

Identifying commoning aspects in the work of the Noesya cooperative (1/5)

[yala](#) 1 Juin 21, 2024, 2:15

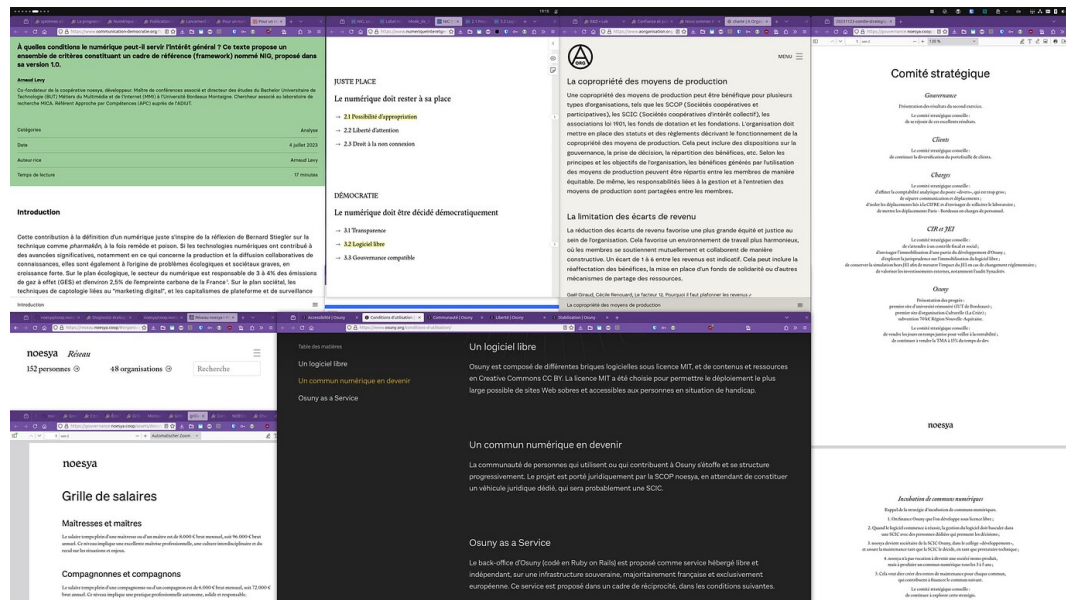
The consideration of [Ergonomy of development experience and common reproducibility questions around maintaining degrowth.net](#) have incurred a little enquiry into the means of operation at Noesya with regards to the apparent focus on commoning of computational media. This post documents a critical reading of published material and seeks to evaluate the question, how much Commons there is in Osuny and Noesya.

Seen from the entrance page noesya.coop, it is the priority one objective of the organisation:



1. Computational Commons. Develop suitable tools to serve the Commons.

As first sketched in the linked thread, there is plenty of activity and material in the spheres of Noesya and the large Osuny community. It is largely French speaking and spreads from government institutions to informal initiatives and private concerns. Many activities are described in very accessible form, using the very system to openly publish documents, articles, reports, codes, directories of people and organisations up to political manifests and a certification programme for evaluating computational Commons.



To understand better which forces are at play in this large environment, allow me to dive a bit into the presented for retracing the paths and drawing the lines that allow to cluster the major narrative strains and domains.

Most of these publications where found after inspecting the website footer and by indirectly hitting them via the website code repositories at [noesya · GitHub](#). The ones below are being put in focus for excerption and commentary.

Language disclaimer: I'm writing this with a secondary language that is not my primary language. The writing will mostly also be received by non-native speakers. It is also a colonial and hegemonic language. J'aimerai passer la parole en français un autre jour. Pour l'instant j'utilise ma langue de travail, qui est la *lingua franca* de la domaine de la numérique. Die Indirektion über eine Fremdsprache birgt immer ein Restrisiko des Missverständnisses. Aber was wäre eine Sprache, die nicht zu deren Überwindung taugt?

It is a large corpus of documentary and discursive material that is available, which is in general a good thing. With this wealth of information presented in so many different locations, it is also a bit challenging to comprehend the inner workings of the community and its many ideas and outputs.

But a grand « Chapeau! » to what is made available to the public here.

Now let's look a bit closer at Noesya to ask how they relate themselves to the Osuny Common.

Publicly available governance documentation contains a reference to a pretty recent strategic communiqué from 2023-11-23 by a [Comité stratégique](#) comprised of six people.

Comité stratégique

[20231123-comite-strategique.pdf](#)

The document states strategic recommendations to make regarding several subjects of noesya's work.

For example at the top they reflect on their **Governance** role and present the first strategic domain, **Clients**:

Comité stratégique

Gouvernance

Présentation des résultats du second exercice.

Le comité stratégique conseille :
de se réjouir de ces excellents résultats.

Clients

Le comité stratégique conseille :
de continuer la diversification du portefeuille de clients.

