

**2020 GREEN ACADEMY**  
**VIS 28.8. - 2.9.2012**



**BOOKLET**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS</b> .....	3
<b>FOOD</b> .....	3
<b>CODE OF CONDUCT</b> .....	3
<b>SITES OF THE WORKING GROUPS</b> .....	4
<b>WORKSHOPS ON FRIDAY</b> .....	4
<b>PROGRAM, CONCEPTS AND BIOGRAPHIES</b> .....	4
WEDNESDAY 29th of August.....	7
THURSDAY 30th of August.....	11
FRIDAY 31th of August.....	15
SATURDAY 1st of September.....	17
SUNDAY 2nd of September.....	19
<b>WORKING GROUP CONCEPTS</b> .....	20
URBAN COMMONS.....	20
DIGITAL COMMONS.....	22
NATURAL RESOURCES: LAND AND WATER.....	23
PUBLIC MEDIA.....	25
EDUCATION.....	26
<b>FURTHER READING ON THE COMMONS</b> .....	27

## PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS

If you have any problems or questions stop by at the infodesk at Hotel Issa or just ask one of the people in the green/black shirts with the Green Academy logo. In case you can't find anyone you can also call the following number:

**0958874691**

## FOOD

We provide two meals per day for everyone. You'll have breakfast at Hotel Tamaris or Hotel Issa (please ask during registration!) and lunch is served at different locations as part of the program. On Thursday and Saturday it will be embedded into the agenda of the Working Groups.

## CODE OF CONDUCT

**Please follow this code of conduct at all conference venues and conference-related social events during the Green Academy.**

- Please wear your nametags at all times and don't lose them!
- We expect people to attend (not only physically!) the meetings and lectures. If you don't participate in the program, we reserve the right to take further actions like e.g. withdraw the funding of accommodation, food and organization to your expenses.
- All communication should be appropriate for a professional audience including people of many different backgrounds. There is no space for any instances of discrimination based on race, color, gender, class, identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age or handicapping condition.
- Let people speak – Please do not interrupt someone who is speaking.
- No rudeness – Please speak in a way that expresses your opinion calmly and do not use personal insults.
- Do not be late to lectures and workshops. Being late slows the working process down, keeps you from participating and is generally disrespectful.
- Please respect the sessions and the speakers. Turn cell phones and other electronic devices off.
- Smoking is not allowed during the lectures. If you want to smoke you can do that outside the premises, but please empty the ashtrays if they are full.
- We are guests on Vis and not alone on the island. The house rules of the hotels and venues do of course apply to all participants of Green Academy. Please respect the wishes and needs of other persons in the hotels and the area, especially during the night!
- It's called Green Academy for a reason. We expect everyone to keep the premises clean, so pick up your trash and recycle whenever possible!
- **Filling out the evaluation form (part of this folder) is obligatory. It will help us to improve Green Academy in future. Thanks!**

## SITES OF THE WORKING GROUPS

### THURSDAY 30<sup>th</sup> of August

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Media</b>	<b>Land and Water</b>
<b>Location</b>	Hotel Issa	Darko	Pol Murvu	Vijećnica (City Hall)	Kod Magića

### SATURDAY 1<sup>st</sup> of September

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Media</b>	<b>Land and Water</b>
<b>Location</b>	Kod Magića	Vijećnica (City Hall)	Hotel Issa	Pol Murvu	Darko

## WORKSHOPS ON FRIDAY

Please sign up for one of the three Workshops: Commons and Agricultural Production OR Commons and Energy Production OR Commons and Economic Democracy (in Croatian) during Tuesday at the Infodesk at Hotel Issa.

## **PROGRAM, CONCEPTS AND BIOGRAPHIES**

**TUESDAY 28<sup>th</sup> of August**

**all afternoon**

*arrival of Participants & Registration*

**20:00**

*Introductory notes by partners and organizers*

*with:*

*Susanne Rieger, Green European Foundation*

*Pavle Schramadei, National Foundation for Civil Society Development*

*Tin Gazivoda, Open Society Foundations*

*Vedran Horvat, Heinrich Böll Stiftung*

**Keynote lecture:**

*Tine de Moor, Utrecht University*

*Title: The cooperative continuum: collaborative consumption  
and production in long-term historical perspective*

**22:00**

*Welcome Reception  
at Karijola*

*\*\*You will be notified about potential changes that might occur during implementation of the program at info-desk.*

## **INTRODUCTORY NOTES**

**with**

### **Susanne Rieger**

Susanne Rieger has been responsible for European issues and European relations in the Catalan Green foundation Fundacio Nous Horitzons (FNH) for the past eight years. Since 2009, she is also member of the Board of FNH. She has been delegate to the GEF General Assembly since the founding of GEF. From a professional point of view, Susanne has been dealing with issues of political education, capacity building, political and public discussions and communication structures on the European level for the past twenty years.

### **Pavle Schramadei**

Pavle Schramadei has been working for the National Foundation for Civil Society Development in Croatia since 2006. After earning a Master's Degree in Sociology from the University of Zagreb in 1999, he worked for the Institute for International Relations in Zagreb and hold the position of executive Secretary for the Independent Union of Research and Higher Education Employees of Croatia from 2003 onwards. [unauthorized biography]

### **Tin Gazivoda**

Tin Gazivoda was born in Zagreb on June 17, 1975. In 1993 he graduated from Browning High School in New York City, N.Y. In 1997 Gazivoda earned a B.A. in international relations and a M.A. in international policy studies from Stanford University, California. In 2008 Gazivoda completed a M.Sc. at the Faculty of Political Studies of the University of Zagreb, while he is currently a PHD candidate at the same Faculty. In 1997 Gazivoda started working at the Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights. In 1999 he served as the Head of the Office of the Campaign Glas 99, initiated by the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections as a major get-out and vote effort ahead. From March to May 2000 Gazivoda was the Advisor for Human Rights and Civil Society to the Interim Mayor of Zagreb, prof. Josip Kregar. In May 2000, he was named the Executive Director of the Croatian Helsinki Committee, a position he held untill December 31, 2002. From January 2003 till September 2010 Gazivoda was the Director of the Human Rights Center, a UNOHCHR technical cooperation project which was transformed into a national human rights institution in 2005. In September 2010 Gazivoda became the Advisor of the Open Society Foundations for Croatia. For several years he was a member of the Executive Board of the Croatian Helsinki Committee (during the Presidency of prof. Žarko Puhovski), a member of the Open Society Institute Croatia Board and the Academy for Political Development as well as several other civic initiatives. From 2003 till 2007 Gazivoda was a member of the Council for Civic Oversight of the Security Services. Currently he is an outside member of the Coordination for Human Rights of the City of Zagreb. [unauthorized biography]

### **Vedran Horvat**

Currently working as Head of the Zagreb office of Heinrich Böll Stiftung, German green political foundation and think tank network. He is also PhD candidate at Faculty of Political Sciences at University of Zagreb. He got his B.A. degree in Sociology, at University of Zagreb (1999) and Master's degree in Human Rights and Democratisation through European Regional Master Program in Democracy and Human Rights at University of Sarajevo and University of Bologna (2003). From 1999 to 2004 he was a regular contributor and journalist in daily political newspaper Vjesnik and its weekly editions, while he also has written for Prague based Transitions Online and some U.S. newspapers. He is a member of European Sociological Association, Academy of Political Development and GMF Marshall Memorial Fellow. Since 2005 he is involved in the work of National Foundation for Civil Society Development. He is regularly publishing articles and papers on civil society development, new social movements, migration policy and green politics

**THE COOPERATIVE CONTINUUM: COLLABORATIVE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN  
LONG-TERM HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

by Tine de Moor

Tine de Moor's lecture deals with the recent rediscovery of Collectivity. She argues that economic and social cooperation from below is not new but has disappeared from the collective memory. Giving historical and current examples of collective consumption and collaborative production, de Moor describes how non-profit initiatives and the market draw upon the Collective.

The lecture will present on a very practical level how governments, markets, initiatives and institutions can make use of the Collective and point out challenges, vulnerabilities and opportunities.

**About Tine de Moor**

Tine De Moor (PhD; Ghent, Antwerp, and London) is currently associate professor at the department for social and economic history of Utrecht University. Through an interdisciplinary approach for the study of the longterm evolution of rural commons, De Moor has been able to revise the historical basis of the widely debated metaphor of the Tragedy of the Commons, as launched in 1968 by G. Hardin. Whereas from a modern-day perspective the flaws in Hardin's theory have been well-documented, the historical deficiencies in his theory were hardly ever studied.

