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Regulatory principles for global commons goods

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What are commons?

Common Pool Resources → Commons

- Common heritage of nature
  - water, air, climate,
  - fish in the ocean

- Common heritage of social life
  - asylum, privacy

- Commons heritage of cultural creativity
  - the arts
  - knowledge and information
Commons need to be institutionalized

According to Elinor Ostrom: *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action* (1990)

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Commons (global common goods) are institutionalized „common-pool resources“
Commons need to be regulated

Resources of the Commons → institution-alization → Usable Commons

Global public goods

Commons need to be regulated

Commons need to be regulated

asylum

norms

law

market

technology
Commons need to be regulated

- law
- norms
- privacy
- market
- technology
Commons need to be regulated

- law
- market
- norms
- technology
- knowledge
Information ethics

to be the reflection on beliefs, rules and norms/values (in total: moral behavior) which continuously develop/change in electronic environments
cannot be derived from whatever law of nature, from however grounded metaphysics, let alone from religion or politicians (party leaders, government)
right to asylum

open markets

compensation for a declining and aging population

NGOs

techology

law

no restrictions to the right to asylum

welcome culture for refugees

equal norms

regulatory principles

empathy caring responsibility

fair system for the distribution of refugees

caring responsibility

enabling
The right to asylum is limited to the right to asylum accepted lawfully. Regulatory principles govern norms, markets, commercial markets, selection of high qualified refugees, brain drain. Technology, tougher security measures, disabling are key aspects. "The boat is full" protection security highlights the fullness of the system.
right to privacy

"informational self-determination"

respects

NGOs

norms

legislation

jurisdiction

Data/information protection laws

BverfG

EuGH

law

privacy a protected private and public good

technology

enabling

cryptography anonymization

markets

personal data not outlawed

limited use of personal data

regulatory principles

markets

commercial markets

limited use of personal data

cryptography

limited use of personal data
privacy: obsolete personal data a currency

right to privacy

norms

regulatory principles

markets

commercial markets

legislation

free markets treaties reinforced security laws

law

technology

privacy: negotiable negligible exploitable

text and data mining profiling

disabling

disabling

free flow/exploitation of personal data
privacy: obsolet security personal data a currency

text and data mining profiling

right to privacy

markets

free flow/exploitation of personal data

commercial markets

disableing

regulatory principles

norms

free markets treaties reinforced security laws

law

technology

privacy: negotiable negligible exploittable

legislation
private property
profitability
scarce resource

knowledge
(science education)

markets

dominance of monopolized
and highly profitable commercial
publishing markets

regulatory principles

norms

legislation

Jurisdiction

controlled access and use of information

strong copyright protection for exploiters

law

proprietary software
pay on demand models

technology

markets

jurisdiction

supporting exploitation rather than use

controlled access and use of information

strong copyright protection for exploiters
regulatory principles

- sharing sustainability
- free usability
- inclusion

- norms

- knowledge (science education)

- markets

- increasingly commercial open access

- open markets

- open access

- publicly financed knowledge freely available

- law

- technology

- free open source publishing software

- enabling

- EU
knowledge (science education)

regulated principles

knowledge freely available

increasingly commercial open access

open markets

open access (green and golden)

free open source publishing software

technology

law

politics

EU

sharing sustainability free usability inclusion

norms
Conclusion

Global common goods are personal and social rights

Neither law nor technology nor markets can count on acceptance in the long run when they are inconsistent or even contrary to the moral behavior of the people who are affected by the consequences of the three (above mentioned) regulatory instances.

It is within civil society and in changing environments where moral behavior develops.

A strong system of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is the best means for securing and strengthening global common goods as personal and social rights.
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