

SUSTAINABILITY THOUGHTS 146: WHICH ARE THE PARADIGM EVOLUTIONS ROUTES AVAILABLE IN THE CASE PERFECT CAPITALISM IS BROUGHT DOWN BY BINDING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY GAP PRESSURES? WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE MARKET STRUCTURE ASSOCIATED WITH EACH OF THOSE ROUTES?

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ABSTRACT

Markets that expand continuously under externality neutrality assumptions reach sooner or later a point of possible collapse when the assumptions turns out to be wrong as suddenly the threat that was assumed away at the beginning now becomes a binding current threat to the survival of the market, and this is true if we are dealing with environmental externality neutrality assumptions or with social externality neutrality assumption or with socio-environmental externality neutrality assumptions. When the market is under a binding threat, it can be saved if we take action to fix the relevant binding externality problem affecting it or it can be patched. If on the other hand, stakeholders failed to act to save it, the market will collapse and flip to inverse opposite models, perfectly or imperfectly or it will flip towards authoritarianism. The above holds true for any market including the traditional market, in this case the traditional market under binding social externality threats. This paper focuses on the social externality threat incrustrated in the perfect traditional market model due to the social externality neutrality assumption; and the failure to fix it or patch it to prevent the perfect traditional market model collapse when under binding social externality threat. And this raises the questions, which are the paradigm evolutions routes available in the case perfect capitalism is brought down by binding social sustainability gap pressures? What is the nature of the market structure associated with each of those routes? Among the goals of this paper is to provide answers to these questions.

Key Words: Sustainability, perfect markets, imperfect markets, sustainability markets, externality management markets, sustainability gap, paradigm fix, paradigm patch, paradigm shift, perfect paradigm flip, imperfect paradigm flip, dominant paradigm, paradigm evolution, traditional market, red market, social externality based market, authoritarianism based market, perfect social market, imperfect social market.

1. INTRODUCTION

a) Markets under externality neutrality assumptions

Markets that expand continuously under externality neutrality assumptions reach sooner or later a point of possible collapse when the assumptions turns out to be wrong as suddenly the threat that was assumed away at the beginning now becomes a binding current threat to the survival of the market, and this is true if we are dealing with environmental externality neutrality assumptions or social externality neutrality assumption or socio-environmental externality

neutrality assumptions. When the market is under a binding threat, it can be saved if we take action to fix the relevant binding externality problem affecting it or it can be patched. If on the other hand, stakeholders failed to act to save it, the market will collapse and flip to inverse opposite models, perfectly or imperfectly or will flip towards authoritarianism. It has been pointed out recently that when externality threats affecting the working of a market become binding threats the market affected has then five evolution routes available for action(Muñoz 2021a): i) The perfect paradigm shift route; ii) the imperfect paradigm shift route; iii) the perfect flip to the inverse opposite paradigm route; iv) the imperfect flip to the inverse opposite paradigm route; and v) the authoritarianism flip route.

b) The traditional markets under binding social externality threat

The above holds true for any market under binding externality threats including the traditional market, in this case the traditional market under binding social externality threats.

i) The structure of the traditional market under binding social externality threats

We know that Adam Smith's traditional market(Smith 1776) is an economy only market(B); and when the traditional market(TM) is under a binding social externality threat(a), then the economy(B) is affected by a binding social sustainability gap(BSSG); and therefore, the structure of the traditional market(TM) a la Adam Smith under binding social externality threat can be stated as follows:

$$TM = Ba = B(BSSG), \text{ where } BSSG = a$$

The expression above simply tells us that the traditional market(TM) is being affected by an embedded and binding social sustainability gap(BSSG) affecting the working of the dominant economy(B). Paradigm evolution theory and sustainability thinking(Muñoz 2019a) indicates that a binding sustainability gap leads to paradigm evolution, before or after paradigm death, in this holds true too in the case the traditional market under a binding social sustainability gap(BSSG).