De Moor's research, combined extensive empirical research and analysis with explicit modelling and a strongly developed theoretical framework, has been published in several books, journals. She is also the (co-)founder of the peer-reviewed journal the International Journal of the Commons, and she has been member of the Executive council of the International Association for the Study of the Commons since 2008. De Moor is currently in charge of two large projects on institutions for collective action, of which one is a European Research Council Starting Grant.

**WEDNESDAY 29<sup>th</sup> of August**

**09:00-10:00**

*Introduction into objectives and methodology of the Green Academy  
Danijela Dolenec and Vedran Horvat*

**10:00**

*Keynote Silke Helfrich, Commons Strategies Group  
Title: World of the Commons*

**13:30**

*Lunch Break*

**16:00**

*Lecture Srđan Dvornik  
Title: Society as a Common*

**18.00-18.45**

*Division in Working Groups*

**19:30**

*Break*

**20:30**

*Evening panel:*

*Rage Against the Austerity: Political and Economic Implications of the Financial Crisis in Europe*

*with:*

*Vladimir Gligorov, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies  
Dubravko Radošević, Institute of Economics, Zagreb  
Zoltan Pogatsa, University of West Hungary  
Kostas Loukeris, Greek Green Institute*

*Moderated by:*

*Vladimir Cvijanović*

*\*\*You will be notified about potential changes that might occur during implementation of the program at info-desk.*

## WORLD OF THE COMMONS

by Silke Helfrich

### Keynote lecture + Introduction

Silke Helfrich will take you onto a journey through the world of the commons (debate). Her introduction into both, the conceptual framework and the political dimension of the commons will start with an analysis of those resources we consider shared or collectively owned - challenging the conventional economic framework and good theory.

Commons resources: Where do they come from? What happened to them throughout history? What is the essence of the so called "enclosure of the commons"? And how does enclosure works today? And, most importantly: does enclosure have an antonym?

She'll make a stop at the notion of "property" and share insights about the existing variety of property regimes in the commons and their link to the character of the shared resources. Thereafter, the journey will lead us via the presentation of Elinor Ostroms Design Principles of stable commons-management (and the question if they apply to modern commons?) to the notion of commons-based-peer production. Because that is what's at stake and currently widely discussed: the notion of the commons as a key for reframing the way we relate to each other and the way we produce. It opens the horizon towards a new mode of production - beyond market and state, i.e. beyond capitalism.

### About Silke Helfrich

Silke Helfrich (Jena, Germany) is cofounder of Commons Strategies Group with David Bollier (USA) and Michel Bauwens (Thailand). She has studied romance languages and pedagogy at the Karl-Marx-University in Leipzig. Since mid of the 1990s activities in the field of development politics, from 1996 to 1998 head of Heinrich Böll Foundation Thuringia and from 1999 to 2007 head of the regional office of Heinrich Böll Foundation in Mexico City focusing on globalisation, gender and human rights. Since 2007 she works as independent author and activist, working with a variety of international and domestic partners. Helfrich is the editor of several books on the Commons, among them: *Who Owns the World? The Rediscovery of the Commons*, Munich 2009 (in: *Genes, Bytes y Emisiones. Bienes Comunes y Ciudadania*, Mexico-City 2008), editor of *Elinor Ostrom: Was mehr wird, wenn wir teilen*, Munich 2011. And most recently with Heinrich-Böll-Foundation: *Commons. Für eine neue Politik jenseits von Markt und Staat*, Bielefeld 2012 (together with David Bollier: *The Wealth of the Commons beyond Market and State*, Amherst/MA, 2012). She is the primary author of the German speaking CommonsBlog (<http://commonsblog.wordpress.com/>).

## SOCIETY AS A COMMON

by Srđan Dvornik

In the overall distinction between the three overlapping and often confused concepts related to non-private goods: the **general**, the **public**, and the **common** goods, it is useful to focus on social relations, rather than on the qualities of the goods in question. "General goods" refer to *validity*, "public goods" to *accessibility*, and "common goods" to a specific type of (inclusive, commonly controlled and accountable) *governance*. "General goods", even if they are really beneficial for all members of a given societal entity (ranging from a local community to the mankind as a whole), are general by virtue of being prescribed by an authority that is in charge of and effectively controls the societal entity in question. "Public goods" are public insofar as they are accessible to everybody in a given societal entity. Only the "common goods" (used as shorthand covering resources, and/or products, and/or services etc.), or simply *commons*, refer to the postulate that such goods, including their production, maintenance, and utilisation, be governed by the producers/users/beneficiaries themselves.

What makes commons what they are is thus not primarily their inclusiveness, their non-rivalry character or a low "subtractability of use", but the fact that they are collectively appropriated, utilised, maintained and managed by a group that in some sense makes a community. By "some sense" I mean that the group does not have to be homogeneous either in terms of shared/common space or by sharing all essential functions of social life, but it is necessary for it to share a common interest related to the common good in question. Thus, what is decisive is the social relations that allow a common interest to exist and support its realisation.

Of course, such 'communities' organised around their respective commons are not islands in an ocean of unstructured populations, but just nodes in the broader social fabric. They are favourably or adversely affected by political, economic, cultural, or social conditions and thus cannot be indifferent to the social environment. Therefore, the same way as the very notion of commons was introduced on the basis of the idea that people are not irrevocably confined within the walls of "prisoner's dilemmas" or the individualist self-interest of *homo oeconomicus*, the concern about common interests should not remain confined to their respective collectives, diverse as they may be. The relations which make up a society are inextricably intermingled with the more specific relations and structures which underpin commons. Furthermore, there are goods – ranging from natural resources to knowledge – currently (mis)managed by



private agents in the markets or by governments, which by their nature should be governed as commons. However, while there is a need to treat such goods as commons, there is no common awareness of that need; that is, there is no common interest.

Unlike those groups that are centred around common goods, societies involve opposed, often conflicting interests. The awareness of the common vital needs, be it preservation of the biosphere, open access to knowledge or something else, can only be developed through public struggles. Therefore, the two most important arenas should be re-thought and re-claimed: politics and economy. The former by conquering spaces for the broadest active civic participation, and the latter by planning the production and distribution that respect / conform to the needs of the society.

This leaves a number of open questions: the social basis for active participatory input into politics; the scope and boundaries of the 'society' which defines the needs, given that the equation between society and *national* society (defined by the nation-state) is obsolete and the interdependence is becoming global; finally, the still unfulfilled emancipatory potentials of liberal markets and modern states in the post-communist post-Yugoslav countries.

#### About Srđan Dvornik

Independent consultant, researcher, translator etc. from Zagreb, Croatia. Born in 1953, graduated philosophy and sociology, MA in political science at the Zagreb University. Fields of expertise and interest: human rights, civil society and democratic transformation, public sphere. Worked in education, publishing, donor institutions and a human rights organisation. Published the books *Next Steps in Croatia's Transition Process* (co-author and co-editor with Christophe Solioz; Nomos, Baden-Baden 2007) and *Actors Without Society* (Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Berlin 2009), as well as several scholarly and political articles on social and political topics. Consultant for UNDP and Croatian Ombudsman in a study of rationalisation of the system of protection of human rights. Facilitated the development of the new National Strategy for Inclusion of Roma in Croatia (chapters: status, non-discrimination, and support in implementation of rights; housing, zoning, and environment protection). Consultant for the Croatian Law Centre as the National Focal Point for the EU Fundamental Rights Agency. Participated as co-founder and activist in several civic organisations, particularly dedicated to protection and promotion of human rights and freedom of speech. Translated a dozen books from English to Croatian.

### **RAGE AGAINST THE AUSTERITY: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE**

Participated by: Vladimir Gligorov, Dubravko Radošević, Zoltan Pogatsa, Kostas Loukeris

Countries of the European Union and Croatia as an acceding country (that we focus on in the panel) have been facing adverse economic conditions since 'the Great Depression of the 21st century' started to spread 2008. After the bubbles in the real estate/financial markets burst, and banks accumulated losses governments have started to bail out banks thereby burdening their budgets with debts. In a period of global crisis that was followed by fiscal consolidation i.e. austerity measures that have had negative effects on poor and middle-class strata of the society due to downward pressure on wages, and cutting of public education and social security budgets. This has caused rage against the austerity manifested in protests of the Occupy movement, public sector workers and students on the one hand side, and has triggered a rise in police brutality and fascism on the other. No wonder, since this is no ordinary slump that will reverse its trend the following quarter, but a depression with long-lasting consequences concerning distribution of income and wealth, deterioration of the welfare state, financialisation, and devastation of the environment.

