

Name	Title	Abstract
Abdılcelil Koc	The Overview Efforts of the Financialisation Process of Global Capitalism	This work examines that the phenomenon of globalization and financialization marked the last forty-five years of capitalism, with the structure of the nested ideology of neoliberalism. In addition, it aims to shows the reasons and the results of several dimensional relations of the financialization process, starting in the US and the UK and then spread to the other countries, in a table of collectively benefiting from the literature that created by heterodox social scientists. In this context, the process of financialization of global capitalism is discussed in seven dimensions. The first, Creator conditions of the financialization phenomenon, in 1980s. The second, Neo-liberal transformation of the State and its active role in the financialization process. Third, The Macroeconomic Dimension of Financialization. The fourth, The microeconomic dimension of financialization. The fifth, The participating of peripheral countries to the financialization process – The example of Turkey”. The sixth, Rise of financial crisis and the seventh, The result of creating financialization.
Abelardo Marina-Flores	Effects of the Changes of Capital Flows of LA with the World Market	Since the beginning of the 2010s there has been a change of the trends of international inflows and outflows of Trade, Foreign direct and Portfolio investment to and from Latin America. Such changes involve a radical transformation of the specific type of articulation of LA within the World Market that prevailed during the expansion of the so-called “pink tide”. The analysis of their causes, as well of their economic, social and political effects within the region is important not only to understand the current situation and perspectives of LA, but also to advance in the critique of the “leftist” economic, social and political programmes that were implemented by several progressive governments during the “pink tide”.
Achim Truger	Opportunities and limits of rebalancing the Euro area via wages policies and the	In this paper we discuss the relationship between the necessary current account rebalancing in the Euro area and income distribution. We focus on the functional income distribution and therefore the role of incomes and wages policy. The paper tries to find out to what extent a rebalancing within the Euro area could be brought about with the help of German wage policies. For that purpose we use some simple empirical calculations for the German economy. As a first step for each scenario we calculate the profit share and the wage share that would be consistent with given parameters for the sectoral balances satisfying the sectoral accounting identity. As a second step we calculate how large nominal wage growth would have to be in order to reach the required redistribution in the wage share given a certain productivity growth and the degree of shifting of unit labour cost changes into prices. As a result the calculations indicate that a rebalancing through wages and income policies alone is unrealistic and that instead rebalancing will require changes in the EU economic policy framework, in particular the Stability and Growth Pact.
Adadu Yahaya	Peasant Agriculture, the State and Conflicts in the Benue Valley in Nigeria	Peasant agriculture has accounted for the food needs of Nigerians since 1960. Those living along the Benue valley have relied on irrigation for increased agricultural productivity. However, the Nigerian State facilitation of land grab has dispossess peasants. The scarcity of land has led to class promotion of ethnic rivalries over land ownership in Benue, Nasarawa, Kogi and Plateau States of the country for some time now. There has been militant protest against the state bureaucrats and political class for facilitating land grab. Many households have witnessed the lowering of farm incomes and the weakening of bonds amongst peasant households. Using secondary and primary data, the paper argues that peasant agriculture is at risk from increasing penetration of capital, while inter-ethnic conflicts can destroy class solidarity amongst peasant households. Land expropriation will increase levels of poverty amongst the peasant and working class. Class alliances and solidarities are required to pressure the state to protect peasant agriculture and a peace architecture to stabilize the society for food production. Keywords: peasants, agriculture, state, conflicts, Benue valley, Nigeria
Adam Fishwick	Occupation at Work: Lessons from Latin America	Occupation has returned to the forefront of radical politics in the last decade, with the occupation of public – or what I term ‘symbolic-political’ – space at the fore. But, as Michael Hardt (2015) argues, there have been limits to their expansion spatially, socially, and temporally. Instead, I show the significance of the occupation of the workplace as a site n for overcoming the challenges of spatial, social, and temporal extension. Focusing on experiences in the cordones industriales in Chile and comites coordinadoras in Argentina in the 1970s, I show how the occupation of ‘material-productive’ space enabled the conditions for extension in four respects: (1) they were premised on existing material conditions of and for solidarity (2) they enabled a direct challenge to the primary source of political power in society: ownership of the means of production (3) they fostered the transformation of the social organisation and priorities of production (4) they established the conditions for concretely challenging the terms of social reproduction. Workplace occupation, I argue, is therefore a crucial to the success in confronting, overcoming, and moving beyond capitalism.
Adem Açar	Is there value of Thomas Piketty's Capital? Value-Oriented Analysis of Inequality	Thomas Piketty has caused to be at academic world's agenda of inequality. In this sense, many mainstream or critical social scientists have dramatically called Marx of twenty-first century dealing with his Le Capital au XXIe siècle. At this point it is necessary to explain value-oriented perspective for preventing sophistication in his analysis. Empirically, Although Piketty meaningfully contributes the analysis of inequality; however, he does theoretically not provide an alternative perspective. He focuses the concepts such as wealth, income and growth in order to explain inequality. My main criticism to Thomas Piketty's Capital is that it is to be without value. In order words, there is no value to understand inequalities. Therefore, when Piketty has not a value theory, to solve the inequalities in world economy he only suggests distribution policies. My argument as alternative approach to Thomas Piketty's Capital is to develop labour theory of value of inequality

Name	Title	Abstract
		analysis. In conclusion, labour theory of value provides both correct analysis of social reality and correct political strategy to solve inequalities.
Adriana Ballon	Implementation of environmental policies: The case study of Bolivia	Concerns about environmental problems have generated the proliferation of environmental policies. However, despite vast environmental regulation, implementation of environmental policies continues being a challenge. But, what are the factors that influence the practical performance of environmental policies? In Bolivia the discourse of Buen Vivir generated environmental policy. Buen Vivir, an indigenous ideology, introduces a perspective of harmony between nature and people. This study uses the case of Bolivia, particularly of environmental policies deriving from Buen Vivir, to explore the factors that influence the implementation of environmental policies, and thereby improve the overall efforts to reach environmental targets. For this, the study identifies a set of environmental policies and explores their content and implementation level. Then, the implementation of policies is evaluated. Finally, the policy process is traced back and factors that influence the implementation of policies are identified. Results are expected to show that important factors influencing the implementation are target populations, belief systems, and advocacy coalitions.
Akcay	Central Banking Implementations in 2000s and "Privatization of Debt" in Turkey	The financialization of Turkish economy has two phases: The first, mid-1980s to 2001 crisis, is characterized by the increasing refinancing needs of the public budget. The second, post-2001 crisis, has three features: the dominance of the state debt in the gross external debt stock of Turkey has ended, external borrowing capacity of the private firms has significantly increased, and rapid increasing household indebtedness has become a current socio-politic and economic issue. The new central banking policies in post-2001 crisis, preconditions of the transition between the two phases, has changed the debt structure via three mechanisms: 1) The central bank's independence from the government was effective in the post-2001 crisis stabilization, which paved the way to implementing a strong fiscal discipline. 2) Inflation targeting system has limited the wage increases during 2000s, which created an incentive for the households to obtain more loans. 3) Monetary policy implementations has fostered the expansion of consumer credits and increased the private sector indebtedness level especially after the 2008-9 financial crisis.
Akif Avci	Free Trade and Business Associations in Turkey	The main objective of this study is to provide an analysis of TUSIAD (Türk Sanayici ve İşadamları Derneği, Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association) in terms of its role in the social relations of production, and the shifting patterns of the global free trade relations. In this sense, the role of the agency in global free trade relations within the context of Turkey is examined. Further, the relations of power and class struggle within the power bloc are examined in order to uncover the symbiotic relationship between the state and business associations in Turkey. The ways in which business associations have internalised the global relations of free trade within the context of Turkish social formation will be further examined.
Alan Nasser	Investment, Automation and Inequality: Pointers To Post-Capitalist Society	Three prominent liabilities of U.S. capitalism are inequality and declining living standards since 1975, the atrophy of net investment since the early 1920s and the displacement of labor by automation and robotization. These maladies point to some key characteristics of a post-capitalist society. The profits no longer necessary for new private productive investment must be directed to public investment and household consumption, reversing the 43-year decline of the U.S. median wage. Otherwise, the investable surplus will be directed to finance and new bubbles. The alternatives are bubble-driven growth and their subsequent bursting, wreaking havoc on production and employment, or a shift of the economic surplus to social needs. The productivity gains of digitalized innovations permit, as Keynes suggested, the labor displaced by automation to be spread over the remaining work with a much shorter work week and higher wages, and more time for the development of hitherto unrealized human capacities, as envisaged by both Marx and Keynes. Together, these remedies eliminate rising inequality and declining living standards. They cannot be realized within capitalism.
Aleksandr Buzgalin	Global Capital New Quality of Commodities, Money, and Capital in Global Economy	Global Capital: The New Quality of Commodities, Money, and Capital in the Global Economy
Alessandra De Rose	Having children in different territorial contexts: the role of social capital	Substantial regional variation in fertility levels persists among contemporary European low-fertility societies. A large part of this variability is explainable by individual preferences, socio-economic and cultural conditions and policy measures. Little is still known, instead, about the mechanisms that link childbearing decisions to the characteristics of the environment where the family lives as far as the social climate and the interpersonal relationships. Actually, a number of studies exist on the role of social capital on fertility, but they are limited in definitions and in territorial perspective. In this paper, we evaluate the relationship between social capital and reproductive behavior in the European countries. We measure social capital by means of several proxy variables, combining them into composite indicators corresponding to the three main features of social capital – social behaviors, social relationship and territorial context – and analyze its effect on having one (more) child among women in reproductive age and currently in union. We then discuss the results in terms of different Welfare State regimes. Data come from the 2014 EU-SILC Survey.
Alex Dubb	South Africa's grain-livestock complex:	The post-apartheid commercial agriculture settlement rests on a long history of land dispossession and preferential state support for white capital. In the current conjuncture, the continuity of this settlement is at the centre of a contradiction: its very persistence signals the reproduction of racial inequality and exclusion; but,

Name	Title	Abstract
	accumulation and the food system	due to widespread dispossession its productivity, and economies of scale are the cornerstone of the nation's food security. High levels of structural unemployment imply that a large share of the population relies on state-provided grants to purchase food. This turns social grants into an indirect subsidy to capital and reinforces racialized exclusion. This paper examines the agrarian question of capital in South Africa's agriculture and the political settlement upheld by state policy (on land, rural development) and social protection. Both help sustain the valorization of capital in South African food production while protecting it from competition. The paper examines the dialectics of unemployment and over-exploitation; subsidised production and grants-fuelled consumption; and the nutritional crises of deprivation and obesity.
Alex Nunn	Teaching and Researching in UK IPE: A survey of the Workforce	This paper will report the findings of a recent survey of the International Political Economy academic workforce in UK Universities. The survey was undertaken in autumn 2016 and covers the profile of the workforce, job satisfaction, research and teaching influences and intentions. It also covers the reproduction of the academic workforce in IPE through training and PhD student numbers. 62 respondents completed the survey and this will be mapped against the background discipline through an analysis of IPE courses offered at UK Universities, to test the representativeness of the sample. The paper will offer an initial analysis of the UK IPE workforce and direction of the discipline, noting the way in which it is evolving over time and the factors driving these changes.
Alexandre Gomes	Changing Demand Composition And Economic Growth In China - A Tale Of Two Cities	This paper seeks to understand how the post-2008 crisis economic environment - the fall in the external demand, namely - has impacted different localities in China. It sets a comparison between two cities located in the Yangtze River Delta – Nanjing and Suzhou. The latter's industrial base has been traditionally dominated by foreign-invested enterprises, featuring a large proportion of net exports as share of its gross domestic product. Nanjing, on the other hand, has an industrial base dominated by State-Owned Enterprises and is less reliant on exports. We observe that in the years before the 2008 crisis Suzhou clearly outperformed Nanjing in terms of output and labour productivity growth, but after 2009 the scenario is reversed, with Nanjing taking the lead. The paper aims to explain these divergent patterns of economic growth and performance, illuminating how different economic structures and institutional arrangements respond to a changing demand composition. In this sense, the paper dialogues with the current debate of China's "rebalancing", but framing it from the perspective of localities and through theories which focuses on economic growth seen as a demand-led process.
Alexis B.Moraitis	Towards a Marxist Approach to Deindustrialisation	This paper proposes a Marxist understanding of deindustrialisation which grounds the latter within the overaccumulation tendencies of capitalist production. In this vein, deindustrialisation is understood as the concrete form taken by the devaluation of the superfluous capital that fails to withstand the blows of international competition. Furthermore, it is argued that the state plays a crucial role in shaping this process. Given the crucial importance of industrial capital's exports for the state's balance of payments, the state encourages a process of ordered deindustrialisation in order to eliminate the least competitive segments of the sector and to center production around a nucleus consisting of its most dynamic ones. At the same time, the application of this selective devaluation strategy is met by resistance on the ground. Thus, the primary obstacle of this strategy is to circumvent the disruptive presence of labour. Ultimately, deindustrialisation is a process molded by governments' double, and conflicting, necessity to set under control the trade balance and fortify their political legitimacy in the eyes of the constituency.
Alexis Saludjian	The War of All Against All: The Recent Brazilian Crisis	The inability of the dominant sectors to control the "power nucleus" of the Brazilian state has generated a war of all against all. This paper analyzes the current crisis of Brazilian capitalism in three interdependent dimensions: accumulation, political scene and the relationship between the power block and the State. We show how the problems of the capitalist accumulation and the political scene have been growing and how they have gained a character of structural crisis from the effects of Operation Car Wash (Lava Jato). It is argued further that the relationship between the Operation and the mainstream media exposed, through leaks, the relationship between the state (and its bureaucracy) and part of the power bloc of Brazilian capitalism. This – added to the increasing conflict between capital and labor, the problems of profit realization and the international crisis – has temporarily disrupted the (explicit and implicit) rules of capital accumulation in Brazil. For the capitalist order to be reestablished in Brazil, the dominant sectors will have to (re)place its rules in a new format or even in an old one.
Alfredo Saad Filho	The Twin Crises of Neoliberalism and the Rise of New Authoritarianism	Neoliberalism is the current mode of existence of global capitalism, and the grand political project of our age. Neoliberalism is currently moving into a new phase characterised by (post-crisis) economic stagnation, and the advance of new forms of political authoritarianism in several countries. There is, then, a transformation of key features of the contemporary global political economy. Beyond a general analysis of neoliberalism, the global crisis and its macroeconomic implications, the paper addresses the implications of neoliberalism for the dominant modalities of political representation of the working class, the relationship between the economic crisis of neoliberalism and the rise of (new) authoritarianism, and how to develop effective forms of resistance and progressive political activity.
Ali Özkesen	Labor Mobility or Capital Mobility An Enquiry on Central and Periphery Countries	International labor mobility (ILM) has always been an unappealing issue for classical economics while capital mobility is not. However, in the case of crises they support the ILM reluctantly, because central countries need cheaper labor force and they were welcoming to migrant workers. After the neoclassical transformation in 1980s welcoming wind has changed. In this study, we aim to analyze the relationship between ILM and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the core capitalist economies and underdeveloped peripheries. In this context, we follow the world system theory as the main conceptual framework. According to theory, migration is the way of exploiting the resources of peripheries in order to make the center countries richer and migration is a phenomenon that provides

