

















7th CIRIEC International Research **Conference on Social Economy**

Bucharest, Romania, 6-9 June 2019

llcheong Yi

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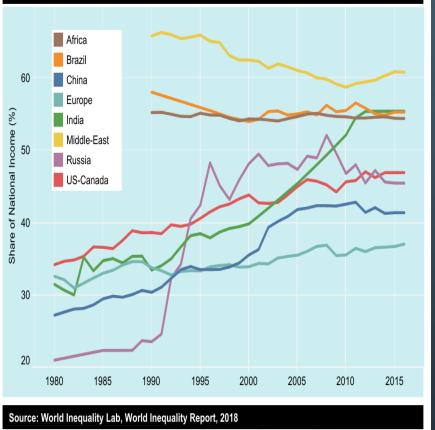
Present Context

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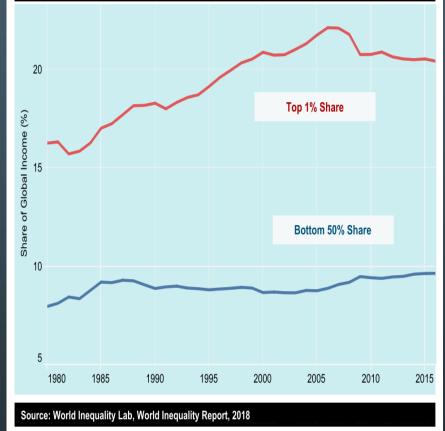


26 vs 3,800,000,000 in 2018

Inequality is Rising or Staying Extremely High Nearly Everywhere Top 10% income shares across the world, 1980-2016



The Global 1% Captured Twice as Much Growth as the Bottom Half The share of global income going to the top 1% versus the bottom 50%, 1980-2016



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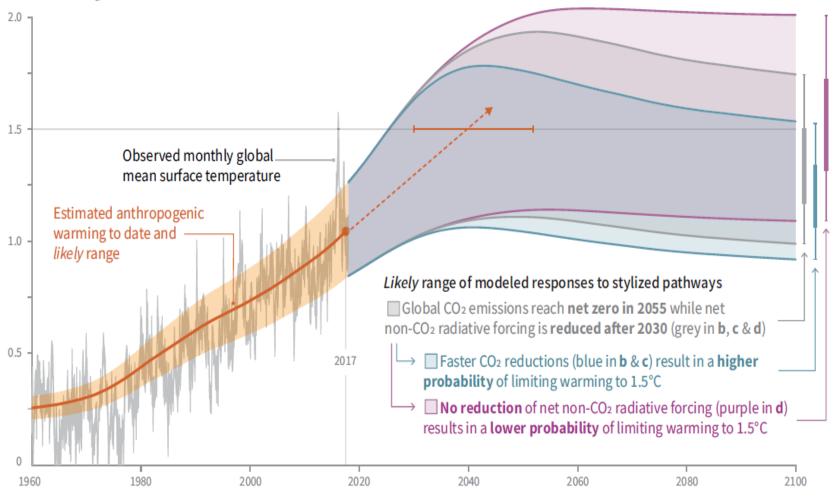


Number of world citizens living under different political regimes Our World in Data The scale goes from -10 (full autocracy) to 10 (full democracy). Anocracies are those scoring between -5 and 5. "Colony" (coded as -20) includes not only colonies, but also countries that were not yet sovereign states (e.g. the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1945-92). Country in Transition or No 7 billion Data Population in Colony Population in 6 billion -----Autocracy Population in 5 billion **Closed Anocracy** 4 billion 3 billion Population in 2 billion ----Democracy 1 billion 0 1850 1816 1900 1950 2000 2015 Source: World Population by Political Regime they live in (OWID (2016)) OurWorldInData.org/a-history-of-global-living-conditions-in-5-charts/ • CC BY

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Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C)



Source: IPCC (2018) Global Warmaing of 1.5 C

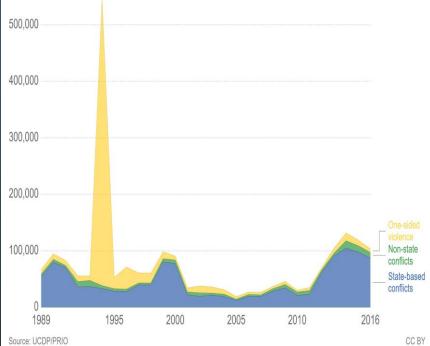




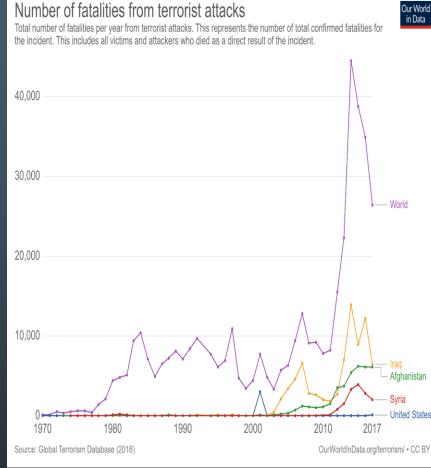
Violent deaths in conflicts and one-sided violence since 1989

Our World in Data

The data refer to direct violent deaths. Deaths due to disease or famine caused by conflict are excluded. Extra-judicial killings in custody are also excluded. Only incidents involving more than 25 deaths are included. One-sided violence is that between a named organisation and civilians, such as genocides. The spike in 1994 reflects the high death toll of the Rwandan genocide.



