

Alternative Models Of Ownership The Labour Party

For many Americans, capitalism is a dynamic engine of prosperity that rewards the bold, the daring, and the hardworking. But to many outside the United States, capitalism seems like an initiative that serves only to concentrate power and wealth in the hands of a few hereditary oligarchies. As *A History of Corporate Governance around the World* shows, neither conception is wrong. In this volume, some of the brightest minds in the field of economics present new empirical research that suggests that each side of the debate has something to offer the other. Free enterprise and well-developed financial systems are proven to produce growth in those countries that have them. But research also suggests that in some other capitalist countries, arrangements truly do concentrate corporate ownership in the hands of a few wealthy families. *A History of Corporate Governance around the World* provides historical studies of the patterns of corporate governance in several countries-including the large industrial economies of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States; larger developing economies like China and India; and alternative models like those of the Netherlands and Sweden.

Essays which aim to create a world of agency and justice. How can we build a future with better health and homes, respecting people and the environment? The 2020 edition of the *Socialist Register, Beyond Market Dystopia*, contains a wealth of incisive essays that entice readers to do just that: to wake up to the cynical, implicitly market-driven concept of human society we have come to accept as everyday reality. Intellectuals and activists such as Michelle Chin, Nancy Fraser, Arun Gupta, and Jeremy Brecher connect with and go beyond classical socialist themes, to combine an analysis of how we are living now with visions and plans for new strategic, programmatic, manifesto-oriented alternative ways of living.

Marangos illustrates and develops an analytical framework proposing different models of transition for Central, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union economies based on a political economy approach. This makes it possible to understand the complexities of the transition process from a new and more enlightened perspective and to take account of the differing opinions of economists. This approach contrasts with the actual approach adopted at the time by the transition economies, which has been dominated by the neoclassical models, in particular, the shock therapy approach. transition: The Shock Therapy model, The Neoclassical Gradualist model, The Post Keynesian model, The Pluralistic Market Socialist model and The Non-Pluralistic Market Socialist model (the Chinese model). By analysing the transition problem from a political economy perspective, it is possible to reveal the inconsistencies within each transition model and between such models and therefore to identify the potentialities regarding the implementation and maintenance of the necessary reforms that each model recommended. In conclusion, an attempt has been made to identify an optimal model of transition, which maximises social welfare.

Is access the alternative to ownership? In 2011, the sharing economy was dubbed by Time magazine as one of the 'Ten ideas that will change the world' and it has been widely hailed as a major growth sector, by sources ranging from Fortune magazine, to the World Economic Forum, to former President Obama. The sharing economy is a new economic model that focuses on access to assets or resources, instead of ownership. It has exploded in popularity over recent years and has disrupted a significant number of mature industries such as accommodation, automotive, and entertainment. The total value of the global sharing economy is estimated to grow from \$14 billion in 2014 to \$335 billion by 2025. With limited resources, the desire to become more environmentally conscious, the high cost and burdens of ownership, and a rapidly growing population, living increasingly in densely populated cities, consumers are faced with greater challenges and opportunities to fill their consumption needs. People are experiencing a significant value shift with a desire to reconnect with products and services in a more meaningful way, are becoming more cost and environmentally conscious, and are prioritising experience over ownership. An organisation's ability to reimagine and reinvent its business model to offer unique opportunities for humanising technology and developing innovative sharing platforms, such as Uber and Airbnb, would be a game changer for them. While the Fourth Industrial Revolution and COVID-19 pandemic are influencing and changing consumer behaviour, organisations are facing a dilemma that is affecting the future of their profitability, existence, and sustainability. In *The Rise of the Sharing Economy*, Kevin Govender shares his insights and expertise on the evolution of the sharing economy, consumer behaviour, and alternative business models, and empowers consumers to rediscover and realise the enormous benefits of access over ownership, and the potential savings in time, money, space and the opportunity. Access is a cultural and socio-economic phenomenon that is transforming businesses, consumers, the way we live, work, learn, consume, commute and play. Access is the new ownership.