Not so far below, the document also brings up **Osuny**:

Osuny

Présentation des progrès :

premier site d'université rémunéré (IUT de Bordeaux) ;
premier site d'organisation Culturelle (La Criée) ;
subvention 70 k€ Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine.

Le comité stratégique conseille :

de vendre les jours en temps junior pour veiller à la rentabilité ;
de continuer à vendre la TMA à 15% du temps de dev.

It seems to be a viable source of income for the organisation, given the paragraph speaks a lot about subvention and rates for selling service.

For what interests us here, further down the document also has a special section about the **Incubation of computational commons**:

Incubation de communs numériques

Rappel de la stratégie d'incubation de communs numériques.

1. On finance Osuny que l'on développe sous licence libre ;
2. Quand le logiciel commence à réussir, la gestion du logiciel doit basculer dans une SCIC avec des personnes dédiées qui prennent les décisions ;
3. noesya devient sociétaire de la SCIC Osuny, dans le collège «développement», et assure la maintenance tant que la SCIC le décide, en tant que prestataire technique ;
4. noesya n'a pas vocation à devenir une société mono produit, mais à produire un commun numérique tous les 3 à 5 ans ;
5. Cela veut dire créer des rentes de maintenance pour chaque commun, qui contribuent à financer le commun suivant.

Le comité stratégique conseille :
de continuer à explorer cette stratégie.

In summary, the cooperative will finance Osuny, which is developed under a libre license. When this works well, it is outsourced into a separate legal body and established in a cooperative model with

shared-ownership. They want to follow this exit-to-community plan every three to five years with changing products. Which in turn means to create revenue for the individual projects, in order to contribute to shared maintenance of the Commons.

While it is clear and evident, that establishing and maintaining the Commons is a high value for noesya, it is also evident, that classic contractual client work also plays a large role in the activities of the cooperative. Further there seems to be a line of work in Osuny that is recognised by public funding.

Seen from this perspective, Osuny is a product by a cooperatively economising entity that is branded as a Common to produce more favourable client relationships. In this regard, the resource maintained in shared ownership, Osuny, appears to be appropriated by an economic process to produce revenue and income for its maintainers. Eventually there are aspects in the Osuny body of work that do not fall under the production logic of relations in financialised reciprocity, which tend to be more visible in such « official » documents.

Let's look a bit further at the publications and increase our focus on how the stewardship of the cooperative creates the space for the Common to flourish.

Gouvernance

The governance page was [found in the GitHub organisation](#) and is also linked as the first item in the hamburger menu of the noesya.coop website on second sight.

[Gouvernance noesya • Gouvernance Noesya](#)

The site contains a repository of **documents** and links to the **strategic committee**, which we learned about above. The documents are filed into categories about *strategy*, *jurisdiction*, *economy*, *ecology* and *ethics*.

Following on with the investigation, it is very easy to find regular financial reports about the activities of the organisation, which provide a good overview on the scale and dynamics of development operations.

[Économiques • Gouvernance Noesya](#)

From mere price lists for contract work and salary accords, through annual and quarterly financial reports, there is even a voluntarily signed dedication to ethical conduct in the work.

We are presented with common tariffs in the business:

Prestations

Le tarif journalier est unique, à 800 € HT

- [Grille de tarifs • Gouvernance Noesya](#)
- [Microsoft Word - grille-de-tarifs.docx - grille-de-tarifs.pdf](#)

Maîtresses et maîtres

Le salaire temps plein d'une maîtresse ou d'un maître est de 8.000 € brut mensuel, soit 96.000 € brut annuel. Ce niveau implique une excellente maîtrise professionnelle, une culture interdisciplinaire et du recul sur les situations et enjeux.

- [Grille de salaires • Gouvernance Noesya](#)
- [grille-de-salaires-1.2.pdf](#)

We are also given a look at the annual turnover:

Total du bilan	560 109,19 Euros
Chiffre d'affaires	744 754,47 Euros
Résultat net comptable	275 799,50 Euros

- [Comptes annuels 2022-2023 • Gouvernance Noesya](#)
- [NOESYA - noesya-comptes-annuels-2022-2023.pdf](#)

These documents underline the economic functioning of the cooperative for its practitioners. From the numbers, it seems to be a well-functioning affair, which gives confidence in the longevity of operations.

The undersigned [Charte Numérique Responsable](#) ([PDF](#)) states a high-level commitment to all that's good in computing and through that indirectly names a few risks that challenge the conformity to the declaration.

It especially refers to the ecological impact of electronic appliances, with some answers to reduce them, and highlights the questions of diversity and inclusion for a just participation model.

The charter does not have an understanding of the Commons nor expresses any relation to them.

Let's inspect the other resources for finding evidence to more relatedness to common affairs.

Diagnostic

There is a nice digital intervention that calculates the discrete and physical ecological impact of a website. It's neat and calls for more action.

