

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910815077303321
Autore	van Niekerk Arno J.
Titolo	The Inclusive Economy : Criteria, Principles and Ubuntu // Arno J. van Niekerk
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Auckland Park, South Africa : , : UJ Press, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	1-77640-236-7
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (506 pages)
Disciplina	330.0968
Soggetti	Economics - South Africa Ubuntu (Philosophy) South Africa Economic conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Foreword -- Phil Molefe -- Introduction -- Our major twenty-first-century economic challenge and Ubuntu -- Chapter 1 -- What is inclusive economics? -- Introduction -- Conceptualisation: What is an inclusive economy? -- Theoretical framework for economic inclusivity -- Heterodox economic theories -- Inclusive economic theory -- Implications of an inclusive economy -- Conclusion -- Chapter 2 -- Inclusive growth -- Introduction -- What inclusive growth is not: Inequality and unfettered growth -- How is inclusive growth different? -- What are the components of inclusive growth? -- Pro-poor growth -- Broad-based growth -- Shared growth -- Inclusive business -- Green growth -- Growth that creates real value -- Failures of GDP and measuring inclusive growth -- Inclusiveness index for growth -- McKinley Inclusive Growth Index -- Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP) -- Dynamic integrated measure of inclusive growth -- Conclusion -- Chapter 3 -- Genuine economic progress -- Introduction -- The meaning of genuine economic progress -- Theoretical foundation -- Measuring genuine economic progress -- Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) -- Indices measuring holistic economic progress -- The System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) -- Progress: From innovation for profits to innovation for wellbeing -- Conclusion -- APPENDIX 3.1: Components,

refinements and formulas of the GPI -- Chapter 4 -- The circular economy -- Introduction -- Brief background and theoretical underpinning -- What is different about the circular economy? -- A different concept of the economy -- Circular economy's higher goal: Changing the processes of production, business and governance -- Measuring progress differently - and for a different purpose -- The role of innovation and technology: The digital circular economy -- Conclusion -- Chapter 5.

Collaborative economy -- Introduction -- What is a collaborative economy? -- Collaborative frameworks: The honeycomb model and the access economy -- Honeycomb 1.0 -- Honeycomb 2.0 -- Honeycomb 3.0 -- The access economy -- Building a collaborative economy: How is inclusive business different from CSR? -- A new economic ethos coming out of the collaborative economy -- Conclusion -- Chapter 6

-- Inclusive economic policies and institutions -- Introduction -- Inclusive economy matrix (IEM) -- A new end goal: Defining a new economic agenda -- Policies promoting and enabling inclusive growth -- Policies that ensure genuine economic progress and effective redistribution of income -- Implementing genuine economic progress through policy -- Inclusive tax reform for better income redistribution -- Reform monetary and financial systems for stability -- Building capacity through innovative policies: Technology and inclusive development -- Policies steering the economy towards a smart circular economy -- Policies that entrench the building of a collaborative economy and government -- Inclusive institutions -- Policy process and implementation -- Conclusion: Policy framework and final recommendations -- APPENDIX 6.1: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and inclusive economies -- APPENDIX 6.2: Country examples of integrating well-being metrics into policy-making -- Chapter 7 -- Navigating the Great Transition -- Introduction -- Resetting the coordinates: Key factors and priorities for economic inclusion -- Setting higher goals through a new commitment: A social covenant -- Transitioning by means of systemic change in the economy -- Put into proper use the new approaches to measuring economic progress -- Innovative inclusion in the 4IR to advance the transition -- Steering/navigating the new economy movements. Transition by means of learning something special: Ubuntu economics -- Conclusion: An inclusive economy at our doorstep -- References -- Endnotes -- Table 3.1: Items used for the calculation of Singapore's GPI -- Table 3.2: The components of the Gross National Happiness Index -- Table 3.3: Size of the economy vs happiness (average life evaluations) -- Table 3.4: Strengths and shortcomings of some of the key beyond-GDP indicators and indices -- Table 3.5: Components of the Genuine Progress Indicator -- Table 4.1: Circular economy indicators included in the EU28 monitoring framework -- Table 5.1: Factors to consider in an inclusive business model -- Table 5.2: Frameworks for determining the inclusivity of inclusive business -- Table 6.3: Outlining the inclusive economy matrix -- Table 6.4: Indicators of inclusive growth for general application -- Table 6.5: Smart circular economy matrix to assist policy-making -- Table 6.6: The four pillars (and traits) of the collaborative economy as policy focus-areas -- Table 6.7: Migration within the collaborative economy through policy guidance -- Table 6.8: Framework for assessing policy issues related to collaborative consumption -- Table 6.9: Inclusive economic policy framework: Creating synergies for better solutions -- Table 7.1: Key composites of an inclusive economy -- Figure 2.1: Income disparities from 1980 to 2019 (global averages) (Source: Own work and data from the World Inequality Database (WID) 2021) --

Figure 2.2: Total global debt as a percentage of world GDP (weighted average) (Sources: Own work -- data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Bank of International Settlements (BIS)) -- Figure 2.3: Components of inclusive growth (Source: Own design) -- Figure 2.4: Change brought about by inclusive business models (Source: De la Mata 2012).

