Theoretical Groundwork

History and theory of moneyless exchange systems

Barter

In the early ages of mankind, long before the concept of money existed, people relied on direct trades of items such as food, clothing, tools and weapons. Such direct exchanges of goods or services are called barter. Bartering has one obvious disadvantage: It requires a double coincidence of wants. If one person owns a hammer that they want to trade for a bag of rice, they need to find somebody who not only wants to obtain a hammer, but also has a bag of rice to offer in return. Otherwise a trade can not take place. Another problematic aspect of bartering is the lack of common measures. Without money or another standardized form of measurement, it is often difficult to determine and negotiate the value of goods or services, which might result in a disadvantage for one of the involved parties.

These commonly recognized drawbacks of direct bartering systems eventually led to the introduction of metal as a standardized representation of value. Around 2500 BC, copper rings were a common form of payment in ancient Egypt. The first recorded evidence of money as an accepted means of payment in exchange of goods dates back to around 600 BC, when the first stamped coins were minted in Lydia, an ancient nation located in an area that is now a part of Turkey.

Throughout the course of history, money evolved into an increasingly abstract concept, establishing a convenient and widely accepted means of payment and thus providing the basis for rapid economic growth of modern societies, while simultaneously raising new severe issues: The possibility to accumulate wealth without any maximum limits and the general concept of interest along with banks growing into powerful and insufficiently supervised institutions are only some of the problems that have created a grave crisis for the monetary system, the effects of which are perceptible more than ever in current times.

Throughout the evolution of monetary societies, barter never ceased to exist, often gaining immense importance during times of financial crisis such as the hyperinflation that took place in the Weimar Republic during the early 1920s.

Over time, the obstacles that direct forms of bartering are facing were met with a more organized system of exchange. Instead of trading goods or services directly and one-to-one, parties would pay and be paid with virtual value units, which in return could be spent on purchases from a different party. A centralized institution within the barter exchange keeps track of each member's account balance and processes all transactions. This opened up a new horizon of possibilities, making it more feasible for businesses to engage in barter exchange while at the same time forming the basis for new networks to emerge.

Local exchange trading systems

The term "local exchange trading system" (abbreviated to LETSystem or LETS) was coined in by Michael Linton in 1983. Linton, originally from the UK, developed and implemented a local system of community exchange in Comox Valley, Canada. He established five fundamental criteria that must be fulfilled by a system in order to be considered a LETSystem:

* Cost of service:

The system should be administered from within the community in a professional and sustainable way. Individuals who run the accounts of the system should be appropriately rewarded for their efforts in the currency that is used within the system. However, any attempt to generate profits from the system, for example by taking commisions on transactions, is illegitimate.

* Consent:

The system is based on consent given freely by all participants. There is no obligation for any member to participate in a trade. This also means that every new participant joining the network will start with an account balance of zero.

* Disclosure:

In order for the system to be trust-worthy, it must be transparent to all participants. This can only be achieved by keeping information about a member's account balance and trading volume available to all other members. This will also facilitate participants in collectively regulate the system.

* Equivalence to the national currency:

The LETSystem currency uses national currency as a means of measure. Without the possibility of putting the system's currency in relation to something of real-life value, it would be virtually impossible for participants to determine the value of their efforts or decide whether another participant's offer is reasonably priced.

* No interest:

In order for the system to operate without profit, no interest in charged on negative balances or paid on positive balances. This should also discourage participants in storing up large amounts of credits.

Over the past 30 years LETSystems have gained immensely in popularity all over the world, particularly during times of recession. Australia and New Zealand where amongst the most avid promoters of LETSystems. In 1989, the Australian government allocated a budget of $50,000 to faciliate the development of LETSystems all over the country. By the mid-nineties, 250 different systems existed in Australia with the largest one having around 2,000 members. In 2001, Germany counted over 35,000 members across 350 LETSystems. While systems are inherently independent, there are many examples of local systems cooperating with each other to span greater networks.

With technology evolving, many LETSystems have made use of the new possibilites in one way or the other. While most of them at least have a website providing some basic information, only few have fully adapted to the new era by using software for adminestering account balances and offering a digital directory to participant's offers and requests.

Time banking