Monday 31 May 2021

Foundation of Complexity 3

an introduction to multiple capitals

Session 1/2/3

what is the function of capital in complexity?

the traditional view of capital

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that part of man's stock which he expects to afford him revenue.

7;

- Adam Smith

surplus
financial capital ····· "venture" ······ financial
capital

inputs → production → outputs processes

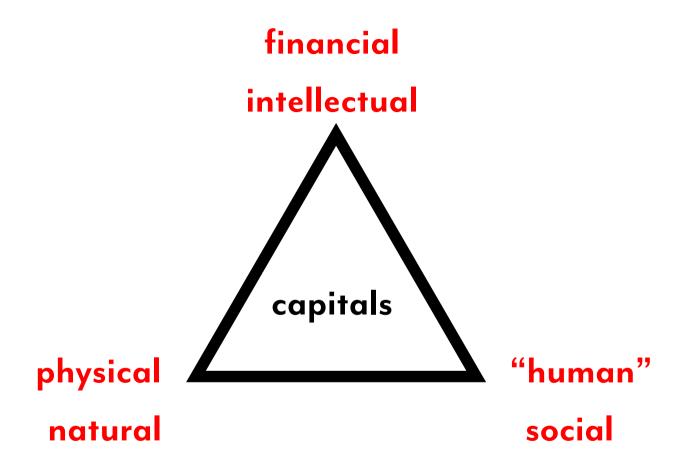
inputs process outputs

ingredients ····· cooking ···· meal

a view of capital in complex systems

axiom 18

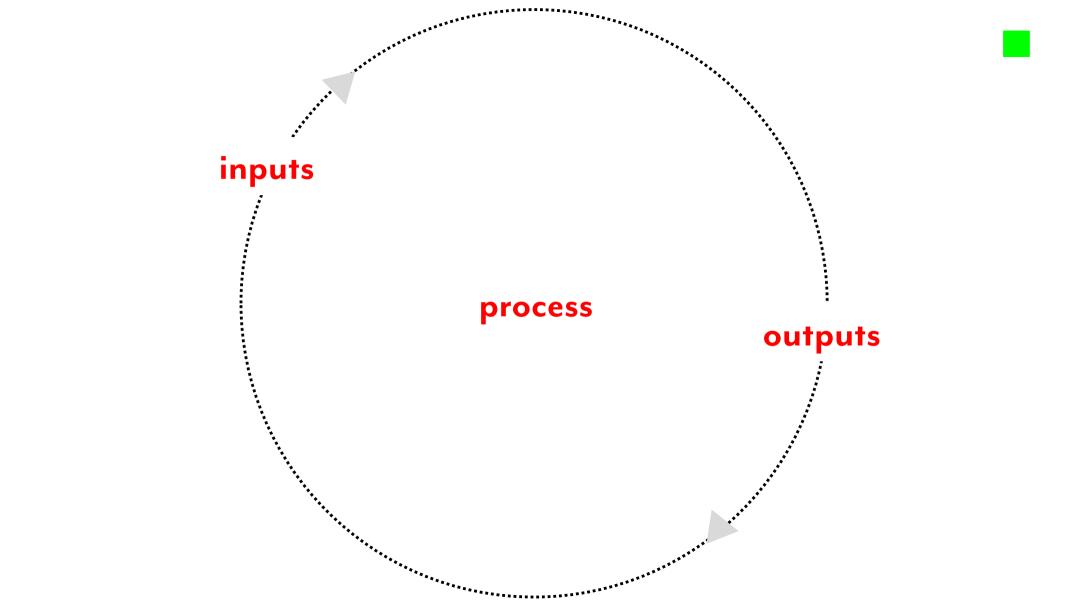
there are multiple forms of capital

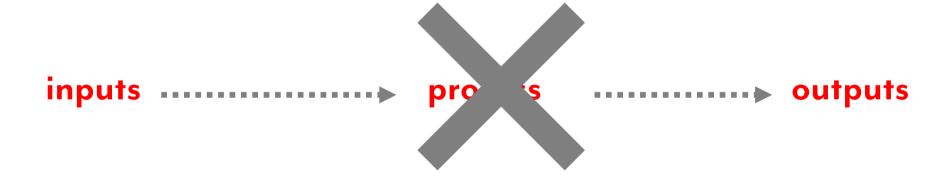


axiom 19

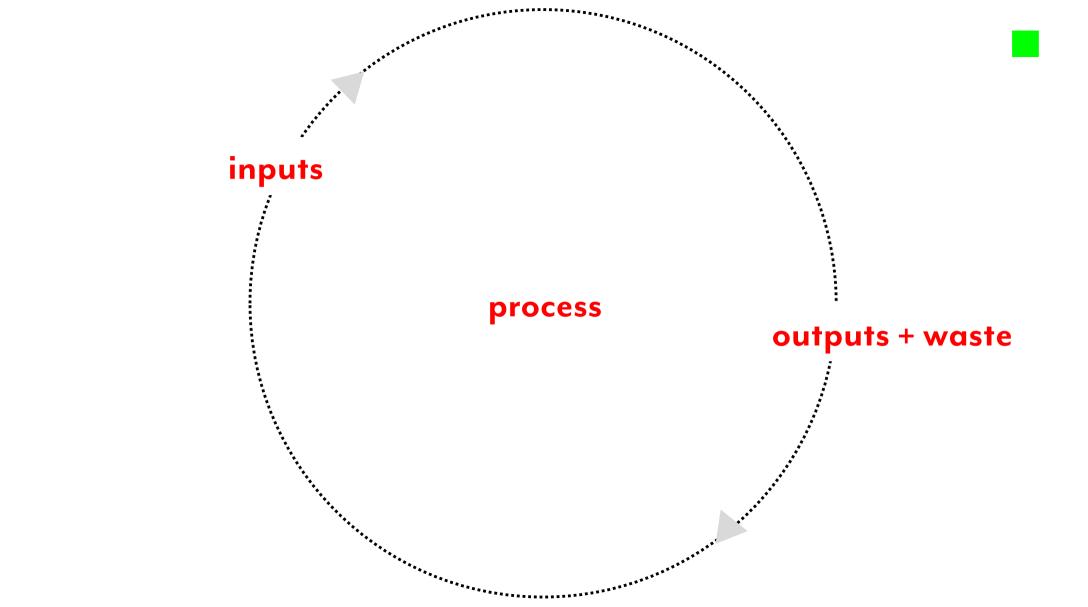
linear process don't exist in nature or elsewhere

(even though we like to pretend they do)





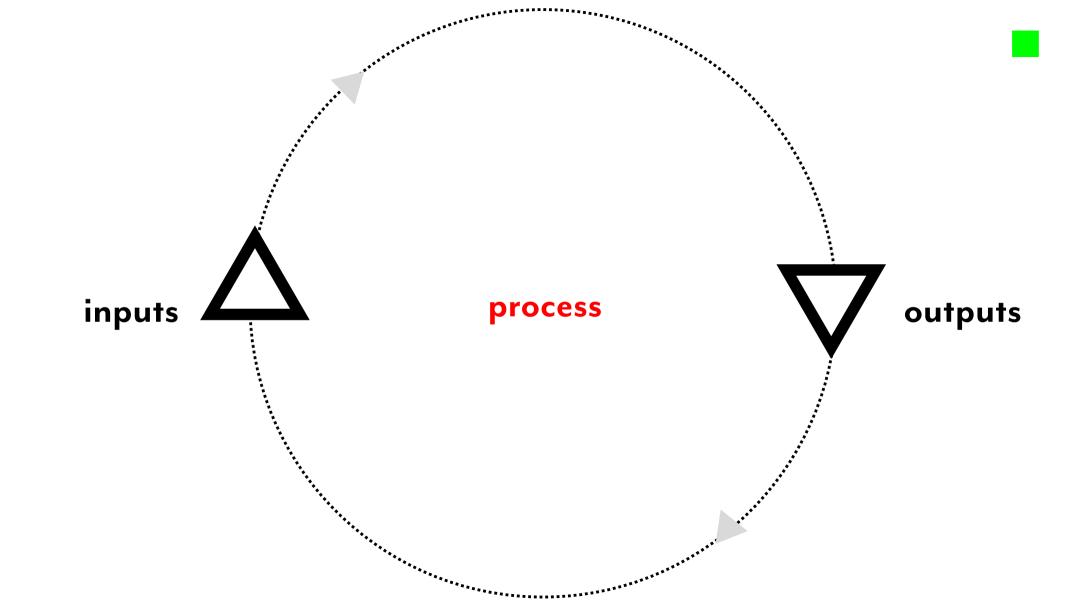
there is no such thing as "waste" in nature (other than heat) but human-designed processes typically generate "waste"



sustainability means "closing the loop" = all outputs are "recycled" to become "inputs" with minimal "waste"

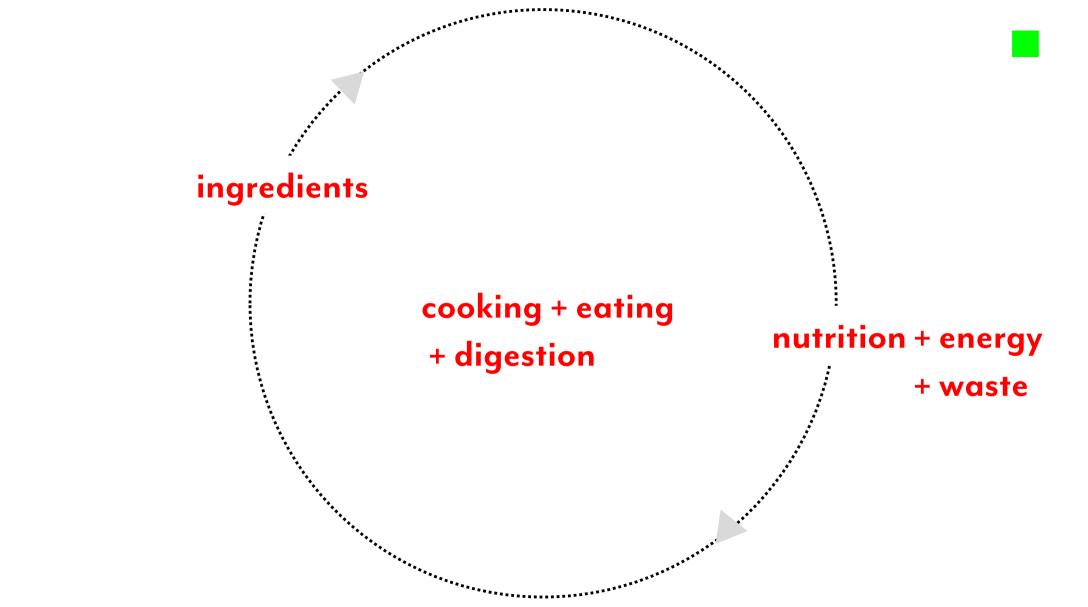
axiom 20

in any healthy system inputs and outputs are balanced



all processes using energy generate "waste" while efficient processes only generate heat as "waste," inefficient processes generate "wastage" ie. outputs that are not, or cannot be, re-used

what does it mean to eat "sustainably"?



adults need between 2000-2500 calories per day

2500 calories

what does it mean to eat "sustainably"?