An Integrated System of Disaggregate Demand Models

The Strange Rebirth of Radical Politics

Port Reform Toolkit

A Global Economy that Works for Progress, People and Planet

Vehicle Ownership and Usage

The Internationalisation of Asset Ownership in Europe

Property and Values

Employee Ownership, Profit and Gain Sharing, and Broad-Based Stock Options

This analysis is based on a Harvard Law School conference and was produced in co-operation with the American Bar Association's Commission on Homelessness and Poverty. It: challenges conventional public-private ownership categories; surveys studies on the implications of policy values; offers examples from other cultures of systems of ownership; and compares experiments in ownership/equity allocation affecting environmental conservation. The book brings together scholars, attorneys, government officials, community development practitioners and advocates to consider socially equitable forms of property rights and ownership.

The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts

jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions and more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those in which discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts.

One of the main concerns with the introduction of competition in the power sector is the strategic behaviour of market participants. Competitive strategic behaviour are becoming increasingly important to understand the complexities of competition. Such models can help analyze market power and regulatory policies. In this thesis, further developments on the modelling and analysis of strategic behaviour in electricity markets are presented. This thesis work has been conducted along three research lines. In the first research line, an oligopolistic model of a joint energy and spinning reserve is formulated to analyze imperfect competition. Strategic behaviour is introduced by means of conjectured functions. With this integrated model of imperfect competition, the opportunity cost between generation and spinning reserve has been analytically derived. Besides, inter-temporal constraints, and financial transmission rights are taken into account. Under such considerations, competition in electricity markets is modeled with realism. The oligopolistic model is formulated as an equilibrium problem in terms of complementarity conditions. In the second research line, a methodology to screen and mitigate the potential exacerbation of market power due to the ownership of financial transmission rights is presented. Hedging position ratios are computed to quantify the hedging level of financial transmission rights. They are based on the actual impact that each position has on the energy market, and on the potential impact that it would have with the ownership of financial transmission rights. Thus, hedging positions are used to identify the potential gambling positions from the transmission rights bidders, and, therefore, used to prioritize critical positions in the transmission rights. In the last research line, alternative equilibrium models of markets for financial transmission rights are formulated. The new equilibrium framework is more natural and flexible for modelling markets than the classic cost-minimization markets. Different markets for financial transmission rights are modelled, namely: i) forwards, ii) options, and iii) joint forwards and options. Moreover, one-period, multi-period and multi-market models for forwards are derived. These equilibrium models are proposed to analyze the bidding strategies of market participants. The impact of transmission rights bidders on congestion prices is modelled by means of conjectured transmission price functions.

The issue of Ownership of land in rural China is at its crossroads: to privatise or not to privatise is the question. This chapter explores the issue and argues that the dichotomy of public versus private ownership is misguided and that a new approach is required to address the issue of land ownership in China.

How Alternative are the Alternatives?

An Alternative Economic Model

Alternative Port Management Structures and Ownership Models

Testing of New Algorithms and Evaluation of Alternative Model Specifications for Trinomial Models of Household Car Ownership

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Alternative Models to Analyze Market Power and Financial Transmission Rights in Electricity Markets [electronic Resource]

The Competitive Effects of Common Ownership

A Comparative Approach

How Jeremy Corbyn, the radical left candidate for the Labour leadership, won twice—and won big In the 2017 general election, Jeremy Corbyn pulled off an historic upset, attracting the biggest increase in the Labour vote since 1945. It was another reversal of expectations for the mainstream media and his 'soft-left' detractors. Demolishing the Blairite opposition in 2015, Corbyn had already seen off an attempted coup. Now, he had shattered the government's authority, and even Corbyn's most vitriolic critics have been forced into stunned mea culpas. For the first time in decades, socialism is back on the agenda—and for the first time in Labour's history, it defines the leadership. Richard Seymour tells the story of how Corbyn's rise was made possible by the long decline of Labour and by a deep crisis in British democracy. He shows how Corbyn began the task of rebuilding Labour as a grassroots party, with a coalition of trade unionists, young and precarious workers, students and 'Old Labour' pugilists, who then became the biggest campaigning army in British politics. Utilizing social media, activists turned the media's Project Fear on its head and broke the ideological monopoly of the tabloids. After the election, with all the artillery still ranged against Corbyn, and with all the weaknesses of the Left's revival, Seymour asks what Corbyn can do with his newfound success.