Name	Title	Abstract
		cheap way of labor demand in the core countries (Sassen, 1988). FDI indicators and net migration rates are used in this study to analyze the relationship between the labor mobility and capital. These indicators, graphics, migration policies and statements in the reports are used to understand the direction of the relationship. The preliminary results show the effect of the neo-classical transformation in 1980's.
Alice Nicole Sindzingre	Conditionality as policy externalisation: the inherent impasses of asymmetry	Conditionalities – i.e. ‘exchanging finance for policy reform’ in an asymmetrical relationship between the ‘donor’ and the ‘recipient’ – are central mechanisms of the reform programmes of international financial institutions (IFIs). As they are imposed by outside entities, they constitute a ‘policy externalisation’, which is simultaneously a massive intrusion in the shaping of a country’s domestic policies. The reforms prescribed since the 1980s onwards were not associated with better economic performance in developing countries, which in the 1990s led the IFIs to devise additional reforms that targeted the functioning of the government (its ‘governance’). The paper demonstrates the inherent impasses of such devices and examines the causes of their paradoxical resilience across time and countries. These aporias stem from: i) the concept of conditionality per se; ii) the contents of reforms given countries economic structure (typically based on commodities) and the weakness of the concept of ‘governance’; and iii) the linkages between economic and political conditionalities, whose limitations thus retroact on each other, in particular regarding effectiveness and credibility.
Allessandro Brammucci	Offshoring, industry heterogeneity and employment	Economies and production systems are subject to incessant processes of structural change fuelled by the dynamics of demand, technology and international competition. The increasing international fragmentation of production, also known as “offshoring”, is industries the negative effects of offshoring on employment are concentrated among the most qualified professional groups (managers and clerks). A specular pattern is found in the case of the low-tech industries where job losses are associated to the offshoring of the least innovative stages of production and manual workers are those most penalised. an important element of such a (global in scale) process of structural change having important implications for employment and on the way employment gains and losses are distributed across firms, industries, national economies and components of the labour force. This paper assesses the employment impact of offshoring, in five European countries (Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom), distinguishing between different types of inputs/tasks offshored, different types of offshoring industries and types of professional groups affected by offshoring. Results provide a rather heterogeneous picture of both offshoring patterns and their effects on labour, and the presence of significant differences across industries. Along with this variety of employment outcomes, the empirical evidence suggests that offshoring activities are mainly driven by a cost reduction (labour saving) rationale. This is particularly the case for the manufacturing industry where offshoring is found to exert a negative impact among the less qualified (manual) or more routinized (clerks) types of jobs, while the main difference between high- and low-technology industries has to do with the type of labour tasks that are offshored and the types of domestic jobs that are affected.
Alona Liasheva	Housing in the post-Soviet Kyiv: production and distribution under capitalism	Political and socio-economic changes entailed by the fall of the Soviet Union, namely the shift from a top-down planned economy and governance to a market economy and governance system serving private interests, have strongly influenced the housing production and distribution in post-Soviet cities. These transformations pushed for a number of social phenomena. This article offers an investigation into the structural conditions and agencies which constructed this process employing case of Kyiv, Ukraine. Firstly, the phases of growth and stagnation of housing production in the post-Soviet era are drawn. Secondly, housing distribution is addressed - research reveals those actors pushing for housing growth and extracting profit from it. Finally, the outcomes of this processes are shown, namely the new housing inequalities constructed during last decades.
Alpaslan Çelikdemir	Work conditions and non-working life of precarious call c. employees in Anatolia	Technological possibilities, changing working regime perception and the nature of capitalism have led to the acceptance of call center employees within the concept of “precariat”. These employees, who live with different dimensions of insecurity of precariat, also see the indirect consequences of these factors in their non-working life. Working conditions has an influence under the precarious conditions with the workplace, the supervisors, their colleagues, their families, the city they live in. This study aims to reveal the internal and external damage caused by the working conditions especially on the young population working in the call centers located in Erzincan, Gümüşhane and Malatya, which are considered to be cities in the out-of-center geography in Turkey through this context. The study aims to achieve is to show that being an insecure call center employee in Anatolia makes the laborer subordinate to tough conditions both in work life and in non-working life. Another goal of the study is to show the possibility to find references to the desirability of such precarious conditions because of intense unemployment in the regions that mentioned above.
Amelia Genis	Re-imagining the matrix: Job creation in South African agriculture	Rural job creation is a key issue in SA's National Development Plan. In the plan a matrix depicting "agricultural growth and employment potential" suggests citrus, nuts, vegetables, subtropical and deciduous fruit have potential for both high growth and labour intensity. Jobs can indeed be created via orchard expansion and secondary industries. However, expansion is constrained by access to water and capital and the struggle to enhance market access, while a proposed national minimum wage and accumulation strategies of capitalist farmers may lead to rationalisation of worker numbers. The urgency of job creation and limited funds necessitate a re-imagining of the matrix. Due to differences among sub-sectors in terms of capital requirements, time lag before profits and input costs, this presentation proposes disaggregation of sub-sectors in the "high growth, labour intensive" quadrant of the matrix into those that a) require a large initial capital outlay, take years to bear fruit and break even and high input costs, e.g. citrus, deciduous fruit and nuts, versus b) sub-sectors, e.g. annual vegetables that can be

Name	Title	Abstract
		produced at lower costs and have a lower initial capital outlay.
Ana Carolina Cordilha	Brazil: ongoing reforms under a new wave of financialization	In the wake of the most severe recession since the 1950s, the current Brazilian government has launched different reforms, aiming to facilitate the take-over of the welfare system by market forces, through the leading role of finance. Two major reforms are under way and deeply intertwined: the labor market and the pension reforms, both profoundly affecting the social protection system introduced by the 1988 Constitution. We assume that financialization, as a long lasting trend in the Brazilian economy, has influenced the path taken by disengaging jobs from contributions to social insurance, raising tax exemptions, disseminating shareholder values, and restraining social benefits. Our findings show that these steps, among others, undermine the Social Security budget, while incentivizing financial provision and making household debt skyrocket.
Anastasia Wilson	Schooling in Neoliberal America: PE of the School-to-Prison Pipeline	This essay uses empirical & historical methods of political economy to analyze the school-to-prison pipeline in the neoliberal era in the United States. The school-to-prison pipeline is a metaphor of how increasing use of school discipline and outsourcing of discipline to the criminal justice system has created schools that prepare students for incarceration rather than work. Earlier Marxist analysis of schooling considered the function of schooling during the regulated era, where schools prepared students for the hierarchical alienation of the assembly line. But, neoliberalism has brought intense labor competition, rising inequality, and oppressive social control in the form of mass incarceration. How have the specific changes of neoliberalism fostered the school-to-prison pipeline trend? This essay will show how neoliberalism- the specific institutional form as characterized by the SSA approach- has fostered a new role for schooling. This essay will show how the school-to-prison pipeline has been fostered by the neoliberal institutions of: increasing corporate influence, changing role of government, neoliberal ideology, & spatial patterns of deindustrialization & resegregation.
Andrea Andreco	One and only, a mountain can not be divided by nations	"One and only – is a video documentation of the installation project that Andreco did at the border between Italy and Austria for the public art project "Walking-arte in cammino project". 7000 men lost their lives on this mountain during the great war trying to conquer the top. Friends, colleagues and acquaintances found themselves on the opposite side of the trenches on the same mountain to shoot each other. Yesterday as today borders breed death. We decided to rise a flag for the landscape in a twenty meters large strip between the Austrian outpost and the Italian trenches, in a no man's land." The state of war between these two peoples did not match the reality of their relationship, which used to be friendly and based on business and personal exchanges. The war fought in the trenches at the top of the mountain was a war between neighbors and friends. Andreco produced for the Pal Piccolo mountain two flags which represent, in the artist's words, "a mountain that is one and only," symbolically obliterating the borders.
Andrea Brock	Normalising corporate counterinsurgency: RWE's mining operations in Germany	The German Rhineland is home to the world's largest opencast lignite coal mine—the Hambach mine. Over the last seven years, mine operator RWE has faced increased militant resistance, leading people to occupy the Hambacher Forest, civil disobedience and sabotage. This paper examines RWE's repressive techniques to legitimise coal mining in the face of determined opposition; examining the extractive industries and their corporate social responsibility (CSR) engagements through the lens of corporate counterinsurgency. We analyse counterinsurgency in relation to CSR by outlining the different techniques used to win the 'hearts' and 'minds' of people around the mine (securing the support of political leaders, lobbying, infrastructure projects, astroturfing and ecological restoration work, combined with repressive techniques, that attempt to legitimise the mine and intimidate and criminalise activists). We suggest that counterinsurgency techniques are becoming normalised into RWE's operations, naturalising its image as 'good corporate citizen' and legitimising the violence towards (non)human nature inherent in mining, as it is becoming part of the 'green economy' and made 'sustainable'.
Andrea Micocci	Planning	Neoliberalism has given planning a bad name. This paper outlines the problems and potentialities of development planning for both developed and underdeveloped countries. To pursue planning one should have a theory, however, Keynesism in the West and Soviet ideology having been the most overestimated extremes. Actual development planning (say, from Tinbergen on) or promises that planning will work (Chakravarty, 1989, Kantorovich, 1975) referred to incomplete theories, or worse political illusions. Neoliberals point out that there has never been a full theorization. The belief that an undefined theory suffices has nonetheless kept governments and voters going, while the programmatic Neoliberal lack of theories has spelled economic disaster. Planning is needed because one, or better many, ideologies (factions, to Machiavelli) are necessary, both to liberals and democratic Marxists. Yet development planning also necessarily hurts at least one class to improve the others. Recent returns, say to socialism (Sanders, Corbyn, Schultz), aimed at this market of ideas, mean too little. More powerful theories are needed, which we lack in politics worldwide, and hence in economics.
Andrea Ricci	Unequal exchange in global trade: theoretical and empirical issues.	Increasing world inequality and mass migration make the topic of unequal exchange ever more important. Unequal exchange in global trade arises when spatial production of value is disjointed from its geographical distribution. The lack of a coherent theoretical framework has limited empirical research on value transfers in trade. Recent empirical approaches based on the difference between current and Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates could only partially capture the full extent of unequal exchange. A disaggregated monetary model of world economy with heterogeneous labour, non-specific commodities, and different national production techniques is presented on the grounds of Marx's analysis of absolute and differential rent in Volume III of Capital. All the different forms of unequal exchange in international trade are explained without incurring the traditional impasses. Estimates of value transfers in international trade between the main

Name	Title	Abstract
		regions of world economy for recent years are calculated from the World Input Output Tables, according to the methodology sets out in the paper.
Andrei Guter-Sandu	The Making of a Financial Asset: Social Impact Bonds in the UK	Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) – payment-by-results public-private partnerships which fund social services – have recently emerged as a topical subject-matter for academics working at the intersection between finance and public policy. Most studies on the phenomenon see it as a form of financialisation which effectively renders 'the social' into a new frontier of accumulation. But espousing this exogenous view assumes away internal dynamics which are crucial for the construction and viability of SIBs. Instead of presuming that financial forms of valuation are replicated in the sphere of social programmes, this paper looks at the endogenous dynamics leading to the making of SIBs into tradeable assets. Specifically, it looks at two crucial aspects that together constitute the supporting socio-technical infrastructure for SIBs in the UK: an impact measurement process and a catalogue of performance metrics. It finds that, contra the financialisation narrative, essential for the creation of these financial instruments were not established financial form of valuation, but alternative ones characterised by negotiated impact calculation and performance metric specificity.
Andriana Vlachou	Climate under Neoliberalism: The workings of EU ETS in crisis-ridden Greece	Neoliberal capitalism has extended the use of markets instead of state intervention to address climate and energy issues. Carbon trading characteristically exemplifies the neoliberalisation of climate policy. This paper discusses the workings of the European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) in crisis-ridden Greece. Given the locking-in of the Greek economy in an enduring high-carbon energy structure, the ill-designed EU and national renewable energy policies and the austerity adjustment programs, the ETS proved ineffective in its scope of creating incentives for the shifting to a low carbon economy. Moreover, in the time of a severe recession, and in combination with major neoliberal energy policies, it exacerbated the problems of energy intensive industries, such as the Public Power Corporation, and deepened further the economic crisis in Greece.
Andy Higginbottom	Marx's 'Capital', Surplus-Value and Labour Super-exploitation	At the heart of 'Capital' is the distinction between absolute surplus-value and relative surplus-value. This paper's thesis is that labour super-exploitation is a category of surplus-value at the same ontological level as absolute surplus-value and relative surplus-value. Marini (1973; 1978; 1979) applied 'Capital' to the conditions of the working class in underdeveloped Latin America and put labour super-exploitation at the core of his analysis, explaining the connection with Britain's informal empire industrialisation through the supply of cheap commodities. Marini's contribution opens the door to a necessary rethinking of 'Capital' that expands its scope social-geographically to include the increased exploitation of broad strata of the international working class. Labour super-exploitation shares characteristics with absolute and relative surplus-value, but cannot be reduced to either. Marx recognised other methods of increasing surplus-value – labour intensity, skill, fertility – that he positions differently in 'Capital'. In its overlong existence capitalism has employed all these methods of increasing surplus-value. We celebrate 'Capital' by taking it forward.
Ann Withorn	Agreeing to Disagree(or not) within the Basic Income Movement	The Universal Basic Income concept has been evolving for more than 70 years, recently evolving into global efforts to achieve UBI as an critical economic, social and political goal. This presentation will explore current disagreements within the movement, from the standpoint of US based Basic Income activists. Based on her experiences in the US, and from interviews conducted at the June, 2017 NYC North American Basic Income Congress, the presenter will identify key differences within the movement, and speculate on their implications for
Annamaria Artner	Impossibility of catching up in global capitalism	The problem of catching up has always been in the centre of the debates in economics. The mainstream explanations usually focus on subjective reasons for the lagging behind, and suggest that with government policies, which favour capital investments, the nations can catch up with the most developed ones. Others condemn the selfishness of the elites and demand a redistribution of incomes in favour of the poor. Less attention is given to the systemic reasons for the inequalities in the global economy, that cannot be remedied within the framework of capitalism. The purpose of my paper is to enforce the literature that argues for these systemic reasons and enrich it with further aspects. For this the author directs the attention to the cycles, crises and burden transferring mechanisms of the capital, that all have been globalized and corroborated with the economic and political networks and institutions of the transnational corporations.
Anne Engelhardt	A constant tug of war: Neoliberalism and social unrest in (post)-crisis Europe	EU states have used the banner of multiple crises to push forward new forms of neoliberal authoritarianism. This has created space for social movements to push back. However, most studies of the crisis explore the question of how certain fractions of capital have maintained their hegemony, ignoring the impact social movements have. Conversely some studies only look at social movements, failing to integrate the state and power relations into their analysis. In contrast, we understand state apparatuses as cogs; moving with the impact of economic crisis, political turmoil and the dynamics of social movements. Thus the relationship between the state and movements is a tug of war; the neoliberal state expands to different fields and social movements push back challenging power relations. The neoliberal state provokes certain protest dynamics, these are then subsumed into state apparatuses and policy. In reverse different state apparatuses try to shape the field of contestation by creating institutional and legal barriers through certain structural selectivities. We explore this through two case studies; the dockworkers' strikes in Portugal and the protests over water charges in Ireland.
Anneli Kaasa	Cultural Context of Individual-Level Social Capital	The sources of social capital have been widely discussed in the literature, especially at the individual level. However, it can be expected that there are also macro-level factors that form the background of social capital. This paper focuses on cultural environment as a macro-level factor. Unfortunately, the possible relationships of cultural variables with social capital components have not received much attention in the literature. As a first attempt of a systematic analysis of