2500 = 2500 calories = maintenance

2500 < 2500 calories = ?

< **2500** calories = starve

2500 > 2500 calories = surplus

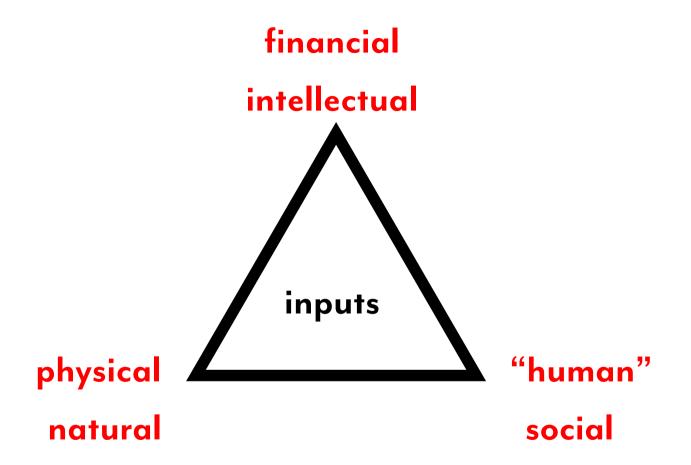
what happens when you can't use the energy in your system?

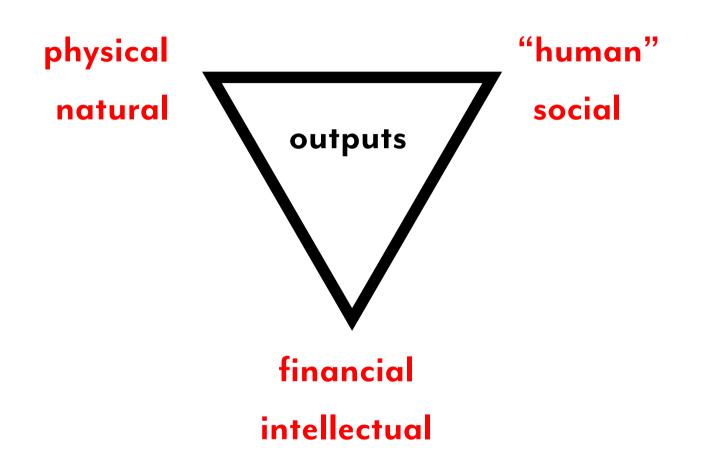
you get sick

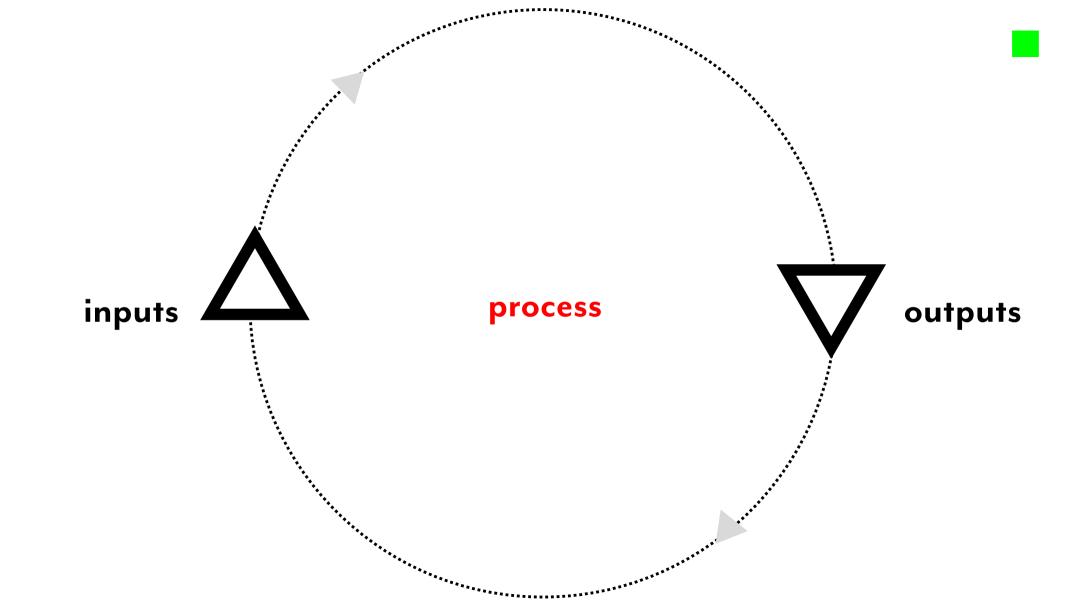
it's exactly the same with capital

it's exactly the same with capital "calories"

= multiple forms of capital

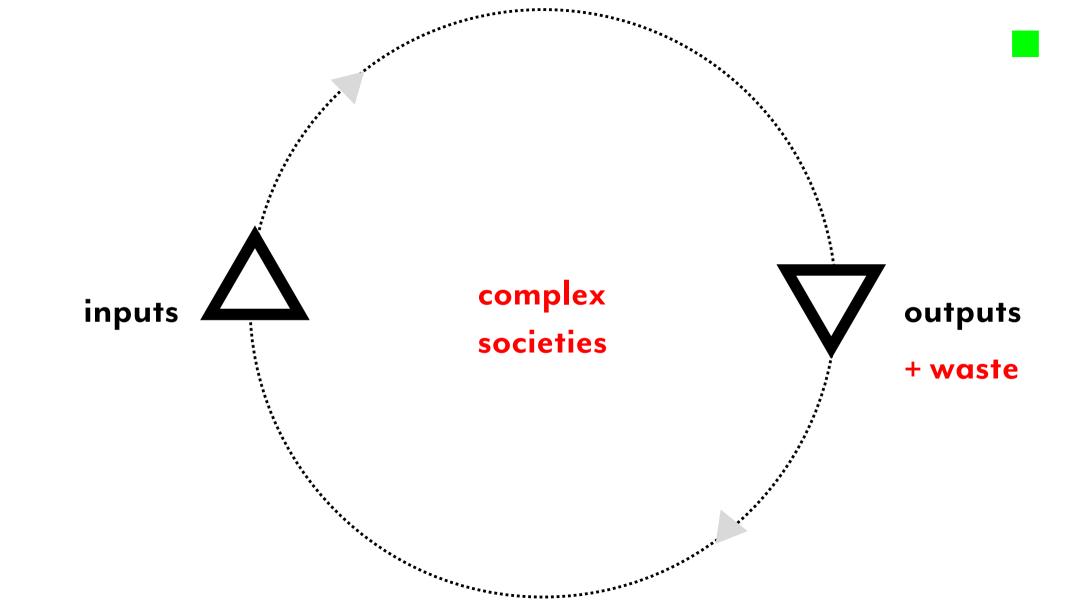


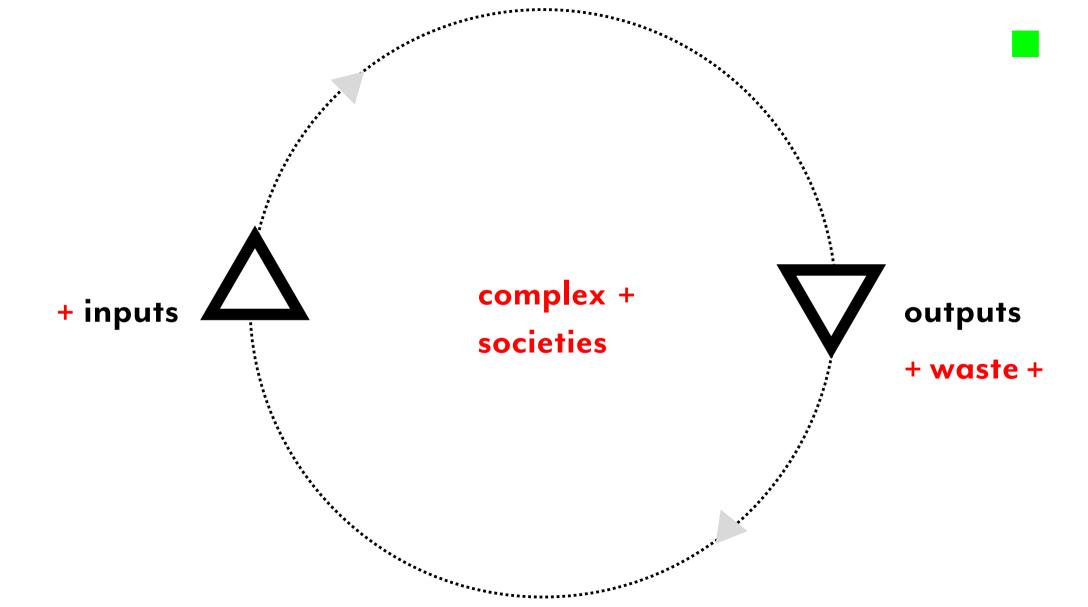


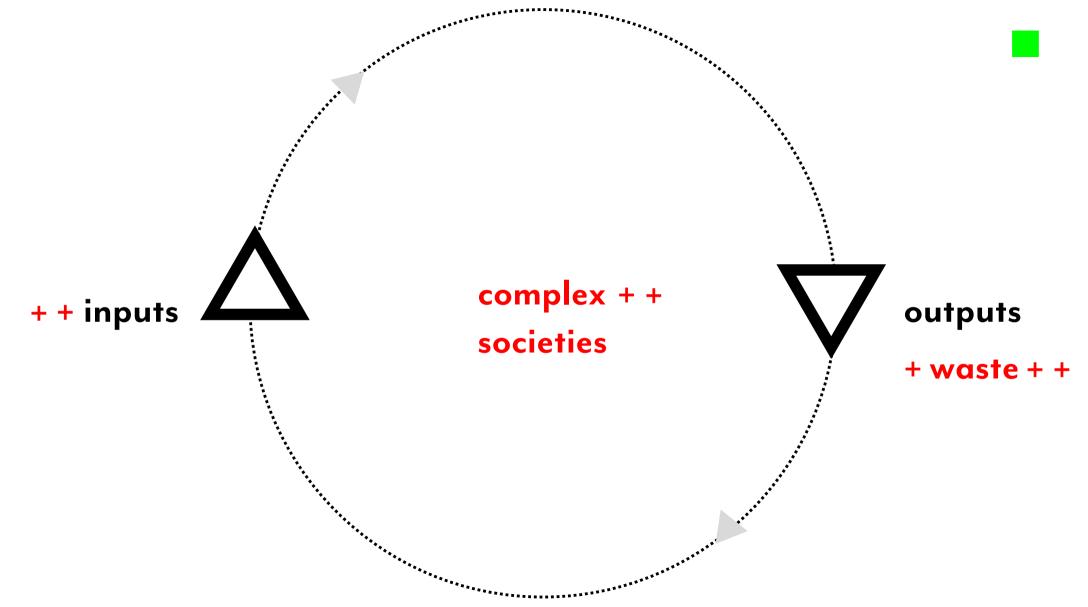


all complex organisms require energy, the more complex the more energy they need we have built high-growth complex societies with high energy needs