Kennedy, O'Brien, Song, and Waehrer (2017) replicate the panel results of Azar, Schmalz and Tecu (forthcoming), but argue on theoretical grounds that the estimates should not be interpreted as anti-competitive effects of common ownership. They then develop and estimate alternative models and find no significant positive effects of common ownership on airline ticket prices. This note points out features of their empirical analysis that cast doubt on the reliability of their method and results. Their conclusion that the data do not support AST's interpretation seems unwarranted. Although China's centrally planned economy is a little more than a shadow of its former self, the closely inter-linked reforms of the enterprise and banking sectors are still incomplete. The relative size of the state-owned enterprise sector has been much reduced, however, the sector remains the dominant borrower from the banking system and is responsible for the majority of bank non-performing assets. Thus in the interests of financial stability it is crucial to implement the remaining reform agenda. The accession to the WTO has also made it more urgent for China's most-dynamic state-owned enterprises.

A collection of company profiles that "succeeds in demonstrating how more sustainable business ventures can function in practice" (Publishers Weekly). As long as businesses are set up to focus exclusively on maximizing financial income for the few, our economy will be locked into endless growth and widening inequality. But now people are experimenting with new forms of ownership, which Marjorie Kelly calls generative: aimed at creating the conditions for life for many generations to come. These designs may hold the key to the deep transformation our civilization needs. To understand these emerging alternatives, Kelly reports from all over the world, visiting a community-owned wind facility in Massachusetts, a lobster cooperative in Maine, a multibillion-dollar employee-owned department-store chain in London, a foundation-owned pharmaceutical company in Denmark, a farmer-owned dairy in Wisconsin, and other places where a hopeful new economy is being built. Along the way, she finds the five essential patterns of ownership design that make these models work. "This magnificent book is a kind of recipe for how civilization might cope with its too-big-to-fail problem. It's a hardheaded, clear-eyed, and therefore completely moving account of what a different world might look like—what it already does look like in enough places that you will emerge from its pages inspired to get involved." —Bill

McKibben, author of Deep Economy

A Road Map to Prosperity, Peace, and Happiness for All

Another Now

An Exploration of Broad Employee Ownership and Responsible Stakeholder Management in B Corporations

Alternative Models of Ownership

Under New Ownership

The Russian and East European Perspective

Proceedings of the Conference Held in March 18-22, Gyö r, Hungary ; Festschrift in Honour of Professor József Bognár's 70th Birthday

Case Studies of The Nation and the Texas Observer

The historical relationship between capital and labor has evolved in the past few decades. One particularly noteworthy development is the rise of shared capitalism, a system in which workers have become partial owners of their firms and thus, in effect, both employees and stockholders. Profit sharing arrangements and gain-sharing bonuses, which tie compensation directly to a firm's performance, also reflect this new attitude toward labor. Shared Capitalism at Work analyzes the effects of this trend on workers and firms. The contributors focus on four main areas: the fraction of firms that participate in shared capitalism programs in the United States and abroad, the factors that enable these firms to overcome classic free rider and risk problems, the effect of shared capitalism on firm performance, and the impact of shared capitalism on worker well-being. This volume provides essential studies for understanding the increasingly important role of shared capitalism in the modern workplace.

Corbynism as a political movement is now in the ascendancy, and, conceivably, is also on the verge of power. This book provides a critical overview of what Corbynism is, above and beyond Jeremy Corbyn himself, placing it within the context of populist left and right movements that have taken hold across the globe.

Alternative Models of Ownership Report to the Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer and Shadow Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Electric Vehicle Business Models Global

Perspectives Springer

'I could not recommend this more. If you're looking for a sense of optimism, a sense of political possibility, this book is very important' Owen Jones What would a fair and equal society actually look like? Imagine a world with no banks. No stock market. No tech giants. No billionaires. In Another Now world-famous economist, Yanis Varoufakis, shows us what such a world would look like. Far from being a fantasy, he describes how it could have come about - and might yet. But would we really want it? Varoufakis's boundary-breaking new book confounds expectations of what the good society would look like and confronts us with the greatest question: are we able to build a better society, despite our flaws. 'A vision of a new society with new ways of thinking is possibly the most important thing an artist can offer at the moment' Brian Eno

Multinational Probit Model Estimation Revisited

How Preston Took Back Control and Your Town Can Too

Corbynism

Curse Or Blessing. The Cases Of Kazakhstan And China

Family Business Groups to Professional Managers

Shared Capitalism at Work

The Mechanics of Economy

The Question of Land: An Alternative Model of Development?

