

Resource Management: INSTITUTIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

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The Process of Economic Change II

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Literature

- North, Douglass C 2005 "Understanding the process of Economic change", Princeton, Princeton University Press,
 - Ch 7 The Evolving Human Environment
 - Ch 8 The Sources of Order and Disorder
 - Ch 9 Getting it Right and Getting it Wrong
 - Ch 10 The Rise of the Western World
 - Ch 11 The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union
 - Ch 12 Improving Economic Performance
 - Ch 13 Where are we going?

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The road ahead: an agenda for research

- Key problem: belief systems and their evolution
 - The world we need to understand is socially constructed, surviving beliefs and institutions
 - The constructs blend rational and non-rational
 - How do they create, favour or hinder productive political institutions
 - Four unexplored challenges in neo-classical economics
 - From personal to impersonal exchange
 - Specialisation and division of labour, coordination of knowledge
 - Dynamic changes in market incentives must encourage productive activity not rent-seeking behaviour
 - Creating limits to government's rent-seeking behaviour

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The human environment

1. First economic revolution: agriculture 8000bc
 2. Sec. economic revolution: science in production 1600ad
- Basics
 - Genetics of 4 mill years as hunter-gatherers
 - Environment-body interactions, adaptations, immunities
 - Development of languages
 - Symbol systems and storage of knowledge
 - Evidence of large scale change:
 - Population growth, longevity, mortality, cities
 - Growth of economic and social inequality, rich and poor countries
 - Division of labour driving transaction costs, driving growth in services and international trade
 - Uncertainty due to physical factors declines while uncertainty due to social factors increase (predatory states, wars, terrorism)
 - Growth of knowledge linked to evolving systems of beliefs: what is the difference between knowledge and belief?

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Sources of order and disorder

- Disorder endemic, most players loose, so why disorder?
 - Role of consciousness and normative beliefs (deontics)
- Order can be imposed by
 - Authoritarian means (Leviathan), a mixture of coercive force and social norms
 - Consensus, internalised norms, shared belief systems and mental models, mutual coercion
 - Real societies are often a mixture

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Problem of creating order

- Disorder from changing benefits, shifts in power, eroding beliefs about legitimacy
- Order from
 - Shared beliefs about the role of government and rights of citizens
 - Constitutions assigning rights to citizens also limits the role of the state
 - Property rights are well defined so that transgressions are easily detected
 - States provide credible commitment to citizen rights
 - Formal commitments backed by strong social norms
- Case study: USA from colonial era onwards
 - Adaptively efficient institutions mostly inherited from Britain
- Case study: Latin America from colonial era
 - Stop and go growth based on institutions inherited from Spain

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Fallible humans getting it right

- Problem: Reducing uncertainty and producing welfare
- Got it right by trial, errors, and new trials
- Needs to understand
 - Decision making under strong uncertainty
 - How humans learn
- Get it wrong when
 - Mental models provide wrong interpretations
 - When conflicting beliefs allow those in power to avoid institutional change
 - Case: shift from personal exchange to impersonal
 - Personal: reciprocity, repeated dealings, informal norms
 - Impersonal: economic & political institutions must reward cooperation
 - The shift requires states that create and enforce rules that can sustain contracts across distances both geographically and socially

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From personal to impersonal exchange

- Sources of inability to change
 - Human genetic architecture developed for small groups. Defection was "natural" in large groups
 - Problematic defections required development of new mental models and institutions
 - And in particular enforcement mechanisms for the new institutions; meaning: shaping the state
 - This required creating limits to the powers of the state
- How to create such a state is poorly understood. But it is know to take time and it has to be supported by an appropriate shared norm structure

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Knowledge and specialisation

- Small scale society needed that each was a jack of all trades
- Increasing specialised knowledge came at the expense of general. This had to be compensated by trade
- Uncertainty due to specialisation must be compensated by availability of wider variety
- This entails low cost of transacting across a diverse range of markets
- To sustain the development increases in specialised knowledge became institutionalised

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Creating “efficient” markets: statics

- Statics
 - Assuming income and wealth maximising choices, what incentives will give correct behaviour in each factor market?
 - Each market is a mixture of formal and informal constraints. These are reflected in the transaction costs
 - Changes in constraints are created by a government with its own structure of interest
 - It is not obvious that even a benevolent government knows enough to achieve its objectives
 - Enforcement of institutions is made by agents with their own structure of interest

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Creating “efficient” markets: dynamics

- Dynamics
 - Alterations in the performance of factor markets require understanding of its sources
 - Success in alterations to improve performance over time require understanding the process of change
 - Implementing changes require that the players possess the knowledge and are willing to act upon it
 - If changes require political action the resistance of well adapted groups must be overcome

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Creating “efficient” markets: theory

- Neo-classical economics is static. Dynamic theory is unlikely because
 - Change is basically change in institutions, that is in the beliefs that players in a position to change institutions hold
 - Proposed changes induce reactions. Understanding the matrix of secondary consequences of proposed institutional change is inadequate, but essential to predicting outcomes of proposed changes
 - The institutional matrix is itself evolving and maybe more rapidly than we can study it

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The rise of the western world (1)