Name	Title	Abstract
		culture and social capital, Kaasa (2015) analysed the relationship of the level of social capital in a region and various cultural dimensions using Hofstede's original concept. However, the analysis incorporated only regional level and did not take individual-level sources of social capital into account. The differences between regions according to the levels of different dimensions of social capital might be caused by contextual effects, but also by compositional effects. The aim of this paper is to investigate the sources of individual level social capital including both individual level variables and contextual regional level variables (cultural dimensions among others) applying multilevel approach.
An-Sofie Cottyn	EU competition policy: A more than economic(s) approach	This paper addresses the enigma of the 'more economic approach' in EU competition policy. The policy has been reformed toward a more effects-based approach centred around consumer welfare. Yet, lasting vagueness regarding the objectives and the required standard of proof jeopardizes legal and economic certainty. Previous literature approaches the problem either from a legal or an economics viewpoint, ignoring that competition is institutionally defined in a policy context. We conduct an interdisciplinary review of legal, economics and institutionalist literature. EU competition policy holds on to the traditional European conception of competition which consists of the holy trinity of the Single Market imperative, the competitive process and broadly defined socioeconomic benefits. In practice, this results in an opaque fusion of a rule of law and an effects-based approach. First, Commission and Court should be transparent about EU competition policy being about more than consumer welfare. Next, they should take on the challenge of reconciling the traditional normative framework with an effects-based approach by refining and redefining by object infringements of EU competition law.
Antoine Dolcerocca	State and Customary Property in Burkina Faso: a New Synthesis?	The relation between the state and customary property institutions in sub-Saharan Africa has been a tormented one: from colonial dispossession to the transformations successively imposed by developmental, socialist, and neoliberal imperatives. Burkina Faso has long constituted a paradigmatic example of this conflictual history, until the 2012 land reform. This article explores the implications of this reform, which sought to establish a new balance between state property and customary property rights: the retreat of state property claims gave way to a strengthening of customary institutions, but at the same time, the state manages to impose fundamental changes in the practice of customary land rights, through the establishment of "rural land charters", a tool that essentially transcribes – while altering – local customary rights practices. Alterations include the conditions under which migrants may access land or the improvement of women's land rights. Although the land reform is only partially implemented, I argue that it proposes a unique synthesis in Africa between customary rights and some socialist principles, inherited from the Sankara regime.
Antonio Angelino	Industrial Policy in Vietnam: does it differently affect social agents?	Starting from the Nineties, Vietnam becomes protagonist of a pronounced process of economic growth and industrial development. Since the beginning of the new Millennium the industrial policy formulation in Vietnam reveals to be significantly affected by the influences of the WB that spread out the notion of business environment (BE) as a key instrument to carry on the convergence process of the country. In a similar framework, the Vietnamese government has carried out several one-size-fits-all packages of reforms assuming that BE constraints affect firms in a uniform way. Our analysis provides significant causes for reflection pointing out how policy interventions are likely to generate heterogeneous effects on different segments of the society. In particular, we find that the specific attributes of a firm matter in determining the magnitude and the typology of its constraints. In such context, we stress the ineffectiveness of the Post-Washington Consensus horizontal approach to reforms and highlight the need for socially-oriented industrial policy interventions based on diversified instruments and targeted on agent-specific constraints.
Armin Haas	The post-2008 International Monetary System: C6 Swap Lines, Eurodollars & Repos	This paper studies the changes that the 2008 Financial Crisis brought about for the international monetary system (IMS). The IMS is conceptually understood as a US-centered hierarchical payments system within which short-term debt instruments are issued as credit money by various public and private financial institutions—notably central banks, commercial banks and shadow banks. With the Federal Reserve situated at the apex of the IMS, dollar-denominated credit money forms are highest up in the hierarchy and trade at par with each other, whilst they typically have fluctuating exchange rates to credit money forms denominated in 'peripheral' units of account. The paper will first establish a conceptual framework to analyze the financial plumbing of credit money creation in the IMS, seen from the centre as it stretches to the periphery. Subsequently, it will study how the crisis triggered an institutional evolution of the way in which dollar-denominated credit money forms extend to other monetary areas. In this, it focuses on three mechanisms that allow the creation of dollar-denominated credit money outside the US: central bank swap lines, the eurodollar market and the repo market.
Arturo Ezquerro-Cañete	Subsumption in Paraguay's soy and cotton sectors	Marx's concept of subsumption, which has received relatively cursory attention by agrarian sociologist and even within Marxist analysis, is a useful framework for illuminating trajectories of agrarian change and peasant struggle. The distinction between the formal and real subsumption of labor and land to capital can shed important light on the subtle historical processes through which labor is incorporated into capitalist development projects, highlighting the mechanism through which non-capitalist modes of production contribute to capitalist expansion by providing cheap labor and cheap commodities. Building on the recent and healthy renewal of interest in this underutilized concept, this paper offers an analysis of capitalist development in the Paraguayan soy and cotton sectors through the lens of subsumption in order to chart the transition from the formal to the real subsumption of labor and land since the 1990s Paraguay's insertion into the neoliberal

Name	Title	Abstract
		food regime. This transformation, I argue, signals the passage towards a subsumption of land to capital of a 'real' kind, resulting in the intensification of social differentiation, renewed pauperization and land concentration.
Arturo Guillén	The economic policy of the Trump government and NAFTA	Stagnation, de-globalization and deflation are trends that have been going on for several decades. The main objective of the Trump's economic program seems to be to overcome economic stagnation and increase economic growth and job creation. In order to achieve those goals, one of the main policies is to reduce the external deficit by means of a deep revision of trade agreements and trade policy. Trumpian trade policy is presented itself as an anti-free trade and protectionist policy. One of the first measures announced by the government was to withdraw from the TTP, as well as cancel or renegotiate NAFTA. It is illusory to think that the possible strengthening of protectionism and the withdrawal towards the national space will mean the end of globalization. The monopoly-financial capital, both the one that operate in the financial sphere, and the one that operate in the productive sphere, requires of external markets for its reproduction and valorization. The global value chains, in which this capital participates, forged over decades of internationalization of capital, cannot be easily removed.
Asimina Christoforou	Social enterprise and local development: a participatory approach	The paper discusses the participatory dimensions of social enterprises and their potential contribution to local development. Generally, the social enterprise operates in the social economy and is different from for-profit and non-profit organisations. It provides goods and services for the market, but uses its profits primarily to achieve social objectives, and is managed in an open and democratic manner by all those affected by its activities. The aim of this paper is to theoretically and practically determine the ways in which social enterprises can build social capital and sustain the capacity of the organisation and community to promote local development and pave the way toward a more participatory economic system. To examine the actual potential of a social enterprise to contribute to local development and a participatory economic system via social capital, the paper provides preliminary results from a case study conducted in Greece, where concepts of social economy and social entrepreneurship are rather novel and are promoted by EU-supported policies and funds to deal with the crisis in the country.
Axel Gehring	Turkish Neoliberalism under Pressure from above? The Impacts of Legal Nihilism	The Turkish response to the instabilities of the 1990's was a stronger commitment to the Post Washington Consensus, which has been implemented in the short run by the Structural Adjustment Policies and secured in the long term by the EU-Accession-Policies. Those policies helped to separate the regulation of the economy from parliamentary politics and from popular legitimization as well. In the 2000's Turkey became a predictable ground for investments – but populist economic politics were never given up completely and contributed toward flexibility in economic governance. The growth became unsteady throughout the following decade, popular resistance against the societal contradictions of the growth model emerged. The authoritarian transformation accelerated. It seems, as this transformation is putting important agencies of Turkish neoliberalism under pressure from above. Not only disputes between the presidency and the central bank, but also the growing atmosphere of legal nihilism are indicating that. Are legal nihilism and authoritarian populism a challenge for the legal foundation of Turkey's relations to EU? Or may they be complementary?
Aylin Topal	State, Crises and Micro-Finance in Mexico	This paper, based on a fieldwork in Chiapas, aims to discuss the role of the Mexican state in boosting microfinance in general, development of the rural financial markets in particular. It argues that Tequila crisis of 1994 was a turning point in "sustainable finance of the poor". Towards the end of the 1990s, while cooperatives were losing their centrality in agricultural policies, declining in number, the mission of public banking was under scrutiny. New financial intermediaries, under these circumstances, would come about and be supported. State regulation has been crafted catering the needs of these new intermediaries.
Beatriz Casas Gonzalez	Unpaid Internships, Employability and the Construction of the Subject	In this qualitative research, I examine the motivations for undertaking unpaid work among master students of a social scientific programme in Berlin. Conceptualising unpaid internships in line with Standing's notion of work-for-labour allows for incorporating them into the analysis of current labour precarisation. My initial research hypothesis was that interns saw unpaid internships as a strategy for investing in their "human capital", thus enhancing their "employability". The analysis of 10 semi-structured interviews with the interns and 3 expert-interviews with representatives of the career service, the job centre and the master's coordination confirmed my hypothesis, and expanded it three important ways: (1) Interns expect unpaid internships to act as an individual insurance against labour precarity in the future; (2) The discourses on human capital and employability provide an ideological resource against different forms of inequalities in the access to the labour market; (3) Unpaid internships are key for the formation of a work ethics based on the notion of employability, and its subjectivation by the interns which enable the extraction of labour power within capitalist relations.
Ben Butler-Cole	Value as Thermodynamic Depth	This paper addresses the question whether 'value' is a physical property of material commodities. What the current proponents of a materialist analysis of labour under capitalism are missing, we argue, is its precise relationship with the underlying thermodynamics. We show that what is produced by labour under capitalism is what is known in statistical mechanics as 'complexity'. The complexity of a material system as compared to the same system in a previous state is a physical property of the system, and so we contend that 'value' as a physical property of material commodities is some form of complexity. We then consider a number of measures of complexity and in particular 'thermodynamic depth' which we contend is the measure of complexity most closely resembling 'value' since it captures not only the structural complexity of the system, but also the cumulative complexity of the historical processes necessary to bring the system to its current state.

Name	Title	Abstract
		We go on to re-express certain key concepts in political economy – with particular focus on the distinction between ‘productive’ and ‘unproductive’ labour – in terms of thermodynamic depth.
Ben Cousins	Agrarian questions in South Africa and India: commonalities and contrasts	Henry Bernstein argues that the classic Agrarian Question, centred on transitions to capitalism in agriculture, has now been resolved from the side of capital. The agrarian question of labour, however, is as yet unresolved. This is centred on crises of social reproduction experienced by ‘fragmented classes of labour’, in contexts riven by class contradictions. In many cases these are generated by the tensions inherent in petty commodity production. This paper explores the utility of Bernstein’s characterisation in a comparison of the dynamics of agrarian change in contemporary South Africa and India. There are stark contrasts between these two country’s agricultural economies, but they do share some key features. Crucially, in neither country is accumulation within agriculture likely to make a major contribution to resolving pressing problems of rural poverty and generalised inequality. However, in both contexts a programme of pro-poor land reform could help enhance the social reproduction strategies of many, while supporting accumulation from below by a minority of the rural population. The paper discusses the political feasibility of such a programme in the two countries.
Beyhan Erkurt	The Great Depression, the Social Unrest and Making of Statist Policies in Turkey	Following 1929 crisis, etatism started to shape the economic policies in Turkey in 1932. the early life of the Turkish Republic from 1923 to 1929 had been characterized by the liberal economic policies, in line with the free trade policy that had prevailed world economic atmosphere. The etatist period has been analyzed from political history, macroeconomic, and social history approaches. The findings from these different perspectives share the same deficiency of handling state and society as separate entities. The aim of this study is to present the social dynamics, i.e. inter and intra class conflicts behind the emergence and formation of the etatist policies in order to situate the state back into the social relations and break the analytical isolation of the state from the society. For this end, this study proposes to portray the macroeconomic conditions of the early Republic, the impact of the Great Depression in Turkey. The experience of the new conditions by the peasant, working class, large landowners and urban bourgeoisie will be handled in order to understand the reactions and discontent that led to the formation of the etatist policies will be presented.
Bhavya Sinha	India's Agrarian Transition: An Exploration of Casualization of Labour	The opening of India’s economy in 1991 resulted in an increase in the demand for labour but not evenly across male and female workers or regular and casual labour. The rural economy acquires significance in this story in its contribution to the sphere of production where surplus value is generated. An economy’s agrarian development is thus important in the development of its social relations of production. India’s agrarian transition has, however, been slow, uneven, and highly gendered across time and space. This paper uses an index of irrigation and of casualization to check for a capital-labour relation and ascertain whether a low degree of capitalisation would imply a low degree of casualization and vice-versa. The concentration of labour in the categories of wage labour would indicate a break from the pre-capitalist relations of production whereas a tendency for the labour to be engaged as self-employed would indicate a continuation of the pre-capitalist mode of production. The gender divide in the patterns of casualization is also studied, thus incorporating an intersection of class and gender in the analysis of capital-labour relations that develop in Indian agriculture.
Biagio Quattrocchi	A Campaign for Public and Participatory Audit for Rome’s public debt	This paper aims to investigate the financialization of the Italian municipalities, taking as a paradigmatic example the city of Rome, where as activists of DECIDE ROMA (Rome Decide), we have analysed the debt of the city and called for a public audit. In the first part of this paper, reviewing the literature on the periodization of financialization, we analyse the ‘political function’ of public debt in Europe starting from the end of the ‘70s. Secondly, we analyse the financialization of the Italian public economy, connecting the general periodization to the Italian case. Against this backdrop, we examine the financialization of the Italian municipalities, highlighting how the privatization of ‘Cassa Depositi e Prestiti’ (Bank for Saving and Credit) - the financial institution that historically had the role to provide loans to municipalities - is related with the new role of financial markets. In the last part we present the case of the city of Rome, the study on the municipal debt we have conducted as DECIDE ROMA, the campaign for a public and participatory audit, its limits and possibilities.
Bihter Çarhoğlu	Employment Situation of Syrian Refugees in Turkey	2.7 million Syrians are registered in Turkey under “temporary protection”. One of the most disputed aspects of Syrian refugees is their right to labor. This paper analyses the employment situation of Syrian refugees in Turkey. Turkish labor laws make it very difficult for Syrian refugees to obtain work permits and seek employment in the formal economy. The inability to work legally has created an underground labor force for adult and children workers in industries such as construction, textile manufacturing and heavy industry as well as in the agricultural sector. Syrian refugees willing to take lower wages and work longer hours face a higher risk of exploitation. Moreover, the discontent of local people is rendered into protests or even assaults. This study concludes that as opposed to the initial expectation that it would be a short-term and temporary issue, it is now understood that Syrian refugees will be staying in Turkey rather longer or considerable number of them will continue living their lives in Turkey. In that regard, the problem must be handled with a comprehensive long-term strategy to improve the situation of Syrians and draw them into the formal labor market.
Brigitte Young	What kind of European Social Union?	Given the deficit in the EMU institutional design, many experts believe that the next building block should focus on a fiscal union and social union to foster social cohesion in the Euro area. The paper focuses on the ideas of a European Social Market Economy and argues that a modernized version of the original concept of the German Soziale Marktwirtschaft, as introduced by the economist Alfred Müller-Armack, may function as a starting point to ensure a fairer balance between

Name	Title	Abstract
		markets and social cohesion. Social Policy for Müller-Armack is a 'peace order', and unlike his ordoliberal colleagues of the Freiburg School, he insisted on discretionary intervention to reduce the justified and unjustified fears arising from market failures. In contrast to other scholars, I argue that social policy capacity building should be both at the federal level of the EMU with input and control from the national parliaments. Such a hybrid model of power sharing assumes a parliamentary structure with two chambers. The first chamber should comprise the citizens of the EU, and the second consisting of national parliaments and civil society.
Brittany Bunce	Livelihoods and Social Differentiation in South African Joint Ventures	Joint Ventures (JVs) between agribusiness companies and 'customary landowners' in the former homeland reserves of South Africa are fast becoming the preferred route in attempts to integrate the latter into the competitive commercial agriculture sector. This paper explores the possible implications of this model for accumulation, social reproduction, patterns of social differentiation, gender dynamics and land rights. A case study of 'sharemilking' JVs is used to investigate these dynamics further. The paper theorises the social relations of production underlying the model using analytical categories from Marxist political economy. Class analysis is complex in these contexts, as 'customary landowners' occupy ambiguous class positions, including as wage labourers on dairy farms. Empirical evidence from case studies suggests that these JVs are leading to divergent outcomes for different beneficiaries. A historical lens explores longer trajectories of class formation in these contexts to illustrate how these mediate the livelihood impacts of JVs. The likely implications of these findings for the character of agrarian change in contemporary South Africa are also explored.
Bruno Bonizz	Blending official development assistance: opportunities or financialisation?	This paper assesses the growing practice of blending official financial flows with private funds. It documents its rise, based on the recent discussion about innovative financial mechanisms, and assess its potential to increase aid effectiveness. It argues that such mechanisms help creating fiscal space for donor countries that reduce their official assistance budgets and may give public sectors a degree of influence over private financial flows to the developing world. On the other hand, given the evidence, they are unlikely to make aid more effective and create new types of financial vulnerabilities in developing and developed countries. Indeed, we interpret the growth of blending through the concept of financialisation, showing how the influence of private financial dynamics permeates official development assistance.
Bruno Höfig	Risk as a social form: a Marxian approach	This paper presents two hypotheses: first, that risk is a social form that can only emerge in the capitalist mode of production; and second, that all types of uncertainty tend, in the capitalist mode of production, to be objectified as risks. The hypotheses are developed as follows: firstly, the paper introduces the distinction between risk and uncertainty introduced by Knight and Keynes; secondly, it presents two sociological theories of risk in which the latter is conceived as a social form; thirdly, it presents the materialist theory of social forms developed by Marx; and fourthly, it shows why risk is one of the necessary forms of the capitalist mode of production, and why uncertainties tend, in capitalist societies, to be objectified as risks.
Burcu Togrul Koca	Syrian Refugees in the Age of Neo-Liberalism: The Case of Turkey	Drawing on a sociological approach to the analysis of the securitization process, this article explores how, despite the "open door" policy and humanitarian discourses of the Turkish government, Syrian refugees have been integrated into a security framework of control and containment in line with the logic of neo-liberalism. Through an analysis of both discursive and non-discursive practices, the article sheds light on how the refugees are framed and administered as a "threat" and a "destabilizing" factor within the context of a narrative wherein refugees are framed as a threat to the domestic market and to the employment opportunities of "native" workers. Although there are also positive frameworks that focus on Syrian refugees' possible or actual contributions to the Turkish economy and labor market, the article argues that this stance also treats the refugees as a societal security and meta issue, as something to be commodified, controlled and contained in line with market needs.
Cahal McLaughlin	It Stays With You: UN Peacekeeping in Haiti	In 2004 the UN dispatched a peace-keeping mission to Haiti after the overthrow of the democratically elected President Aristide. Between 2005 and 2007 UN peacekeeping troops, named MINUSTAH, carried out several raids on Cite Soleil, a severely economically-depressed neighborhood of Port au Prince. Scores of civilians were killed and many more injured. Using participatory practices, we work closely with the affected community to ensure they are in agreement with the film's content, structure and distribution. We also interview Ricardo Seitenfus (OAS representative in Haiti); Professors Camille Chambers and Ilionor Louis from l'Université d'État d'Haiti; Philip Alston, ex-UN Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Killings; Christof Heyns, member of the UN Human Rights Committee; John Carroll, a medical consultant; Beatrice Lindstrom, Institute for Democracy and Justice in Haiti (Boston).. The film is co-directed by Cahal McLaughlin, Queens University Belfast, and Siobhán Wills, Transitional Justice Institute, Ulster University. The film will be premiered in Port au Prince in June, 2017. For an assembly edit only, see https://vimeo.com/210589568 (password Haiti17).
Callum Ward	Territorial governance through public-private partnership on Merseyside, UK	In this paper I focus on two projects in northwest England: the 'Atlantic Gateway', a regional spatio-economic vision generated as part of the agenda of a private company but subsequently incorporated in the planning and policy frameworks of national and regional governments; and the 'Mersey Gateway', a £2bn bridge project driven by a small local council and delivered through a public-private partnership. While the Atlantic Gateway allows us to consider the ways in which the governance institutions mediating territorial organisation has been penetrated by private interests and their accumulation strategies, the bridge case centres upon on a state-led infrastructure project which has been designed so as to be reliant on channelling financial capital and private management expertise through