This panel will present various socio-economic and institutional causes of the crisis as well as possible solutions. Case studies of southeast European region and countries of Hungary, Greece and Croatia will be analysed in order to gain an insight into how the crisis and austerity measures are reflected: on financial stability, (potential) economic growth and sustainable development. Instead of a vicious circle of austerity and yet more austerity, which has been unfolding, we will envisage a possible way out of it. A classical Keynesian solution would be to increase government spending and redistribute income, but the historical moment is calling for changes to the institutional foundations of capitalism if the downward spiral is going to be reversed. Is the EU capable of making such a U-turn and do its individual member states have the power to do so? As the crisis directly affects the livelihoods of millions of people around the world the changes that ought to be made to the system are bound to change the way we treat commons. Moreover, they will ask for redefinition of fairness and elementary social rights (e.g. right to health and education), since social crisis breeds economic and political crises. What can we learn from history (e.g. Great Depression in the late 1920s and 1930s), or from unconventional approaches to this crisis by Iceland?

**With:**

Vladimir Gligorov

Vladimir Gligorov is a researcher at the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies and a lecturer at the University of Vienna. He was previously associated with Columbia University, Belgrade University, the Institute of Economic Sciences, Belgrade, the Center for the Study of Public Choice, George Mason University and Uppsala University, Sweden. His publications include Residue: essays on the advantages of freedom (in Serbian and English, 2010); Why do countries break up: the case of Yugoslavia (forthcoming, 2010); Neoclassicism in the Balkans: papers on Balkan economics (forthcoming, 2011); Causes, rights and choices (forthcoming, 2011). [unauthorized biography]

Dubravko Radošević

Dubravko Radošević is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics Zagreb and Associate Professor at the University of Zagreb. His research interests include monetary economics and monetary policy, international finance, economics of European Monetary Union, development economics, economic theory and political economy. He has recently started work on the modern monetary theory research. Former economic adviser of the President of the Republic of Croatia, 2000-2010. Worked in banking industry, central bank and Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Zoltan Pogatsa

I am an international political economist working on questions related to development, the economics and politics of European integration, as well as issues related to Central Europe and the Balkans. My home institution is the Faculty of Economics at the University of Western Hungary, where I am in charge of the MA Programme on International Economics and Business. I also carry out research for the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. I have lectured at various universities in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, France, the UK, Italy and Ireland.

Kostas Loukeris

Kostas Loukeris holds a BEd in Elementary Education, a BA in Contemporary History, an MA in Development Studies and an MPhil in Political Science. He has lived, studied and worked in Greece, the Netherlands, the USA and Ethiopia. He is currently working as the principal of the 12th Elementary School of Halandri in Athens. As of January 2012 he has been elected as the president of the Green Institute of Greece.

Vladimir Cvijanović

Born in Zagreb, where he lives. He graduated from The Faculty of Economics, University of Zagreb (1999), where he also obtained his master (2004). He got his doctorate in 2010 at Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main. He is currently an associate at Faculty of Economics & Business, University of Zagreb. His interests include theoretical economics and span a range of issues including entrepreneurship, economics of innovation and varieties of capitalism. He has recently co-edited (with A. Fumagalli and C. Vercellone) (2010) Cognitive Capitalism and its Reflections in South-Eastern Europe, Frankfurt: Peter Lang. [unauthorized biography]

**THURSDAY 30<sup>th</sup> of August**

**09:00**

*Keynote lecture*

*Saki Bailey, International University College Turin*

*Title: The Role of Social Movements in Protecting the Commons*

**12:00-18:00**

**WORKING GROUPS (different sites)**

*Urban Commons*

*Education*

*Digital Commons*

*Natural Resources: Land & Water*

*Public Media*

**20:30**

*Keynote (45min) Jodi Dean, Hobart and William Smith Colleges*

*Title: Occupy Wall Street: Claiming Division*

**afterwards:**

*Tools for Participation Open Talk*

**with:**

*Daniela Bozhinova, Bulgarian Center for Citizens Initiatives*

*Smári McCarthy, Digital Freedoms Society*

*Toni Prug, Queen Mary, University of London*

*Giovanni Allegretti, Universidade de Coimbra*

*Moderated by: Srećko Horvat*

*\*\*You will be notified about potential changes that might occur during implementation of the program at info-desk.*

## **THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN PROTECTING THE COMMONS**

by Saki Bailey

Social movements, as will be demonstrated by the recent Italian common goods case, are a crucial component in controlling and limiting the expanding power of predatory corporate actors. States and governments, in our current epoch of the decline of state sovereignty, are too weak to impose legal order over economic forces. Leviathan is himself at the mercy of transnational corporate power and its role is now essentially that of enclosing the commons by a continuous process of privatization of its own sovereignty. While constitutional law can operate to defend the private sector against the public one (due process of law, just compensation clause) it simply cannot operate the public sector against the private one. Privatization is thus made possible outside of any constitutional limit or judicial review; most governments in power can transfer to the private sector anything that it desires as if it were a private owner rather than a representative of the public interest. As a result, transnational corporations, unreigned by state constitutional mechanisms, are pursuing profit at the expense of the public, undermining the role of representative democracy and its function as a constitutional check to private economic power.

Italy's recent "bene comune" or "common goods" grassroots social movement is demonstrating how the "commons" can be used as a legal tool and political strategy for reclaiming and protecting resources. The community management of water, made possible by the overwhelming victory of the 2011 water referendum, and of theaters around Italy (after the closure of the national cultural foundation network ETI), provide good examples of the ways in which social movements are increasingly drawing upon the law and legal tools as strategies for pursuing their interests. In the Italian case, the work of activists and citizens are contributing to the construction of a new legal commons category, as distinct from public and private goods categories, to providing citizens with the right to intervene and even gain direct control and management of those resources "fundamental to the development of the human personality." This common goods legal category, now being recognized not only by the social movements but by courts, emerged from the bottom up, through a plurality of legal and non legal sources, through the work of scholars, lawyers, local politicians and regular citizens.

The Italian case is one of many social movements in the "third wave" of social movements, defined by their struggle against the negative effects of globalization and namely the liberalization/privatization of fundamental resources. Transnational social movements like the World Social Forum, anti-globalization movements from Seattle to Genoa, and more recently the Occupy movement, are providing alternative fora from that of traditional and impotent party politics, emerging as the new "pouvoir constituant." These movements are offering the much needed bottom up component to the top down "economic constitutionalism" process imposed by such institutions as the WTO, Troika: World Bank, IMF, European Central Bank, the G8, and international law bodies. Social movements pick up for the places where representative politics has failed and where traditional political fora are not available to directly engage these major protagonists of the global economy to reclaim seemingly "technical" and "economic" decisions produced by experts and redefine them back into political terms available for democratic scrutiny by the people. In short, social movements are bringing the issue of justice back into law and politics which has long been dominated too long by the logic of neoliberal economics. Social movements, such as the Italian bene comune movement, are presenting an innovative limit to the unchecked power of these supranational bodies and multinationals, much like more traditional checks on corporate power like labor unions and consumer associations, by defending the public interest and holding corporations accountable, both to respect state constitutional guarantees, as well as to respond to the transnational demands for global justice.

### About Saki Bailey

Saki Bailey is an IUC Faculty Member and Lecturer in Human Rights & International & Foreign Legal Research and also the Executive Director of the Institute for the Study of Political Economy & Law in Torino. Her work experience includes property, immigration and environmental law in the private sector and immigration law and development work in the government and nonprofit sector.

## OCCUPY WALL STREET: CLAIMING DIVISION

by Jodi Dean

Arguing that occupation is a political form for the incompatibility of capitalism and democracy, this lecture discusses the event of Occupy Wall Street and the next steps for the movement.

### About Jodi Dean

Jodi Dean is a Professor of Political Science at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York. She is the author or editor of eleven books, including *Democracy and Other Neoliberal Fantasies* (Duke University Press 2009), *Blog Theory* (Polity Press 2010), and *The Communist Horizon* (Verso 2012). She is co-editor of the international journal in contemporary political and cultural thought, *Theory & Event*.