- Start:
 - Roman Empire, Church, Geography,
 - No large scale political units,
 - Military attacks by Vikings, Magyars and Muslims, military response by fortifications and cavalry
- Economy: Growth of manor and town economy
- Costs of warfare increased giving advantage to larger political units
- Many methods of “taxing” were tried: confiscation, borrowing, trading taxes for government services
- Plagues of the 14th century induced trade decline and changed agrarian organisations

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The rise of the western world (2)

- Compare developments of the Netherlands and Spain
- From beliefs to institutional development
 - Individualism? Protestant ethic?
- Where do beliefs come from ? Religion?
 - Do they permit/ encourage learning processes?
 - Christianity: evolve belief that nature should serve man
- Enter the competition of independent polities with a common belief structure and communications:
 - Portugal/ Spain (failed)
 - Netherlands/England (success)
 - France (in between)

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The rise of the western world (3)

- Development of towns
 - Relative autonomy from external authority, trade liberties, liberty of conscience, representative government, long distance trade networks – demand for institutions and struggle for control of the polity
- England
 - Centralised feudal structure, Magna Carta, unity of Parliament (no class sections), fiscal crisis of crown solved by accepting taxing powers of parliament, concepts of liberty, individual rights
- Netherlands
 - Revolt against Philip II (Spain), establishment of federation (with unanimity rule), religious tolerance
- Spain, France
 - Crown monopolises power, declining trade, revenue for war, contrast of traditions between Castile and Aragon, bullion from the new world and Habsburg empire,
- Competition among polities
 - Trading rights for revenue, havens for dissidents, evolving bargaining strengths of rulers vs constituents diverging conditions tempered by diverging belief structures. Individual rights became established in the “Petition of Rights” enacted in England in 1628. Spain/ France was different

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The Rise and Fall of Soviet Union (1)

- Case study of intentional engineered change
- The rise
 - Marxist revolution wants to do away with capitalism, build a society without commodities, values, prices, profits, wages, ..
 - No world revolution, Socialism in one country, nationalisation of everything, decision making by the Bolshevik elite, development of bureaucracy, perverse incentives in the economy, every crisis increased bureaucracy, political control of bureaucracy
 - A deeply held belief in planning and engineers

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The Rise and Fall of Soviet Union (2)

- The fall 1985-91
 - Root cause was the loss of belief in the power of the party to control, nomenklatura
 - Since Brezhnev development of corruption and shadow economy, a succession of inept partial and failing reforms eroded confidence in the system
 - Gorbachev could not get reforms (perestroika =reorganisation) implemented due to resistance at the top, turning to glasnost (=openness) his reforms succeeded and speeded up the disintegration
- The rise and fall of Soviet Union is an illustrative case for institutional analysis. Adaptive efficiency based on learning and altering beliefs, experimentation and weeding out failures was missing

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Improving economic performance

- Central conditions for economic growth are known
- Beliefs →institutions →organisations →policies →outcomes may end in disaster as well as in successful economic wellbeing
- Problems of theory
 - From beliefs to institutional structure
 - Impact of changing polities and economies on transaction costs
 - Integration of distributed knowledge

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From beliefs to institutional structure

- Prospects for rational choice are not good
 - Religious fundamentalism, ethnic hatred, racist stereotypes, superstitions, ... shape transaction costs
- Inherited artifactual structure (beliefs, institutions, tools, techniques, symbol storages,) is not easily “malleable” by deliberate actions because
 - Impervious to change, change threaten leaders positions, interference from competing beliefs
 - Changing one institution is never enough
 - Formal and informal institutions must “fit” each other
- Feedback on policy implementation is very noisy, making monitoring change difficult

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Impact of changing polities and economies on transaction costs

- Transaction costs are the costs of
 - Measuring the multiple dimensions of what is being exchanged
 - Protecting individual property rights
 - Integrating dispersed knowledge of a society
 - Enforcing agreements about exchange
- Policies for a uniform system of weights and measures, specification of property rights, an effective judiciary, organisations for integration of knowledge will lower transaction costs

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Economic performance

- The institution-organisation matrix creates vested interests in the current institutions
 - Due to “clientelism” in both economy and polity: attempting to extend personal exchange relations into larger systems
- Dispersed knowledge requires particular institutions and organisations to create effective product and factor markets
 - Specialisation means less than perfect understanding of the world
- The non-ergodic character of the world makes institutional change into a continuous process

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What we need to improve economies

- Clear understanding of the source of poor performance
- Clear understanding of the source of current the institutional structure
- In the underdeveloped economies the state needs to intervene in just the right way to compensate for the disadvantage
- A polity willing and capable of implementing change
- A clear understanding that each society needs unique political interventions

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Where are we going?

- Our consciousness is a double edged sword
 - Source of human creativity
 - Source of human cruelty
 - Creates a diversity of belief systems tailored to particular environments
- The non-ergodic nature of the world sets limits to systematic approaches to novelty
 - How well are our minds adapted to confronting new problems?
 - How new are the problems
 - Are those who perceive a problem correctly those who are in a position to change institutions?
 - How much of our thinking is genetically driven?

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Understand the sources of human decision making

- Falling information costs
 - Imitation of seemingly successful institutions
 - A sobering story to study Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Muslim world, the development of Russia since 1991
 - Current economic theory is simply inappropriate to deal with economic and social change
- History show how societies grow and decline. Why should we be different?

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