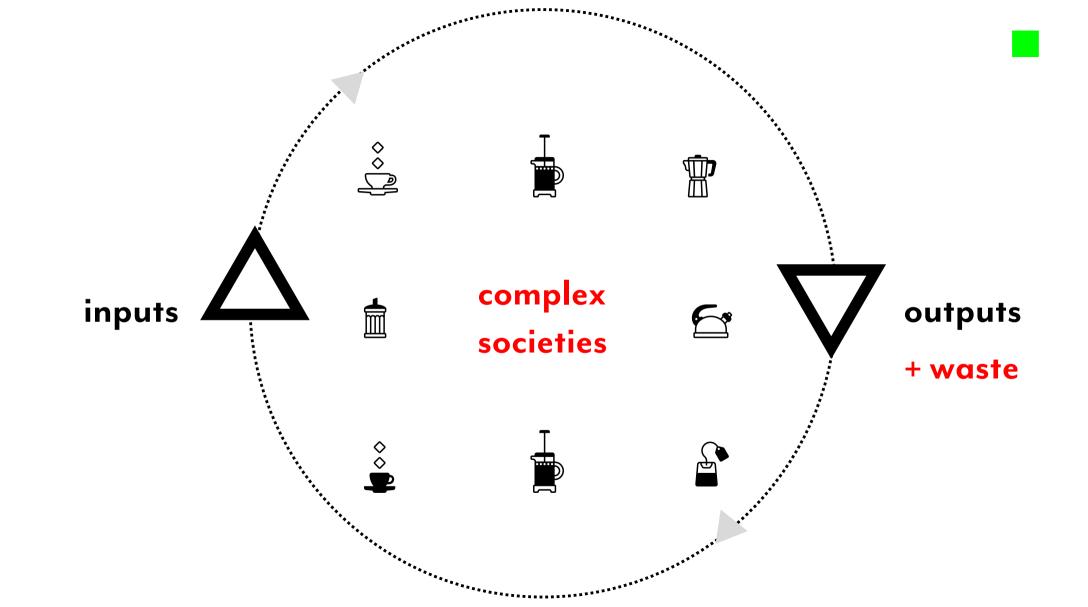
all processes using energy generate "waste" while efficient processes only generate heat as "waste,"

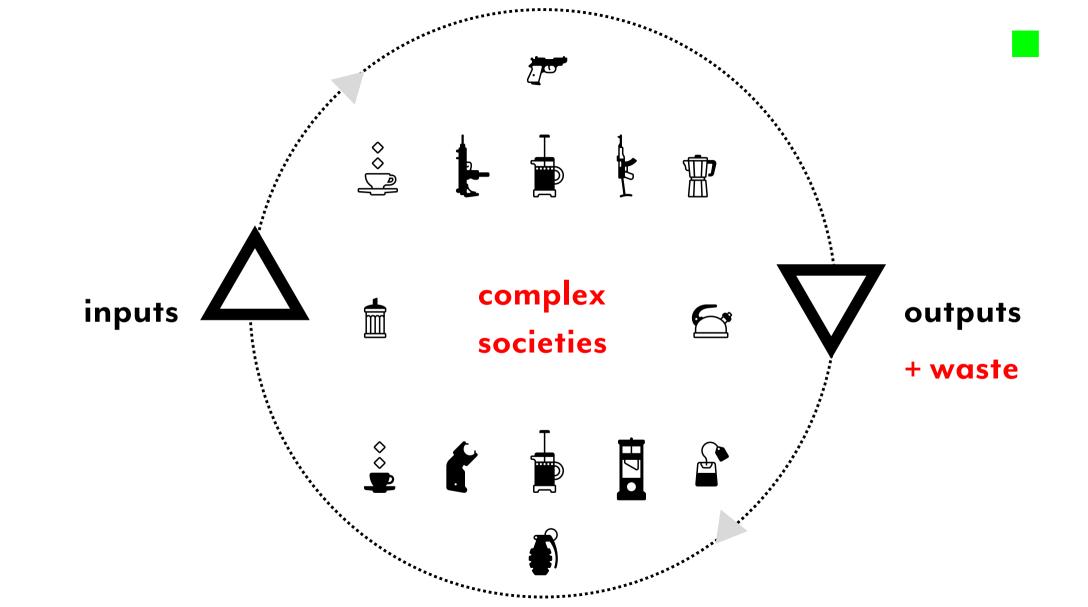






when societies grow too complex to maintain, they go through collapse – going from complex to less complex





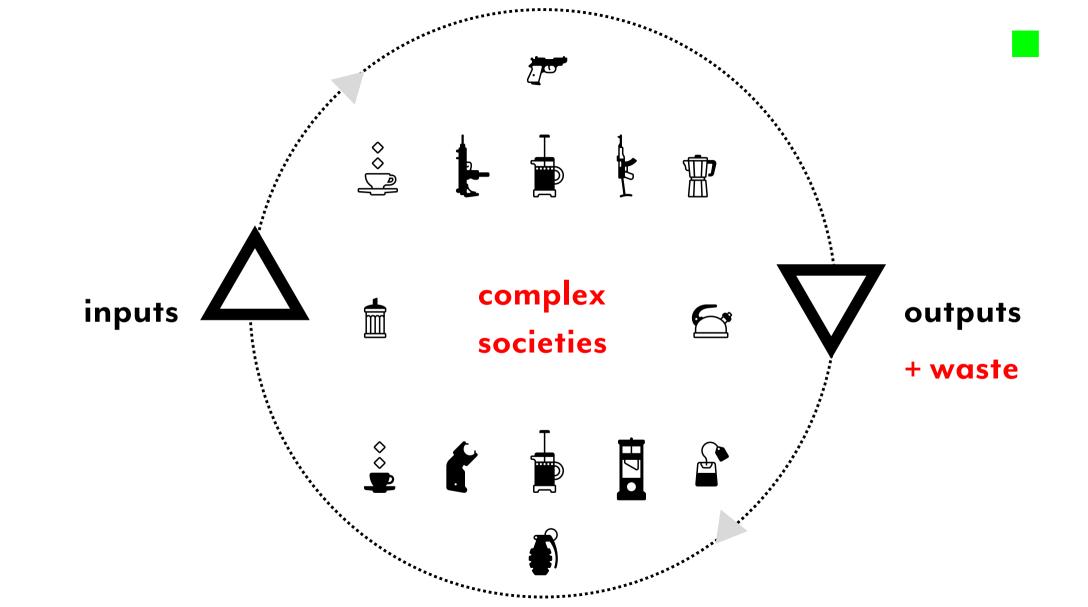
this is called a "maintenance crisis" followed by "catabolic collapse"

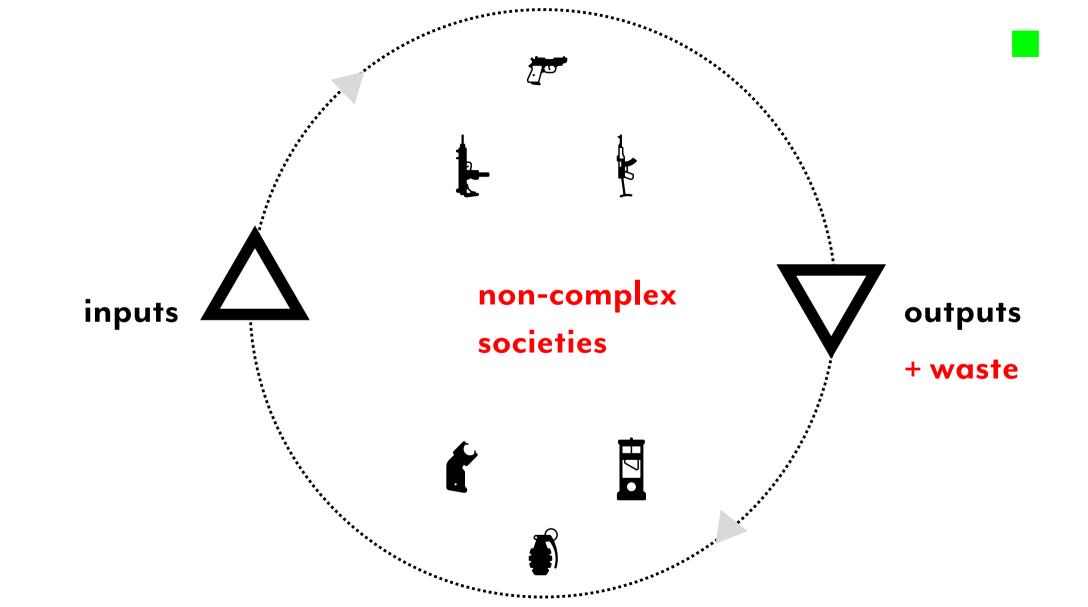
> "2500 calories" <

"sick" > "2500 calories" < collapse

"sick" > "2500 calories" < collapse

anabolic > "2500 calories" < catabolic growth





some parts of society has massive capital surpluses while others have depreciating capital stocks

it isn't a simple matter of redistribution, we are living "within" several systems that are constitutionally unhealthy ie in a maintenance crisis or collapsing

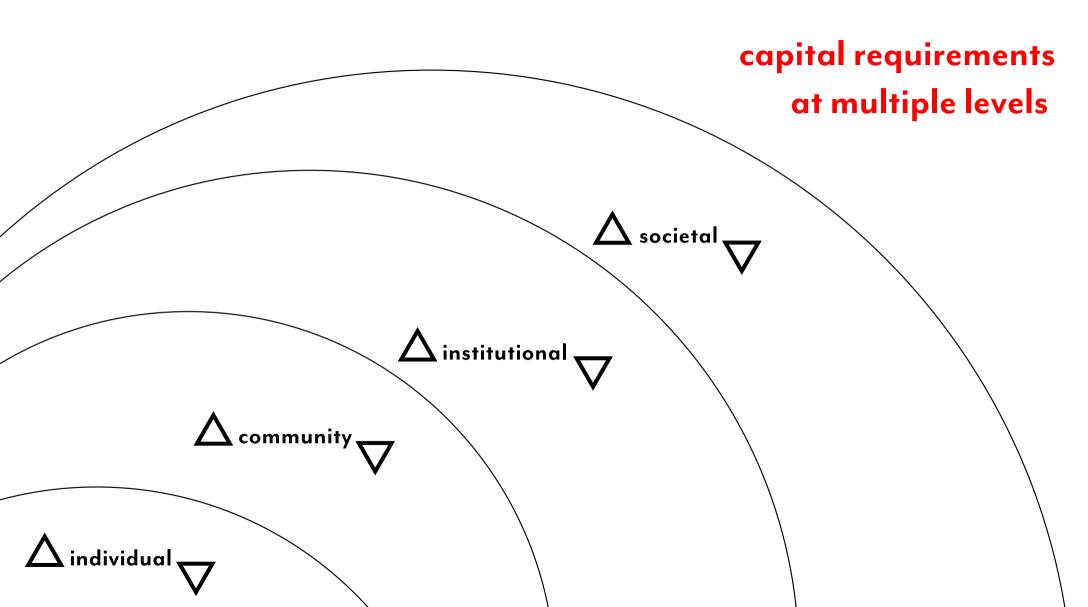
HIGHLAND PARK, Mich. — When the sun sets in this small city, its neighborhoods seem to vanish. In a deal to save money, two-thirds of the streetlights were yanked from the ground and hauled away this year, and the resulting darkness is a look that is familiar in the wide open cornfields of lowa but not here, in a struggling community surrounded on nearly all sides by Detroit.