Capitalism is the socioeconomic system in practice for a long-time world over, including in the so-called socialist and communist countries. The roots of the capitalist economy evolved naturally since prehistoric times out of historical accidents. It is not that human society deliberately and consciously adopted this system. The fundamental and central feature of the capitalist economy is private ownership of the wealth of society. Social scientists have now recognized that the capitalist economy is defective, and the main adverse consequence of this is overall material scarcity and economic inequality for the majority. Other unfavorable effects are unscrupulous scramble for the accumulation of wealth and the resulting inter-human competition, conflicts, and violence. The capitalist economy is considered the root cause of all the existing human ills at both social and individual levels-not just for the poor but also the rich. Since a couple of centuries ago, social scientists have been proposing a socialist model of the economy, with its many versions, as a better alternative to capitalism. The common central tenet of all these versions is collective ownership or common ownership of society's wealth by all its members. Notable socialist movements that are actively involved at present are World Socialist Movement, The Venus Project, and The Zeitgeist Movement. The central tenet of all these economic models is collective ownership of wealth. At present, socialist economies are misunderstood and misrepresented, and are associated with low popularity and stigma. It is mainly because the "communist" nations, past and present, have not adopted the twin principal tenets of a truly socialist economy-collective ownership of wealth and democracy. The economic model proposed in this book resembles the existing models of socialist economic systems a lot. The model is called "Collective Ownership Based Economy" (COBE) because 'collective ownership' is the central tenet of a truly socialist economic model. However, the proposed COBE model differs from other

socialist models. It strongly endorses democracy; believes that the establishment of the new economy needs not to wait until the collapse of capitalism and can be done in a single country in isolation. The ideas presented in the book aim at bringing about a fundamental structural change in the socioeconomic system. These ideas are in no way utopian, nor do they require rocket science to realize them. They are realistic, practicable goals requiring only the intelligent application of what we already know. Adopting the policy of collective ownership of wealth provides enormous benefit in terms of attaining material abundance and enhancement of leisure for people. This benefit is because of economies of scale, which is the most fundamental economic principle, though not pointed out hitherto by any of the advocates of socialist or socialist like economic models. Find in this book the answers for the following questions and more: How an economic system conditions human behavior? How have humans evolved to end up with the current capitalist economic system? How, by replacing the current system with the proposed COBE, would the society achieve-material abundance, enhancement of human leisure, economic and sexual emancipation, elimination of human greed, hatred, superstitions, political corruption, crime, war, the establishment of world society, and so on? Also find in the book suggestions for further reforms in democracy, and an action plan to establish COBE. It is now highly feasible to take care of everybody on earth at a higher standard of living than any have ever known.-R. Buckminster Fuller

New Product Development (NPD) is about the ideation, formulation, and implementation of new and superior solutions in the market. Beyond the obvious need for organizations to innovate in order to compete, embedded in any NPD program are knowledge, technological expertise, and the social networks that convert these capabilities into offerings that create value at every level—for customers, industries, communities, and regions. This volume provides an array of knowledge perspective in NPD across multiple levels of analysis and geographic regions, including Europe, the United States, China, Japan, and India, to explore the dynamics of NPD in today's global environment. Presenting case studies from such industries as ICT services, semiconductors, software development, bio-technology, higher education, and even safety for children's toys, and drawing from a variety of theoretical perspectives, including technology and knowledge management, sociology, economic geography, and organizational behavior, the authors highlight critical success and failure factors in NPD. Among the topics covered: New product development teams, including multi-functional and multi-site teams De-localization and off-shoring of tasks and processes Individual competencies and organizational capabilities University-industry interactions, high-tech clusters, and technology transfer Technology policy