## TOOLS FOR PARTICIPATION/ OPEN TALK

While we are approaching the first anniversary of the Occupy-movement, only in the last year the European continent witnessed not only a radical deepening of the crisis along with new austerity measures and structural adjustments, but also a new wave of protests aimed at preserving „the commons“. Even if many of the existing movements don't explicitly talk about „the commons“, the common denominator is a strong demand to stop new enclosures and privatizations in all imaginable sectors, from natural resources to culture and knowledge. Beside mere „occupations“ and protests, the ongoing crisis provoked a carefully organized and long-term struggle from the Italian water movement and defense of culture as a „common good“ through occupations of theaters, the pan-European campaign against the ACTA agreement, to the Bulgarian movement against increased privatization of land and forests. Examples and practices like Iceland's constitutional reform or participatory budgeting in several European countries show a high level of defending „the commons“ and create new forms of self-governing and possible ways out of the crisis. What do all these struggles share and have in common? Can „the commons“ be the common denominator and useful tool for uniting different practices and movements? If so, how? And in what sense? What is the role of the State and what are the differences between the concept of „the commons“ in Eastern and Western Europe?

**with:**

### Daniela Bozhinova

Chairperson of the Bulgarian Association for the Promotion of Citizens Initiative, a non-profit organization, based in the Black Sea region of Bulgaria aspiring for the establishment of direct decision-making mechanisms in the constitutional design of her country, which on joining the European Union was believed to be the poorest and most corrupt European country and the only one in the last couple of enlargements which did not put accession to the EU to the popular vote. Developed and managed the implementation of 30+ projects, advocacy and information campaigns addressing issues of freedom of information, environmental rights, gender democracy and right of self-governance in Bulgaria and the Balkans. One of the organizers of the local referendums (2008-2009) in the Bulgarian Black Sea municipalities against a Russian oil pipeline project (Bourgas-Alexandroupolis crude oil pipeline ). Coordinated the European Citizens Initiative campaign in Bulgaria. Free-lance writer. Author of „Highlights of the European Constitution“, „Alphabetical Facts about Referendum“. Currently doing research on "Referendums, recalls and popular initiative - lessons learnt from the US" as a Fulbright scholar, hosted by the Democracy Foundation. Writing a book - "The Referendums" which will hopefully come out by the end of the current year and will be the first to present to the Bulgarian voter and taxpayer the possibility of having a direct and final say on substantial matters affecting their lives and enlighten them on other countries' usage of direct democracy. [unauthorized biography]

### Smári McCarthy

Smári McCarthy is research director at the International Modern Media Institute (IMMI) and co-founder of the Icelandic Digital Freedoms Society. He founded the Shadow Parliament Project, an attempt to crowd source democracy, co-founded the Constitutional Analysis Support Project (CAST) and has worked on developing and spreading digital fabrication technology through Fab Labs and Hacker Spaces. [unauthorized biography]

### Toni Prug

PhD candidate at School of Business and Management, Queen Mary (University of London), where he also teaches hacking as a set of research methodologies. After taking part in the alter-globalization movement 1999-2003 and formalizing experiences in an organizational framework (<http://www.open-organizations.org/>), he devoted his time to study, continuing to occasionally write Free Software - his most recent project is <http://gcommons.org/>. Since 2009, he got involved in the student struggle for free education in Croatia. He has published in several journals and magazines. Some of his writings can be found at <http://www.slobodnifilozofski.com> and <http://hackthestate.org>. He is currently studying Marxist and heterodox economics and open processes. [unauthorized biography]

### Giovanni Allegretti

Giovanni Allegretti (Cagliari, Italy, 01/07/1970) is an architect, planner and senior researcher at the Center of Social Studies, an excellency structure linked to the Coimbra University, Portugal. From 2001 to 2006, he has been assistant professor in Town Management at the University of Florence, where he got his Ph.D in Town and Territorial Planning. He studied in Brazil, Denmark and Japan with scholarships of the Ministry of Foreign affairs. Since 1997 his mainly research topics have been Participatory Budgets and techniques for citizens' participation to urban planning, topics on which he published several articles, essays and books (among them the World Report on Participatory Budgeting funded by the German Agency of International Cooperation). Devoted to action-research in different municipalities which experiment participatory budgeting around the world, he has been scientific director of two EU projects in the field of Participation: "Participando" and "INCLUIR - Participatory Budget as a tool for fighting social exclusion". He is co-director of the Ph.D. course "Democracy in the XXI century" and coordinator of the PEOPLES' Observatory on Participation, Innovation and Local Powers. He is also the founder of "Democracine" film festival in Porto Alegre, Brazil. For the World Bank he worked as a resource person in training (in South Africa and Senegal) and as an evaluator (Congo RDC), and is consultant of the Swedish Associations of Municipality and Regions (2007-2012) to support the first experiments of participatory budget in that country.

### Srećko Horvat

is a Croatian author, philosopher and translator. His latest publication -- entitled Attention! The Enemy is listening! -- is a collection of interviews with Amos Oz, Francis Fukuyama, Gayatri Spivak, Stephane Hessel and Zygmunt Bauman. He is director of the Subversive Forum -- an annual international conference taking place in Zagreb. He is also editor-in-chief of the critical theory dossier Up & Underground and deputy editor of the journal for cultural and social issues Zarez.[unauthorized biography]

**FRIDAY 31<sup>th</sup> of August**

**09:00-10:30**

*Keynote lecture Vladimir Gligorov  
Title: Fiscal Policy in Current Crisis*

**10:45- 12:15**

*Discussion with David Ellerman, University of California  
Title: Rethinking Common versus Private Property*

**12:30 – 17:30**

**WORKSHOPS**

*Please sign up for these Workshops during Tuesday!*

*Commons and Agricultural Production*

*or*

*Commons and Energy Production*

*or*

*Commons and Economic Democracy (in Croatian)*

*\*\*You will be notified about potential changes that might occur during implementation of the program at info-desk.*

## **FISCAL POLICY IN CURRENT CRISIS**

by Vladimir Gligorov

### About Vladimir Gligorov

Vladimir Gligorov is a researcher at the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies and a lecturer at the University of Vienna. He was previously associated with Columbia University, Belgrade University, the Institute of Economic Sciences, Belgrade, the Center for the Study of Public Choice, George Mason University and Uppsala University, Sweden. His publications include Residue: essays on the advantages of freedom (in Serbian and English, 2010); Why do countries break up: the case of Yugoslavia (forthcoming, 2010); Neoclassicism in the Balkans: papers on Balkan economics (forthcoming, 2011); Causes, rights and choices (forthcoming, 2011).[unauthorized biography]

## **RETHINKING COMMON VERSUS PRIVATE PROPERTY**

by David Ellerman

The main point of my lecture is that the Commons/Green Movement has wrongly accepted that the current system is based on the principles of private property, and then has juxtaposed the notion of common property to private property. In fact, the current system is based on violations of the principle on which private ownership is supposed to rest, namely the principle of getting the fruits of your labor. The Commons Movement should critique the current system as an abuse of private property both in how it treats that which is not the fruits of anyone's labor (natural resources) and in how it treats the products of labor.

When private property is refounded on its just foundation, then broadly speaking there would be two fundamental changes.

(1) Natural resources would not be treated as if they were the fruits of someone's labor. Being the endowment of nature, future generations have as good a claim to them as our own generation which is why we should not capitalize the claims of future generations as our own by privatizing the resources. Hence special common ownership arrangements are in order which attempt to make resource usage sustainable (in the technical sense of recognizing the equal claims of future generations).

(2) When the principle of founding private ownership of the fruits of your labor is implemented in a firm, then the firm itself cannot be property, not even "common property," since the membership (a.k.a. "ownership") rights in the firm would have to be personal rights attached to the functional role of producing those products of labor (like voting rights attached to residing in a town or city). And when the membership rights are personal rights attached to working in the firm, then the firm is a workers cooperative or a similar form of a democratic firm.

Hence the Commons Movement's support for common ownership arrangements of natural resources and for workers cooperatives actually follows from refounding private property on the basis of getting the fruits of your labor. Thus instead of attacking "private property," the Commons Movement should attack the present system in the name of private property refounded on a just foundation. Needless to say, that reframing of "common versus private property" opens up whole new alliances and avenues for changing the system.