Highland Park's circumstances are extreme; with financial woes so deep and long term, it has extinguished all but 500 streetlights in a city accustomed to 1,600, utility company officials say. But similar efforts have played out in dozens of towns and cities, like Myrtle Creek, Ore., Clintonville, Wis., Brainerd, Minn., Santa Rosa, Calif., and Rockford, III.

Darker Nights as Some Cities Turn Off the Lights, New York Times, Dec 29, 2011







financial capital alone will never be sufficient to "buy" our way out of collapse ie. there will never be sufficient financial capital

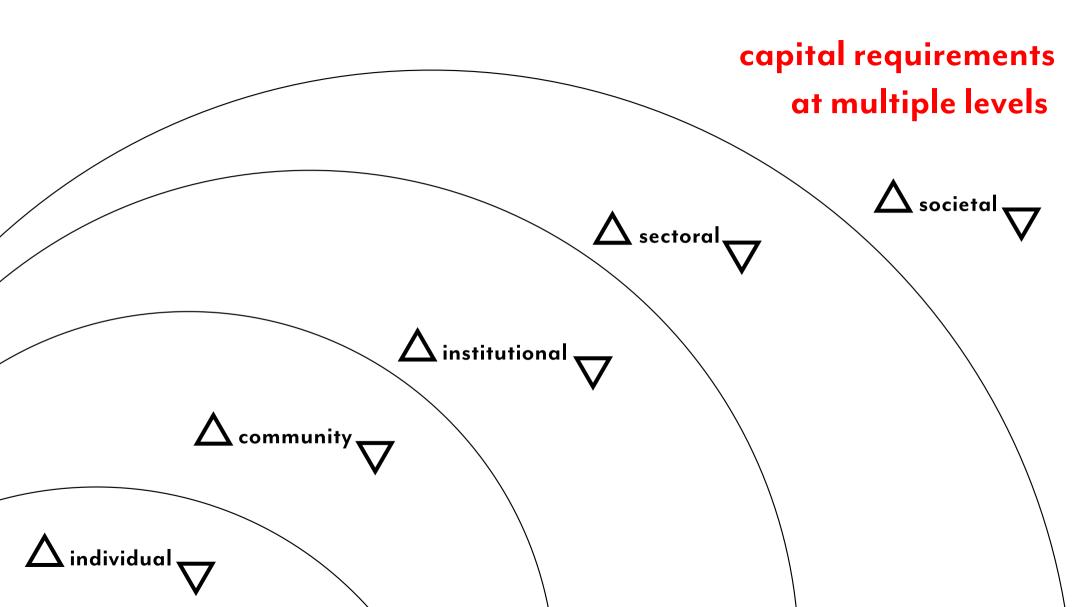
why does this matter?

what are the practical implications?

tackling complex challenges require deliberate multiple capital strategies

homework

pick a system you're a part of, (1) was this system in capital deficient or surplus pre-covid, and (2) what impact did covid have on this system?



Wednesday 2 June 2021

Foundation of Complexity 3

an introduction to multiple capitals

Session 1/2/3

a revolution in our view of capital

a revolution in our view of capital – capital is a relationship

[relationships are not a form of capital, but capital is a relationship we enter into...]

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He discovered that capital is not a thing, but a social relation between persons, established by the instrumentality of things.

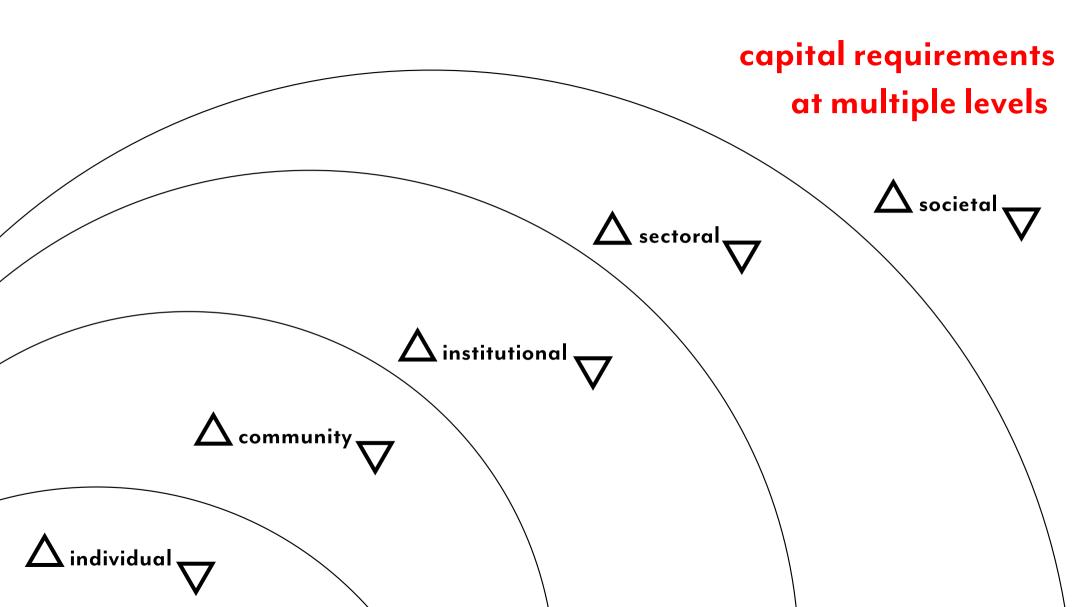
"