Note: State-based conflict is between at least two named organisations, where at least one was the government of a state. Non-state conflict is between two named non-state organisations. One-sided violence is that between a named organisation and civilians, such as genocides.



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Snapshot of International Migrants

The international migrant population globally has increased in size but remained relatively stable as a proportion of the world's population

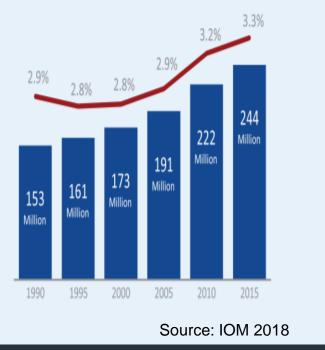
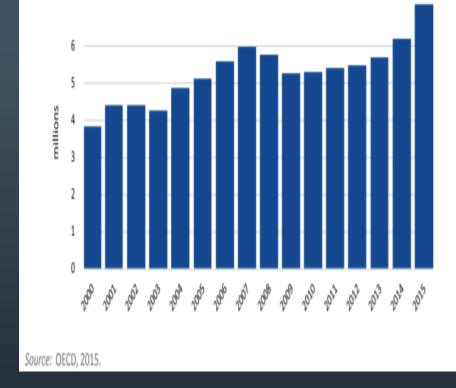
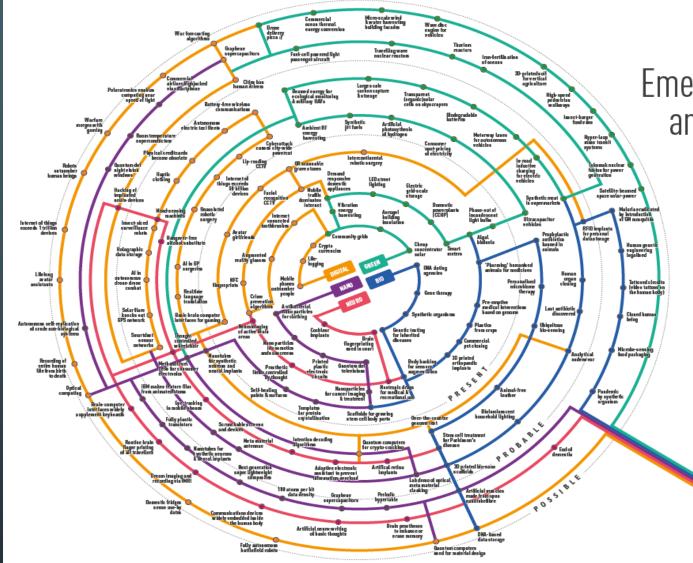


Figure 4. Inflows of foreign nationals into OECD countries, permanent migration, 2000–2015 (millions)

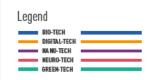


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Timeline of Emerging Science and Technology



Innovation or event

P R E S E N T Defined as existing now or thereabouts with at least 1,000 examples existing where appropriate

P R O BA B L E Defined as occurring between 2015-2030

POSSIBLE Defined as potentially occurring after 2030

Notes and acknowledgements

Conceived and created by Richard Walson and Alex Ayad with inputirom Chris Haley and additional inputirom the 'Smarties' at Imperial College London.

Note that whilst most entries on the timeline are deeply serious, a few are less to. High resolution files suitable for printing can be obtained free of change from richard/anowandnext.com or techtroresithdishumerial, acuk

A3 and A1 printed wall charts can also be ordered via these addresses although a charge is applied purely to cover print, packing and postage costs.



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What role of SSE for productive, inclusive and sustainable economy?

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Contributing to addressing what we failed to address

- decent-job centred transition from a manufacturing to a service economy
- taming excessive financialization
- proper management of globalization and its consequences
- responding to the growing inequality
- democratizing the democracy of the 1%, for the 1% and by the 1%
- Shifting to sustainable production and consumption
- Creating ecosystem where SSE and other types of economies can create synergies
- Demonstrating the transformative vision

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Important themes for future research from UN perspective?

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- Methodologies and indicators to measure the impact of diverse economic entities, particularly SSEOEs on various aspects of development (e.g.measuring the performance against SDGs and targets)
- Mechanisms to create synergies with different types of economic entities (plural economies)
- Vertical, horizontal and transversal scaling-up strategies in different contexts
- Diagnosis of features and natures of different forms of SSEOEs and its institutional fitness in a specific context
- Nuts and bolts of enabling environment or ecosystem of SSE
- Synergistic linkages between sectoral policies (finance, tax, industrial, social policies etc.) for SSE
- Linkages of SSE with innovation, security and human rights issues

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