Name	Title	Abstract
		contractual agreements ostensibly intended to distribute risk. Taken together, the two case-studies are demonstrative of the contemporary capture of territorial organization by market-orientated actors and logics and the contradictions of rendering space ever more sensitive to the dynamics of capital's de/re-territorialisation.
Carla Novi	Desaparecidos	"Desaparecidos" (documentary film, 88 mins, Mexico/UK, 2015), link: https://vimeo.com/139844179 , password: 43260914. Synopsis: Protests erupted in Mexico after 43 students attending the rural teacher's college of Ayotzinapa disappeared on the 26th of September 2014. People from different backgrounds, classes and ages, united and took to the streets to express their outrage; they organized peaceful rallies, demanding the government take action to find the students. As a result, many citizens involved in the demonstrations have been threatened, abducted as political prisoners, tortured and murdered. Desaparecidos follows the stories of a few Mexicans from the current generation who live with the risk of being disappeared because of their participation in the recent protests for the missing 43.
Carlos Salas	Economic impacts of minimum wage in two accumulation regimes : Brazil and Mexico	The paper discusses the impact on workers of two different strategies of minimum wage setting and their impact on the working class, in particular on the low paid workers.. Building upon the works of Hansjörg Herr, Janine Berg and Uma Rani, we will compare Mexico and Brazil to emphasize the fact that the minimum wage is a central tool for economic policy and can be handled to either stimulate a reduction of wage dispersion and income inequality – or inflict a downward pressure on wages to control inflation, for example. In this sense, the role of the relation of social forces and the State is central to understand its economic policies and the limits to any agenda not aligned with the interest of the ruling class. Thus, we will compare the differences between Mexico and Brazil recent experiences – a negative and a positive one, respectively – on minimum wage policies to evaluate the impacts of a minimum wage rise or downfall over the working class, focusing on the 2003-2014 period, and we will identify the specific groups of workers who are directly impacted by minimum wage policies in both countries.
Carolina Alves	Fiscal or monetary reasons? The dynamic of public debt in Brazil	Given the increasing of transactions involving both public and private securities, central banks are bounded to adapt and manage the financial markets using tools of monetary policy that greatly rely on the use of government bonds (GBs) and financial innovations that impact the public debt. GBs assume a broader role for achieving a sound economy, as it is increasingly demanded as an instrument for devising monetary policy and consolidating the financial system, which does not imply the existence of fiscal deficits. In Brazil, the financial costs of the public debt are the outcome of a monetary policy that relies on GBs for the insertion of this economy into the international financial system, as only the state, via public debt, can absorb the risks and fluctuations that emerge into the financial markets due to the volume and complexity of financial assets that these markets produce, accumulate and trade. Monetary policy and its reliance on a myriad of operations with GBs reflect changes in the state in the last twenty years in Brazil. The implications of such change will not go away with low-interest rates, or capital control or de-indexation of government bonds from floating rates.
Caroline Hambloch	The Oil Palm Industry of New Britain – The New and the Old	The oil palm industry in Papua New Guinea (PNG) has experienced dramatic changes in the past decade by making large tracts of customary land available for agricultural development. Based on field interviews, this paper investigates the oil palm developments on the island of New Britain, comparing the old industry of West New Britain with the new one in East New Britain. Whilst the old industry has gained an international reputation for its commitment to the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil, the new one has shown little intent to follow, but rather strong connections to the logging industry. This paper argues that a power vacuum exists on the island giving free reign to companies' business operations, including commitments to sustainability. The main reasons are high degree of political decentralization, inalienability of land under customary law, attempts of the state to 'unlock' customary land, and insufficient industry regulation/enforcement. It is concluded that, to make the new oil palm industry sustainable, government agencies and developers must acknowledge the complexity of the pre-colonial institutions, and strengthen the state's regulatory and monitoring institutions.
Caroline Metz	Serving the real economy? Legitimising EU securitisation as a channel for growth	In 2015 the European Commission launched the Capital Markets Union (CMU) project. The stated aim is to further integrate capital markets so as to "unlock funding" for economic growth, through the mobilisation and channelling of capital to enterprises. Within the CMU priority has been given to reviving "Simple, Transparent and Standardised" securitisation, as it is argued that securitisation – the transformation of illiquid assets into tradable financial instruments – encourages banks to lend to households and businesses. In this paper we seek to explain why securitisation, a banking practise still associated with the 2008 subprime crisis, has emerged as the flagship initiative of the CMU. We argue that the hybrid nature of securitisation, through which everyday debt is commodified and financialised, allows it to be recast as a tool for the channelling of (non-bank) capital. Although the financial and Eurozone debt crises laid bare the imbrications of financial firms and the 'non-financial economy', the CMU project has mobilised this (initially negative) relation in a way that legitimises finance and securitisation as services rather than businesses dependent upon everyday debts.
Catherine Weiss	The inclusion of "sexual services" in social reproduction theory	Since the beginning of the Domestic Labour Debate in the late 1960s, feminist theorists have been building on Marx's work to address the subject of social reproduction (e.g. Dalla Costa & James 1975, Federici 2012, Vogel 1983), arguing that it is central to relations of production under capitalism. Some of these theorists have included "sexual services" within their analysis, as part of the reproduction of the workforce and of the male worker, whether taking place within the couple or in prostitution (e.g. Delphy & Leonard 1992, Federici 2012, Fortunati 1995). In this paper I will discuss this inclusion of "sexual services" in the

Name	Title	Abstract
		framework of social reproduction. I will suggest that this inclusion is inappropriate for two reasons: firstly, it is inaccurate, because it does not adequately characterise sexual relations between women and men within the couple and in prostitution; and secondly, it is not adequately critical in the sense of pointing to the potential for criticising and transforming existing social relations between the sexes.
Cecilia Escobar	The monetary issue in Bortkiewicz's redefinition of the Transformation Problem	In his famous solution of the transformation problem, Bortkiewicz assumed that gold served as measure of values and prices of production, and so its transformation factor (z) had to be equal to 1. He also assumed that gold was produced in department III whose organic composition of capital was the smallest in the economy. As a result, only one of Marx's two equalities was obtained: sum-total of surplus-values equal to sum-total of profits, while the sum-total of values was smaller than the sum-total of prices of production. The transformation problem was hereafter viewed as the (simultaneous) verification of those two equalities. It has been argued that the decisive aspect in this discussion is the monetary issue. This paper sustains that although it is true that a particular notion of money, Ricardo's notion of money, is behind Bortkiewicz's assumption, the latter is in fact something merely arbitrary (to complete the system of equations), for that notion—which Marx criticised—implies either a double measure of values or the elimination of the commodity-money polarity. Once this is understood, it becomes clear that z may be different from 1 without this involving a contradiction.
Cecilia Navarra	Worker insurance and wage setting in worker owned enterprises.	Extending Shapiro and Stiglitz's (1984) analysis of unemployment as a worker discipline device, we evidence how an economy populated by worker owned firms (WOFs), by overcoming information asymmetry on the employee side in the presence of employer opportunism (as embodied in moral hazard, hidden action and abuse of authority), can decrease, not increase equilibrium wages, while employment is necessarily higher in the presence of WOFs. Within the Shapiro and Stiglitz framework, our analysis evidences that the non-shirking constraint (NSC) for WOFs is lower for any employment and wage level than in investor owned firms (IOFs). By factoring bi-lateral asymmetric information and opportunism in the employment relation, our model implies that the Shapiro and Stiglitz (1984) results represent special cases in the wider analysis of equilibrium wages and employment in market economies. Relatedly, the potential for unemployment reduction and efficiency gain of worker ownership (as especially embodied in worker co-operatives, and employee-owned companies) has generally been understudied and empirical evidence coherent with this results need to be more thoroughly analysed.
Chiara Pollio	Polarized Development in Southern China and the Role of Industrial Policies	Place-based policies are among the main industrial policy initiatives in China since the introduction of the open door policy. The experimentation with the geography of production through such tools is generally acknowledged as one of the key of success of Chinese economic growth. On the other hand, it is also one of the main causes of the geographically polarized growth and the territorial disparities endured by the country in the last thirty years. Pushed by this and other problems related to the growth model of the country, since 2008 the national and local governments have followed a new economic strategy, focused on inward-led development. Rather than being dismissed, place-based policies kept being used, although possibly pursuing different aims. Our paper focuses on the specialized towns policy, implemented in Southern China (Guangdong) since 2000 to promote specialized industrial agglomerations. We explore how the use of such tool has changed across time, space and sectors. Our aim is to trace to what extent it has been used to balance the huge economic and social disparities among territories, sectors, classes and genders, or rather to keep it.
Christian Caldeira	Economic impacts of minimum wage in two accumulation regimes : Brazil and Mexico	The paper discusses the impact on workers of two different strategies of minimum wage setting and their impact on the working class, in particular on the low paid workers.. Building upon the works of Hansjörg Herr, Janine Berg and Uma Rani, we will compare Mexico and Brazil to emphasize the fact that the minimum wage is a central tool for economic policy and can be handled to either stimulate a reduction of wage dispersion and income inequality – or inflict a downward pressure on wages to control inflation, for example. In this sense, the role of the relation of social forces and the State is central to understand its economic policies and the limits to any agenda not aligned with the interest of the ruling class. Thus, we will compare the differences between Mexico and Brazil recent experiences – a negative and a positive one, respectively – on minimum wage policies to evaluate the impacts of a minimum wage rise or downfall over the working class, focusing on the 2003-2014 period, and we will identify the specific groups of workers who are directly impacted by minimum wage policies in both countries.
Christian Scholz	Universities resist border controls (UK)	In March 2016, the Justice 4 Sanaz campaign established Unis Resist Border Controls (URBC) at SOAS in order to advocate for the rights of EU and non-EU students, lecturers, and university workers and to end UKVI surveillance of non-EU and EU migrants from attendance records. I propose a roundtable discussion on the instrumentalisation of universities in the increasingly oppressive surveillance of migrants in "Fortress Britain/Europe" and what the possibilities are for resistance at universities. The roundtable discussion would take 60min including a 15 minutes presentation on our UK campaign "Unis Resist Border Controls" and a open discussion of 45 minutes.
Christian Scholz	The social-democratic dimension of the EU's radicalised neoliberal governance	This paper investigates the social-democratic dimension of the new economic governance of the EU, which developed during the years of crisis management since 2008, concentrating on the European Semester and its Macro-economic Imbalance Procedure. The point of departure of the argument is that the capital-labour relation is contradictory and always requires both: labour discipline and cooperation. However, most research on EU politics during the Euro Area crisis focuses on the radicalisation of neoliberal policy-making and thus on the disciplinary side of the class relation. I argue, in contrast, that social-democratic policy-making that emphasizes employment, social dialogue, reproduction outside of the workplace and education have been an integral part of the new economic governance of the

Name	Title	Abstract
		EU alongside the radicalisation of neoliberal policy-making. These policy-measures gain importance for policy-makers in the EU in the context of increasing political instability in the years of crisis management. This paper contributes therefore to the debates on the radicalisation of the EU's neoliberal governance by providing for a more nuanced view of this contradictory process.
Christina Laskaridis	The Evolution and history of the IMF's DSA	The IMF's Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) represents the development of a systematic, formal and rule-based approach whose inclusion has become mandatory and routine in all IMF programs as well as surveillance missions. It emerged in 2002, although assessments of debt sustainability entered in program calculations prior to it. This paper investigates how this transition happened and more importantly why the formal DSA template evolved. This is done through a historical review of the tool and through a policy document analysis. The DSA has played an important role in the crisis raising important questions about its design and its political role.
Christina Paraskevopoulou	Absolute Cost Advantage and Asymmetric Trade	The scope of the analysis is to explore the salient features of international trade. Specifically, the analysis draws from the classical theory of value and distribution and uses input-output data to estimate absolute cost advantages in bilateral trade. It shows that these advantages give rise to unequal exchange in the sense of transfers of labour values. The unequal exchange or, to be more accurate, the asymmetric trade, contributes in aggravating countries trading inequalities through deviations between international differences in production prices and labour values.
Christina Plank	Imagining biofuels in the Black Earth: A historic-materialist policy analysis	This article analyses why despite existing biofuel policies and their support from the European Union (EU) biofuel production didn't gain momentum in Ukraine. I argue that no major production in the country occurs since there is not sufficient support provided by the Ukrainian state to get the branch moving. The Ukrainian state is dominated by the oligarchs who have their roots in the energy sector and control it through their monopolies. New forms of renewable energy only emerge if they directly profit from it in form of an oligarchic project. Biofuel policies in Ukraine thus exist but they production is limited. The agrarian discourse produces imaginaries that are influenced by the EU, the European Energy Community as well as individual member state as Germany and the Netherlands. Yet, these visions only foster existing power relations.
Christine Ngo	Industrialization and political economy of SME development in Vietnam	This paper analyses the differentials of productive values in Vietnamese micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and how market constraints have hindered their performance. Quantitative analyses suggest substantial differences in value addition among manufacturing MSMEs, and the crucial contribution of technology adoption to their development. We then assess productive value and the impact of certain constraints on production and performance of MSMEs using qualitative analysis and two case studies. This paper identifies market failures hindering MSMEs' potential; explains Vietnamese MSMEs' strengths and weaknesses; emphasizes the role of technical learning and technology transfers in enhancing firms' productive value; and recommends policy options to strengthen MSMEs' capability and competitiveness.
Christoph Scheuplein	Offshore Financial Centres and Private Equity Buyouts in Germany	The private equity industry connects the business locations of acquired companies with the financial centres in which private equity managers are located, as well as with offshore financial centres in which private equity funds are located. Although approximately US\$2.5 trillion in investments is currently being managed through private equity funds, little is known about the income flows of fund investors and of private equity managers. In this presentation, I examine about 150 funds that acquired companies in Germany between 2013 and 2016. Data from Preqin, an information service provider, was used to estimate these two types of income and to reconstruct their respective financial flows. First, both revenue streams were found to be transferred initially to an offshore financial centre. Second, it became clear that the private equity firms could secure a considerable part of the pie by charging management fees and through profit-sharing. Third, for private equity managers, the financial flow is directed to a few specialized financial centres, among which foreign locations (London) compete with domestic locations (Frankfurt and Munich).
Christopher Lloyd	Generalised New Extractivism in the 21st Century Resource-Grab Settler World	The reason for the persistence of the structure of commodity export dependence into the 21st Century of settler societies is to be found in part within their rich resource endowment and in their demographic structure as sparsely populated, large-land-area, countries. More fundamental than these material factors is the new political economy of 21st Century extractivism. This regime is the latest and most integrated iteration of the persistent settler economy pattern of resource dependence. Whereas in the 18th and early 19th Centuries the "settler grab" was primarily of land for agricultural exports, giving rise to a squatter class in many places that needed semi-servile labour, in the 21st Century the "settler grab" is of mineral resources. The new class of settler capitalists are not families and small national elites as previously but global corporations who monopolise access to strategic raw materials and determine government responses to their demands. The paper will add to this analysis the important concept of generalized neo-Ricardian rent to help reveal the totalizing nature of rent extraction in these zones with their weakened states and declining labour movements.