Ownership and Inheritance in Sanskrit Jurisprudence provides an account of various theories of ownership (svatva) and inheritance (d?ya) in Sanskrit jurisprudential literature (Dharma??stra). It examines the evolution of different juridical models of inheritance—in which families held property in trusts or in tenancies-in-common—against the backdrop of related developments in the philosophical understanding of ownership in the Sanskrit text-traditions of hermeneutics (M?m??s?) and logic (Ny?ya) respectively. Christopher T. Fleming reconstructs medieval Sanskrit theories of property and traces the emergence of various competing schools of Sanskrit jurisprudence during the early modern period (roughly fifteenth-nineteenth centuries) in Bihar, Bengal, and Varanasi. Fleming attends to the ways in which ideas from these schools of jurisprudence shaped the codification of Anglo-Hindu personal law by administrators of the British East India Company during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While acknowledging the limitations of colonial conceptions of Dharma??stra as positive law, this study argues for far greater continuity between pre-colonial and colonial Sanskrit jurisprudence than accepted previously. It charts the transformation of the Hindu law of inheritance—through precedent and statute—over the late nineteenth, twentieth, and early twenty-first centuries. The collapse of centrally administered socialism in Russia and Eastern Europe resulted in what is commonly referred to as the transition problem: the transformation from a centrally administered socialist economic system to one that is market-based. Economic science has been faced with the challenge of developing an appropriate body of analysis, advice, and direction to help other nations that may be undergoing this process. In this volume, John Marangos adopts a political economy approach that yields alternative models of transition. The volume develops transition models from what Marangos defines as the primary elements of six variables: (1) economic analysis; (2) definitions of the Good Society; (3) speed of transition; (4) political structure; (5) ideological structure; and (6) initial conditions. The models developed include: the shock therapy model, the neoclassical gradualist model of transition, the post Keynesian model, the pluralistic market, the socialist model, and the non-pluralistic market socialist model. After identifying the primary elements of each transition model, Marangos considers the elements of each model with respect to the desirable reforms. An essential element of the transition process is not only to identify the necessary reforms but also a sequence in which the reforms should be introduced. For each transition model developed in this book, a set of primary and secondary elements were provided in conjunction with a sequence of reforms. Analyzing the transition problem from a political economy perspective, Marangos shows that it is possible to have inconsistencies within each transition model and between transition models yet be able to identify the potential for implementation and maintenance of necessary reforms each model recommends. This volume contributes to the understanding of the process of transition, with the objective of identifying an optimal model of transition.

Economic Foundations and Empirical Evidence: Reply

Access is the New Ownership

The Political Economy of U.S. Alternative Press

Alternative Worlds

Dispatches from an Alternative Present from the no. 1 bestselling author
Ownership and Inheritance in Sanskrit Jurisprudence

Global Perspectives

Reimagining our global economy so it becomes more sustainable and prosperous for all Our global economic system is broken. But we can replace the current picture of global upheaval, unsustainability, and uncertainty with one of an economy that works for all people, and the planet. First, we must eliminate rising income inequality within societies where productivity and wage growth has slowed. Second, we must reduce the dampening effect of monopoly market power wielded by large corporations on innovation and productivity gains. And finally, the short-sighted exploitation of natural resources that is corroding the environment and affecting the lives of many for the worse must end. The debate over the causes of the broken economy—laissez-faire government, poorly managed globalization, the rise of technology in favor of the few, or yet another reason—is wide open. Stakeholder Capitalism: A Global Economy that Works for Progress, People and Planet argues convincingly that if we don't start with recognizing the true shape of our problems, our current system will continue to fail us. To help us see our challenges more clearly, Schwab—the Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum—looks for the real causes of our system's shortcomings, and for solutions in best practices from around the world in places as diverse as China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Indonesia, New Zealand, and Singapore. And in doing so, Schwab finds emerging examples of new ways of doing things that provide grounds for hope, including: Individual agency: how countries and policies can make a difference against large external forces A clearly defined social contract: agreement on shared values and goals allows government, business, and individuals to produce the most optimal outcomes Planning for future generations: short-sighted presentism harms our shared future, and that of those yet to be born Better measures of economic success: move beyond a myopic focus on GDP to more complete, human-scaled measures of societal flourishing By accurately describing our real situation, Stakeholder Capitalism is able to pinpoint achievable ways to deal with our problems. Chapter by chapter, Professor Schwab shows us that there are ways for everyone at all levels of society to reshape the broken pieces of the global economy and—country by country, company by company, and citizen by citizen—glue them back together in a way that benefits us all.