ii) The paradigm evolution routes available to the traditional market when under binding social externality threats

All evolution routes available to the traditional market when under binding social externality or sustainability gaps(BSSG = a) have been stressed recently(Muñoz 2021b) as shown in Figure 1 below:

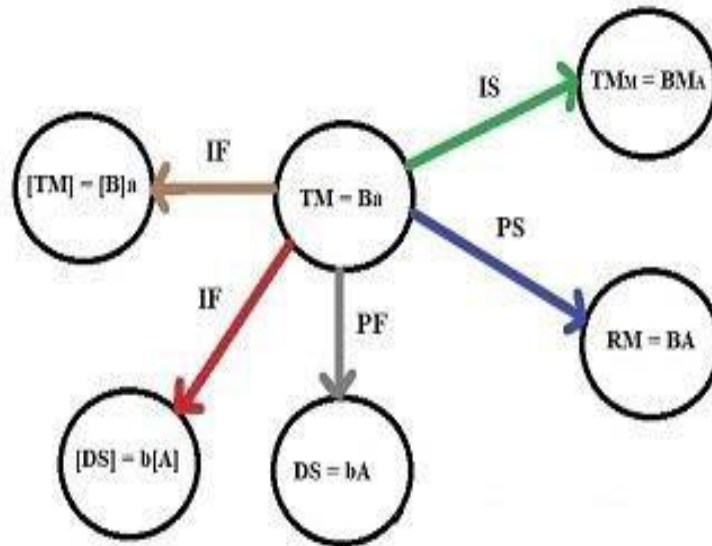


Figure 1 The pure capitalism market(TM) under binding social sustainability gap pressures (a)

Based on Figure 1 above and following the arrows from right to left we can see that that the traditional market or pure capitalism ($TM = Ba$) when under binding social sustainability threats ($BSSG = a$) has five evolution paths available for action as the general evolution model suggests: 1) it can go the social externality management route $TM_M = BM_A$ as indicated by the green arrow; 2) it can go the red market route $RM = BA$ as indicated by the blue arrow; 3) it can go the perfect social market or perfect socialism route $DS = bA$ as indicated by the gray arrow;

4) it can go the imperfect social market or imperfect socialism route $[DS] = b[A]$ as indicated by the red arrow; and 5) it can go the authoritarianism flip route $[TM] = [B]a$ as indicated by the brown arrow.

iii) The ways to save capitalism a la traditional market from binding social externality threats

If we decide to take action to save capitalism from the binding social externality threat ($BSSG = a$) by ensuring that the economic component remains in full dominant form (B) while we take full or partial social action, then we have two paradigm evolution routes that we can follow according to Figure 1 above: 1) a perfect shift from traditional markets $TM = Ba$ to red markets $RM = BA$ after fully fixing the binding social sustainability gap ($BSSG = a$); and 2) an imperfect shift from traditional markets $TM = Ba$ to social externality management markets $TM_M = BM_A$ after simply patching the binding social sustainability gap ($BSSG = a$), a situation that was shared graphically just recently (Muñoz 2021b) as indicated in Figure 2 below:

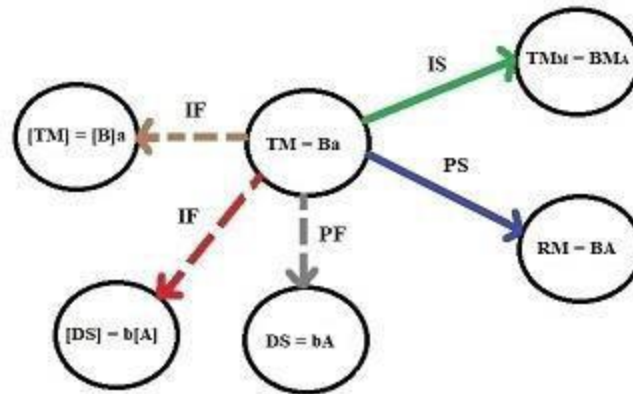


Figure 2 The pure capitalism market(TM) evolution when keeping its component dominance structure intact as it is saved.