- [noesya/coop.noesya.diagnostic](https://noesya.coop.noesya.diagnostic)
- [Diagnostic écologique de https://ecobytes.net](https://ecobytes.net) • noesya

Réseau

The [Réseau noesya](https://reseau.noesya) website (github) gives a nice overview of people and organisations connected with Noesya and Osuny. Its directory is grouped in categories for *Research*, *Strategy*, *Design*, *Tech* and *Ethics* and once again highlights the large network of practitioners connected with the cause.

152 personnes ➞

48 organisations ➞

Yet also not much word about explicit commoning efforts.

Let's not hesitate and seek further how Noesya establishes Osuny as a Common.

Sane

One of the activities of Noesya is an *action research* about **alternative systems & emergent norms**.

[systèmes alternatifs normes émergentes • sane](#)

The research asks hard questions about compatibility of organisations with post-growth conditions, how to build relations with other organisations, how computing can serve the common good with a

special focus on interactive media for communicating ethical experience.

It's a large research programme, which involves many organisations, cooperatives and universities,

[Le programme • sane](#)

It is summarised in these headlines:

- Bring about a political project
- Prepare organisations for the time after-growth
- Promote computing in the common interest
- Contribute to the triage state + market + commons
- Act through the action research

The programme is bold and has strong criticism in ecological and economic areas. It explicitly mentions the tensions and forces between the different operational logics of state, markets and the Commons. While it doesn't reject the state nor markets, it offers a reinterpretation of capitalocentric logics by the view of Raworth's Doughnut economics.

Here we want to focus on the third axis in the matrix of activities under the Sane umbrella:

- [Numérique d'intérêt général • sane](#)

To cite:

noesya participates in contributing to computing in the common interest through its [productions](#) and diverse actions. But how to define what is computing in the common interest? How to characterise it? How to distinguish the projects which serve the common good from those who are commons washing, green washing or social washing?

An ex-citing proposition to start with and good material for later reflection. For now we recognise a dedicated effort to sustain the Commons also in the field of information and communication technology (ICT). It culminates in publication of a declaration of **a reference frame for computational Commons**.

There is a nice article by [@arnaudlevy](#) which provides a lot more context.

[Pour un numérique d'intérêt général | Communication et démocratie](#)

[Lancement du site numeriqueinteretgeneral.org • sane](#)

Let's inspect this reference frame more thoroughly (remember, bold claims need bold evidence) and see how we can put it to good use with Osuny.

This appears to be a major culmination of year-long efforts to support the common good with solid and profound criteria to distinguish, if one is acting in the common interest, or not.

Numérique d'Intérêt Général

The first question I ask myself when reading the title of this proposal, is why it speaks of *intérêt général* and not of *bien commun*. This might be a little lost in translation, but it is nevertheless interesting. All language cultures always have space for more diversity in a given discussion.

[NIG, un cadre de référence pour le Numérique d'Intérêt Général • Numérique d'Intérêt Général](#)

The NIG, as it is called, splits up in several sections (Just ends, Just place, Democracy, Respect the law, Respect the people, Care, Sovereignty) and also seeks to be a reference frame for certification of computational Common(s). We will look at two examples from the reference frame.

► Excursion: Label Numérique en Communs

They make no mistake that openness is a main pillar of the whole operation:

Open

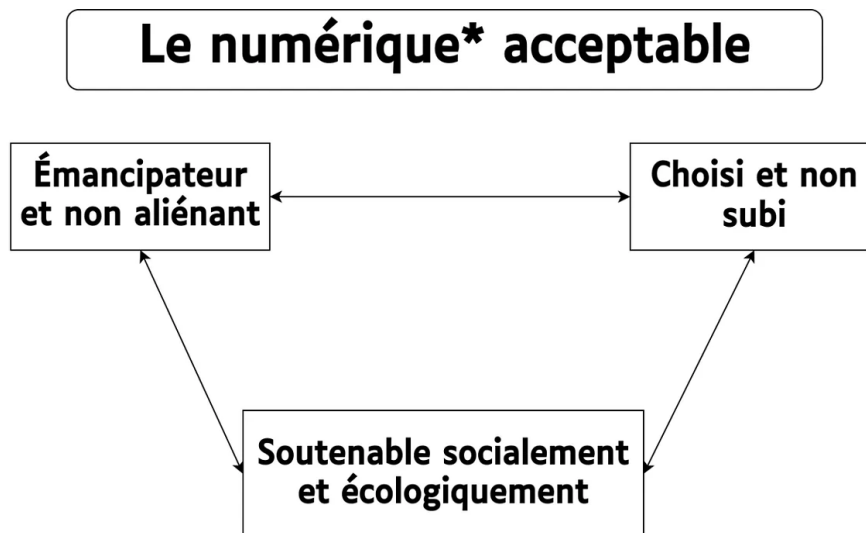
Having made available the computational elements in discussion (software, databases, plans, concept material, etc.) by principle in an open format and under an Open Data license.

Let's not be distracted by the appropriation and enclosure of the Commons by the state. We continue with our reading of the [NIG 1.1 • Numérique d'Intérêt Général](#), which was grown from its own grassroots.