Name	Title	Abstract
Christopher Reeves	Ralph Miliband - The Man Who Hated Britain?	In 2013 the Daily Mail attempted to smear Labour leader Ed Miliband by linking his policies to the beliefs of his late Marxist father Ralph, a man who they subsequently described as hating Britain. The Mail's attack backfired, triggering a new-found interest in Ralph Miliband's thinking and writing with its Marxist economic core. We have almost completed a film portrait of Ralph, exploring his life and ideas and the Marxism on which they were based. The film will explore the early experiences that led him to become a socialist, his inspirational teaching, his involvement with the Victory For Socialism group in the post-war Labour Party, his experiences at LSE in the 60s, his break with Labour over Vietnam, his key writings and his work on New Left Review and the Socialist Register and in organising The Socialist Conferences in the Thatcher period. The documentary is based around interviews we conducted with Ralph in the early 1990's. We also interviewed his colleagues, friends and family members and researched archive film, photos and memorabilia.
Claes Belfrage	The Politicisation of Macropprudential Regulation: the Critical Swedish Case	This article explores the prospects of stabilising financialisation in Europe as a spatialtemporal fix for Anglo-American capitalism's crisis-tendencies (Harvey, 2010; French et al., 2011). We analyse the politics of introducing (countercyclical) macropprudential regulation (MPR) in the critical case study of Sweden. Here, MPR is introduced, in contrast with much of the rest of the EU economies, in a credit boom. We find evidence of an administrative crisis, as technocrats discover the difficulties of re-regulating financialised accumulation. This suggests that the conditions are ripe for a deepened administrative crisis in Europe once MPR intervenes countercyclically also there.
Clara Ruvituso	The Reception of Latin American Dependencia-Theories in West Germany	The dependencia-theories, developed within a transnational network of Latin American researchers, were part of the first peripheral critical scientific debate from Latin America that significantly influenced the social sciences and political discourses in Europe. Although dependencia-theories dominated the theoretical debates around development and underdevelopment in West Germany until well into the 1970s, their reception and transformation within the German social sciences were hardly studied academically. In this paper I will first analyse the productive reception of dependencia-approaches in West German political sciences and sociology during the 1970s and early 1980s in connection with different strategies: translation, application and transformation. Second, I will analyse the paradigm-change that came about at the end of the 1980s by identifying the actors, institutions and rationales operating by the discrediting of dependencia models und theories. Finally, I will identify how concepts and visions of the dependentismo-tradition are still present in some spaces of the German social sciences, specially in the debates on the circulation of knowledge and cultural studies.
Claude Serfati	The Relevance of the Concept of Imperialism in Contemporary Capitalism	'Imperialism is the political expression of the accumulation of capital' (Luxemburg 1913). This definition is complementary to the more often cited definition of imperialism, as monopoly finance-capital dominated stage of capitalism (Lenin, 1917). Imperialism defines both a specific and changing configuration of world capitalism since the end of the 19th century and also the status of specific countries. Thus, this concept, could be articulated in a singular and plural form (Luxemburg on Russian imperialism, 1915, Lenin on the distinction between French and British imperialism, 1917). Of course, both levels are mutually interrelated: the world totality is made up of different and specific countries which, by their concrete determinations, express the process in his totality (Trotsky, 1930). Militarism is intrinsically linked to imperialism. As the configuration of imperialism changed in the post WWI era, militarism did so. The mondialisation armée was a reality gaining momentum in the 1990s. In that context, the increased military activism by France since the end of the 2000s is analysed.
Claudio Morrison	Nationalism and neoliberalism in the FSU: a migrant workers' perspective	This paper analyses accounts of post-soviet migrant workers to reassess the spatial and social changes of the soviet 'cosmos'. Findings emerged from multi-sited ethnography with construction workers and their communities in Moldova and Russia. The study of labour mobility challenges conceptualisations of the soviet space which are founded on methodological nationalism. Assuming the workers' point of view reconnects ethno-territorial conflicts to social inequalities generated by neo-liberal reforms. In Moldova, the study explores the determinants of mobility. The author identifies links between capitalist restructuring induced by foreign institutions and the degradation of labour. In Russia, it is found that nationalism and growing xenophobia have transformed ethnic stereotyping into a powerful mechanism for labour market segregation and workplace discrimination. Now, like in the late soviet period, informal labour mobility represents a form of worker's resistance to unsatisfactory conditions. Facing eradication, labour market segregation and discrimination, migrant workers question nationalism and elaborate a multinational outlook.
Colin Campbell	Preventing recurrent homelessness through social capital.	This contribution considers innovative solutions to recurrent homelessness. It builds on the Change Centre, a project that is being developed in Glasgow, Scotland. The Change Centre vision is a multi-million pound state-of-the-art community facility that will be open to the public. The Centre will provide accommodation for 32 homeless people who will become part of the workforce; a team of 'players' who will run the Centre. This is a radical shift away from the traditional welfare model of support, where a top-down approach leaves people feeling isolated, vulnerable and without a role in the management of their own lives. The study takes a positive approach to the use of physical spaces and activities (such as sport) that create new positive relationships and attitudes. We identify social capital as a methodology which can measure positive changes for the residents. We present an assessment methodology, and a framework for assessing welfare policy. The framework recognises the interdependence between the quality of the physical environment, the focus on social capital and the capacity of organisations and policy to enable a movement towards greater integration and social justice.
Côme Ledésert	Persisting Dreams	I'd like to propose the screening of Persisting Dreams (2015, 25'), a short documentary about the migration issue in Lampedusa.

Name	Title	Abstract
		Synopsis: Toni is a fisherman in Lampedusa. He sees men, women and children traveling from another continent. Who are these migrants arriving by sea on an island at the entry door of Europe, leaving it as soon as they can if they didn't die before on their paths? Through Toni's testimony, intercut by animation that underlines his role of obliged witness, this documentary invites us to question our perception of migrants in Europe – between our tenacious fantasies, Toni's reality and their persisting dreams.Video link: http://vimeo.com/comeledesert/persistingdreams .Password: waitingrituals.
Cosku Celik	Neoliberal Transformation of Turkey's Coal Industry in the 2000s	In parallel with neoliberal transformation in Turkey, especially after 2001 financial crisis, coal mining, has had a key role to overcome the energy dependency of Turkey by heading towards power plants fired by domestic coal. To increase production, production of coal in the sites of Turkish Coal Enterprise has mostly been transferred to private sector through royalty contract or service procurement and state as the sole customer of the coal has started to provide guarantee of purchase which encouraged firms to increase production. Increase in production has led to insecure and heavy working conditions and the number deadly mine disasters has increased dramatically within this period. This paper attempts to critically evaluate transformation of coal mining in Turkey in the 2000s with reference to the relation among state, capital and labour.
Cristina Fróes de Borja Reis	South's thoughts about development: an epistemological reflection	This paper aims to reflect about the so - called developmentalist strategies, under a critical perspective that shows its Eurocentric and economistic bias. First we provide an overview of the history of the ideas in Development Economics since the II World War with emphasis on the structuralist pioneers. Secondly, these theoretical perspectives are critically examined from an interdisciplinary perspective of Southern thinking - notably the theory of Latin American dependence and alternative development theories that were constructed by pan-African intellectuals in the 1960s and 1970s. It will discuss in what extent they represented as a rupture with the European civilizational and developmental models. Thus, the conclusions bring an epistemological critique of the evolution of the concept of development in the light of the critical thoughts of the South in postwar years.
Dagmar Talga	Sawed Cerrado	Sawed Cerrado is a documentary film of the National Campaign in Defense of the Cerrado, a vast tropical savanna ecoregion in the central area of Brazil. It presents the resistance of traditional peoples of these regions against capitalist destruction through agribusiness, mining and agrarian conflicts in the area. The use of monoculture, extensive beef cattle and huge projects of hydroelectric power plant are destroying the life and cultures of the Cerrado. After showing the intense process of degradation of all natural resources of the Cerrado, the film also indicates from the standpoint of scientific knowledge and popular wisdom that there are alternative ways to preserve this biome, specially regarding its water, and to construct new relations of economy and society which empower the traditional peoples of the Cerrado against the attacks of the culture of money and capital. Time: 39 minutes. We propose a debate on the topic with the producers after the film screening. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4SHodl3MazA&app=desktop .
Damien Cahill	Fractures on the neoliberal order	The victory of Donald Trump and the British vote to leave the EU surprised most commentators. Concurrently, there has been an upsurge of authoritarian nationalist movements and policies across Europe and a rise in support for left-wing alternatives, including Syriza in Greece, Jeremy Corbyn in Britain and Bernie Sanders in the USA. The paper argues these phenomena are symptomatic of a structural crisis within the neoliberal order that provided a supportive institutional environment for capital accumulation from the 1980s until the early twenty-first century. The paper outlines the key features of this regime, its contradictions, and the failure of neoliberal crisis management to revitalize global capital accumulation. It considers the following dynamics as crucial to understanding likely future trajectories of the global political economy: institutional path dependency; institutional searching by political elites; imperatives acting upon state elites to secure conditions for capital accumulation and political legitimacy; the balance of social and political forces; and the role of discourses of race, nation and gender in mediating people's experience of neoliberalism and crisis.
Daniel Detzer	Debt-deleveraging in a stock-flow consistent model	Before the financial crisis many economies relied on credit-financed household consumption in order to grow. Households and partially firms in those so called debt-led private demand boom regimes have built up high debt levels before the crisis. With the crisis, increases in uncertainty and new regulations have stopped the provision of credit by the financial sector. Also households want to reduce their debt levels. This so called deleveraging processes are often observed after debt-driven boom phases and they are constraining growth and a quick recovery. In a simple stock flow consistent model I will examine such a debt-deleveraging process. In addition the effect of fiscal and interest rate policies on the recovery path will be examined.
Daniela Andrade	The rise of Brazil as an agribusiness powerhouse: amid miracle and mirage	During the 2000s, the expansion of agribusiness in Brazil boosted economic growth and projected the country as a dominant player in the global food system. Since 2014, however, the country has endured a severe economic crisis, despite the continued top performance of the agribusiness sector. This paper reviews the relationship between the empirical rise of Brazilian agribusiness and its fundamental historical and material essence, abstracted from its relations with the broader economy and its logic of reproduction. More specifically, the rise of agribusiness is interpreted in the context of the overall transformations in the patterns of production, trade and capital flows, underpinned since the neoliberal policy reforms of the 1990s. Using statistical series from the country's Balance of Payment (BoP) and other macroeconomic and sector parameters, this paper shows the agribusiness rise is part and parcel of a policy-induced phenomenon of primary commodities export specialisation. As such, it conjugates with a fragile BoP and the reproduction of external dependence – both on the basis of the current crisis.
Daniela Tepe-	Understanding the	This article challenges the still entrenched Liberal economic distinction between the public and private sphere in order to understand how it foster a fundamental

Name	Title	Abstract
Belfrage	Household Economy beyond Private/Public Divides	blindspot in political economic analysis – the household economy. The first section compares and contrasts the discursive constructions of public and private within political economy. From the public sphere of Politics to the public household as the state provisioning for society and the market; to the private sphere which includes both the firm and the household, as its constitutive units. The second section introduces the concept of the household economy, understood as a unit and object of analysis, and the section unpacks how the household provides essential provisioning for capital and the state. The third section looks in more empirical detail into the power relations obscured by the public/private distinction in the Brexit and Trump era. The paper concludes by arguing that the household economy is no longer able to act as 'shock absorber' of economic crisis, which actually means crisis becomes real and unsustainable which then leads to allowing for development of populism, and intensifying societal conflict
Danielle Guizzo	Teaching to transgress: critical pedagogy and the teaching of political economy	This article discusses the possibilities of deploying a critical pedagogy approach to the teaching of political economy, underpinning the consequences of such practice as a "teaching to transgress" perspective (hooks, 1994). First, we explore how economics students can benefit from a Political Economy module that addresses heterodox principles (Post-Keynesianism, Institutionalism, and Feminist Economics) combined with multidisciplinary notions of social sciences – such as discussing the role of social ontology and commodification in the classroom –. Secondly, we associate this rationale to a critical pedagogy that emphasizes a student-centered approach, stressing the critical evaluation and re-evaluation of common concepts via a process of conscientization and self-empowerment. By engaging on active pedagogical methods that challenge the dominant narratives of standard economics and emphasize the role of political ideology on economic decision-making, we suggest how political economy can be taught and reflected by students a practice of freedom.
David Bailey	Anti-austerity between militant materialism and real democracy	The anti-austerity movement was and remains in many ways contradictory. Many of the goals of the movement are grounded in concrete material concerns related to inequality, precarity, poverty, welfare conditionality and retrenchment, and the failure, inability or unwillingness of the labour market, welfare state or formal institutions of political representation, to provide for the well-being of substantial sections of society within the advanced industrial democracies. The values that informed much of the anti-austerity movement, however, are oftentimes radical and idealistic; influenced by notions of horizontalism, prefigurativism, anarchism, a critique of representation, and the search for a radically democratic society. This combination has resulted in a somewhat contradictory anti-austerity movement marked by 'pragmatic prefigurativism' (see also Bailey et al. 2016). This article sets out and explores the core ideas, practices and experiences that constitute this pragmatically prefigurative movement; and discusses some of the contradictory ways in which it has been able to cause social change during the 'age of austerity'.
David Etherington	The state and the UK 1984-85 Miners Strike and the current Campaign for Justice	At the end of 2016 the British Government refused to grant an independent public inquiry into the events at Orgreave near Sheffield. It was the biggest confrontation between the police and Miners during the 1984-85 strike. The police employed pre planned military style tactics, drawn up and directed by the Thatcher Government in their violent attack on the Miners, many who suffered police brutality faced serious charges such as riot. 95 Miners were arrested and released without charge amid allegations that the police fabricated evidence after the incident. The media colluded with the Establishment to produce a false and distorted narrative of what happened at Orgreave. The Orgreave Truth and Justice Campaign was established to campaign for a full investigation into what took place about the role of the police in producing false evidence against the Miners. The paper focuses on the campaign its history its development and the wider implications in terms of how labour and social movements can call to account and challenge oppressive policing of industrial disputes and social protest.
David Neves	Agrarian change and reproduction: social protection in India and South Africa	Since the early 2000s 'social protection' (viz. state cash transfers) is in ascent and becoming institutionalised across the global South. The 'social protection paradigm' occupies a hegemonic place in international development discourse, as a policy response to crises of reproduction routinely encountered by 'fragmented classes of labour'. Yet despite this, and the place of welfare transfers in contexts marked by 'jobless deagrarianisation', social protection remains overlooked by much scholarship of agrarian change. This paper addresses this lacuna by examining regimes of social protection in the contexts of India and South Africa. It does this in order to consider both the place, and limits, of regimes of state welfare in contemporary processes of agrarian change. After sketching antecedents, political formations and 'distributional regimes' within which social protection is embedded in the two cases, the relation to processes of agrarian change is examined. It is argued that not only do the ideational underpinnings of social protection remain consistent with the logic of capitalism, much of it remains fundamentally ameliorative rather than socially transformative.
David Quentin	Value as Thermodynamic Depth	See under Ben Butler-Cole
David Ravensbergen	Disaggregating All of the Above: The Political Economy of US Energy Policy	What is the US state talking about when it talks about energy? Like the economy, energy is an abstract noun that covers a vast field of conflict and interconnection, which operates through particular configurations of socio-ecological relations. The discursive framing of energy policy, which mobilizes the language of crisis and security, insulates energy from democratic pressures and conceals the tensions between firms and energy users across a range of energy sources. Taking a historical materialist approach to the evolution of US energy discourse, I argue that discursive shifts from the oil crises of the 1970s to Obama's "all of the above"

