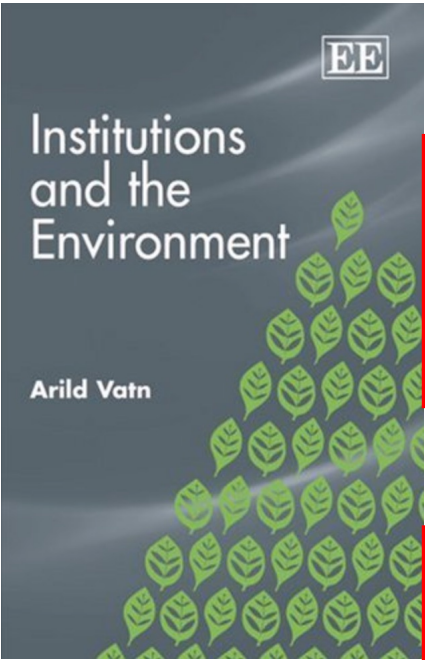
The extent to which human beings are willing to be duped by computers is already very large.

DAVID GELERNTER 13 December, 2013

Source: <https://bigthink.com/in-their-own-words/the-danger-is-not-machines-becoming-humans-but-humans-becoming-machines>

- Which dangers result from humans behaving like machines?
Which roles do/can institutions play?

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