[2.1 Possibilité d'appropriation • Numérique d'Intérêt Général](#)

l'articulation avec les logiciels libres permet d'envisager un numérique « choisi et non subi », « émancipateur et non aliénant » pour reprendre les termes proposés par Louis Derrac dans sa définition d'[un numérique acceptable](#)

Following the link:



**Le numérique étant ici vu comme l'ensemble des technologies, équipements, infrastructures, terminaux traitant de l'information numérique*

V2

louisderrac.com



The acceptable computing*

- Emancipatory and non-alienating
- Chosen and not imposed
- Socially and ecologically sustainable

*The computing is herein seen as the ensemble of technologies, equipments, infrastructures, which ultimately treat computational information

The **possibility of appropriation** means in this sense, that an articulation [of human affairs] with Free Software allows to imagine a different kind of compute, when these criteria are met. How can we know they are?

Let's return to one of the points in the NIC article about the label. It was mapped to the *Openness* category and is point 3.2. about *Free Software* (before NIC v1.1 was released it was known as point 3.1).

Label NEC NIG 1.1

Accessible	5.1 Accessible
Appropriable	2.1 Possibilité d'appropriation
Éthique	1.1 Besoins réels (beaucoup plus large)
	3.2 Gouvernance compatible (plus juridique)
	5.2 Simplicité
Ouvert	3.1 Logiciel libre
Sécurisé	7.3 Infrastructure et application sécurisées
Sobre	1.3 En dessous des plafonds environnementaux (beaucoup plus large)
	6.3 Frugalité

En synthèse, NIG est plus large, parce qu'il resitue le dispositif numérique au service d'un projet social et politique, et qu'il se préoccupe de gouvernance de façon systémique. **Le label est une très bonne base pour le *comment*, mais ne pose pas la question du *pourquoi*.**

In synthesis, NIG is larger, because it resituates the compute paradigm in service of a social and political project, and which preoccupies itself with systemic governance. The label is a very good base for the *how*, but it does not ask the question of the *why*.

[3.2 Logiciel libre • Numérique d'Intérêt Général](#)



Les outils et contenus numériques d'intérêt général doivent être produits sous des licences libres (Free [Libre] and Open Source Software, FOSS / FLOSS) pour les codes sources, et ouvertes pour les contenus (Creative Commons, CC ou licences hippocratiques par exemple). Ces licences permettent l'accès sans restriction, et garantissent l'autonomie future, de façon plus ou moins restrictive : certaines licences imposent la réutilisation dans le même cadre légal, d'autres acceptent des cadres moins ouverts. Aucun objet numérique privatif ne peut légitimement se réclamer d'intérêt général.

The pattern is strong and prescriptive. It speaks about software, data and content tools in the general interest. Following the script, they **have to** be produced under **Free licences**, which allow for **access without restriction** and grant **future autonomy**, under more or less restrictive terms. *No single privatised computational object can legitimately claim general interest.*

There is a lot to unfold from this section, which we can keep for later. For now it is enough to remember that the NIG culminates in a radical prescription of granted liberties, while inviting for accountability and fair conduct with regards to environmental and social, say civic liabilities.

We're on a brink to something here, but let's withhold it for more appropriate timing. We still have some reading to complete.

Laboratoires - recherche et développement

Noesya also run an R&D lab, which is basically a blog of their activity in the design and advocacy fields. We can check it out to hear directly from the people.

- [R&D • Lab](#)
- [Confiance et publics • Lab](#) (video)
- [Nous sommes B Corp et c'est pas top • Lab](#)

The cooperative is also part of A, an organisation that follows another [charter](#), against which one can get certified, too. The logo is a nod towards anarchism:



Now that we've gotten enough inspiration of the vibe and flair that surrounds the noesya atmosphere, let's proceed to a practical example and examine their most prominent production.

Which brings us to the star in the manège, the Osuny common.

Osuny

I'm looking at the osuny.org website and am exploring it from the outside. My onset is to discover the application from the perspective of a systems developer within the computational commoning collective allmende.io, who is looking for a nice interface to a content API that can be used for

building static web pages. Osuny shines in this area, and we are seldom shy and often happy to participate in a replication study of applying FLOSS to voiced use cases (next.allmende.io/). Publishing a website is an often heard case, and remains so, even in times of platform media. Why Osuny is even more relevant to cater for free and diverse speech in the public web.

What can Osuny offer in this regard and which guarantees does it give me to support me on this journey? Let's find out!

The website is structured in the larger narrative arcs of *Usage, Values, Functionalities, Governance, Put to action*, next to policies, a *blog*, the *directory of organisations and people*, plus their *meeting notes*.

I'm picking some pages of interest that state the values and provide guidance on how to contribute out in the open. It has become evident that this public interest tech is rooted in a large community and sustained by a large number of clients. We should be able to find out where its open source community lives?