### About David P. Ellerman

David P. Ellerman works in the fields of economics and political economy, social theory and philosophy, and in mathematics. His undergraduate degree was in philosophy at M.I.T. ('65), and he has Masters degrees in Philosophy of Science ('67) and in Economics ('68), and a doctorate in Mathematics ('71) all from Boston University. He has been in and out of teaching in economics, mathematics, accounting, computer science, and operations research departments in various universities (1970-90), founded and managed a consulting firm in East Europe (1990-2), and worked in the World Bank from 1992 to 2003 where he was an economic advisor to the Chief Economist (Joseph Stiglitz and Nicholas Stern). Now he is a visiting scholar at the University of California in Riverside.



**SATURDAY 1<sup>st</sup> of September**

**09:00-11:00**

*Keynote lecture/Workshop Giovanni Allegretti, Universidade de Coimbra  
Title: Participatory Budgeting - Common Space with Shared Rules*

**11:00-11:30**

*Break*

**11:30-17:00**

**WORKING GROUPS on different sites**

*Urban Commons*

*Education*

*Digital Commons*

*Natural Resources: Land & Water*

*Public Media*

**17:30-19:30**

*Open space showroom with all working groups*

**20:00-21:30**

*Plenary Discussion*

**23:00**

*Party*

*\*\*You will be notified about potential changes that might occur during implementation of the program at info-desk.*

## **PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING- COMMON SPACE WITH SHARED RULES**

by Giovanni Allegretti

The present world financial crisis raises issues related to the distribution of resources. The need to find innovative strategies is especially felt regarding local administrative institutions, affected by diminishing State transfers and self-funding opportunities, but also struck by a legitimacy crisis. These challenges have been addressed worldwide by innovations in public policies, seeking to develop participatory mechanisms allowing citizens to share public actors' responsibilities in decision making and so to rebuild. One of them is Participatory Budgeting (PB), which involves citizens in discussing and deciding on the priorities of budgeting documents to be implemented using public resources. Considered as "ideoscape" (as in the Appadurai theory), signifying a political model which travels globally but only exists through local appropriation, PB, after first being shaped during the '90s in semi-peripheric Latin American countries, where it contributed to consolidating new democratic institutions, spread to Europe, Asia and Africa at the end of the millennium. At the moment, more than 1,500 cities are experimenting practices inspired by Participatory Budgeting, so that the very different examples require to set clear principles in order to frame this innovation and avoid its "dilution" in term of radicalism. The seminar will specifically examin participatory budgeting from the perspective of a "common space" with "shared rules" which can help citizens and institutions to recognize commons and build shared visions about them. It will also address the main limits and challenes for the future, starting from analysing some experiences of "scaling-up" PB at regional and provincial level.

### **About Giovanni Allegretti**

Giovanni Allegretti (Cagliari, Italy, 01/07/1970) is an architect, planner and senior researcher at the Center of Social Studies, an excellency structure linked to the Coimbra University, Portugal. From 2001 to 2006, he has been assistant professor in Town Management at the University of Florence, where he got his Ph.D in Town and Territorial Planning. He studied in Brazil, Denmark and Japan with scholarships of the Ministry of Foreign affairs. Since 1997 his mainly research topics have been Participatory Budgets and techniques for citizens' participation to urban planning, topics on which he published several articles, essays and books (among them the World Report on Participatory Budgeting funded by the German Agency of International Cooperation). Devoted to action-research in different municipalities which experiment participatory budgeting around the world, he has been scientific director of two EU projects in the field of Participation: "Participando" and "INCLUIR - Participatory Budget as a tool for fighting social exclusion". He is co-director of the Ph.D. course "Democracy in the XXI century" and coordinator of the PEOPLES' Observatory on Participation, Innovation and Local Powers. He is also the founder of "Democracine" film festival in Porto Alegre, Brazil. For the World Bank he worked as a resource person in training (in SouthAfrica and Senegal) and as an evaluator (Congo RDC), and is consultant of the Swedish Associations of Municipality and Regions (2007-2012) to support the first experiments of participatory budget in that country.

**SUNDAY 2<sup>nd</sup> of September**

**09:00 – 10:30**

*Closing lecture: Yann Moulier Boutang (Les Verts):  
New commons in the digital era: Citizenship and public policies*

**10:30**

*Closing Session & Evaluation*

**afternoon**

*END*

*Working Groups may continue*

*\*\*You will be notified about potential changes that might occur during implementation of the program at info-desk.*

## **NEW COMMONS IN THE DIGITAL ERA: CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC POLICIES**

by Yann Moulier-Boutang

The lecture will deal with Open data, free software format, collaborative platforms, intellectual property rights, creative commons, privacy and public policies. Boutang will criticize counterproductive politics of enforcement of IPR (Hadopi, ACTA, SOPA, SISPA etc..) and the poor protection offered to cybernauts as citizens.

### **About Yann Moulier-Boutang**

Yann Moulier-Boutang acceded the Greens in 1999. He is co-director of the Quarterly French Review MULTITUDES and member of the committee of direction of Cosmopolitique. After having been a teacher at l'École normale supérieure and the Institute of political studies in Paris, Yann Moulier-Boutang is currently professor of Economics at the University of Technology of Compiègne and adjunct Professor at the International Center Fernand-Braudel of the University of Binghamton-New York (U.S.). Key books include: Althusser une biographie(Grasset, 1992), De l'esclavage au salariat (PUF, 1998), Le capitalisme cognitif (Éditions Amsterdam, 2007) and L'abeille et l'économiste (Carnets Nord, 2010). [unauthorized biography]

## **WORKING GROUP CONCEPTS**

### **URBAN COMMONS**

Working Group on Urban Commons,  
30 Aug & 01 Sep, Vis  
coordinated by Tomislav Tomašević and Dobrica Veselinović

We are witnessing a major urban transformation of our global community. In 1900 only 10 % of the world population lived in cities while already in 2007 more than 50 % of the world population became urban. It is estimated that 75 % of people will be living in cities by 2050.

In the past two decades, neoliberal policies swept away countries and cities of the South East Europe region. Cities in the SEE region became in the same time physical spaces for accumulation of the new capital and for materialisation of the surplus capital. David Harvey thoroughly described this historical dialectic process between excessive capitalistic accumulation and real-estate market absorption. Variant of this global process happened in South East Europe in two phases in only two decades, The first decade was marked by rapid privatisation and enclosure of all sorts of commons (most notably companies and natural resources) that were from "social ownership" transformed into public and then private ownership. In the second decade, after the privatised industry collapsed and the new capitalist elite has been structured, it started to invest this new financial capital in real - estate market which initiated new wave of enclosure of physical urban commons, gentrification and other processes that are now often attributed to the "neoliberal city" (J. Hackworth).

Cities of SEE region have in past 60 years seen two radically different eras in urban development and governance. The first era was roughly from 1950 to 1990 when urban development was government-driven and highly regulated. The second era from 1990 until today when urban development is market-driven and highly deregulated. Although today officials of city governments say that we finally live in democracies where citizens have a right to decide, results of citizens' participation in urban development's show across the SEE region that citizens' participation was actually higher in the first era with all the problems associated with this governance system. In the dichotomy between government-driven and market-driven urban development, the concept of urban commons gives us a new way forward. Community-driven bottom-up urban development thus becomes new ideal for cities which are open, inclusive, sustainable and comfortable places for life for all. "Common city" is city of cooperation and collective organisation over competition and individualism. "Common city" is city of urban commons that are accessible without fee (opposed to commoditised goods and services), inclusive (opposed to private property and governmental control), used and managed sustainably for the benefit of other present and future generation of users (opposed to irresponsible consumerism and egoistic individualism). "Common city" is not only fair and just city because it provides equitable access to resources for the whole community but is also necessity because in order to reduce ecological footprint we need to efficiently use common goods rather than to own private goods which are used inefficiently (public transport VS private cars, community park VS private backyards, community gardens VS private gardens etc).

