



C e n t r e
E m i l e
B e r n h e i m

Différents cadres théoriques liés au(x) bien(s) commun(s)

Camille Meyer
DevInc seminar

Bien(s) commun(s) ?

Commons paradigm ? (Bollier, 2011)

Approche d'Ostrom

		Subtractability of Use	
		High	Low
Difficulty of excluding potential beneficiaries	High	<i>Common-pool resources:</i> groundwater basins, lakes, irrigation systems, fisheries, forests, etc.	<i>Public goods:</i> peace and security of a community, national defense, knowledge, fire protection, weather forecasts, etc.
	Low	<i>Private goods:</i> food, clothing, automobiles, etc.	<i>Toll goods:</i> theaters, private clubs, daycare centers

FIGURE 1. FOUR TYPES OF GOODS

- Différence entre stock et unité

- The tragedy of the commons (Hardin, 1968)
- Governance structure implemented by the users (Ostrom, 1990)
- Neither the market nor the State

Approche d'Ostrom

1A. *User Boundaries*: Clear and locally understood boundaries between legitimate users and nonusers are present.

1B. *Resource Boundaries*: Clear boundaries that separate a specific common-pool resource from a larger social-ecological system are present.

2A. *Congruence with Local Conditions*: Appropriation and provision rules are congruent with local social and environmental conditions.

2B. *Appropriation and Provision*: Appropriation rules are congruent with provision rules; the distribution of costs is proportional to the distribution of benefits.

3. *Collective Choice Arrangements*: Most individuals affected by a resource regime are authorized to participate in making and modifying its rules.

4A. *Monitoring Users*: Individuals who are accountable to or are the users monitor the appropriation and provision levels of the users.

4B. *Monitoring the Resource*: Individuals who are accountable to or are the users monitor the condition of the resource.

5. *Graduated Sanctions*: Sanctions for rule violations start very low but become stronger if a user repeatedly violates a rule.

6. *Conflict Resolution Mechanisms*: Rapid, low cost, local arenas exist for resolving conflicts among users or with officials.

7. *Minimal Recognition of Rights*: The rights of local users to make their own rules are recognized by the government.

8. *Nested Enterprises*: When a common-pool resource is closely connected to a larger social-ecological system, governance activities are organized in multiple nested layers.

Approche d'Ostrom

- Bundle of rights and common property regime

	Owner	Proprietor	Authorized Claimant	Authorized User	Authorized Entrant
Access	X	X	X	X	X
Withdrawal	X	X	X	X	
Management	X	X	X		
Exclusion	X	X			
Alienation	X				

Source: E. Ostrom and Schlager (1996: 133).

Approche d'Ostrom

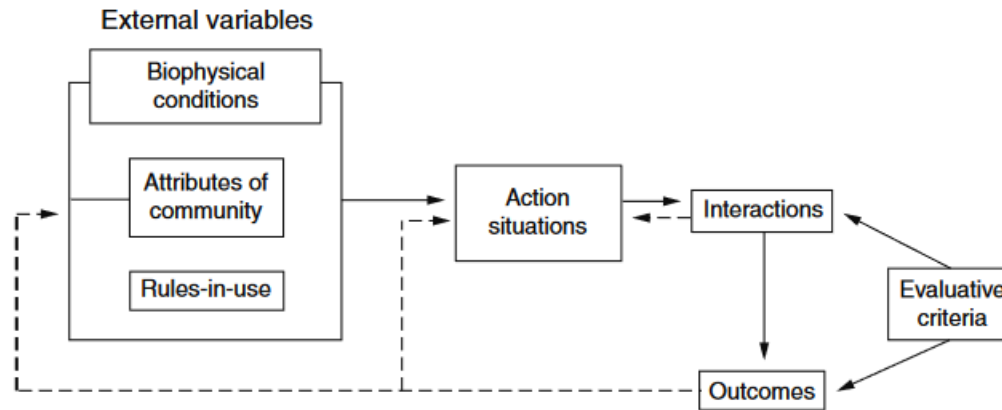
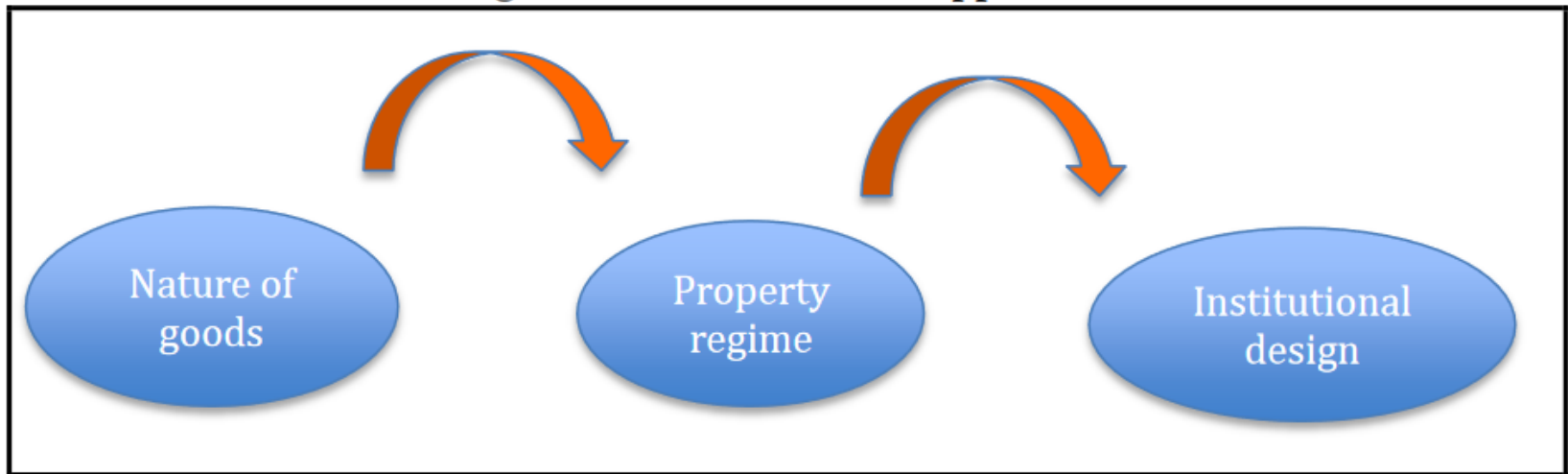