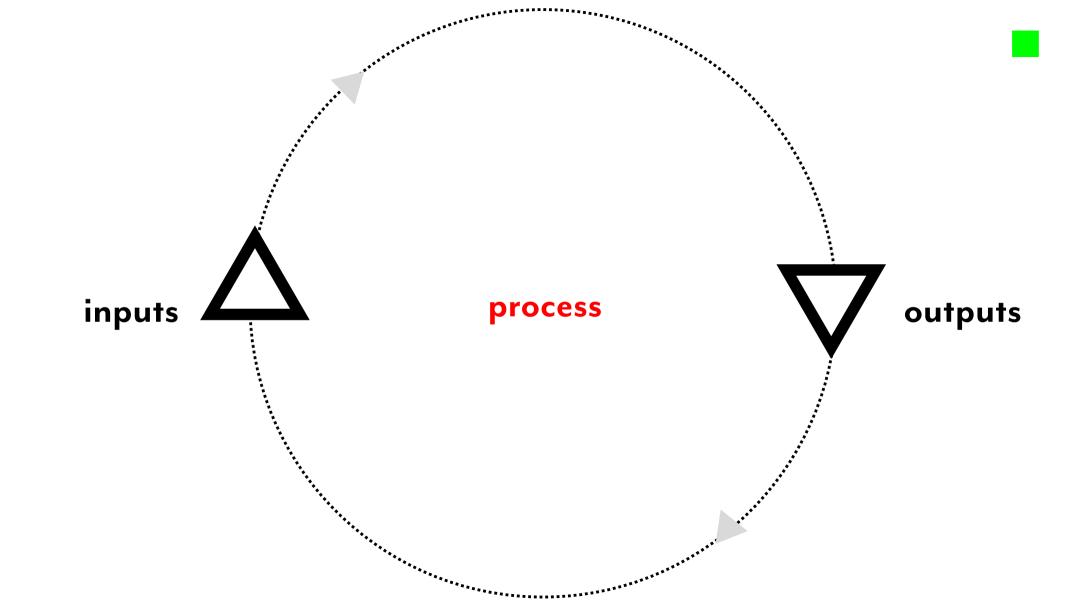
- Karl Marx

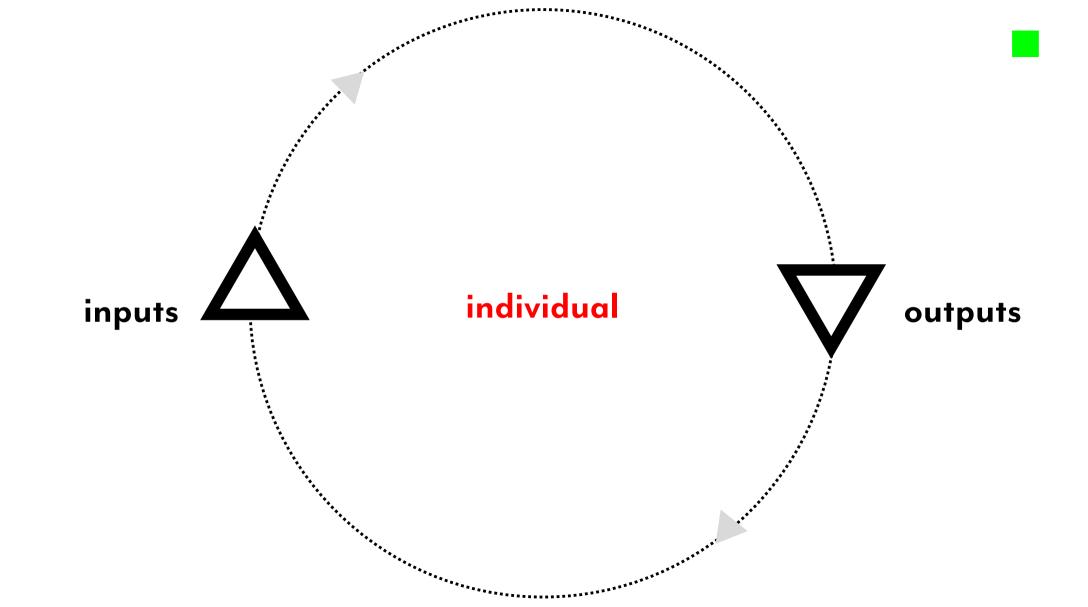
a revolution in our view of power

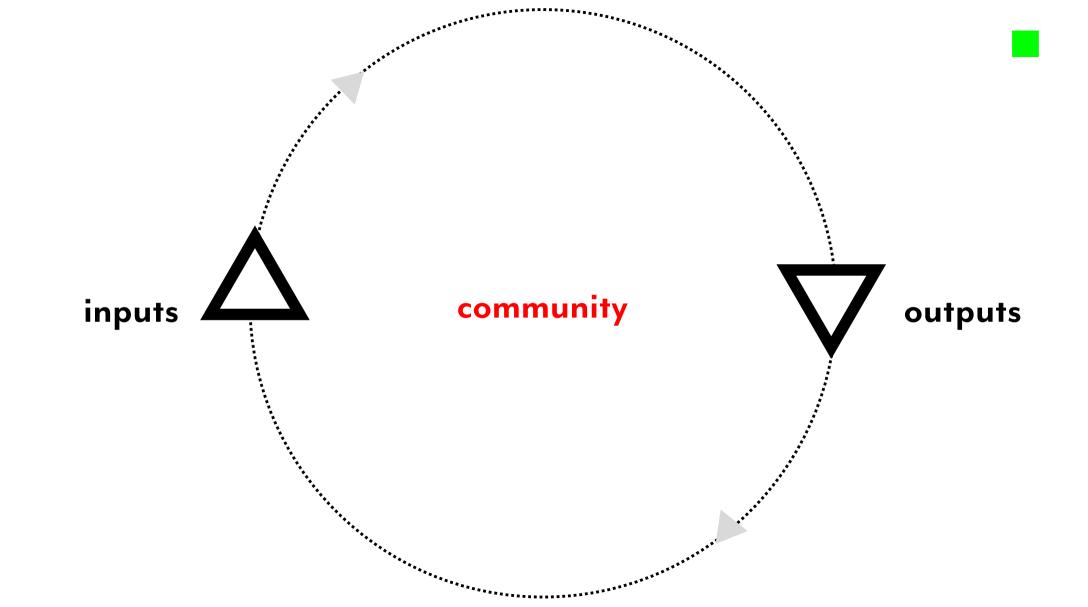
a revolution in our view of power – we are the product of a relation of power ie. power is a characteristic of relationships

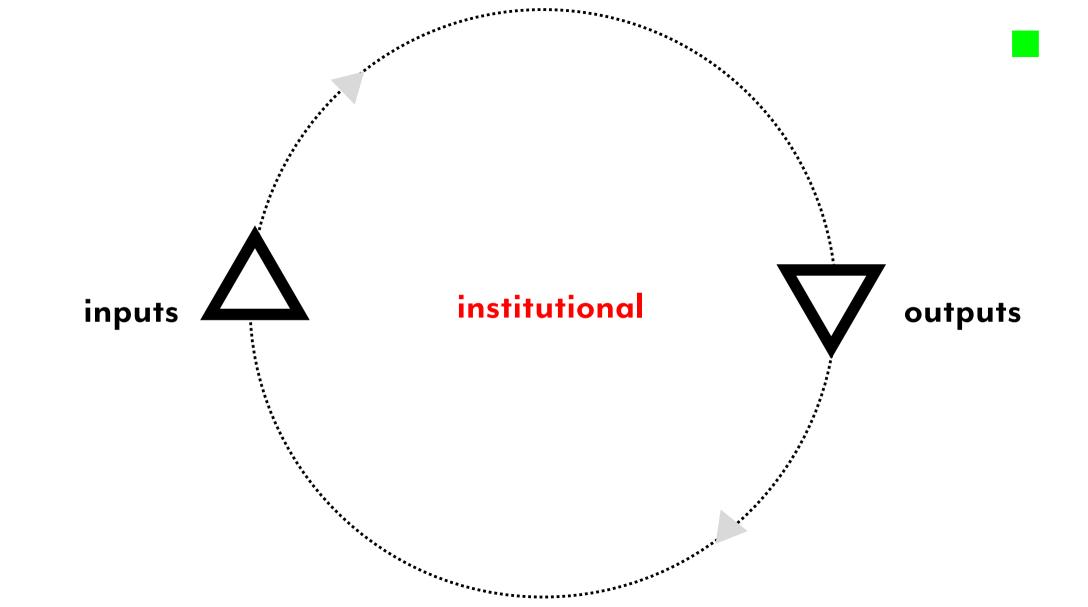
capital is a social relation between people, mediated by multiple instruments and tools

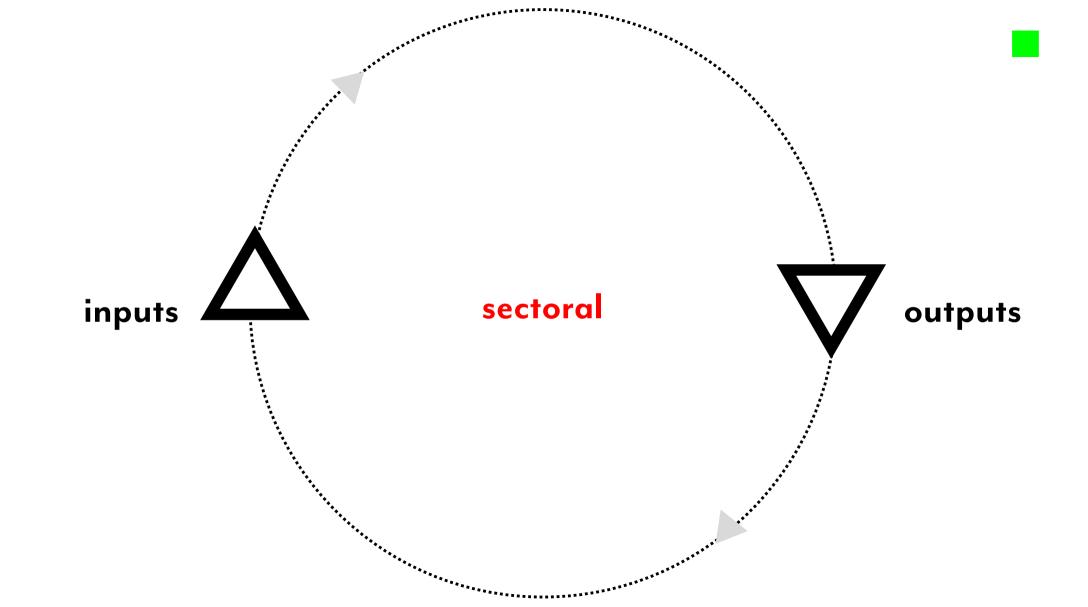


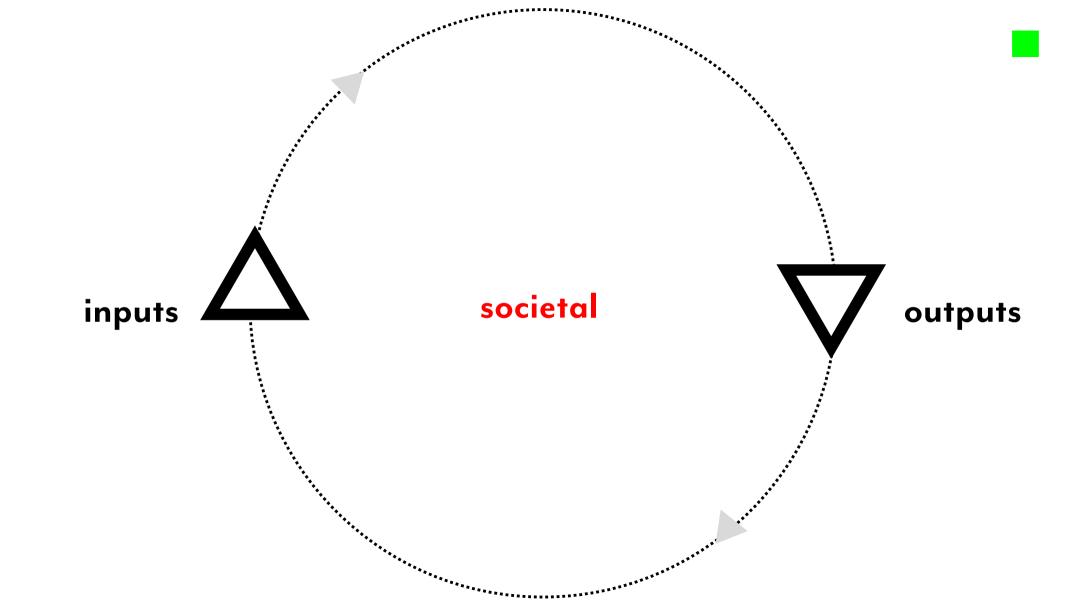








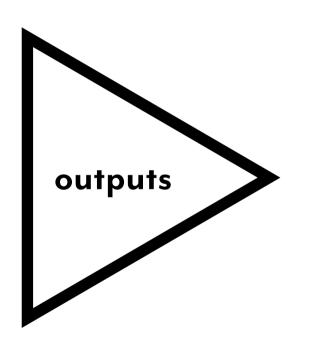




each level has a capital surplus re-cycling mechanism

each level has a capital surplus re-cycling mechanism each level provides inputs to other levels

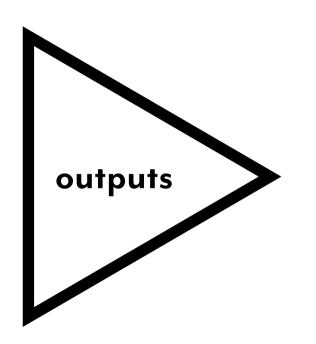
what happens to the outputs from each level?



private?

commons?

public?