Name	Title	Abstract
		(AOTA) energy strategy have evolved in tandem with underlying transformations in the political economy of energy. Focusing in on AOTA, I show how its inclusive rhetoric functions to obscure distributional conflicts within the energy sector, as well as social struggles around extraction, land use and ecological degradation. Using original charts featuring data on energy production, consumption and the capitalization of energy firms, I disaggregate AOTA's effects and assess the grim trajectory of the US energy sector in the Trump era.
Deniz Kellecioglu	Taxation of Transnational Corporations in Africa — a (r)evolutionary appraisal	Transnational Corporations are the main actors driving inequalities around the world. In parallel, tax policies are one of the central mechanisms generating inequalities. This paper critically reviews data and literature on taxation of TNCs in African countries, and attempt to propose emancipatory, people-oriented, yet practical policy options to tax TNCs. The findings suggest that power asymmetries are at the centre of subjugatory outcomes of taxing TNCs, given their corporate power vis-a-vis government and people power. Therefore, a (r)evolutionary approach to policy design and implement is introduced. This entails a mix of radical and progressive policy changes that are designed to context, optimally sequenced and dynamically enforced. However, given the various levels of government indifference to such policy recommendations, the (r)evolutionary approach also include incentives and inducements to alter their indifference, while empowering (r)evolutionary groups in the country. The intention is to trigger a virtuous cycle that enables the African country to jump off the race to the bottom, and instead jump on co-operative policy solutions towards the top.
Deniz Pelek	Agrarian Transformation and Seasonal Migrant Workers in Contemporary Turkey	This paper analyzes the case of seasonal migrant agricultural workers in five different regions of Turkey which experienced agrarian transformation in production, labor and marketing areas that are subject to the vagaries of the global market. I take the reader back and forth through the last 37 years and consider how current neoliberal policies toward the peasantry have affected local survival strategies, including agricultural production processes. The basic research question of this article, thus, asks how the transformation in the agrarian production have impacted on the labor structure with a specific focus on the expansion of seasonal migrant workers in an unprecedented scale that indicates a substantial change in economic, social, demographic, cultural and spatial realms with the changing character of the main labor force from peasant and semi-peasant to proletarian. Methodologically, this study is based on qualitative research, including semi-structured interviews and participant observation techniques. I conducted fieldwork in Adana, Mersin, Bursa, Manisa and Sirnak during 2013-2015.
Dennis Badeen	An examination of the science/policy nexus in Germany's move to renewable energy	In examining the formation of regulatory frameworks guiding markets for renewable energy in Germany, this paper addresses the assumptions made about human agency, the role of markets, and the role of governments in political-economic theories. Germany's move to and relative success with developing markets for renewable energy relied on breaking with the traditional economic wisdom. Instead, an institutionalist understanding is evident from an analysis of the political discourse. This paper critically reflects upon the above mentioned assumptions in political/economic-ecological theory and their policy implications. It will be argued that the more robust assumptions underpinning institutionalist economic theory provide a better guide for institutional arrangements and policy formation. It will further be argued that both federal and provincial governments in Canada can learn from the German experience not simply by copying and implementing specific policies (as has been done so far), but rather by using the lenses offered by alternatives to traditional political-economic theories in the form of institutionalist political-economic frameworks.
Dimitris Groumpos	Re-approaching Foreign Direct Investments through the eyes of Political Economy	This paper attempts to develop a general theoretical framework concerning the distribution of foreign direct investments (FDI) among countries by reintroducing key concepts of Political Economy into FDI theory. It addresses two long-standing research questions, namely, 'which is the main underlying driving force behind FDI?' and 'which are the main economic characteristics of countries that attract FDI?' A new approach to certain key concepts of Political Economy is put forward the insights of which might provide an explanation for the international movement of foreign capital. The importance of the rate of profit both at a national and sectoral level is stressed. We argue that FDI inflows are co-determined by the host country's average productivity and wage rate, as well as the host country's market size and economic complexity. A comparative study of FDI attractiveness at a national and sectoral level of three southern member states of the European Economic and Monetary Union is presented. The findings suggest that foreign direct investments, regardless of their individual motives, are generally attracted by countries with a relatively higher level of economic complexity.
Dimitris Milonakis	Power and the Economics Profession	The main question examined in this paper is how, once established as a dominant trend during the "formalist revolution" of the 1950s, the formalisation of economic science managed to sustain this position and even to extend its dominance at the expense of all other forms and methods of doing economics. We try to show that this outcome is to a very large extent the result of the exercise of (institutional) power. After showing the intellectual trajectory of mainstream economics after the 1950s whereby the formalist revolution penetrated even deeper into economic discourse through the microfoundations of macroeconomics project, our focus of attention shifts to the social factors involved in this process such as institutional monopoly enjoyed by the elite of the profession over the positions in top Universities and academic journals which confers to them excessive power over the reproduction process within the economics profession. Similarly they attract the lion's share of funding, they occupy central public positions and they are awarded 90% of Nobel prizes in economics. To this should be added the direct vested interests of many academics, especially in the financial sector.
Dimitris	Capital Accumulation,	The purpose of this article is to review some crucial relations between variables that relate to the rate of profit, and its disruption through periodic crises. The main

Name	Title	Abstract
Paitaridis	Unproductive Activities and the US Economy	thesis of this article is that in the US postwar economy whose evolution shapes the stage of the world economy, there have been two distinct phase-changes. The first starting with a period of expansion lasting up until the mid to late-1960s followed by the recession of the 1970s that ends in early to mid-1980s. The rising phase of the second phase-change reaches its tipping point around the middle to the end of the first decade of the new millennium. The phenomena observed in the identification of the two turning points are quite similar and these are the falling rate of profit and the associated with it stagnant mass of real net profits that discourage new investment spending thereby leading to massive business failures, devaluation of capital and high unemployment rates. The fall in the rate of profit is consistent with the rising rate of surplus value and the increasing value composition of capital. The fall in the rate of profit is further punctuated by the unproductive expenditures in both phase-changes.
Dimitris Soudias	Neoliberal Statehood and Radical Spatialities in Greece	This paper provides an abductive analysis of the contradictory relationship between neoliberalizing statehood in Greece, and those new spatialities that emerged in response to the country's financial, sovereign and social crisis. While the neoliberal restructuring of Greece serves the function of governing 'at a distance', it also invokes resistance. Events such as the 2011 occupation of Syntagma Square in Athens and subsequent 'everyday activities of getting-by' via e.g. social kitchens, solidarity clinics or refugee squats are results of but also responses to the crisis. They signify the emergence of spatialities that are organized in the 'spirit' of Syntagma through solidarity, self-organization, self-responsibility, autonomy and direct democracy. Yet, self-organization, autonomy, and self-responsibility are notions also inherent to the 'spirit' of neoliberalism. While these new spatialities are resisting or bypassing neoliberal statehood, they also unwittingly reproduce it by doing so. As the paper will show, by privatizing the social and taking matters into their own hands, they contribute to an imagination of the state that is no longer responsible for welfare provision.
Domenico Perrotta	Labour and food sovereignty: a view from southern Italy	In rural southern Italy, innovative political projects have emerged since the early 2010s, animated by small-scale farmers, local and migrant workers, and activists, who embraced the construction of food sovereignty "from below" as a way out of the current social crisis. This paper analyses three of these emerging projects: SOS Rosarno, active in Calabria since 2011; Contadinazioni, active in Sicily since 2015; Funky Tomato, active in Basilicata and Campania since 2015. After a description of the three projects, we explore the ways in which their promoters articulated the links between labour and food sovereignty. We then discuss the challenges emerged in the construction of food sovereignty via strategies of repeasantisation in agrarian settings characterised by quasi-monocultures and the production for 'distant' markets. In conclusion, we analyse how the different visions and needs of the classes of labour animating the projects have been mediated. Our objective is to contribute to the ongoing critical debate on the politics of food sovereignty construction and to advance discussions on how labour fits within this political project.
Donni Wang	Labor and Democracy: The Homo Faber and The Self-Governing Citizen	Is there a way of performing labor and doing work that aligns with or even amplifies the core dynamics of a democratic society? This article answers in the affirmative by introducing a model of labor named homo faber based on a set of highly influential texts from ancient Greece. This ancient Greek ideal of homo faber conceives human nature as desirous of imparting meaning. A set of conditions are imperative for materializing this paradigm: full control and mastery over one's work, absence of compulsion and scarcity, group solidarity and individual pride, and direct and free interaction with the public, among others. Furthermore, homo faber is essential to the Greek democratic vision because it mirrors aspects of the ideal citizenry that takes matter into its own hands: both roles flourish through egalitarian, free, and horizontal exchange that is free of covetousness and coercion. While the developments of slavery, rentierism, and imperialism marred the legacy of ancient Greece, the aspirations of homo faber nevertheless help us carry out deliberations on what sort of configuration of work and consideration for workers best serve democratic goals.
Douglas Voigt	Severing the Link between Automation and Precarity	Drawing on evidence from Germany, this paper challenges a common narrative in hegemonic discourse suggesting that the automation of material production generates a need for flexible labour market policies – with the latter associated with the dualisation literature in comparative political economy and precariousness in the sociology of work. The paper first presents the basic characteristics of this narrative before drawing on Claus Offe's critical theory to define the relationship between production, employment, and labour market policy. Subsequently linking critical political economy literature on European competition policy with micro-level sociological research on work and welfare in Germany, the paper argues that whilst automation does eliminate jobs, only legal compromises facilitating capitalist accumulation and inter-state competition for financial investment lead to increased precariousness. Indeed, there is nothing innate about any wage-labour relationship requiring precarious or stable employment, only the legal and strategic transference of financial losses – emerging from price competition in consumer markets – between capital, labour, and the state.
Duncan Llindo	Valuing Public Assets and the role of finance	UK Local Authorities are bearing the brunt of central government's austerity measures through a reduction in central funding while being urged to find new ways to manage their assets, including through use of financial markets and bank lending. A key element in how local authorities will act, i.e. their business model is how they value those assets. This paper investigates the relation between valuation models and business models, including how liquid financial markets can influence both valuation and business models of local authorities.
Eckhard Hein	Autonomous government	This paper is linked to some recent attempts at including a non-capacity creating autonomous expenditure category as the driver and determinant of growth into

Name	Title	Abstract
	expenditure growth, deficits, debt and distribution	Kaleckian distribution and growth models. Whereas previous contributions have focussed on taming Harroddian instability, generated by the deviation of the goods market equilibrium rate of capacity utilisation from a normal or target rate of utilisation, we rather focus on the so far neglected issues of deficit, debt and distribution dynamics in such models. For this purpose we treat the growth of government expenditures on goods and services, financed by credit creation, as the exogenous growth rate driving the system. We examine the medium-run convergence of the system towards such a growth rate, analyse the related long-run debt dynamics and deal with stability and income distribution issues. Finally we touch upon the economic and, in particular, fiscal policy implications of our model results.
Ed Yates	Capital accumulation, local labour markets, and young workers	This paper explores the relationship between conditions of work and employment experienced by young workers, and capital accumulation. It does so by drawing on evidence from Greater Manchester's labour market. It focuses on the central role of labour in processes of profitable accumulation in the city-region and examines how these processes lead to particular outcomes for young workers. The research reveals that it is necessary to move beyond sociological explanations that concentrate on the essential "youngness" of young workers, and instead conceptualise young people primarily as workers in order to understand the structural causes of their material circumstances.
Eka Ikpe	The development costs of the conflict in North Eastern Nigeria	Nigeria presents a conundrum for reflections on the interaction between emergence and (in)security not least on account of the coincidence of its recent strides in economic progress and the Boko Haram-led insurgency in the North East. The paper interrogates longstanding theoretical assumptions about the economic consequences of violent conflict. To this end it presents critical and original analysis, using primary and secondary data that examines the impact of North-East Nigeria's conflict on development at the national and subnational levels over the period, 2009-2015. This makes a fundamental contribution to a small and growing literature on the developmental costs of insecurity in relation to the actions of Boko Haram. For the most part, the paper finds evidence of a dichotomy in terms of the impact of the conflict at the levels of the national and subnational economy. It also identifies a degree of interconnectedness across these strata that is influenced by both domestic and international political economy dynamics.
Eleni Papagiannaki	Non-parametric methods in measuring working day's productivity: DEA for UK	This paper is focusing on the contribution of working day in the UK industries' output following a non-parametric approach. More specifically, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is used to examine the productivity of working day both as a whole and in parts – basic 'paid' hours, 'paid' overtime and unpaid overtime. There is no a priori assumption regarding the production function (eg Cobb Douglas, CES ect.), enabling an analysis away from the strict and unrealistic neoclassical assumptions. The marginal rates of substitution among the different parts of working day are also analysed taking into account the different industries and their capital composition. Moreover, theoretical implications dictate an inevitable comparison between the neoclassical and the Marxist analysis regarding the length of working day, the labour productivity and the composition of capital.
Elif Karacimen	The Political Economy of Private Sector Debt in Turkey	The purpose of this paper is to analyze the revival of financialization in the 2000s in Turkey and its characteristics with a special focus on NFCs. It is well known that there is a shift from public to private debt in emerging capitalist economies. This shift has occurred together with the increasing power of corporates in the economy. Today at least a fraction of capital in Turkey has become strongly globally integrated financially and also in investment sense. This increasing power of corporates is a result of the exclusive support of the state. The state influence has always played an important role in corporate behaviour in Turkey. However today it has taken different forms. Mega infrastructural and construction projects undertaken by public and private collaboration is an example of this. This paper looks at the implications of NFCs' indebtedness and its repercussions on the Turkish economy with an emphasis on the role of the state in this process.
Elisa Barbieri	Industrial Policy and Social Change. Theories and international practices	Industrial policy (IP) has been defined in many different ways. A narrow definition tends to identify IP simply as "money to firms". Such approach immediately recalls the risks of "government failures" in picking the target firms or sectors. A different, and more complex, view of IP, however, has emerged over the years. Under such alternative perspective, IP consists of a number of policy initiatives aimed at driving the structural adjustment of an economy and the organization of its production towards directions that are compatible with long-term and socially-desirable goals. In this framework, IP can either be conceived as a powerful tool to consolidate an economy's status quo, around existing consensus and coalitions, or as transformative instrument to promote industrial and social change. Under this view, IP can be interpreted as a significant tool, for instance, to reduce disparities (across social groups, territories, sectors etc.) and to foster a more inclusive growth. By reviewing, in a comparative perspective, the IP experiences in different areas (EU, USA and ASIA) we wish to shed light on new interpretations and innovative instruments for IP design and implementation.
Elisa Fernandes Brasil	International finance flows as limit to an autonomous development	Considering the context of financial capital, as defined by Hilferding and revised by Harvey who states 1973 as the cleavage for new phase of an economic world in financialization. We understand the current peripheral dependency as an issue related to the international finance flow. To discuss this, we will base our analysis on the financial flow from the Global Financial Integrity and the reflections on the balance of payments statistics for Brazil during 2000-14. Therefore, the main interest is to understand the insertion of Latin America in the world market and to comprehend how the financial fluxes deepens its dependency and its low industrial capacity of innovation. To pursue this purpose, in addition to classic imperialism authors, like Lenin and Bukharin, we intend to add the work of Brazilian dependency authors such as Ruy M. Marini, Florestan Fernandes and Carlos Eduardo Martins. To reconstruct the debate around technology and innovation, we