Special accent in the discussion we want to put on relationship between urban public and common goods. For example

public space as a public good tends to be more and more controlled by the governments, sterile and exclusive to various social groups in accordance with notorious "broken windows policy" (Wilson and Kelling). In the same time public space (and public transport for that manner) is still a meeting point of difference which builds tolerance and social capital of the community. Physical spaces governed as a common offer a good alternative to government control in public space but there is also a danger of exclusiveness if they are managed by homogenous neighbourhood communities. When we fight against "violent private" we are confronted with two resistance tactics: "reclaiming the public" as more top-down approach of monitoring and influencing of urban development public policies (master plans, construction and zoning laws, development strategies, ordinances for public space etc.) at state or city level and "reclaiming the common" as more bottom-up approach of community building and direct commoning practices at neighbourhood level. We want to discuss how successful are these approaches in the SEE region and what is relationship between them. In our working group on urban commons at the Green Academy we propose to discuss the theory and practices of urban commons to produce three types of outputs.

### **Threats and problems**

We want to identify systemic economic, political, cultural and environmental processes in the region which lead to irreversible destruction of the urban commons. We also want to discuss the problems arising from managing of the urban commons in theory and practice such as defining the community, inspiring the caretakers, discouraging exclusiveness and legal challenges with continental law culture opposed to common law.

### **Resistance network**

There are many examples of enclosure of urban commons all across the SEE region but there is also a growing number of resistance movements to it in Skopje, Belgrade, Banja Luka, Zagreb, Pula, Dubrovnik, Split and many others. We want to share experience among participants about different resistance tactics and to increase networking. We also want to discuss how to mobilise citizens in the SEE region because they are used that either local governments manage urban resources for them or that they are private and accessible for a profit of their owners. How to build their identity as commoners which have a right to urban commons or "right to the city" and then how to inspire the new generation of commons' caretakers at local level.

### **New practices for urban commons**

At the sessions working group we want to imagine the new urban commons that would be open, shared and managed collectively. We also want to exchange some innovative practices from and outside of the SEE region like community land trusts and discuss what of these practices can be "imported" to the region. Other practices will include community gardens, transitional cities, public - civil partnerships in community centres, collective consumerism etc.

### **Thursday, 30th of August**

12:00 - 13:30 - Introductory theoretical sharpening of urban commons and urban public goods

- Sonja Leboš
- Dubravka Sekulić
- Dobrica Veselinović
- Tomislav Tomašević

13:30 - 15:00 - Break for lunch and leisure activities

15:00 - 16:30 - Threats and problems

- Ivana Dragšić
- Andrea Villareale
- Iva Vukušić

16:30 - 17:00 - Break for coffee/tea

17:00 - 18:30 - Resistance network

- Miodrag Dakić
- Dušica Radojčić
- Marko Aksentijević

### **Saturday, 1st of September**

12:00 - 13:30 - New practices for urban commons

- Ana Džokić
- Marc Neelen
- Nenad Maljković
- Vladimir Tatomir

13:30 - 15:00 - Break for lunch and leisure activities

15:00 - 16:30 - Conclusions and proposals for common action

- Teodor Celakoski

## DIGITAL COMMONS

Working Group on Digital Commons,  
30 Aug & 01 Sep, Vis  
Coordinated by: Tomislav Medak and Marcel Mars

The rise of digital commons reflects a fundamental change in the character of production of, ownership in, and access to cultural and intellectual works that has been brought about by the technological transformation of the last couple of decades. While there is arguably an inherent open, shared and collective, i.e. common, character to all cultural and intellectual practice (e.g. an act of writing is actualized in an act of reading, both acts anchored in a shared linguistic practice of collective production of meaning), it was the technologies of reproduction with their ability to mass-reproduce physical objects that have created the economic prerequisites for the pervasive commodification and propertization of cultural and intellectual production through various forms of intellectual property rights.

And yet it is another cycle of transformation of technologies of reproduction - digital networks with their ability to mass-reproduce non-physical objects at almost no cost - that now seems to spell the undoing of that form of propertization. This finds the intellectual-property-based industries, created by technologies of reproduction of yesteryear, struggling with this technological transformation and pressing to change its general direction. These industries have mounted an effort to recreate the scarcity of physical objects in digital works, so that they could limit the access to cultural and intellectual production or extend their ownership over works that are part of the public domain. And, in that effort, as witnessed recently in the attempts to legislate globally through laws such as SOPA and PIPA or treaties such as ACTA and IPRED against the technologies that enable sharing of cultural and intellectual works, they are willing to sacrifice the unprecedented gains in freedoms of speech and assembly that were made possible by the global spread of internet. It is here that the digital commons provide our societies with a counter-model of access to cultural and intellectual works. If the current level of technological development has brought the humanity face to face with the opportunity to gain a universal access to common culture and knowledge, the legislative question then becomes what would it take to resolve the contradictions between technologically enabled freedoms and technologically endangered intellectual property rights, to make that universal access a reality and still to make it possible for the creators to live from their work.

The digital commons, however, do not only register the unmaking of old forms of enclosure and provide a counter-model of access. They equally beckon towards new forms of production, provisioning of goods and social organization. Collective and without exclusions of property, or as Yochai Benkler called them 'commons-based peer production', these new forms of production have first risen to the fore through the remarkable efforts of free software community to create a free and non-commodified computer operating system known as GNU/Linux, and then have went on to garner a broad public prominence through efforts to transfer that mode of collective production to other fields of cultural and intellectual production - such as lexicography with Wikipedia, open access in science or open education resources. While the rise of digital networks, with the growth of computing power and real-time communication, has transformed the global economy in unprecedented ways, paving the way for the singular expansion of financial capital, it needs to be understood that none of these projects is a panacea to the problems posed by the capitalist mode of production proper. Rather they provide specific, sometimes hybrid and always limited models of collectively managed and sustained production - with their own forms of community organization, incentives, remunerations and recognition.

In our working sessions on digital commons at the Green Academy we propose to look closer at some of the issues of political economy raised by the digital commons, to discuss the current state of struggles around copyright and other intellectual property rights, to analyze some of the examples where commons-based peer production is making the biggest progress in transforming the existing forms of access to and production of culture and knowledge, and to discuss how such new digital commons and digital tools can impact the political processes. A practical purpose for these sessions is to bring together actors working on digital commons in the region and to work together over the two working days to map out the key documents, issues and avenues of action that would make sense we pursue individually or collectively post-Vis.

The rough outline of the sessions, subject to further change as we get closer to Vis, would be as follows:

1. Introductory session: mapping issues, actors, documents, strategies, practices
2. Political economy of digital commons
3. Copyfight, copyleft, copyright reform
4. Open education resources/open access in science
5. Digital commons and internet as political tool
6. Concluding session

## NATURAL RESOURCES: LAND AND WATER

Working Group on Natural Resources  
30 Aug & 01 Sep, Vis  
coordinated by Jagoda Munić and Srećko Horvat)

### **Natural resources – ways towards sustainable use?**

We rely and depend on use of natural resources, forest, land, water and the ways of use and management of these resources varied through the history. Nowadays, we are overusing them globally to the extent beyond the limits of the planet. How we can stop this? One of the recent proposals is green economy as presented in the RIO+20 conference on the sustainable development. The idea behind is to shift the big business towards renewable energy and ecosystem services. These proposals, might seem good at the first glance, but they do not deal with overuse or resources, do not tackle property issues and usually exclude local communities from ownership and adequate decision-making. Moreover, ecosystem services, try to include externalities into economic system by putting monetary value on all ecosystem functions, for instance for good air that is produced by forests. While it would not be bad to set aside some money for protection of ecosystems that we use and depend on, creating nature bonds and shares leads to the financialization of the nature, trade with it and depriving poor people from using it. The question is, instead of financialization of natural resources, how can we use, manage and preserve them as commons?

In the workshop we will focus on two out of many natural resources, land and water. We will look the present state of use and management of them, situation world-wide, in Europe and WB countries. We will try to identify existing problems, good examples and possible solutions to eliminate overuse, enable just and equal access to them and preserve them.

### **Land grab – what is it and how does it reflect in Western Balkans and Europe?**

Europe is the second biggest consumer of land in the world after the USA, it consumes roughly 640 million hectares a year – an area equivalent to 1.5 times the size of Europe itself. Moreover, Europe is the continent most dependent on imported land – with roughly 58 percent of land consumed coming from outside Europe, mainly from China, the Russian Federation, Brazil and Argentina. The average European citizen consumes 1.3 hectares of land a year, more than three times the amount of the average Chinese or Indian, and more than six times the average Bangladeshi. Global inequalities in land consumption lead directly to inequalities in health and quality of life.

