1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910465393803321
	Autore	Heinsohn Gunnar
	Titolo	Ownership economics : on the foundations of interest, money, markets, business cycles and economic development / / Gunnar Heinsohn and Otto Steiger ; translated and edited with comments and additions by Frank Decker
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Abingdon, Oxon : , : Routledge, , 2013
	ISBN	0-203-07746-6 1-299-28054-4 1-135-13190-2
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (225 p.)
	Collana	Routledge frontiers of political economy ; ; 168
	Altri autori (Persone)	DeckerFrank SteigerOtto
	Disciplina	330
	Soggetti	Money Interest Property Capital Economics Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages [167]-184) and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Ownership economics: an introduction / Frank Decker Ownership Economics -- On the foundations of interest, money, markets, business cycles and economic development / Gunnar Heinsohn and Otto Steiger -- Preface to the first german edition of ownership economics -- Possession and ownership : use of goods versus economic activity -- The blindness of the great schools of economics towards ownership -- The economic core of the ownership system : interest, money and property assets 4. the market as the result of the ownership-based economy -- Issues associated with ownership in developing and transformation countries.
	Sommario/riassunto	This book presents the first full-length explanation in English of Heinsohn and Steiger's groundbreaking theory of money and interest,

which emphasizes the role played by private property rights.Ownership economics gives an alternative explanation of money and interest, proposing that operations enabled by property lead to interest and money, rather than exchange of goods. Like any other approach, it has to answer economic theory's core question: what is the loss that has to be compensated by interest?Ownership economics accepts neither a temporary loss of goods, as in