Name	Title	Abstract
		use the contribution of the neo-Schumpeterian theoretical framework. The study of the Brazilian case will be based on the data from PINTEC, collected by IBGE, currently the main source of information on industrial innovation in Brazil.
Elisa Greco	Farmers' political agency and the NAFSN in Tanzania	After the 2007/8 crisis, transnational agribusiness capital has received renewed state support for food security initiatives in several African countries. The neoliberal version of food security policies is epitomised by the G8's New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. Both promote PPPs to support 'green revolution' packages and contract farming schemes in key food producing regions. The paper asks: who are these contract farmers? Which set of interests do they represent? It analyses evidence from an AGRA pilot project in Tanzania, where about 1000 rice farmers decided to collectively default on the loans attached to the contract farming scheme after a dramatic drop in rice prices in 2013. Farmers' political agency brings to light not only the conflict between small and big capitals in agribusiness, but also the heavily marked class dynamics in the countryside. In this context, contract farming schemes are the preserve of middle-sized commercial farmers, who employ poorer farmers as wage workers. Far from being pro-poor interventions, contract farming schemes accelerate the penetration of capital in the countryside.
Elisa van Waeyenberge	Financing African infrastructure: What role for the private sector?	Private finance is expected to play a significant role in financing infrastructure in the Africa. In part this is inspired by a drive to tap into the resources of global institutional investors. Infrastructure policy is molded to reflect the requirements of global finance in part through supporting public private partnerships. With donor support, governments have established institutional structures to facilitate PPPs that include establishing PPP units and drawing up project pipelines. National policies are remarkably similar and governments are competing to attract investors. However, investors have been slow to respond to privatization initiatives in the region. These projects are associated with an outflow rather than inflow of funds. Public and private finance are not substitutes. Supporters of PPPs argue that the private sector is more efficient but efficiency arguments are nuanced. States that are unable to operate public services are also not in a position to regulate a private company. The paper points to an ongoing mismatch in the need for infrastructure spending and the priorities of investors; highlighting avenues for further research.
Elke Pirgmaier	How to think about change? Inspiration from systematic dialectics	The environmental debate seems stuck in a capitalism vs. no-capitalism divide when it comes to thinking about change. Degrowthers, post-growthers and green growthers attack each other, whilst advocacy for strong States to endorse progressive policies becomes more unlikely in times of populism and neoliberalism. As a result, the contradictions between what should be done and what is being done widen. The question emerges how we can think about change differently in a way that opens up spaces for creative thinking and action rather than closing them down? This paper explores systematic dialectics in this respect. The subject of dialectics is to capture change and interaction in thought. Systematic dialectics seems 'fit for purpose' because it guided Marx to derive realistic representations of capitalism as a complex adaptive system. This enables explanations of system-inherent dynamics that prevent social ecological transformation, which is the prerequisite for envisioning alternative better futures. This paper aims to open up spaces to think differently about change, synthesise similarities between positions and derive ideas how to transcend the capitalism vs. no-capitalism divide.
Emilia Izquierdo	Eclipse and BlindLight/WhiteNoise	Themes: Environment, Politics and Technology. My presentation would be centered around two 4 mts experimental video art projects Eclipse (2017) and Blindlight/WhiteNoise (2016) that are concerned with the environment and how economic systems affect the role that technology has on our relationship with nature and war. I would then give a brief talk on this in context of our current global scenario. I would finalize my talk with a 2 mts loop video Mirrors (2016) that was done as a result of my participation in the 2014 Investee Activism, Michel Feher Workshop and Lectures on the Neoliberal condition presented by Forensic Architecture/Goldsmiths University and Zone Books. It explores the effects on reality the neoliberal agenda has on individuals. Today this can be described as the effects of 'alternative facts' on people who are thinking. I will send links and further information by email.
Emily Rainsford	Emily Rainsford	High levels of social capital is seen as central to the civic and democratic health of societies. Its numerous alleged positive outcomes are wide ranging – from generating political participation, to promoting social cohesion and integration, to increasing employment, to individual health and well-being. Despite these wide ranging benefits there is still no consensus where social capital originates from. The neo-toquevillian school led by Putnam suggests it comes from engagement in civic organisations, but this model has been subject to much criticism as evidence suggest there is a strong self-selection effect in to organisations. There thus seems like there are alternative venues for the generation of social capital such as family or school. However, to date these have not been tested adequately. In this paper we address this gap in the literature and explore the comparative influence of organisations and family in generating social capital in contemporary young people. This paper makes this comparison by drawing on data from the CUPESSSE project's two generational cross-sectional survey of young people (ages 18-35) and one of their parents across 11 countries in Europe.
Emre Ergüven	Two Inseparable Features of Today's Capitalism: Authoritarianism and Precarity	This paper argues that neoliberal policies and the effort to reverse falling rates of profit required precarity, which could only be realised in the presence of an authoritarian state. Authoritarianism and precarity cannot be separated from each other and they are basic characteristics of today's capitalism. On the one hand, precarious work served to restore profits, meet the demands of imperialist monopolies and "local" capital groups; on the other hand, authoritarian governments managed to suppress the response from the working class and other oppressed groups. So, we cannot also separate the struggle against authoritarianism and

Name	Title	Abstract
		precarity (i.e. the struggle for democracy and class struggle). This paper also aims to discuss whether authoritarianism is peculiar to today's capitalism or it is an inherent tendency (or even one of the laws) of capitalism. Since we have enough historical evidence that capitalism is not correlated with democracy (or even bourgeois democracy), it is worth to discuss, in the light of the findings about the relationship between authoritarianism and precarity, that whether authoritarianism or bourgeois democracy is an exception in the course of capitalism.
Erdal Eroğlu	Local Reproduction of Capital: Turkish Case in the post-2000 Period	By adopting the geographical political economy perspective we firstly intend to evaluate the role of metropolitan municipalities in the reproduction of capital under neoliberal globalisation. To that end, we will analyse the budgets and procurement volumes of Turkish metropolitan municipalities as well as profit-oriented economic enterprises owned by them. We would also integrate analyses of strategic plans and activity reports of these institutions. Our second aim concerns the identification of uneven geographical pattern that capital's reproduction process has through the recent reconfiguration of Turkey's regional and urban landscape. In this sense, we will look at investments directed to metropolitan areas via the model of public-private partnerships and also use a mixed data approach. As such, we target to present the intensified and variegated forms of capital's reproduction at the glocal level (particularly through the commodification of built environment and the privatization of urban public services) within the peculiar socio-economic and political context of Turkey under the single governments of Justice and Development Party.
Errol Babacan	Class Conflict? Clash of Cultures? Struggle for Hegemony and Resources in Turkey	The paper discusses two conflicting approaches regarding the nexus between neoliberalism and culture in Turkey and points out interpretation gaps in their concepts of elites and culture. In a second step an alternative interpretation based upon field research and framed by a theory of resources and hegemony will be outlined. The first approach identifies a clash between elites. Islamic-conservative elites supposedly represent the cultural values of the majority. This representation nexus and a strong commitment to a neoliberal path have hypothetically built key elements to overcome an "authoritarian state tradition" linked to a secular elite defending its privileges. The second approach asserts that both groups of elites are dedicated to a neoliberal authoritarianism carrying out the hegemony of the dominant classes. Whereas the first one defines culture as a primary marker of political differences, the second one considers culture merely as ideological means of domination. The alternative interpretation is that there is a clash by all means combining an intra-class struggle for hegemony with a material competition that transforms cultural affiliations into contested resources.
Etienne Schneider	Germany in the European Core-Periphery Constellation - Dependency Perspectives	While the dependency paradigm with its notion of core and periphery was used to study the hierarchical division of labour within Europe in the 1970s and 1980s, it has hardly been employed to explain the imbalances between core and periphery which erupted in the Eurozone crisis. Particularly the insertion of the dominant core economy, Germany, into the European division of labour has remained understudied: Its role has been either reduced to its 'beggar thy neighbour' strategy, i.e. outcompeting other European economies through wage restraint and cost competitiveness. Or the success of the 'German model' as an export economy has been analyzed within the neo-institutionalist framework of the Varieties of Capitalism approach (VoC), largely abstracting from its insertion into and its effects on the European division of labour due to the VoC's methodological focus on national entities. Against this background, I would like to discuss the potentials and limits of the dependency paradigm to overcome these shortcomings of the VoC-approach and to explore the asymmetrical relations between the German production system and the South and East European periphery since German reunification.
Ettore Gallo	Endogenous Development in ALBA-TCP Member Countries (2004-today)	In this paper, we firstly deal with the two main alternatives elaborated in Latin America against the tide of neoliberalism, namely Neostructuralism and Socialism for the 21st century. Focusing on the latter, as the inspiring paradigm of ALBA-TCP, we stress its similarities and differences from Neostructuralism, merely oriented towards a critique of neoliberal policies, but not of capitalism as such. Moving from this theoretical framework, the paper aims to assess the validity of the model of regional integration embodied by ALBA-TCP, then focusing on the capacity of the Alliance to promote endogenous development and post-capitalist transition in its member countries (in particular, we analyse five main tools, namely Grand National Corporations, Peoples' Trade Treaty, SUCRE, Petrocaribe and the ALBA-Bank). Therefore, our first research goal is to analyse to what extent regional integration can help in promoting post-capitalist development, theoretically assessing the model proposed by ALBA-TCP. Secondly, we focus on whether ALBA-TCP supports the socioeconomic development of its member countries. Our methodology is based on literature review and data analysis.
Ewa Charkiewicz	Excluded or integrated? Women and economies of debt in Poland	The critique of debt developed in this paper is situated in precarious lives and brutal murders of nine women, the agents of Provident, a door-to-door loan UK based company which expanded to Poland in 1997 after poverty skyrocketed in the aftermath of "shock therapy" reforms. The company targets low income households and differentially integrates women with debt markets as the majority of its agents and clients as well as corporate career women who by now constitute close to one-third of Provident Poland Ltd board members. Drawing on feminist theorizing on social reproduction, the paper is engaged with questions about socio-material production of debt markets, translation of money (receivables from payments on debt) into capital, debt as strategic force traversing scales, violence of capital, relationship between debt based forms of accumulation and reproduction of daily life, and is problematizing integration of women with new financial capitalism, and its consequences for reclaiming feminism as project of new social critique. The paper is a part of a larger ongoing Feminist Think Tank

Name	Title	Abstract
		(activist-academic) project on debt and care economy in Poland.
Ezgi Pinar	Lever for the Economic Growth: VET Policies in Turkey	This research seeks to understand increasing concern on vocational and technical education in the national education policy agenda within a political economy framework. This agenda puts the intention of education as making the objects of education and the aims of labour market overlap. The content of education is much more associated with industrial needs and designed with quality and skills discourse. The increasing tendency of capital groups in the education sector is not surprising for neoliberal times then. The neoliberal education paradigm basically suggests an organic relationship between education and economics and this is welcomed by educational policy actors in Turkey. Especially, since 2000s one can observe the desire to restructure the vocational and technical education area. Vocational and technical education is formulated as a lever for further economic development. Under the influence of these structural circumstances, the hegemonic capacity of the vocational and technical education policy will be questioned regarding the interests of different policy actors. In addition, this question is worth to discuss as an aspect of neoliberal class project.
Ezgi Unsal	Social reproduction through provision: a case study on electricity	The systems of provision (sop) approach is concerned with the ways in which certain production, distribution and consumption patterns are socially and economically reproduced through the provisioning of the labour force. It is based on two assumptions that first, workers' sustainability is dependent upon the customary consumption norms established for the necessary wage goods such as housing, electricity or water which are not entirely capitalistically produced and consumed differentially within and across different income groups. Second, consumption norms cannot be appropriately understood as an average between different income groups, but rather as mutual existence of various standards as the patterns and levels of consumption are related to different causal structures stemming from capitalist accumulation itself that simultaneously leaves certain norms out towards a single production process and creates differentiation towards refinement of final goods at lower costs. The case study of electricity provision in Turkey provides an example how the investigation of economic activities within provision sectors is reflexive of these causal structures.
Fabiano Escher	The Brazil-China soy-meat complex: a food regime analysis	Food Regimes approach is probably the most durable analytical perspective in agrarian political economy, with a remarkable influence since the 1980s, and a renewed interest from the Global North to the Global South. And among the most debated issues today is the concept of "grain-oilseed-livestock complexes". We argue that the formation of the "Brazil-China Soy-Meat Complex" since the early 2000s represents a polycentric shift in global agro-food relations, driven by the interests of agribusiness corporations and food industries, as well as national states, in a South-East direction. Based on the specialized literature and data, we identify the origins, dynamics and contradictions of Brazil-China soy-meat complex through a comparative and relational analysis. After a short theoretical review of key concepts, we examine the boom of soybean production and exports on the Brazilian side, and the restructuring of the meat (especially pork) and feed industries on the Chinese side. Moreover, a critical appraisal of the main trends, contradictions and contestations of the soy-meat complex in Brazil and China is provided, regarding economic, social and environmental issues.
Fabien Tarrit	Marx a theorist for human emancipation	It can be thought that there is a paradox in Marx's attitude over normative issues, namely over questions related to the construction of "receipts for the cook-shops of the future. In the capitalist mode of production, the relations of exchange are based on equal value within the circulation sphere, while the obligation of a surplus labour creates a relation of exploitation within the production sphere. As a matter of fact, beyond a conception of justice that may be termed as relativist, it appears that Marx defends independent and transcendental standards of justice. Obviously it can hardly be denied that treating exploitation as a theft amounts to consider that both the appropriation of surplus value and the capitalist property rights can be ethically condemned. The standard of justice advocated by Marx for a higher society, will at least include more acceptable standards for distribution, and that are supposed to be related to real freedom, rather than formal freedom. We will propose three possible interpretations on the role of justice in Marx's theory: a Hegelian interpretation, an anti-normativist interpretation, and a left-libertarian interpretation.
Farai Mtero	Researching differentiated livelihoods in rural Matatiele, South Africa	This paper explores livelihoods in rural Matatiele, South Africa to understand how they drive processes of differentiation. Rural households are not homogenous, so understanding their differentiated nature and their livelihood prospects is important. Yet mapping out social differentiation in empirical research remains a key challenge because livelihoods are increasingly diverse and households draw on farm and non-farm sources of income. Conventional research has relied on survey data which yields different asset groups as proxies for wealth differences amongst households. Intensive research approaches (wealth ranking, individual and household histories) emphasize local and context-specific understandings of wealth and poverty and provide causal and historical explanations of why some households lose out while others prosper. The use of extensive and intensive research methods helps map the nature of rural social differentiation. Discrete social classes are difficult to identify in a context characterized by highly diversified livelihoods. By combining research methods and strands of evidence we ascertain the tendencies and emerging patterns in the rural social structure.
Fátima Fernández	The heart of Maghreb in Hassi R'Mel: underneath integration within Europe's	The discipline of economic integration within the neoclassical framework was built as an ad hoc solution for justifying the European exception to the liberal discourse of the Western bloc in the Cold War context. The rise of neoliberalism consolidated the hegemony of the European model and set a new order based on regional trade blocs under the formula of open regionalism. In this vein, the Maghreb union project shifted in the eighties from its anti-colonial roots to a liberal