Europe's huge land footprint is related to both our huge overall consumption of products, but also our rising consumption of products with large land footprints such as meat and dairy, and increasing demand for biofuels. This increase in land demand is driving land-grabs, pushing up food prices, contributing to climate change and biodiversity loss, and exacerbating social inequalities.

Furthermore, with global financial markets in turmoil, agricultural commodity 'futures' have become increasingly attractive to financial investors and speculators. Billions of euros and dollars are flooding in and out of commodity markets, causing sudden price spikes in world food commodity markets, leading to higher prices for consumers. While high food prices hit the most vulnerable the hardest, threatening their right to food, the rapid price swings also affect poor farmers, threatening farm viability and making it more difficult for farmers to maintain a predictable income. The huge growth in financial speculation has led to prices no longer being solely driven by supply and demand, but also increasingly by the actions of financial speculators and the performance of their investments. Excessive speculation has forced food prices to rise in recent years and has increased the frequency and scale of price volatility.

Therefore, in the recent year, we are witnessing massive land- grabbing in Africa and Latin America, where indigenous people and local communities are deprived of their land, which is used to produce monocultures for export including biofuels and food. International companies are purchasing agriculture and forest land expecting the price of the land to increase as the food prices are also expected to increase in the future. At the workshop we will get into the depth of this process and analyze the situation in the Western Balkan countries. Is there is land grab here and in what form? Does land-grab leads to the enclosures of the communal / public land on long-term basis and what does this means for the local communities. In the broader perspective of sustainable use of the natural resources, how does this process undermines the future prosperity of the local communities and its independence in terms of getting access to food and water? And last but not the least, what we could and should do about this?

At the end of the two-day workshop, we should get answers to these questions and hopefully have some concrete conclusions and proposals about the land grab process and sustainable use of the natural resources in the WB and Europe.

### **Water as a human right, water as a property**

Privatization of the water sources, waterways and utilities is a global trend in the past decades, since neoliberalism pushed for privatisation of public services. This trend is still very alive and kicking - the private sector interests, are increasingly seeking ways to make water a profit-driven business, leading to proposals to treat water as a tradeable commodity (commodification), and event to turn it into a financial product or derivative (financialization).

In July of 2010, the Council of Canadians campaigned to get the UN General Assembly to pass an historic resolution, 64/292, recognizing the human right to water and sanitation. Although two thirds of European Union states (including the UK, Denmark, Austria, Greece and Netherlands) joined Canada, the United States (US), Japan, New Zealand, Australia and Israel in abstaining on the vote, the resolution was passed. This is a good basis for claiming water as a common or a public good not as commodity.

There is a long history of communities standing up for their right to water (eg in Cochabamba, in Kerala, in Johannesburg) and winning. They objected privatisation of their water sources and supply. Sometimes, this privatisation is less obvious, and therefore attracts less public attention, because it is done in the form of the public-private partnerships, when the costs are public and profits are private. Contrary to this, in some countries, NGO, citizens initiatives and local government invented public-public partnerships to enable fair and just access to water, but also to provide better water protection.

In the workshop we will look for different initiatives and solutions world-wide, in Europe and WB and learn from Italian case how to fight for the right to the water.

## **AGENDA WORKSHOP NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Thursday, August 30<sup>th</sup> 2012 - 12.00- 18.00**

Analysis of the situation in Europe and WB – national examples and local communities

12.00- 12.30 introduction and setting up the agenda of the workshop

12.30-13.00 DRAŽEN ŠIMLEŠA – introduction

13.00-13.30 MARTIN DRAGO – introduction land

13.30 – 14.00 TOMMASO FATTORI– intro water

#### **14.00-15.00 lunch**

Further contributions:

15.00 – 15.10. HRVOJE JURIC, land and water

15.10- 15.20 - ĐURO CAPOR, land and water

15.20 -15.30 - IVAN GREGOV, land

15.30 – 15.40 - BRUNO POROPAT, land

15.50-16.00 – VJERAN PIRŠIĆ, water

16.00-16.45 – Discussants

MLADEN DOMAZET, land

SAKI BAILEY, water

HEIKE SCHIEBECK, land

SONJA KAROGLAN, land

DAVID ELLERMAN, land

TINE DE MOOR, land

Any other input question from participants

#### **16.45- 17.00 break**

17.00-17.45 Summary and wrap-up of the day

17.45 – 18.00 Intro of the 2<sup>nd</sup> day

### **Saturday, September 1<sup>st</sup> 2012 12.00- 18.00**

12.00- 12.30

Presenting the outcome of the day 1 of the workshop and plan for the day

12.30- 13.30.

Identification of problems (Working in groups)

#### **13.30-14.30 Lunch**

14.30 -15.00 analysis of problems (plenary)

15.00-16.00. Identifications of solutions (Working in groups)

#### **16.00-16.30 break**

16.30 -17.30 Analysis of solutions (plenary)

17.30 – 18.00 conclusions



## PUBLIC MEDIA

Working Group on Public Media  
30 Aug & 01 Sep, Vis

Contemporary mass media are colonizing the public sphere. Dominant influence of commercial media radically subordinates the public and minority and small community interests to the market driven criteria. At the level of content, this logic produces effects of spectacularization, tabloidization and infotainment, but the hidden and much more dangerous background of this flamboyant surface is the global unification and uniformization of news and comments, which in part reflects the growing concentration of corporate media ownership.

Monopolization of media opens space to various censorship practices: political and economic elites are in position of shaping the media constructed social reality through advertising, PR, business mergings, direct intervening etc. Therefore, the contemporary media field is in many ways the field of structural corruption, hidden beneath the ideology of democratic society and market freedom. It is of the utmost importance to try to formulate and articulate the possible alternatives, which would go beyond the pure distinction of „commercial media – state owned media“.

If our main concern is the public good, then the public media becomes a central issue. Historically, they were the first and globally dominant mass media form (with the exception of the USA). The rise of the commercial media in many ways malformed the original balance of informational, educational and entertainment media functions in the years to come. The neoliberal era, starting in the late seventies, made the attacks on the public media much more frequent and vehement. Today, the defence of the public media is part of the struggle for saving and preserving the public good, and is specially important since media sphere is the space of ideology reproduction: therefore, in a way, struggle for public media is also the struggle for the social consciousness of public good.

Almost any productive debate about the public media have to resolve the following issues, in one way or the other: the problem of the definition of public good; the problem of public media financialization model; the problem of the attitude towards the commercial media in the media field; the problem of the autonomy and elimination of the state/political corruption threat at the structural level of organization, legislative practices etc.

There is also the possibility of articulating the alternative media space not so much in regard of public good, but by referring to particular social interests and values which are neglected in market driven economy. Various non-profit (third sector, community etc) media try to fulfill this mission. The field of non-profit media is vast and extremely diverse; therefore, the univocal definition of the „third sector media“ is almost impossible. However, it is important to formulate at least the working and operative definition of this concept in any discussion. The central issues of the non-profit media are in many ways similar to those of the public media, bearing in mind that the non-profit media do not have that much public influence as the public ones, and therefore are not so much in danger of political corruption etc. Their marginal position, however, raises different, equally dangerous problems.

Finally, there is no debate about the contemporary media alternatives that can avoid the central question of their financialization models. It is important to pin down the pros and cons of different existing possibilities: funding through foundations, cooperative ownership, worker's self-management, reader's contributions, market mechanisms implementations etc.

### **Thursday, 30th of August – Mapping the public and non-profit media space in European and Croatian context**

12 – 13.30: Introductory lectures: Lorenzo Marsili, Milan F. Živković, Toni Gabrić, Janja Sesar

13.30 – 15.00 – Lunch break

14.30 – 16.30 – Open discussion

### **Saturday, 1st of September – Models of non-commercial media organization**

12 – 13.30: Introductory lectures: Ruediger Rossig, Borna Keserović, Jelena Berković, Domagoj Novokmet, Srećko Horvat

13.30 – 14.30 – Lunch break

14.30 – 16.30 – Open discussion

## EDUCATION

Working Group on Education  
30 Aug & 01 Sep, Vis

**Coordinating:** Mislav Žitko, Karin Doolan

**Participating:** Danijela Dolenc, Silke Helfrich, Primož Krasovec, Teo Matković, Ivana Perica, Susan Robertson

Critical scholarship warns us that we live in dangerous times marked by an assault on public goods, a shift of power from the state to global financial institutions, unparalleled economic inequality, a climate of insecurity and anxiety, and the weakening of viable political agency. The education arena, as an integral part of this wider context, is itself affected; the observed shift in the higher education sector often characterised as a change from a “public good knowledge” regime, within which knowledge is defended as a public good benefiting citizenry, to an “academic capitalist knowledge” regime in which knowledge is seen as a private good whose primary value lies in generating profit for global markets. More specifically, key terms indicating this shift in the education area include marketization, privatization, competition and rankings, excellence, precariousness, widening social inequalities, the harnessing of education to serve the needs of the market and economic growth, and the treatment of pupils and students as rational actors and consumers.