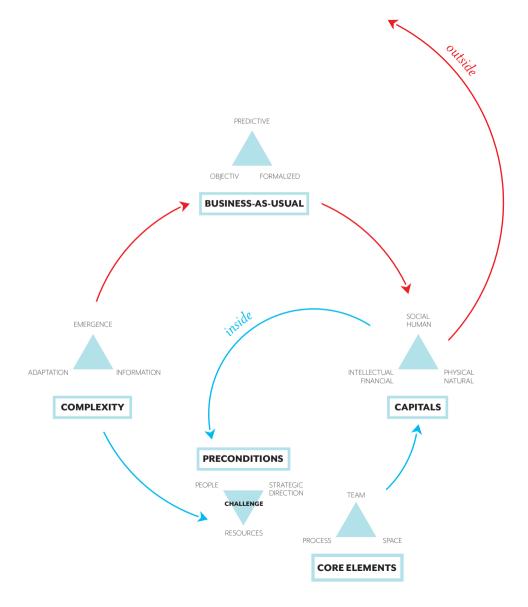
private = capital flight

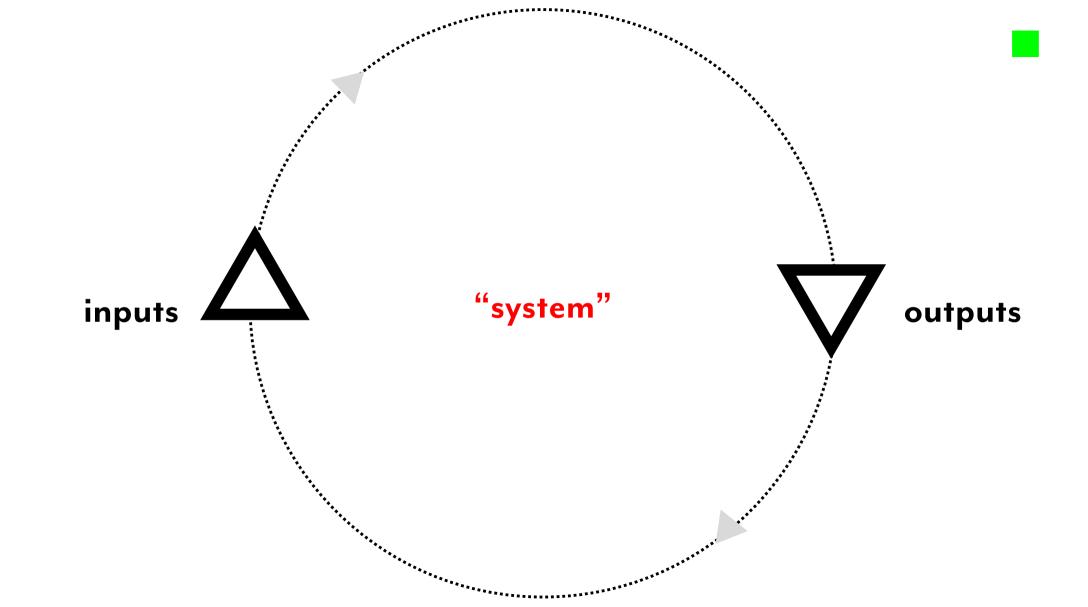
commons = shared

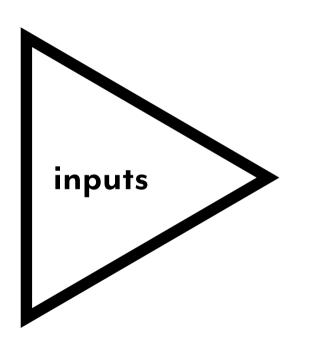
public = taxes

if the bulk of output goes into private hands the "system" doesn't have sufficient capital to maintain itself ie the system is heading into catabolic collapse our goal is to develop "strategies" with built in "re-cycling" or "up-cycling" mechanisms

our goal is to develop "strategies" with built in "re-cycling" or "up-cycling" mechanisms - how?



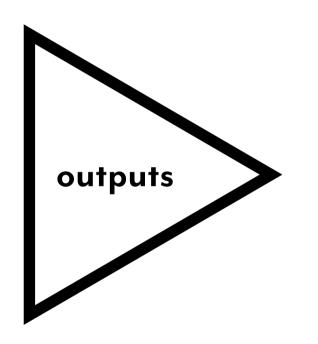




how much do you need?

how do you use it?

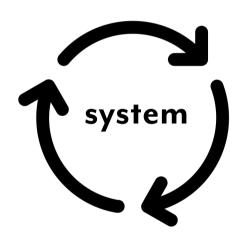
how do you get it?



how much are you creating?

how do you share it?

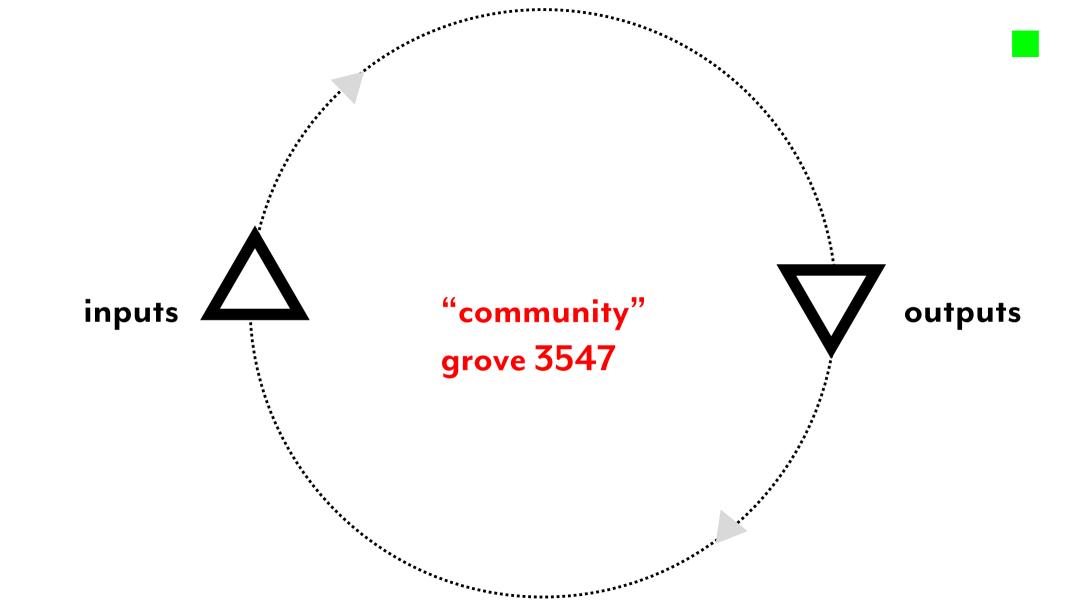
who decides?



how much is needed?

who benefits?

by what mechanisms?

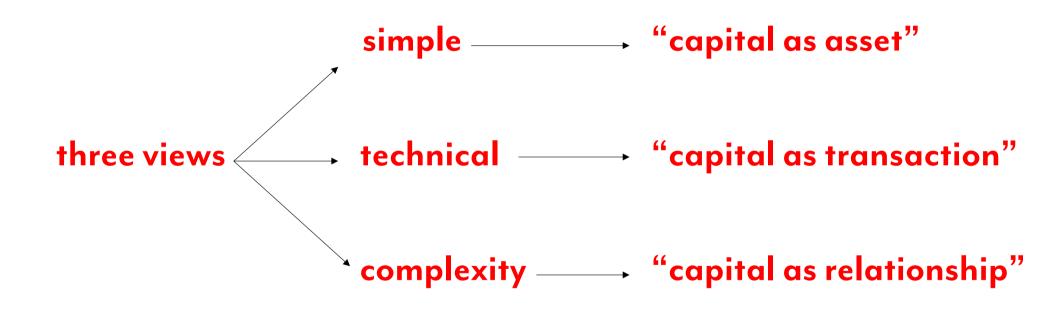


Friday 4 June 2021

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Session 1/2/3



what are the implications of each view?

"capital as asset"

what are the implications of each view?

power?

"capital as transaction"

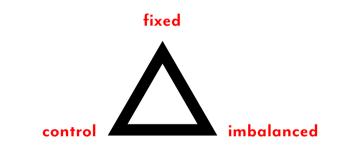
"capital as relationship"

66

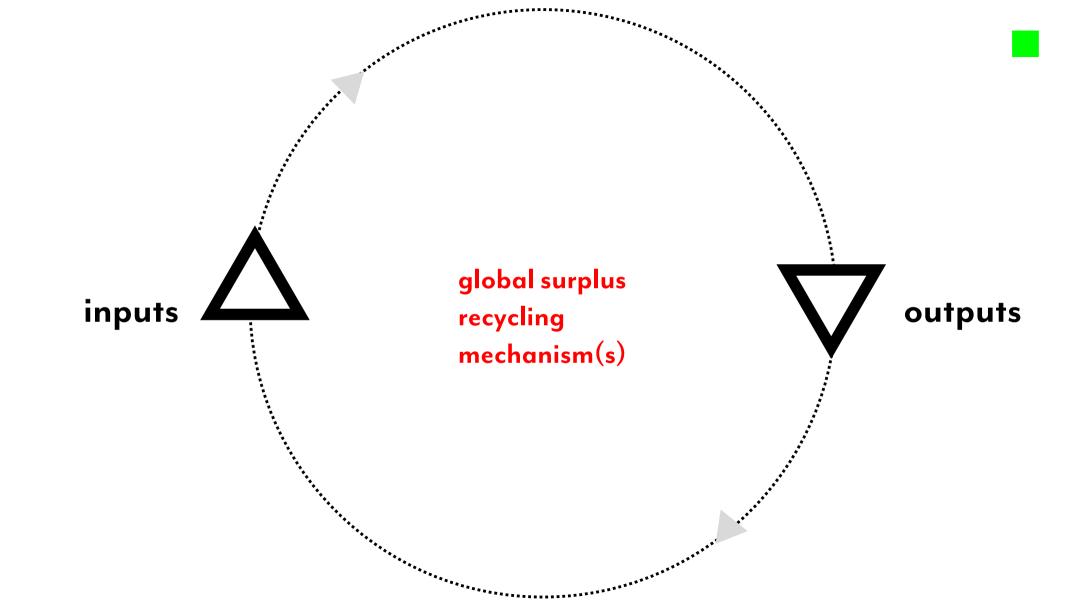
The individual, with his identity and characteristics, is the product of a relation of power exercised over bodies, multiplicities, movements, desires, forces.