1. [Communauté | Osuny](#)



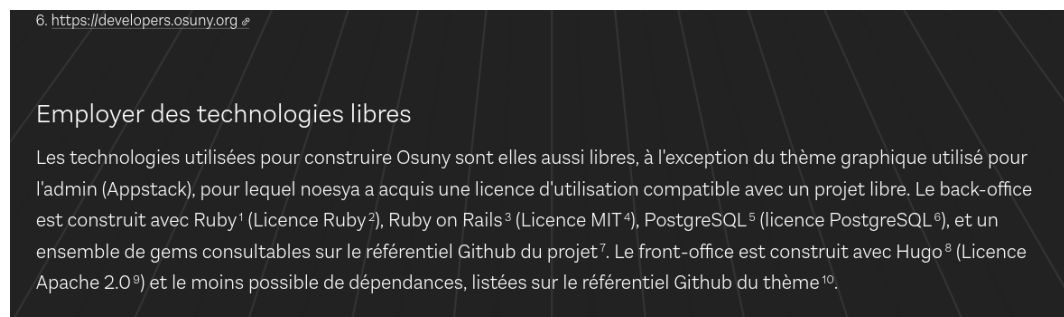
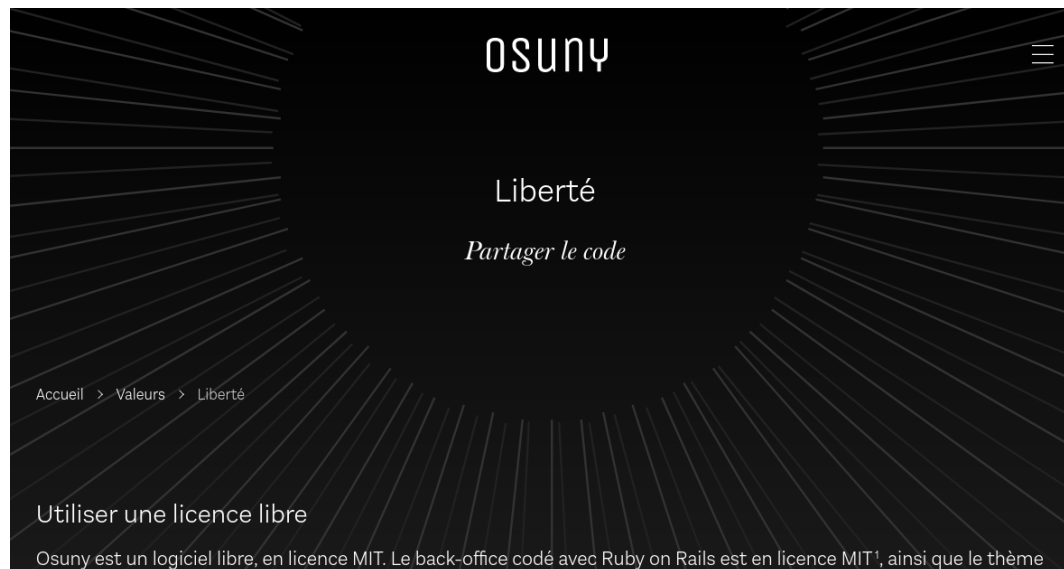
The community page of the website has a disclaimer at the top, which cites a famous definition of the Commons as a shared resource. It adds to it a notion of zero margin costs, which are present in disembodied and ephemeral ICT.

A common is « a **resource** shared by a group of people ». Computation permits to develop commons benefitting from *marginal zero cost* , by mutualisation of the *infrastructure* and the development of functionalities that benefit all. The publication in open source [...] grants *perpetuity* of the solution. [Emphasis by the author.]

Speaking from the perspective of seeing the Common as the material residue of an encompassing and activating Commoning practice, the habit of speaking from it only as a resource has consequences on the way how maintenance and interaction are structured.

A curious visitor of the page might ask themselves: what is it that the Common does or enables, which is made possible by the act of engaging here in a not marketed, non-reciprocal relation with each other?

2. [Liberté | Osuny](#)



When speaking of the liberties attached with Osuny, the parole is again focussed on the artifacts, hence residue from the interactions that make them possible. We see licenses and program languages and libraries and others mentioned here.

The curious visitor occupied with their replication study continues to ask: How does all of this perform as running code in a replication experiment?

3. [Stabilisation | Osuny](#)



The stabilisation of Osuny sees it on a path to *become* a Common. What is stated here makes it seem, that there is a lot of background work going on in establishing new structures and bodies for sustaining its longevity by juristic, governance and technological means.

« Where is the large community in these procedures? », the interested individual asks.

4. [Conditions d'utilisation | Osuny](#)




Conditions d'utilisation

Accueil > Conditions d'utilisation

Un logiciel libre

Osuny est composé de différentes briques logicielles sous licence MIT, et de contenus et ressources en Creative Commons CC BY. La licence MIT a été choisie pour permettre le déploiement le plus large possible de sites Web sobres et accessibles aux personnes en situation de handicap.

Un commun numérique en devenir

La communauté de personnes qui utilisent ou qui contribuent à Osuny s'étoffe et se structure progressivement. Le projet est porté juridiquement par la SCOP noesya, en attendant de constituer un véhicule juridique dédié, qui sera probablement une SCIC.