FIGURE 2. A FRAMEWORK FOR INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

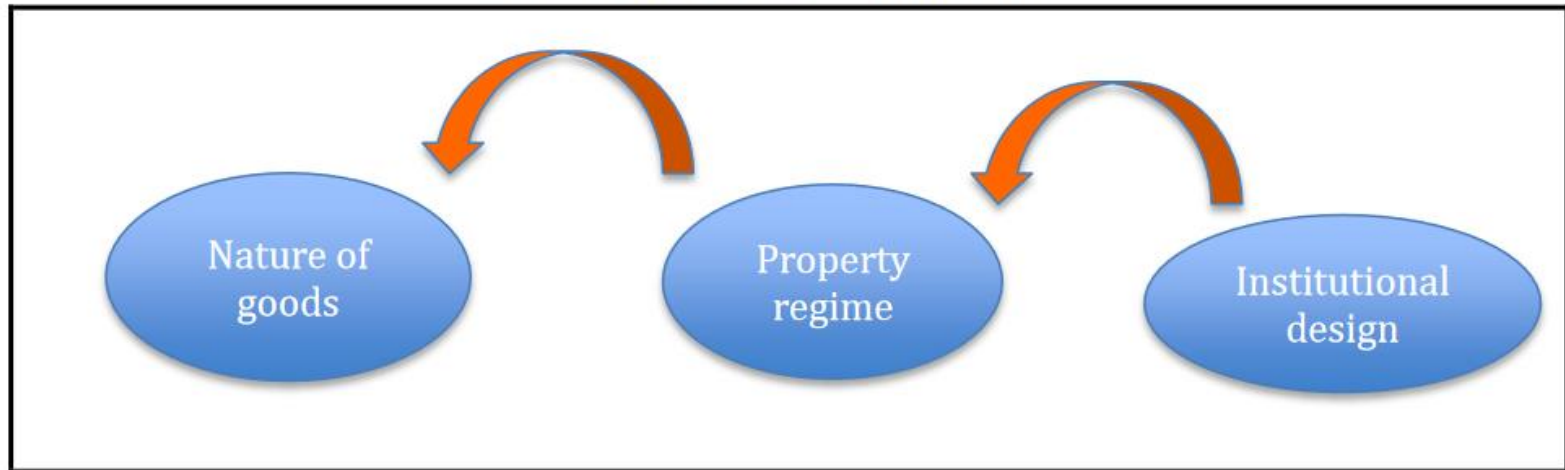
- Périlleux & Nyssens (2016)

Figure 1: The Essentialist Approach



- Périlleux & Nyssens (2016)

Figure 2: The Praxis Approach



- Dardot et Laval (2014)
 - Le principe du commun dans les luttes sociales
 - Opposition à l'enclosure des ressources
 - Question de l'action collective et co-production des règles
 - Question de l'accès et des droits fondamentaux

- Commoning (De Harvey, 2007; Linebaugh, 2008; Fournier, 2013)
 - 1) Organizing in common
 - 2) Organizing for the common (usage)
 - 3) Organizing of the common (création de communauté)

Perspective post- et anti- capitaliste

- Lohmann defines commons as

“formal and informal associations and assemblies characterized by voluntary participation (association), shared (common pool) resources, and shared purposes (missions), with predictable emergent characteristics of *philia* (also termed mutuality or social capital) and *moeurs* (or moral capital and practices)” (2016: 7; italics in the original).

- Le common ou Common Good comme principe régulateur et fédérateur
 - philosophical principle that “entails cooperation to promote conditions which enhance the opportunity for the human flourishing of all people within a community” (Melé, 2009).