The conventional food system can be characterized by long intermediated supply chains, industrialization, corporatization, and concentrated ownership. A movement towards an alternative system that reconnects producers with consumers through a shared commitment to sustainability and community has developed as a result. As the alternative food system scales to meet growing consumer demand, however, many alternative food networks (AFNs) appear to be following conventional logic and economic models, which begs the question: how alternative are the alternatives? This research introduces and develops the Alterity Framework to analyze the distribution of control and value across the supply chains of five AFN models: CSA, farmers' markets, wholesale distribution, food hubs, and multi-stakeholder cooperatives. Developed through literature review, critical discourse analysis, and participatory action research, the conceptual framework combines several principles of the Diverse Economies, Extractive/Generative Economies, Value Chain, and Food Sovereignty frameworks to assess AFN models based on: 1) the links of the supply chain that connect stakeholders; 2) the relationships among stakeholders; 3) the ways in which economic value is produced, appropriated and distributed; 4) the distribution of risks assumed by stakeholders; and 5) the structure and mechanisms that govern supply chain activities and stakeholders. This research suggests that the Alterity Framework can help to distinguish the differences between extractive and generative practices, suggest ways to structure value chains that incorporate sustainable and efficient activities, and provide a new perspective on how we think and act about the diverse political economy of food. Overall, it demonstrates that it is necessary to address underlying ownership structures in order to scale sustainable and just local food systems.

This contributed volume collects insights from industry professionals, policy makers and researchers on new and profitable business models in the field of electric vehicles (EV) for the mass market. This book includes approaches that address the optimization of total cost of ownership. Moreover, it presents alternative models of ownership, financing and leasing. The editors present state-of-the-art insights from international experts, including real-world case studies. The volume has been edited in the framework of the International Energy Agency's Implementing Agreement for Cooperation on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (IA-HEV). The target audience primarily comprises practitioners and decision makers but the book may also be beneficial for research experts and graduate students.

Paint Your Town Red tells the story of how one city in the north of England decided to level up without waiting for Whitehall. Across the world, there is a growing recognition that a new kind of economy is needed: more democratic, less exploitative, less destructive of society and the planet. Paint Your Town Red looks at how wealth can be generated and shared at a local level through the experience of one of the main advocates of the new Democratic Economy, Matthew Brown, the driving-force behind the world-recognized Preston Model. Using analysis, interviews and case studies to explain what Matthew and Preston City Council have done over the last decade in order to earn Preston the title of Most Improved City, the book shows how the model can be adapted to fit different local circumstances, as well as demonstrating how Preston itself adapted economic and democratic experiments in 'community wealth-building' from elsewhere in the US and Europe. Preston's success shows that the ideas of community wealth-building work in practice and have the capacity to achieve a meaningful transfer of wealth and power back to local communities. A lot of recent coverage and references have tended to oversimplify the Preston Model, which is not just about 'buying local' but a comprehensive project, which envisions local and regional discussions and collaboration adding up to a wholesale transformation of our currently failing economic systems.