Osuny as a Service

Le back-office d'Osuny (codé en Ruby on Rails) est proposé comme service hébergé libre et indépendant, sur une infrastructure souveraine, majoritairement française et exclusivement européenne. Ce service est proposé dans un cadre de réciprocité, dans les conditions suivantes.

	Contribution financière annuelle
Personnes physiques contributrices	0€
Personnes physiques non contributrices	100€
Association à but non lucratif	500€
École publique ou structure gouvernementale	1500€
École privée ou structure privée	3000€
Université	Contribution à définir collectivement

Les personnes physiques sont qualifiées de "contributrices" dans les cas suivants :

- ouverture d'issues documentées sur Github
- contribution à la documentation
- contribution au design
- contribution au code
- contribution aux outils de formation

Le choix d'un fonctionnement contributif est déclaratif, pour un an. Si la personne ne contribue pas pendant l'année, elle s'engage à revenir au fonctionnement non contributif.

Osuny as a Service


I had come here to this forum to find the community and to find ways to interact with them. This is

because I am an Osuny user and developer at the IDN and interested in reproducing an environment that is suitable for hosting Osuny instances. To make use of this liberty, I need access to documentation and technical specifications that help to set up a reproducible execution environment that is capable of holding all run-time components with exclusively Free Software.

At eco:bytes, who care for allmende.io and its other communities, we rely on self-hosted Free Software to avoid the vendor lock-in of and costly contracts with proprietary platforms. Being part of the Librehosters and bekknown to CHATONS, I am able to infer that there may be other people who operate under similar constraints.

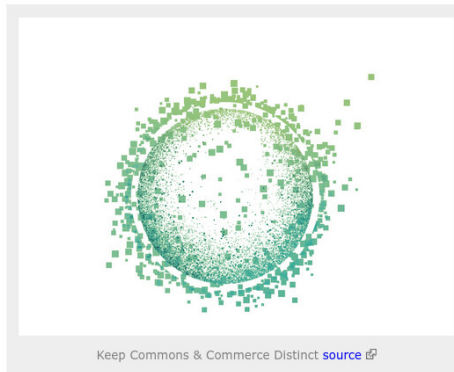
The reasons given by noesya for why to put computational artifacts and runtime components into the Commons are exemplary, striking and profound. Where less community-oriented operations is perceived and more service-oriented offers are presented, it does not explicitly exclude an interweaving of a bit of the open source spirit.

When we worked with EnCommuns from Lille ten years ago in the TransforMap project, we had a big discussion about how to [Separate Commons and Commerce To Make It Work For the Commons \(P2P Foundation Wiki\)](#). The article, from Simon Sarasin, had a nice graphic and explained why it's worth the effort to strengthen the distinction between the two modi operandi.

This text ultimately sparked a pattern in the research of Silke Helfrich and David Bollier...

Keep Commons & Commerce Distinct

How to deal with the tension between commoning and pressures to commercially exploit shared assets? How can we prevent money from negatively influencing the life of a commons?



Money is used in commons—when necessary. However, because the quest for money can threaten the social coherence of a commons and people's intrinsic motivations, it is essential to not let money interfere with togetherness, people's intrinsic motivations, and internal goals. It is therefore important to de-couple flows of money from the practices and culture of commoning. There is an affirmative need to resist pressures toward commercialization and price competition, as well as misplaced funder priorities. Who contributed what should not determine internal governance or allocations of money.

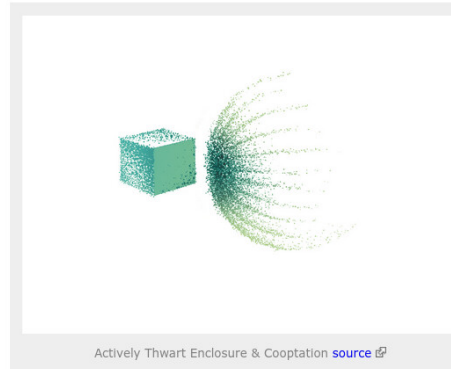
Examples

- It is important to accept external funding (e.g., from philanthropy or the state) only where its terms do not undermine the culture of commoning.
- [Encommuns](#), a French network of software programmers, noticed that the priorities of one of their municipal clients were overshadowing the needs of those involved in the project. To combat this dynamic, Encommuns detached spending from income: payments for code-writing as part of the project were officially considered donations to the entire group, and not as transactional payments to outsiders for individual services or products. These payments thereby became the financial basis for the whole commons moving forward together.

Related Patterns

Actively Thwart Enclosure & Cooptation

How do commons stand protect themselves in contexts that are hostile?



Commoners constantly have to be aware of different forms of enclosure and cooptation. As they gain clarity on these challenges, their creative resistance gives rise to concrete solutions that neutralize dominant (ownership) structures and to counter the appeal of market approaches.