Figure 2 above clearly indicates by means of continuous arrows that there are two ways of saving capitalism from binding social externality threats(BSSG = a): i) a perfect shift(PS) as indicated by the blue arrow from traditional markets(TM = Ba) to red markets(RM = BA) after fully internalizing social concerns, closing that way the binding social sustainability gap(BSSG = a -- \rightarrow A); and ii) an imperfect shift(IS) as indicated by the green arrow from traditional markets(TM = Ba) to social externality management markets(TM_M = BM_A), where the binding sustainability gap(BSSG = a) is not fully fixed, it is just patched since BSSG = a -- \rightarrow M_A,

where full fix cost $A > M_A$, which means that the binding social sustainability gap is still opened or remains opened when the market is under social externality management. Notice that either of those solutions to save capitalism would be consistent partially with the urgent call made in 1987 by the Brundtland Commission(WCED 1987) to make economic development more responsible both in social and environmental terms as then only social concerns would matter; and therefore, the environmentally friendly actions taken in 2012 by the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development (UNCSD 2012a; UNCSD 2012b) would not have taken place as then environmental issues would have been left out.

c) The scope of this paper

Notice also that the consequence of failing to save capitalism a la traditional market from binding social externality threats as indicated by the broken arrows in Figure 2 above means a move away from pure capitalism as we know it as then full economic dominance is lost as the perfect traditional market collapses. Hence, this paper focuses on the social externality threat incrustated in the perfect traditional market model due to its social externality neutrality assumption and the failure to fix it or to patch it to prevent the collapse of the perfect traditional market model when under binding social externality threats. And this raises the questions, which are the paradigm evolutions routes available in the case perfect capitalism is brought down by binding social sustainability gap pressures? What is the nature of the market structure associated

with each of those routes? Among the goals of this paper is to provide answers to these questions.

d) Goals of this paper

a) To point out that if the traditional market collapses because no corrective social action is taken or action takes place too late the system moves away from capitalism as we know it; and

b) To highlight graphically and analytically all paradigm evolution routes available after the perfect traditional market paradigm collapses.

2. METHODOLOGY

First, the terminology used in this paper is shared. Second, operational concepts, types of market structures and model evolution rules are listed. Third, the paradigm evolution options to capitalism when it fails under binding social externality threats are pointed out graphically.

Fourth, the structure and characteristics of each paradigm evolution route away from capitalism as we know it are listed. And finally seventh, some food for thoughts and relevant conclusions are provided.

Terminology

M1 = Perfect market M1 [M1] = Imperfect market M1

[M1] = Authoritarian market M1 MM1 = M1 under externality management

PS = Perfect shift IS = Imperfect shift

PF = Perfect paradigm flip IF = Imperfect paradigm flip

M = Perfect lower level market M N = Perfect lower level market N

L = Perfect higher level market L [] = Authoritarianism

[M] = Market M under authoritarianism [N] = Market N under authoritarianism

TM = The perfect traditional market [TM] = Market under dictatorship

RM = The perfect red market TMM = Market under externality management

DS = The perfect social market [DS] = Social market under dictatorship

SSG = Social sustainability gap BSSG = Binding social sustainability gap

Operational concepts, types of market structures and model evolution rules

a) Operational concepts

- 1) Perfect market, a market where there is dominant component equality and freedom
- 2) Imperfect market, a market where there is component equality, but not freedom
- 3) Perfect paradigm shift, a shift from a perfect market to a higher level perfect market
- 4) Paradigm management, the handling of cost externalization through externality management
- 5) Paradigm flip, a flip to the inverse opposite paradigm
- 6) Perfect paradigm flip, a flip to the perfect inverse opposite paradigm
- 7) Imperfect paradigm flip, a flip to the imperfect inverse opposite paradigm
- 8) Authoritarian market, an imperfect market
- 9) Sustainability market, the perfect market where there is full co-component equality and freedom
- 10) Externality management market, the market where there is partial co-component equality, but no freedom.
- 11) Imperfect paradigm shift, a shift from a perfect market to a higher level imperfect market

b) Type of market structures

Given the dummy market models $M1 = Xy$ and $M2 = xY$, the following can be said about different market structures:

1) Perfect markets

There is dominant component equality and freedom

$M1 = Xy = A$ dominant component X perfect market

$M2 = xY = A$ dominant component Y perfect market

2) Imperfect markets

There is dominant component equality, but no freedom, they are dictatorship based markets

$[M1] = [X]y = A$ dominant component X imperfect market

[M2] = x[Y] = A dominant component Y imperfect market

3) Externality management market

They are ongoing government intervention based markets

M_{M1} = XY_M = A dominant component X externality Y management market

M_{M2} = X_MY = A dominant component Y externality X management market

4) The sustainability market

The perfect market where there is full co-component equality and freedom

S = M1.M2 = (Xy)(xY) = XY

Details about paradigm merging rules and paradigm shift rules can be found in the publication about paradigm evolution and sustainability thinking(Muñoz 2019a).

c) Model evolution rules

i) Perfect paradigm shift

The externality gap affecting the market, y or x, is fully closed and internalized

PS

M1 = Xy-----→ M3 = XY

PS

M2 = xY-----→ M3 = XY

ii) Imperfect paradigm shift or imperfect dominated component flip

The externality gap affecting the market, y or x, is patched and managed as an externality problem

IS

M1 = Xy-----→ M4 = XM_y

IS

M2 = xY-----→ M5 = M_xY

iii) Perfect paradigm flip

Paradigms flip to the perfect inverse opposite model

PF

$$M1 = Xy \text{-----} \rightarrow M2 = xY$$

PF

$$M2 = xY \text{-----} \rightarrow M1 = Xy$$

iv) Imperfect paradigm flip

Paradigms flip to the imperfect inverse opposite model

IF

$$M1 = Xy \text{-----} \rightarrow M6 = x[Y]$$

IF

$$M2 = xY \text{-----} \rightarrow M7 = [X]y$$

The structure of paradigm evolution routes after the fall of capitalism

When capitalism cannot be saved or no action is taken to save it when under binding social externality threats it collapses, losing its full economic dominant status, partially or totally in the process, a situation that can indicated graphically if we break the blue arrow towards the perfect shift to red markets and if we break the green arrow towards the imperfect shift to socialexternality management markets as well as by placing now continuous arrows on each possible paradigm flip in Figure 2 above. Making the changes indicated above on Figure 2 in the introduction leads to the structure of paradigm evolution routes available after the fall of capitalism as summarized in Figure 3 below:

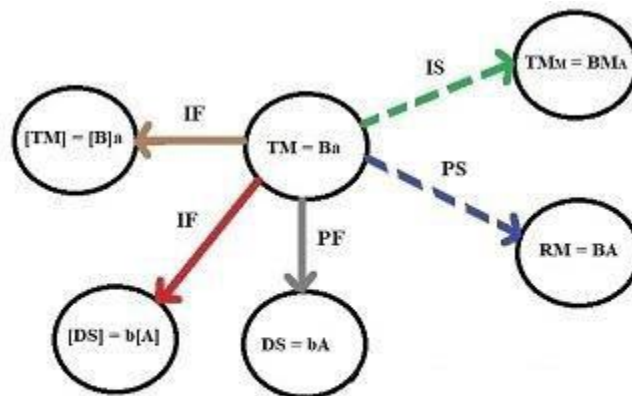


Figure 3 The pure capitalism market(TM) under binding social sustainability gap pressures(a) when it is not saved

Based on Figure 3 above when capitalism(TM = Ba) cannot be saved as indicated by the broken arrows it collapses and flips towards the perfect social market DS = bA or towards the imperfect social market [DS] = b[A] or towards an authoritarianism based market [TM] = [B]a as indicated by the continuous arrows. Therefore, when the perfect traditional market paradigm collapses economic dominance B is lost fully or partially as we move away from the world of capitalism as we know it. Notice that the perfect social market DS = bA has the structure of perfect socialism, where there is social equality and freedom; and that the imperfect social market [DS] = b[A] has the structure of imperfect socialism or red socialism as then there is social equality, but no freedom.