Socialist Register 2020

Corbyn

A Critical Approach

Knowledge Perspectives of New Product Development

The Emerging Ownership Revolution

Stakeholder Capitalism

An Alternative Model for Urban Living

Paint Your Town Red

This publication covers global megatrends for the next 20 years and how they will affect the United States. This is the fifth installment in the National Intelligence Council's series aimed at providing a framework for thinking about possible futures and their implications. The report is intended to stimulate strategic thinking about the rapid and vast geopolitical changes characterizing the world today and possible global trajectories during the next 15-20 years by identifying critical trends and potential discontinuities. The authors distinguish between megatrends, those factors that will likely occur under any scenario, and game-changers, critical variables whose trajectories are far less certain. NIC 2012-001. Several innovations are included in Global Trends 2030, including: a review of the four previous Global Trends reports, input from academic and other experts around the world, coverage of disruptive technologies, and a chapter on the potential trajectories for the US role in the international system and the possible the impact on future international relations. Table of Contents: Introduction 1 Megatrends 6 Individual Empowerment 8 Poverty Reduction 8 An Expanding Global Middle Class 8 Education and the Gender Gap 10 Role of Communications Technologies 11 Improving Health 11 A MORE CONFLICTED IDEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE 12 Diffusion of Power 15 THE RISE AND FALL OF COUNTRIES: NOT THE SAME OLD STORY 17 THE LIMITS OF HARD POWER IN THE WORLD OF 2030 18 Demographic Patterns 20 Widespread Aging 20 Shrinking Number of Youthful Countries 22 A New Age of Migration 23 The World as Urban 26 Growing Food, Water, and Energy Nexus 30 Food, Water, and Climate 30 A Brighter Energy Outlook 34 Game-Changers 38 The Crisis-Prone Global Economy 40 The Plight of the West 40 Crunch Time Too for the Emerging Powers 43 A Multipolar Global Economy: Inherently More Fragile? 46 The Governance Gap 48 Governance Starts at Home: Risks and Opportunities 48 INCREASED FOCUS ON EQUALITY AND OPENNESS 53 NEW GOVERNMENTAL FORMS 54 A New Regional Order? 55 Global Multilateral Cooperation 55 The Potential for Increased Conflict 59 INTRASTATE CONFLICT: CONTINUED DECLINE 59 Interstate Conflict: Chances Rising 61 Wider Scope of Regional Instability 70 The Middle East: At a Tipping Point 70 South Asia: Shocks on the Horizon 75 East Asia: Multiple Strategic Futures 76 Europe: Transforming Itself 78 Sub-Saharan Africa: Turning a Corner by 2030? 79 Latin America: More Prosperous but Inherently Fragile 81 The Impact of New Technologies 83 Information Technologies 83 AUTOMATION AND MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES 87 Resource Technologies 90 Health Technologies 95 The Role of the United States 98 Steady US Role 98 Multiple Potential Scenarios for the United States' Global Role 101 Alternative Worlds 107 Stalled Engines 110 FUSION 116 Gini-out-of-the-Bottle 122 Nonstate World 128 Acknowledgements 134 GT2030 Blog References 137 Audience: Appropriate for anyone, from businesses to banks, government agencies to start-ups, the technology sector to the teaching sector, and more. This publication helps anticipate where the world will be: socially, politically, technologically, and culturally over the next few decades. Keywords: Global Trends 2030 Alternative Worlds, global trends 2030, Global Trends series, National Intelligence Council, global trajectories, global megatrends, geopolitics, geopolitical changes Throughout the history, U.S. alternative press has published against the grain of mainstream media and politics and on tight budgets. In fact, it remains the political economic dilemma for any critical media project that the financial resources it needs are in the same capitalism society it criticizes. Using a political economy approach, this thesis examined how political economic factors including ownership models, means of support and the government role influence the balance between the editorial goals and business performance of the two alternative or independent publications: The Nation, a privately-owned newsmagazine providing critical opinions and investigative journalism on nationwide issues, and The Texas Observer, a 501(c) (3) nonprofit biweekly covering stories ignored by the mainstream press in the state of Texas. Through in-depth interviews with staffers of the two publications and primary and second sources analysis, this thesis demonstrates the tension between editorial ideals and financial needs that are affected by several political economic factors. It also shows that both alternative papers are committed to democratic altruism and watchdog journalism whenever they deal with political economic pressures.

A house once symbolized the American dream-frequently clustered in tight rows and cul-de-sacs, the single-family dwelling not only represented financial success but stability and hope for the future. However, as recent generations have come to face more and more economic difficulties, a house has, for many, become more of a liability than a dream. Lack of home ownership in New York City has reached an extreme- more than 75% of residents rent rather than own. In light of this trend, this thesis seeks to imagine, through architecture, a new kind of American dream: housing for nomads where no one owns anything and people are free to roam around the city. This proposal suggests that rather than continuing to downsize the micro houses that constitute today's solution to the home ownership problem, Americans can once again live large-together.

As corporate profits, stock valuations and top executive pay reach record levels at the same time that average worker wages remain stagnant and persistently high unemployment devastates many communities, many academics and policymakers are questioning whether the current form of global capitalism is sustainable. The shareholder model that has come to dominate among global corporations privileges the interests of owners over employees, the community and other societal interests. But can alternative models of corporate governance and ownership co-exist that create profitable companies which share these benefits more equitably with employees and other external stakeholders? This dissertation will explore this question by providing one the first rigorous academic analyses of a new corporate standard: B Corporations. The study elaborates on the concepts of employee ownership and responsible stakeholder management (RSM) and further empirically analyzes the relationships between the two. Three core questions delineate this research. Is a firm that adopts a set of strategic human resource practices that treat employees responsibly, also more likely to share ownership broadly with its employees? Are firms with broad employee ownership also more likely to engage in responsible external stakeholder management? And does giving employees greater involvement in running the firm enhance the relationship between broad ownership and RSM? This study relies on a unique sample of 347 private, mostly small-to-medium size firms which have sought B Corporation assessment or certification by the nonprofit B Lab. By investigating a homogeneous sample, this study is able to hold constant key determinants of RSM such as leadership commitment, structure, and culture, and focus on the variation of employee ownership and its relationship with RSM. The results partially support the hypothesis that broad employee ownership is positively associated with external RSM, in particular with a focus on the environment. While hypothesized as a moderator, employee involvement alone acts as a relevant predictor of external RSM. Further research is needed to differentiate employee / manager / founder ownership, and specify the dimensions of RSM. Additional empirical work should evaluate whether similar relationships hold true in public corporations that have different

charters and governance relationships.