Examples

- "Beating the bounds" was an annual ritual in England whereby the members of a community would walk the perimeter of their lands together in order to refamiliarize themselves with it and remove hedges or fences that had privatized the commons. The walk, an affirmation of community control of common wealth, was often followed by a celebration.
- "Legal hacks" attempt to use existing legal instruments for purposes other than those for which they were originally developed, in order to protect commons against enclosures. One example is [Copyleft](#) licenses used as tools to enable legal sharing of content, which derive from copyright law.
- A community land trust is an organization form that allows a group of people to acquire land and take it off the market in perpetuity, preventing speculators from acquiring the land for market-driven purposes.
- Participants in the acequia systems for irrigation water in New Mexico and Colorado have secured protection under state law for their commoning, preventing investors and companies from claiming property rights in water or selling it.

Related Patterns

patternlanguage.commoning.wiki/view/keep-commons-commerce-distinct/view/actively-thwart-enclosure-cooptation

We helped Frédéric Sultan and Remix the Commons to reify it in French.

Distinguer communs et commerce

Comment lutter contre la pression de la commercialisation ? Comment éviter que l'argent n'ait trop d'influence ?



On emploie également l'argent dans les communs. Il est indispensable de le gérer intelligemment afin de protéger la cohésion et les motivations intrinsèques. Les objectifs propres prennent le pas sur les objectifs externes, tels que les critères de financement des projets. L'idée est de résister à la pression de la valorisation, à la concurrence des prix et à la stricte réciprocité. Les flux financiers internes sont dissociés de la question de savoir qui génère quels revenus et comment.

Exemples

- Il est important de n'accepter que les subventions externes (par exemple gouvernementales) dont les conditions ne vont pas fondamentalement à l'encontre de la culture de commoning qui vous est propre.
- Lorsque IT Commons *Encommuns* a remarqué que les priorités d'un client municipal devenaient plus importantes que ses propres préoccupations, ses membres ont découpé les dépenses et les recettes. Les paiements externes pour le code programmé sont désormais considérés comme des dons et non plus comme le paiement et la reconnaissance de produits ou de services individuels. En lieu et place, les fonds ont été affectés au financement de base de l'ensemble du projet.
- Le réseau d'éducation populaire sur le numérique Framasoft a fait le choix de l'indépendance vis-à-vis des pouvoirs publics en refusant des formes de subvention structurelle. La plateforme compte essentiellement sur les dons et sur quelques partenariats ponctuels. En outre, elle est en train de s'ouvrir à une forme d'économie plurielle avec la structuration du réseau des CHATONS vers une sorte d'AMAP du numérique.
- Parmi les différentes initiatives organisées dans le Quartier Libre des Lentilles à Dijon il y a le Jardin des Maraichères, un collectif qui travaille bénévolement pour proposer des marchés hebdomadaires à prix libre, ainsi que des légumes pour divers lieux en luttant en dehors du marché.

Déjouer les enclosures et la cooptation

Comment les communs s'affirment-ils dans des contextes qui leur sont hostiles ?



Les communs prennent toujours conscience des différentes formes d'enclosure et de cooptation. De la clarté sur ce point naît une résistance concrète et visible. La créativité est de mise pour déjouer les structures (de propriété) dominantes et résister à l'attrait du marché.

Exemples

- Legal hacking* se sert d'instruments juridiques existants en les combinant de manière à ce qu'ils servent un objectif différent de celui pour lequel ils ont été conçus à l'origine, comme le *copyleft* au lieu du copyright.
- Le rituel annuel *To beat the bounds* se pratique encore aujourd'hui en Angleterre, au Pays de Galles et en Écosse. Il consiste pour les membres d'une communauté à parcourir l'ensemble de leurs terres afin de se familiariser avec celles-ci et d'éliminer les haies et les clôtures contestées. Souvent, cette visite était suivie d'une fête.
- En France, les *Zones à défendre*, ZAD sont devenues populaires, notamment la *ZAD Notre Dame des Landes*. Plusieurs centaines d'individus y luttent contre la réalisation d'un grand aéroport. En 2018, après 10 ans d'occupation, le territoire sur lequel s'était développé un village de communes a été démantelé par la force par les autorités.
- L'occupation de l'usine GLO dans la banlieue de Florence a été possible grâce à l'effort conjoint des travailleurs, des familles des travailleurs, du déploiement d'un réseau solidaire (syndicats, centres sociaux, la gauche extra-parlementaire, chercheurs). Grâce à toutes ces contributions l'occupation continue depuis juillet 2021 et a été en mesure de résister à la délocalisation prévue et aux tentatives de neutralisation de l'occupation de la part des pouvoirs publics.

Patterns de connexion

- Entourer les communs de membranes semi-perméables
- Distinguer communs et commerce
- Approfondir les dimensions relationnelles de la propriété

(Se) financer en harmonie avec les communs

Quelles formes de financement peuvent soutenir le commoning ?