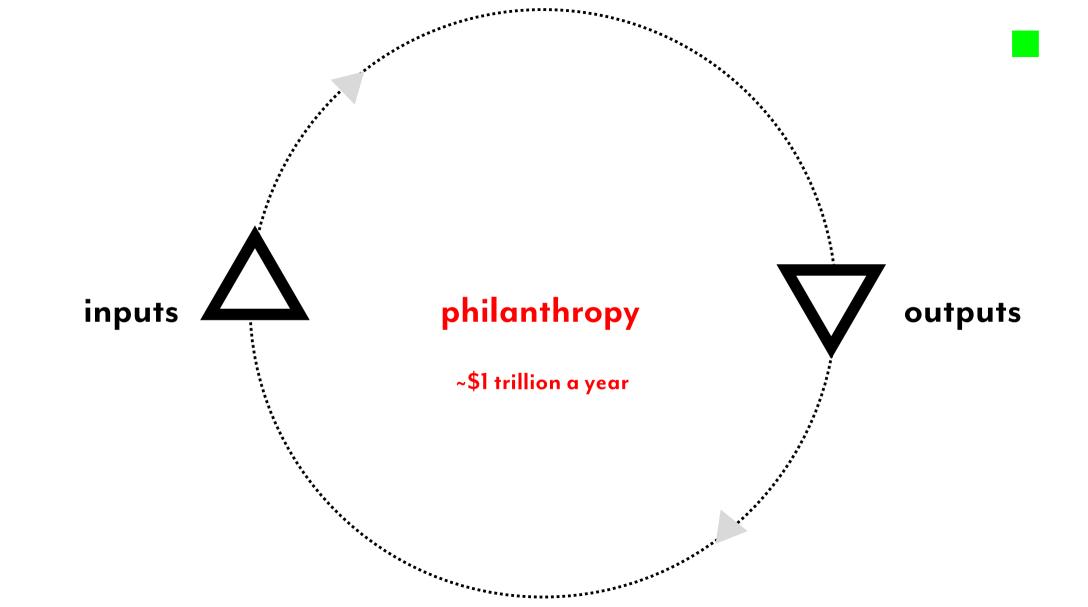
- Michel Foucault

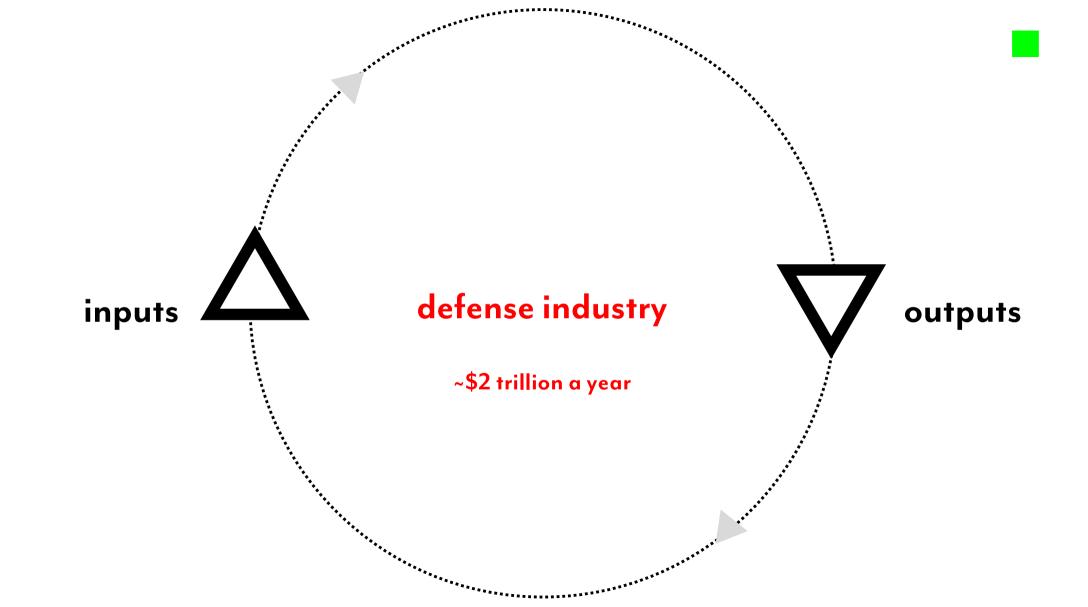
what is the nature of our relationships in a complex system?

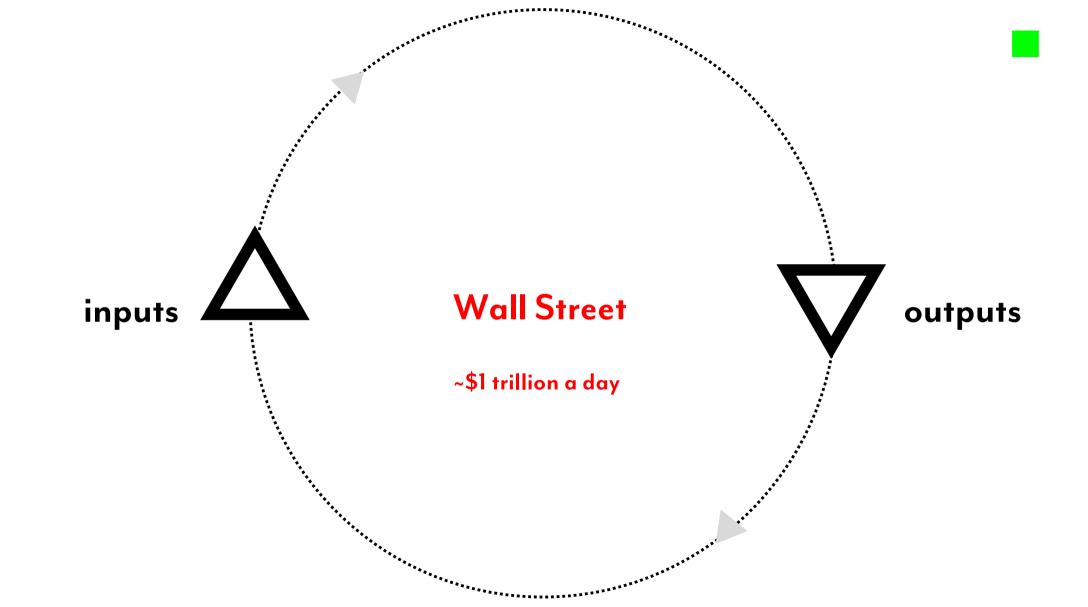


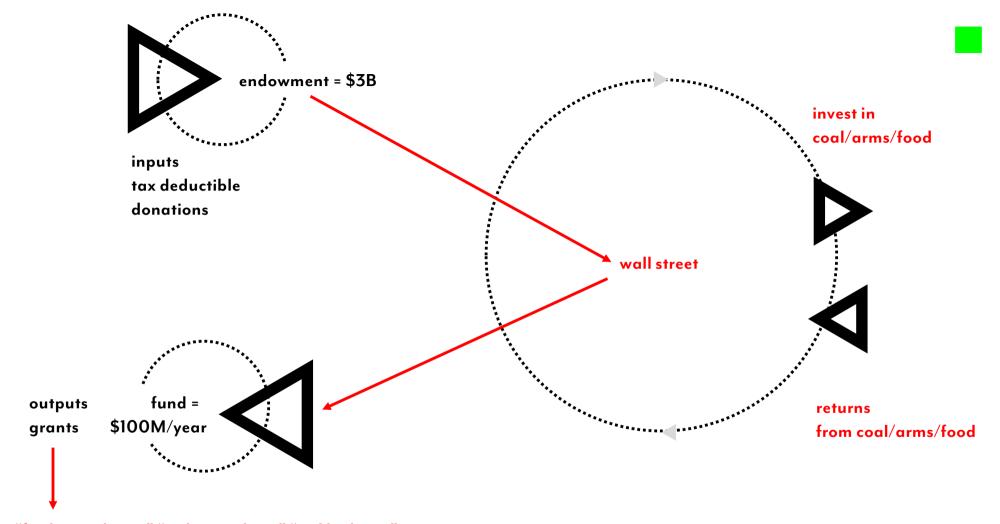
fixed versus fluid imbalanced versus balanced control versus reciprocal consider two views – global & practical











"fix climate change" "end gun violence" "tackle obesity"

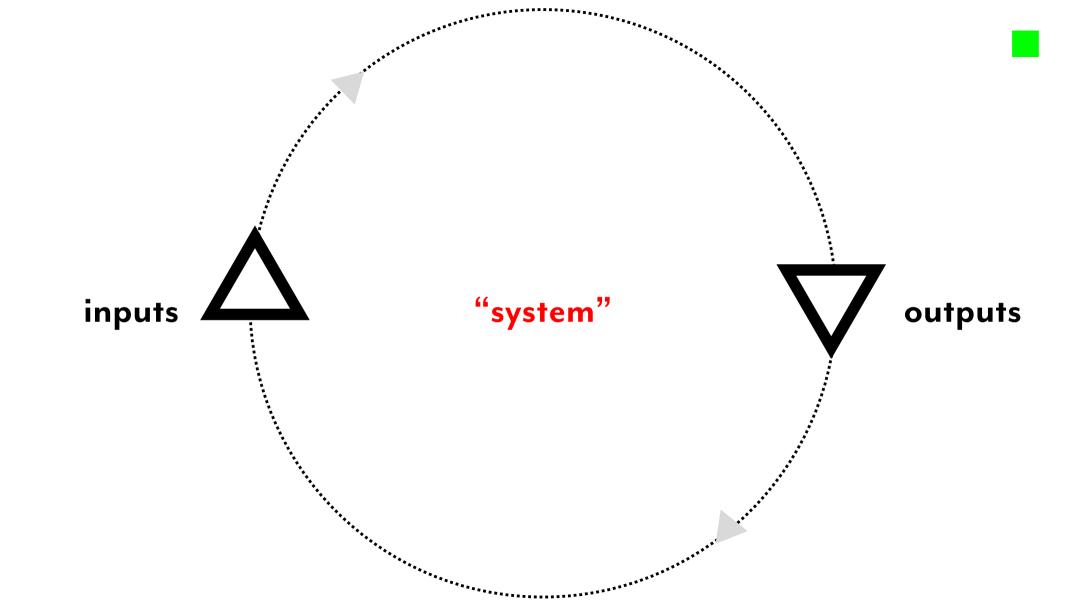
so what do we practically do?

introduce multiple capitals practices (at multiple scales)

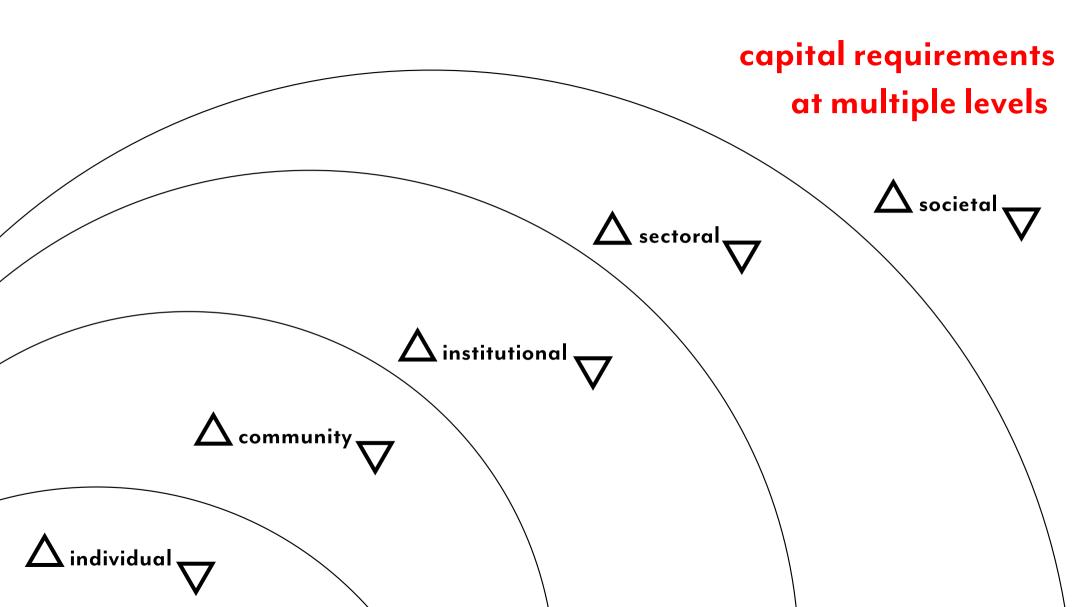
develop a multiple capitals practice (at multiple scales)