A Conceptual Framework for Analysis of Control and Value Distribution in Alternative Food Networks

Effective Decision Support for Policymakers. Alternative port management structures and ownership models. Module 3

Indigenous Land Reform in Australia

Living Large

Alternative Political Economy Models of Transition

Beyond Communal and Individual Ownership

Electric Vehicle Business Models

Alternative Financing Models

This book approaches economic issues in an unconventional and uniquely original manner. It rejects current economic theories and conventions as political thoughts that have been cleverly imposed on our economic production and distribution systems by economic owners. It proves that the real mechanics of economy can sustain our economies without harming us or our natural resources. The alternative economic model presented in this book rejects fictitious assets and conventional economic measurements. The model avoids using unstable and fluctuating financial units (money) altogether. Instead, it measures the real economic worth of products and assets using a new labor-based measurement unit called SMH. The SMH (Standard Manhour) developed and presented here has a definitive, empirical, and stable value. Its worth, unlike money, remains constant, unaffected by time, geography, culture, or other market variables. It can accurately measure the real economic worth of any product, service, asset, or contribution. Another new concept introduced in the book is the economic costs of an occupation (for different jobs and different levels of skills). Accordingly, samples of occupations and their relative costs, efficiencies, and cost ratios were accurately calculated and presented in condensed format in "occupational tables." Reviews of these tables reveal several economic facts thus far unknown. Among these proven facts are two important concepts that stand out. First, economic contributions of a woman (in particular, what a mother) does for our economies is shown to be at least 25% higher than what a man typically provides. Second, the ratio of the real economic worth of the highest paid occupation over the value of the least paid job is less than five. Unlike conventional models, this new economic paradigm accounts for environmental impacts of our economic activities. The real cost of products and services can be estimated with mathematical precision using our economic costs equations presented here. Economic laws expressed in this book may or may not confirm conventional wisdom. However, the real mechanics of economy (economic laws) presented here are based on empirical and logical foundations. They were developed from surveying past subsistence economic mode along with surveys of older and newer excess economies of feudalism, capitalism, and socialism regimes. The model shows that all excess regimes (feudalism, capitalism, and socialism) are failed political systems that at best interfere with real economic laws and deprive people from owning and controlling their own livelihood. Such political systems not only transfer wealth generated by producing workers to a parasitic minority (dubbed here as the economic owners), but they also produce two other deadlier consequences. First, excess economies produce and maintain constant population growth, which in the long run would deplete our limited natural resources and produce excessive waste and pollution beyond our planet's self-healing capacity. Second, in a very near future, our current excess societies would transit into a dreaded and self-destructive production mode, referred to here as "autonomous economy." The book is a stern criticism of conventional economic thoughts. It uses an engineering approach and surveys historical developments of economies from subsistence stage to current industrial production mode. It addresses the role of property and ownership rights in our economies and explore their impacts on people and the environment. The model considers the natural world as our common heritage without which we would not survive. The role of economy is defined as providing livelihood for people without harming our environment or our future generations. Based on these goals and the real mechanics of economy, the last chapter of the book provides pragmatic recommendations for correcting our current economic ills.

Over the last decade, Australian governments have introduced a series of land reforms in communities on Indigenous land. This book is the first in-depth study of these significant and far reaching reforms. It explains how the reforms came about, what they do and their consequences for Indigenous landowners and community residents. It also revisits the rationale for their introduction and discusses the significant gap between public debate about the reforms and their actual impact. Drawing on international research, the book describes how it is necessary to move beyond the concepts of communal and individual ownership in order to understand the true significance of the reforms. The book's fresh perspective on land reform and careful assessment of key land reform theories will be of interest to scholars of indigenous land rights, land law, indigenous studies and aboriginal culture not only in Australia but also in any other country with an interest in indigenous land rights.

A thorough investigation of financial market integration in Europe.

Collective Ownership Based Economy

State Ownership In Terms Of Transition

Use of Historical Information in Auto Ownership Modelling

Privatizing China's State-owned Enterprises

Multinomial Probit Model Estimation Revisited

The Rise of the Sharing Economy

Report to the Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer and Shadow Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Alternatives To Public And Private Ownership