The nature of the market structure associated with each of paradigm flip routes away from perfect capitalism

i) The perfect social market flip

The flip from pure capitalism TM = Ba to perfect social markets DS = bA is a perfect flip(PF) from an economy dominant model(B) to a society dominant model(A), which can be stated as below:

PF

TM = Ba-----→DS = bA

Notice that this is a flip from a perfect market to an inverse opposite perfect market; and therefore, a flip from economic dominance to social dominance. A flip from thinking that the society(a) exist to meet economic goals to the thinking that the economy(b) exists to meet social goals.

ii) The imperfect social market flip

The flip from pure capitalism TM = Ba to imperfect social markets [DS] = b[A] is an imperfect flip(IF) from an economy dominant model(B) to an imperfect social dominant model([A]), which can be indicated as below:

IF

TM = Ba-----→[DS] = b[A]

Notice that this is a flip from a perfect market to an inverse opposite imperfect market, and therefore, a flip from free market to an inverse opposite non-free market. A flip from the thinking economic component equality and freedom to the imperfect inverse thinking social component equality without freedom.

iii) The flip towards market authoritarianism

The flip from pure capitalism $TM = Ba$ to authoritarianism based markets $[TM] = [B]a$ is an imperfect flip(IF) from a perfect dominant economy model(B) to an imperfect economy model([B]), which can be stated as follows:

IF

$$TM = Ba \text{-----} \rightarrow [TM] = [B]a$$

Notice that this is a flip from a perfect market to an imperfect market; and therefore, this a flip from a free economy market to a non-free economy market. A flip from the thinking economic component equality and freedom to the thinking economic component equality without freedom.

Main implication:

In a world of capitalism under which only binding social sustainability gaps matter as indicated above, the collapse of capitalism due to binding social externalities leaves three possible evolutions routes available away from capitalism as usual: the flip to perfect socialism, the flip to imperfect socialism, and the flip to economic authoritarianism. However, the fall of red socialism in 1991(Muñoz 2019b) and flip from red socialism to non-democratic capitalism in places like China since then makes the flip from capitalism to imperfect socialism less likely today if pure capitalism fails due to binding social concerns. And this leaves the flip to perfect socialism and the flip to economic authoritarianism the two most like routes the system will take in the event capitalism falls due to binding social externality threats.

Food for thoughts

1) Is social component equality a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of true perfect social markets? I think no, what do you think?; 2) Was the red socialism market a true perfect social market? I think no, what do you think?; and 3) Does the perfect social market a la Karl Marx requires a freedom neutrality assumption in order to work? I think yes, what do you think?

3. CONCLUSIONS

1) It was highlighted that if proper social externality action is taken to address this binding threat, the traditional market can be saved through a full fix or a patched; 2) It was pointed out that if not proper social externality action is taken or if it is taken too late, the traditional market will collapse; and the system moves away from capitalism as we know it; 3) It was stressed that after market collapse, the full dominance of the economy is lost, partially or totally as the system flips towards perfect social markets or imperfect social markets or towards dictatorship based traditional markets; 4) It was indicated that the fall of red socialism in 1991 makes the flip to imperfect social markets now less likely; and therefore 5) It was stated that competition between going the perfect social market way or going the imperfect economic market way due to

paradigm collapse under binding social externality issues would be most likely at the heart of deciding the best way to move away from capitalism as we know it when.

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