Il est important de combiner de multiples formes de financement en veillant à ce qu'elles ne créent pas de dépendance aux communs et ne les affaiblissent donc pas. L'idéal est d'avoir recours à un financement communautaire, solidaire et libre, qui est lui-même une expression du commoning.

Exemples

- Les possibilités vont des économies partagées, comme dans la *commune de Niederkaufungen*, à la campagne de dons classique, en passant par le *financement participatif* via des plateformes spécifiques comme *Goteo*.
- Les financements privés ou publics sont utiles lorsqu'ils garantissent la souveraineté en matière d'utilisation et de prise de décision.
- Un *revenu de base* qui, comme en Namibie, est co-construit et entraîne une co-responsabilité pour les personnes concernées, peut ouvrir des espaces favorables aux communs.
- Dans la communauté germanophone des communs, on travaille sur des concepts pour un revenu de base soutenu par la communauté.
- Le régime général de la Sécurité sociale en France institué à la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale et au fur et à mesure recentralisé à partir de la réforme du 1967 constitue un exemple macroscopique d'institution du commun. Elle ne dépendait ni de l'État ni du patronat mais d'une caisse dont la gestion était dans les mains des travailleurs et qui était financée par la collecte des cotisations sociales.
- La Station - Gare des Mines est un espace de production et diffusion artistique animé par le Collectif MU. Le défi majeur étant la stabilisation économique, le collectif est en train d'assurer que les marges des activités de bar et de billetterie soient en mesure de financer les productions artistiques et les coûts de structure (développement, structure physique, projets, créations artistiques). Outre à améliorer cette exploitation, l'autre source de financement prévue est constituée par des subventions structurelles d'acteurs publics.

Miser sur des infrastructures portées en commun

Quelles sont les infrastructures utilisées et mises en place ?



Les infrastructures communautaires ou P2P sont essentielles. Elles couvrent également ce que le marché néglige et sont contrôlées par les parties prenantes elles-mêmes sous forme de prérequis et moyen de production. Cela apporte une certaine sécurité sociale, réduit la dépendance et facilite la coopération à grande échelle.

Exemples

- Il existe de nombreuses solutions alternatives aux monopoles :
 - Gnifi.net* au lieu des réseaux de télécommunication
 - BigBlueButton* au lieu de Zoom
 - Jitsi* au lieu de Skype
 - PeerTube* au lieu de Youtube
 - Nastodon* au lieu de Twitter
- La *topologie mesh* (réseaux maillés) relayent des services Internet ou radio tels que *AMPRnet* ou *FreeLink*.
- Il existe une grande variété de systèmes d'irrigation autogérés dans le monde, comme les *bisses*, les *biels* ou les *Prairies Irriguées* en Suisse.
- FarmHack* est une communauté d'agriculteurs qui construisent et modifient leurs propres machines. Le nœud central est sa plateforme numérique, où la communauté productive partage des conceptions, du savoir-faire et des idées.
- Le réseau de professionnels et organisations *Enspirat* s'occupe de projets à vocation sociale tout en partageant moyens et connaissances.

Patterns de connexion

- Produire et utiliser conjointement
- Utiliser des outils conviviaux
- Miser sur l'hétéroarchie
- (Se) financer en harmonie avec les communs
- Déjouer les enclosures et la cooptation

» 8 pages link here: CC BY-SA 4.0 - 3.0CN - languedespatterns.commoning.wiki - search

languedespatterns.commoning.wiki/view/distinguer-communs-et-commerce/view/djouer-les-enclosures-et-la-cooptation/view/se-financer-en-harmonie-avec-les-communs/view/miser-sur-des-infrastructures-portes-en-commun

I hope you already had the pleasure with EnCommuns folks. They do a good job in decoupling their environment into the ecosystem and this way spread their roots, while providing for others.

- [LSC – Legal service for commons – Structures juridiques pour soutenir les communs](#)
- [Pourquoi 3 hébergeurs ? – Collectif Point Communs](#)

How do you think does application hosting fit into the discourse around reproduction of computational artifacts in the Common? Which are suitable modes of production, and how to provide the means? Especially when it's funded by public sources. I'm seeing a fair chance, that cooperation with federations that control compute, like CHATONS and Librehosters, will play a meaningful role in the upcoming discussions about sovereignty and portability of public interest tech.

This last screenshot also shows the only place that I could find which occupies itself with providing guidance on how to contribute back to the project. Other examples remain hard to find.

I'm interested in learning more about how noesya sees itself and operates as an « agent communeur », qui se comprends comme un nœud dans un réseau des communautés commun?

Or to ask stealing the words from a former colleague: What do we have in common?

After this enduring consumption of public documentation on what noesya does and in which setting Osuny is embedded into, we have good material to work with when checking the artifacts for reproducibility.

Let's continue with our investigation on finding out how much Osuny can be made fit to meet our hypothetical expectations, and about finding obstacles to do so. Now off to the more practical hands-on part.

[Working with Osuny out in the open: a replication study to increase the resiliency of the computational Common \(2/5\)](#)