Resistance to this shift has been manifested in public demonstrations globally, the most recent example being the Quebec student protests of May 2012. What arguably unites these demonstrations is the recognition of the interrelationship between the dominant political-economic constellation and the education sector. One such act of resistance in the Croatian higher education area has been the Declaration on Science and Higher Education published in April 2012 by the Academic Solidarity union which challenges neoliberalism and its effects on the science and higher education sector, demanding broader economic, social and political changes whose aim is to nurture values such as solidarity, social inclusion, sustainable development and the common good in opposition to competition, social exclusion, economic growth for the few, and selfish private interests. Demanded changes in the higher education sector include state-funded education, the prioritisation of social inclusion, nurturing quality grounded in cooperation as opposed to competition and observed qualitatively rather than quantitatively, enhancing education which encourages self-awareness, emancipation and empathy, encouraging a critical stance towards social, political and ecological phenomena, and supporting an education sector whose imperative is the development of a more just, humane and sustainable society.

Proponents of the “free market” ideology will disagree with most of these points arguing that the marketization of the education sector is crucial since the public good can only be achieved through the production of private goods, that market competition makes institutions more aware of their costs, that competition encourages efficiency, innovation and quality in the education sector and that it encourages the provision of varied educational services which enhance student choice. From this perspective tuition fees at higher education level are defended both along the lines of education as a private good, as well as a source of needed resourcing for higher education institutions.

In our working sessions on education at the Green Academy these issues will be raised and expanded on guided by the question: what kind of education system do we want for the society we would like to live in? The working sessions will address diagnoses of the society we feel we currently live in and related changes observed in the educational system. We will be discussing alternatives to these and, in particular, exploring how the commons as a political paradigm can inform these alternatives. We will also encourage a critical examination of these alternatives and identify points of disagreement between us and whether and how they can be resolved. Although there is a planned structure to the working sessions and input will be provided in order to encourage discussion, space will be open for group dynamics to raise and address new avenues for exploration. A practical aim of these sessions is to bring together interested parties who could pursue further collaboration on these issues.

The rough outline of the sessions, subject to change is as follows:

#### **Day 1**

Introductory remarks – group introductions

Identifying concerns - the society we live in and related changes to the educational system: introductory inputs offering diagnoses of the current state of affairs (critical scholarship, the role of international organisations, human capital upgrade and knowledge transfer, public demonstrations etc.), followed by discussion

Brainstorming alternatives to the current societal and educational set-up and exploring the role of the commons paradigm in these alternatives

Concluding remarks – group feedback

#### **Day 2**

Introductory remarks – recap of Day 1

Critically examining alternatives (group work) – these might include topics such as Education as a public good, Free education on all levels, Resistance to rankings, A higher education system which is not harnessed for economic development and the labour market

Whole group feedback

Mapping possible collaborative activities

Concluding remarks – group feedback

### **FURTHER READING ON THE COMMONS**

A lot has been written about the Commons and a lot more will follow during the upcoming years. However, you can find a few reading recommendations below. Most of them are also in the Dropbox. You can of course also suggest more literature for the Dropbox :)

Barnes, Peter (2006): Capitalism 3.0: A Guide to Reclaiming the Commons; Bk Currents

Basu, Kaushik/ Kanbur, Ravi (2006): Arguments for a Better World: Essays in Honor of Amartya Sen: Volume I: Ethics, Welfare, and Measurement; Oxford University Press, USA

Benkler, Yochai (2003): Freedom in the Commons, Towards a Political Economy of Information, 52 Duke L.J. 1245 , available at: <http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1191&context=dlj>

Bollier, David: The healing Logic of the Commons <http://www.kosmosjournal.org/articles/the-healing-logic-of-the-commons?A=SearchResult&SearchID=2343650&ObjectID=4408527&ObjectType=35>

Boyle, James (2003). "The Second Enclosure Movement and the Construction of the Public Domain". Law and Contemporary Problems 66: 33–75. [http://www.law.duke.edu/shell/cite.pl?66+Law+&+Contemp.+Probs.+33+\(WinterSpring+2003\)](http://www.law.duke.edu/shell/cite.pl?66+Law+&+Contemp.+Probs.+33+(WinterSpring+2003))

Guha-Khasnobis, Basudeb /Kanbur,Ravi/ Ostrom, Elinor (2007): Linking the formal and informal Economy. Concepts and Policies

Dean, Jodi/ Deseriis, Marco (2012): A Movement without Demands?  
[Link: http://www.possible-futures.org/2012/01/03/a-movement-without-demands/](http://www.possible-futures.org/2012/01/03/a-movement-without-demands/)

Harvey, David (2008). The Right to the City. In: [New Left Review](http://www.newleftreview.org/?view=2740) 53: pp. 23–40. <http://www.newleftreview.org/?view=2740>.

Helfrich, Silke/ Stein, Felix (2012): Šta su zajednička dobra? In: Agenda 07/2012  
[http://www.hr.boell.org/downloads/Agenda\\_7-2012-Web.pdf](http://www.hr.boell.org/downloads/Agenda_7-2012-Web.pdf)

Helfrich,Silke Rainer Kuhlen, Wolfgang Sachs, Christian Siefkes (2010): The Commons Prosperity by Sharing:

<http://www.boell.de/economysocial/economy/economy-commons-report-10489.html>

Lessig, Lawrence (2002): The Architecture of Innovation, 51 Duke L.J. 1783 (2001-2002)  
<http://law.duke.edu/pd/papers/lessig.pdf>

Mattei, Ugo (2011): The State, the Market, and some Preliminary Question about the Commons (French and English Version)  
Available at: [http://works.bepress.com/ugo\\_mattei/40](http://works.bepress.com/ugo_mattei/40)

Mattei, Ugo/ Nader Hoboken, Laura (2008): Plunder: When the Rule of Law is Illegal Plunder: When the Rule of Law is Illegal

Ostrom, Elinor (2009): Beyond Markets and States: Polycentric Governance of Complex Economic Systems, Nobel lecture Dec. 2009, <http://www.uga.edu/pol-sci/courses/2010/ostrom.pdf>

Ostrom, Elinor, Harini Nagendra (2008): Governing the Commons in the New Millennium: A Diversity of Institutions for Natural Resource Management  
[http://www.eoearth.org/article/Governing\\_the\\_commons\\_in\\_the\\_new\\_millennium:\\_A\\_diversity\\_of\\_institutions\\_for\\_natural\\_resource\\_management](http://www.eoearth.org/article/Governing_the_commons_in_the_new_millennium:_A_diversity_of_institutions_for_natural_resource_management)

Elinor Ostrom and Charlotte Hess (eds.). Understanding Knowledge as a Commons – From Theory to Practice. Cambridge, Mass.; MIT Press, 2006.

Ostrom, Elinor (2005): Understanding institutional Diversity; Princeton University Press

Ostrom, Elinor et al. (Hrsg.): The Drama of the Commons. National Academy Press, Washington (D.C.) 2002

Ostrom, Elinor (1990): Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (1999)

Quilligan, James Bernard (2009): People Sharing Resources: Towards a New Multilateralism of the Global Commons. In: Fall-Winter 2009, S. 36-41, <http://www.kosmosjournal.org/kjo2/bm~doc/people-sharing-resources.pdf>

Quilligan, James B. (2009): People Sharing Resources. Towards a New Multilateralism of the Global Commons. In: Kosmos, Fall/Winter 2009, S. 36-43, <http://www.kosmosjournal.org/kjo2/bm~doc/people-sharing-resources.pdf>

Walljasper, Jay (2011): All that We Share: A Field Guide to the Commons (2011), sample book chapter:  
<http://onthecommons.org/all-that-we-share>

Weston, Burns H. / Bollier, David A. (2011): Regenerating the Human Right to a Clean and Healthy Environment in the Commons Renaissance, 25