Figure 2.5: Inclusiveness Index for 1996 and 2006 (Source: Data from Ramos et al. 2013) -- Figure 2.6: Regional comparison of shared prosperity: Annualised p/c growth (2011-2018) (Source: Data from the GDSP) -- Figure 2.7: Shifts in social mobility curve showing inclusive growth (Source: Anand, Mishra & Peiries 2013a) -- Figure 3.1: World average GDP per capita vs GPI per capita (1945-2020) (Sources: Kubiszewski et al. 2013 -- World Bank & OECD 2021 and GNHUSA 2021) -- Figure 3.2: GPI components used for assessment (Source: Berik 2020) -- Figure 3.3: A more sustainable economy based on minimising throughput (Source: Talberth et al. 2006) -- Figure 3.4: Components of the HDI (Source: UNDP 2021) -- Figure 3.5: Elements of the IHDI (Source: UNDP 2021) -- Figure 3.6: Average well-being for the UK (2011-2020) (Sources: Data from Tinkler 2015, Pettinger 2017 -- ONS 2021) -- Figure 3.7: LQI: Country ranking comparison (2021) (Sources: Data from WorldData 2021 -- Numbeo 2021) -- Figure 3.8: BLI attainment of well-being in 2019 (Source: Data from BLI 2021) -- Figure 3.9: A proposed system of indicators aimed toward improving human well-being (Sources: Dietz & O'Neil 2013 -- Abdallah et al. 2010) -- Figure 3.10: Components of GPI separated into built, human, social and natural capitals (Source: Kubiszewski 2018) -- Figure 3.11: Various mathematical representations of the GPI (Sources: Talberth & Weisdorf 2017 -- Bagstad & Shammin 2012 -- Lawn 2008) -- Figure 4.1: Social welfare maximisation (Source: Feldman 2008) -- Figure 4.2: Interactions between the economy and the environment (Source: Hanley et al. 1997) -- Figure 4.3: Balance within a sustainable economy: A foundation for inclusive development (Source: Turner 1988) -- Figure 4.4: Contrast between the circular economy and the linear economy (Source: UNIDO 2018). -- Figure 4.5: An environmentally safe and socially just space for humanity to thrive (Source: Raworth 2012) -- Figure 4.6: The circular economy: Regenerative by design (Source: Raworth 2017) -- Figure 4.7: The circular economy: From centralised to distributed design (Source: Raworth 2017) -- Figure 4.8: Feedback loop used in regenerative design (Source: Lyle 1996) -- Figure 4.9: Circular economic system diagram: Consumption, production and well-being (Sources: Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2019 -- McDonough & Braungart 2002) -- Figure 4.10: Transitioning from the traditional business model to the circular business model (Source: Geissdoerfer et al. 2018) -- Figure 4.11: Framework and throughput indicators for an economy-wide circular economy assessment (Source: Mayer et al. 2018) -- Figure 4.12: Input- and output-side circular economy indicators (Source: Mayer et al. 2018) -- Figure 4.13: Classification of the three LCA measurement scopes from circular economy indicators (Source: Moraga et al. 2019) -- Figure 4.14: Measurement scope - different stages in LCA (Source: Vogtländer 2010) -- Figure 4.15: Levels in the circular economy framework (Source: Elia et al. 2017) -- Figure 4.16: Taxonomy of index-based methods (Source: Elia et al. 2017) -- Figure 4.18: Main current circular economy targets by areas of application (Source: Morseletto 2020) -- Figure 4.19: Interactions of the energy, materials, and biodiversity nexus (Source: Friant et al. 2020) -- Figure 4.20: Relations between economic change and sociological change (Sources: Prieto-Sandoval et al. 2018 -- Chertow & Ehrenfeld

2012) -- Figure 4.21: The smart circular economy framework (Source: Kristoffersen et al. 2020) -- Figure 5.1: Different forms of collaboration within the sharing economy (Source: CFI Team 2021). Figure 5.2: Cumulative funding of sharing economy start-ups since 2010 (billions USD) (Sources: Wallenstein &

Sommario/riassunto

There is one serious missing link at the center of today's capitalism.