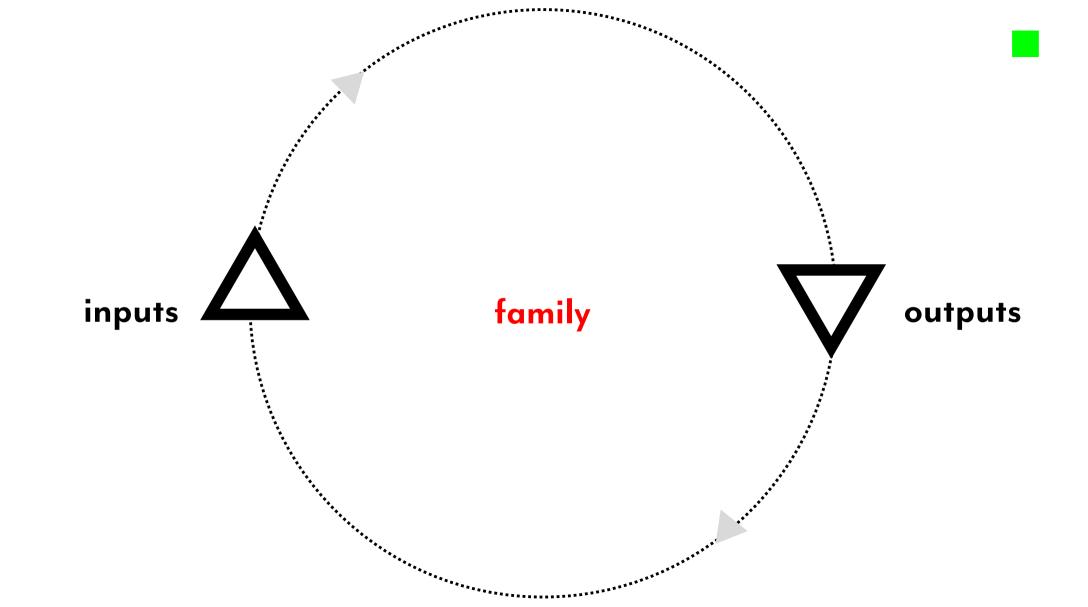
our goal is to develop "strategies" with built in "re-cycling" or "up-cycling" mechanisms

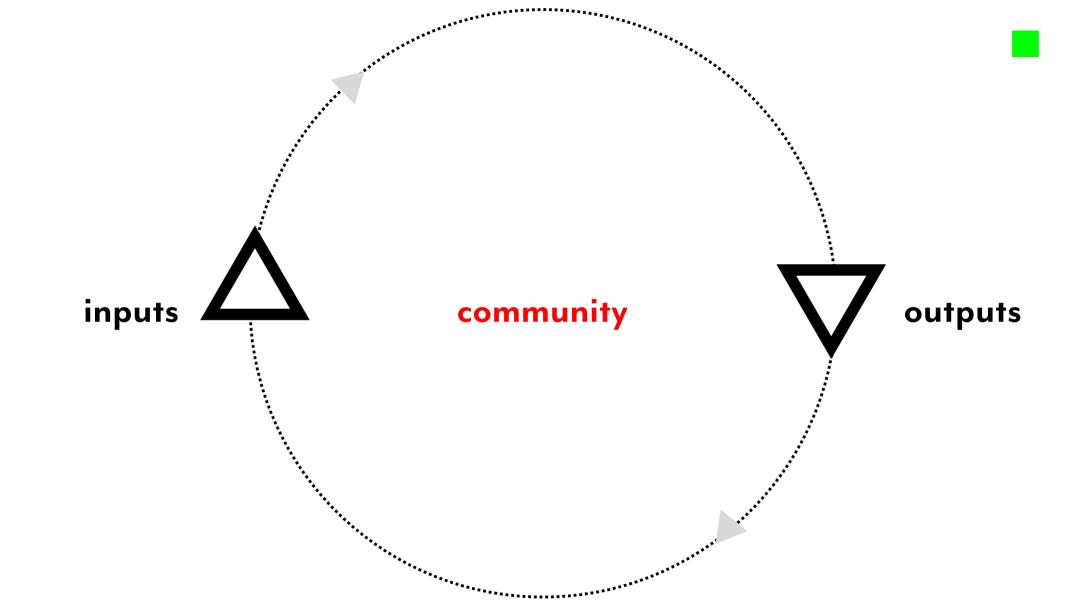
create your own "recycling mechanisms" what sort of relationships do you want to cultivate?

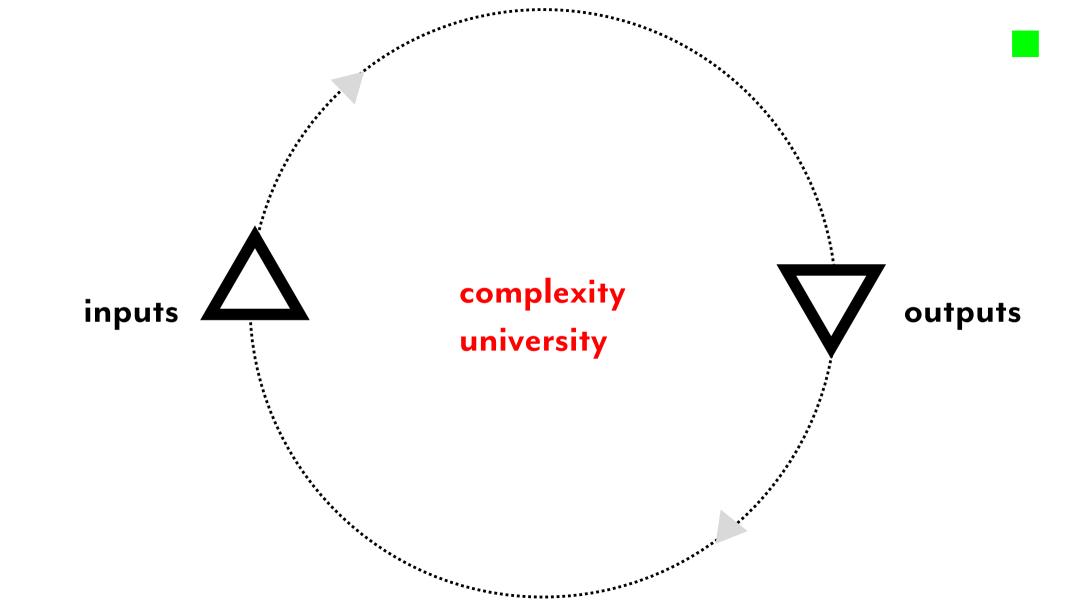


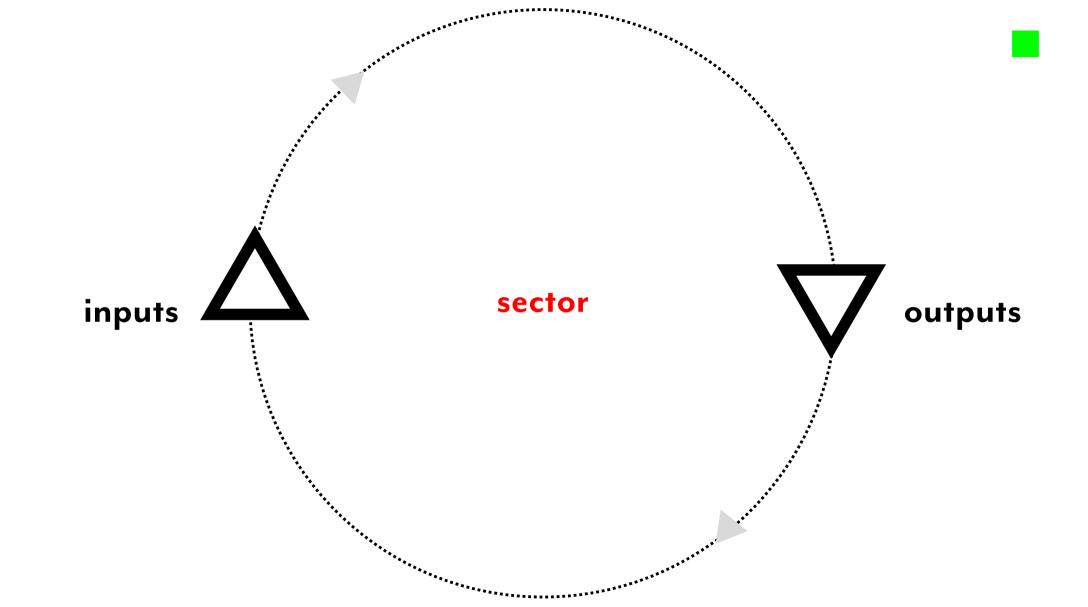
a complex system can exist at (almost) any scale

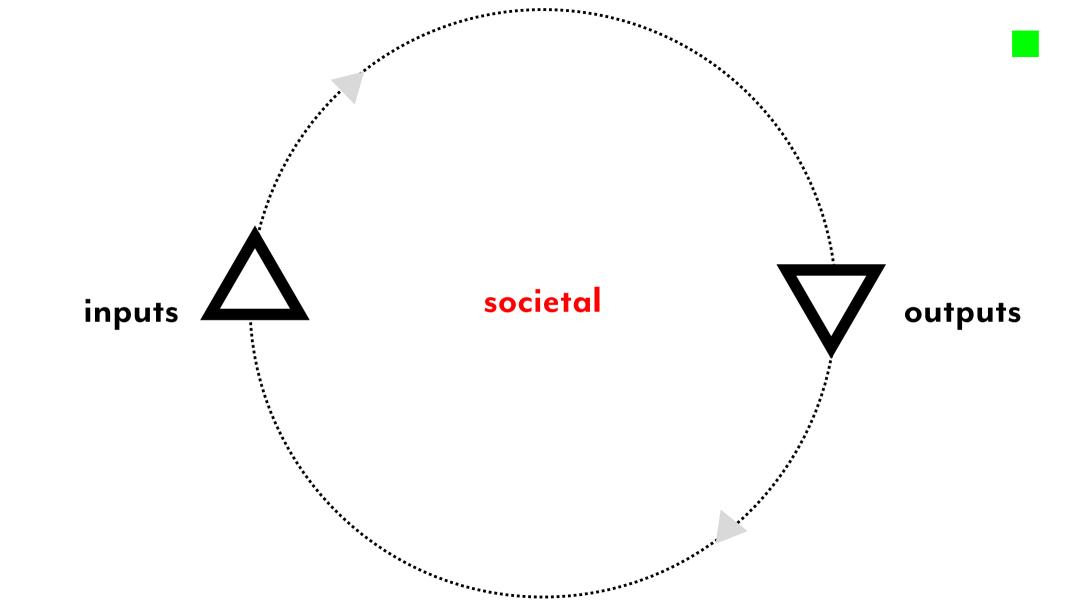












sequencing

1 system

how much is needed?

who benefits?

by what mechanisms?

sequencing

2 inputs

how much do you need?

how do you use it?

how do you get it?

how much are you creating?

3

outputs

sequencing

how do you share it?

who decides?