Name	Title	Abstract
	orbit	scheme that would soon become a prime example of a "non integrated region". Historical research and economic data show that the Arab Maghreb Union (1989) was born as a pragmatic arrangement promoted by Southern European countries in order to exploit the natural gas resources of Hassi R'Mel (Algeria) through transnational pipelines after the Oil crisis spurred concerns on energetic dependence and boosted natural gas as a valuable primary resource. This process of integration underneath economic borders calls for a revision of the concept of "non-Maghreb" and arises questions on the geopolitical significance of the enhancement of South-South cooperation by the European Union among its satellite countries.
Fauziah Zen	Political Economy of Democratization in Indonesia: the Fall of Soeharto's Regime	In 1998, Indonesia's political system has been transformed from an authoritarian regime to a democracy. It was triggered by the economic crisis in late 1997 and encouraged by social chaos and political pressure in early 1998. As a result, on May 21, 1998, President Soeharto stepped down and handed over power to his vice president Habibie. This paper is an essay on the regime change, and how the best strategy was chosen to sustain power. It also discusses why the "Reformation" government opted for decentralization rather than centralization as vertical intergovernmental system in the new regime. The sequence begins with an authoritarian regime model in which the central government maintains a centralized policy while regions do not have any power over the decision making process. The central government tries to keep the status quo until it loses power. The authoritarian government could lose power through a revolution pushed by median voters, or lose the authority of a region through a disintegration movement. The paper uses simple modelling payoffs and strategies under the status quo and the regime change.
Fernando Junior	The peripheral financialization in Brazil under the aegis of fictitious capital	The process of financialisation of wealth underway in the contemporary dynamics of the capitalist mode of production has its own modus operandi, and reaches each country in a specific way. Historically, as Florestan Fernandes points out in the book: The bourgeois revolution in Brazil, the country was marked by a process of late industrialization, dependent and subordinated to the process of expanded accumulation of the economies of the countries of central capitalism. This fact contributed to the engendering of a peripheral capitalism in Brazil in which the State played a central role in the process of capital accumulation and reproduction. Although we know that the capital-bearing form of interest as a supplier of credit to the productive process has relevance in this process, the main actor is still the fictitious capital, which, as Karl Marx says in book III of the Capital, has a harmful character, its purpose has always been the appropriation of part of the socially produced surplus. In short, we intend to demonstrate that peripheral financialization via fictitious capital exacerbates the capitalism in Brazil, accentuating the degree of parasitism and speculation in the country.
Feyzi Ismail	Neoliberalism, authoritarianism and nationalism in South Asia	This paper reflects on the current nationalist revival in South Asia and its coincidence with the adoption of an increasingly authoritarian neoliberalism. It is argued that while intensified economic competition brings together a ruling class of national capitalists, who nevertheless operate at an international level, that very process also sharpens exploitation and oppression. Nationalism can mobilise large sections of the population, providing people with an identity and a project, but as an ideology fails to compensate for the wretched experiences of the exploited and oppressed. With a specific focus on India and Nepal, the paper considers how the confluence of nationalism and neoliberalism serves to reinforce ruling class power, bolster right-wing and fascist elements within the state and weaken alternatives to neoliberalism, but also how this confluence has given rise to movements of resistance.
Filipe Ferreira	The State on contemporary capitalism: a Marxist approach	The State on capitalism is an agent that necessarily reflects contradictions and conflicts from society. It represents the different political power fractions resulting from the historical classes struggle and from the dominant logic of capitalist social order. Through a historical and documental research, this piece of work realizes how the dynamics of revolutionaries struggles of the bourgeoisie, from primitive accumulation, were towards the domination of State. In the sense of State materiality, as Poulantzas (1978) theory implies, it replies the dominant ideology considering its voices and instruments, in which this agent amplifies and legitimizes the reproduction and accumulation capital spaces. In the historical context, this work aims to comprehend the State dynamic on contemporary capitalism of financial order from financialization phenomenon perspective and from the dialectic relationship between State and capital, within the Marxist tradition. Then, it aims to reflect over the difficulties from the State to respond to financial globalization and the contemporary crisis of global capitalism.
Flávio Miranda	Marx's Value Theory and the World Market: unequal development and domination	Taking Marx's theory of value as a stand point and after a brief methodological discussion both on its meaning and on its possible continuation, this paper argues that surplus value transference is the essence of intercapitalist relations in the world market. Therefore, it tries to grasp it throw Marx's analysis of competition in Capital and its preparatory manuscripts. It concludes that the transference of surplus value entails international relations of domination/subordination among countries differently inserted in the world market. As all general tendencies of capital, this international relation of domination/subordination reproduces itself in an amplified way. That is in great measure responsible for the unequal development of capitalist mode of production in the world market, in other terms, for the necessarily unequal mode of coming into being of its general tendencies synthesized in the law of value. At last, this paper sketches some points to be further developed for the analysis of the international flows of surplus value and its consequences.
Francesco Macheda	The Illusion of Patient Capital: Evidence from Dutch Occupational	This paper takes issue with the popular idea that the involvement of labor unions within occupational pension funds would hinder short-term profit-maximizing strategies that instead characterizes private pension schemes in Anglo-Saxon countries. Our aim is to contribute to demystify this myth. First, we analyze the theoretical foundations of the orthodox studies of pensions politics, whose 'institutionally situated rational choice approach' reduces the analysis of social security

Name	Title	Abstract
	Pension Funds	institutions to their ability to solve market failures, as if institutional evolution was just a matter of Pareto efficiency. We then look at these institutions under the assumptions that the buying and selling of easily liquidated assets by occupational pension funds represents an internally coherent strategy backed by workers' representatives, as it guarantees high net-salary levels and generous pensions, without undermining the competitiveness of the firm – at least in the short run. Finally, we test our hypothesis by examining the investment strategies in the Netherlands, where occupational pension funds have been historically embedded within the structure of neo-corporative interest mediation.
Francesco Silvi	A Campaign for Public and Participatory Audit for Rome's public debt	This paper aims to investigate the financialization of the Italian municipalities, taking as a paradigmatic example the city of Rome, where as activists of DECIDE ROMA (Rome Decide), we have analysed the debt of the city and called for a public audit. In the first part of this paper, reviewing the literature on the periodization of financialization, we analyse the 'political function' of public debt in Europe starting from the end of the '70s. Secondly, we analyse the financialization of the Italian public economy, connecting the general periodization to the Italian case. Against this backdrop, we examine the financialization of the Italian municipalities, highlighting how the privatization of 'Cassa Depositi e Prestiti' (Bank for Saving and Credit) - the financial institution that historically had the role to provide loans to municipalities - is related with the new role of financial markets. In the last part we present the case of the city of Rome, the study on the municipal debt we have conducted as DECIDE ROMA, the campaign for a public and participatory audit, its limits and possibilities.
Francisco Castaneda	Productive Linkages in the Chilean Economy: Spaces for an Active Public Policy	The study of global value chains (GVC) is relatively new conceptual framework in Chile, and therefore, there are no deep studies to determine the participation of SMEs in these linkages on production chains. Hence, it is the starting point for this study. GVCs are a dynamic phenomenon that requires diverse productive sectors and several services (secondary products) to be able to generate a higher added value in the national production. On the basis of productive matrix and production indexes, a data crossing will be carried out to obtain the sectors with higher potential. It will be contrasted with the approaches of GVC to obtain a broader perspective from the main actors of these productive chains. Through a methodology based on national accounts and Rasmussen Index, will be determined the productive sectors with greater possibilities of linkage and on which will generate several recommendations for the construction of a rejuvenated industrial policy. It seeks to improve the productive performance of SMEs participating in the GVC.
Francisco Perez	Building Inclusive Socialism: A Theory of Marxist Intersectionality	The ideology and tactics of the "Old New Left" in the United States remains hegemonic, but if we desire an inclusive, truly egalitarian socialism, the theories and practices that take us there must reflect these same ideals. This is particularly true as individuals and populations left out of the scope of the traditional Left radicalize. We use Cuba as a case study of the accomplishments and limits of the orthodox Marxist program for racial and gender equality. We use neoliberal social policies of the US center-left and recent electoral politics as an example of the limits of an approach that relies primarily on the "identity politics" of recognition while mostly ignoring issues of distribution. Marxist feminists have built a path towards understanding that the working class is disproportionately queer, of color, female, marginal, and that identity-based inequalities must be addressed precisely in order to build a cohesive working-class movement. We assert that we should go back/move forward to a theory of Marxist intersectionality, emphasizing struggle and change, which resembles most closely that of Marx himself by insisting on the destruction of the base/superstructure binary.
Franz Prante	Macroeconomic effects of personal and functional income inequality	This paper presents a simple illustrative post-Kaleckian model of distribution and growth that incorporates personal income inequality and interdependent social norms. The model shows how personal and functional income inequality can potentially have contrary effects on aggregate demand and growth. It can illustrate some of the major domestic developments that took place in different countries in the decades prior to the Great Recession and which were connected to inequality and country specific consumption and saving behaviour. Furthermore, aggregate consumption functions are estimated for the US and Germany. We find positive long-run effects of personal income inequality on consumption in the US. The effect is strongest for the top 10% income share and the Gini index and less strong for the top 5% and 1% income shares. While this is evidence for relative consumption patterns, it also supports the view that the 'super rich' are a somewhat distant strata for most people – questioning the notion of expenditure cascades from the very top to the very bottom of the distribution. For Germany, we fail to find compelling evidence for substantial effects of personal income distribution.
Fred Moseley	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality - Fred Moseley
Gabriela Torres-Mazuera	Mexico. Neoliberalism and land tenure insecurity.	Mexico has continued its liberalizing agenda implemented in the 1990s. The constitutional reforms in 1992, opened collective land held by peasants, to privatization. A new set of agrarian institutions were implemented to regulate property rights: land titling, conflict resolutions, giving more decision powers to local assemblies. Based on the analysis of ethnographic research in seven Mexican regions, this paper explores the processes, (ir)regularities and conflicts related to land (in)security unleashed by the 1992 legal reform. Our main argument is that the land regulation policies prompting a legal land market have not been achieved. Rather the process has led to the disruption of peasant livelihoods and controversies concerning legal procedures. This has opened the door to the implementation of clearly opportunistic strategies that seek to take advantage of gaps in authority or legitimacy generated by the legal reforms, weakening communal institutions.

Name	Title	Abstract
		Today we find a series of normative dissonances generated by the superimposition of contradictory ideas in the same legal corpus and divergences between these and social practices and arrangements found outside the law.
Galip Yalman	Transforming Turkey? The Emergence of a New Form of Authoritarian State	What the Turkish experience of the 1980s illustrated was the possibility of constructing a new class hegemony under an authoritarian form of the state. Yet, the Turkish experience from the late 1980s to the present can be seen as a perfect example of 'crises in neoliberalism'. This becomes a rather intriguing process as the economic crises are more often than not intertwined with the crises of the state. In this regard, the "transformative power" attributed to the EU's enlargement strategy gains saliency and requires critical scrutiny. This paper will aim to highlight the limitations of the transformative power attributed to the EU - itself a neoliberal construction in crisis - in the context of its enlargement strategy with a special focus on the protracted saga of Turkey's quest for the EU membership. This presents itself as an intriguing case to come to terms with a state transformation process in the context of an authoritarian form of state, that is, the question of transition from one authoritarian form of state to another.
Gediminas Lesutis	Precarious spaces of enforced population resettlements in neoliberal Mozambique	In this paper that draws on a fieldwork research on everyday geographies of enforced population resettlements in Moatize, the Province of Tete, built to resettle peri-urban populations dispossessed by advancing commodity frontiers in contemporary Mozambique, I analyse how the resettlements have been produced as an integral part of the current neoliberal phase of the Mozambican state that expresses itself spatially through the creation of neoliberal enclaves. Focusing on materialities and everyday experiences of enforced population resettlements, in the paper, I argue that the resettlement space is produced as a constitutive underside of the neoliberal enclave, a "dark twin" (Scott 1998) of Mozambique's neoliberal contemporaneity, that makes the neoliberal enclave possible. Through this analysis, in the paper I demonstrate how in Mozambique advancing commodity frontiers result in the creation of precarious spaces characterized by hunger, daily suffering and systemic exclusion from the neoliberal development processes, thereby contributing to further marginalization of the displaced populations within the neo-liberal Mozambican state formation.
George Labrinidis	Greek banks: between East and West	Greece has hit the headlines several times since the burst of the capitalist crisis in 2007. It became the epicenter of the particular Eurozone crisis with a very severe contraction in its GDP, unprecedented austerity measures, a huge rise in unemployment which has become entrenched, extensive pauperization of the population, business foreclosures, capital flight and, lately, controls. The paper explores the relation of the Greek banking system with the rest of the Eurozone, the ECB and the SE Mediterranean countries, the latter comprising the major destination when it comes to exports of capital. The experience from Cyprus and Turkey and the relation of their banking systems with the Greek one is exploited. The paper employs a Marxist framework, highlighting the importance of the Greek banking sector for the position of Greece in the imperialist pyramid. Conclusions are drawn from the perspective of the interests of the working class in a framework of extremely fluid geopolitical situation in the area.
George Liodakis	Transnational Political Economy and Tourism: A Critical Approach	Following a Marxist and more specifically a global capitalism perspective, this paper intends to briefly analyse the peculiar characteristics of tourism and subsequently argue that the recent developments of this sector have prominently contributed to the transnational integration and global accumulation of capital. These developments will be explored by using a Marxist conceptual framework, including class and value relations, within a broader ecological context. Taking into account the particular pattern and the rapid development of tourism in recent decades, we will further examine the implications of this developmental trend for economic growth and the uneven and combined development of global capitalism. It will be broadly argued that the development of tourism tends to increase the unevenness, as well as the inequalities and the instability of global capitalism, and while it seems to apparently relax the current over-accumulation crisis, it rather tends to further exacerbate the unfolding socio-ecological crisis.
Gilson Schwartz	The Wealth of Icons: Political Economy of Literacy and Knowledge Capital	The emergency of a new paradigm in economic theory (as well as methodologies of research, mensuration and application) focuses on the value of information. This paper reviews this informational turn from the perspective of the Icon, critical of the so-called "information economy" as pure plasticity of space-time relations (conventions, expectations and épochés). The platform for a post-capitalist project is akin to a Marxist theory of intellectual labor informed by imagination. This political economy of icons attaches universality to the value of literacy, further exposing uncertainty in the economy as well as the underlying infinite capitalist drive to accumulation as a language game, creating and destroying markets and business platforms while reinventing usability fields, value chains and payments systems, regulation agencies and consumption cultures, property rights and alternative production, sharing and funding models. Value chains become more complex while identities, memories and bodies/territories gain new effective and affective iconicities, which may eventually inspire economic inclusion, social innovation and civic emancipation.
Giorgos Gkiouzepas	Ecological Unequal Exchange and Climate Change: An empirical analysis	The analysis follows the tradition of Unequal Ecological Exchange. It argues that global trade leads to unequal transfers of resources and emissions from the less developed towards to more developed countries, transforming the first to natural resource pools and/or pollution dumps. The paper examines carbon emissions and energy transfers through global trade. A series of recent studies established that these transfers take place and favor the global North; nevertheless, most of them remain descriptive and they do not reveal the underlying mechanisms. Drawing from the organic composition of capital, we develop two indices focusing on energy consumption and carbon emissions. We argue that these indices, in conjunction with the organic composition of capital, provide a sound theoretical and

Name	Title	Abstract
		analytical framework which can reveal the causes of Unequal Ecological Exchange. We test the analytical strength of the proposed framework by examining the structure of bilateral trade between core and periphery countries of the Eurozone.
Giovanni Mangraviti	Shareholding for development: the financialisation of China's economic model	China's response to the crisis has confounded linear accounts of market reforms, with state-owned enterprises (SOEs), in particular, seen as benefiting disproportionately from the post-2008 lending spree. And yet, private borrowing continued to increase, if adjusted for household businesses, just as the profitability of SOEs – despite their faster increase in asset growth and acquisition of small-scale extracting firms – continued to decline below industrial averages. If signs of state-ownership shrinkage remain strong, however, so do state mechanisms of control. This paper contends that China's economic resilience is underpinned by a developmental model of state financialisation which, since the 1990s, has promoted the expansion of the private sphere alongside the simultaneous shareholding rearrangement of traditional administrative relationships. This process accounts for the establishment of different types of asset management platforms, from national industrial holdings to provincial conduit companies, that are used as state-linked special-purpose vehicles to capitalise on sovereign promise and future earning capacity for the financial benefit of corporatised national champions.
Giulio Iocco	Labour and food sovereignty: a view from southern Italy	In rural southern Italy, innovative political projects have emerged since the early 2010s, animated by small-scale farmers, local and migrant workers, and activists, who embraced the construction of food sovereignty “from below” as a way out of the current social crisis. This paper analyses three of these emerging projects: SOS Rosarno, active in Calabria since 2011; Contadinazioni, active in Sicily since 2015; Funky Tomato, active in Basilicata and Campania since 2015. After a description of the three projects, we explore the ways in which their promoters articulated the links between labour and food sovereignty. We then discuss the challenges emerged in the construction of food sovereignty via strategies of repeasantisation in agrarian settings characterised by quasi-monocultures and the production for ‘distant’ markets. In conclusion, we analyse how the different visions and needs of the classes of labour animating the projects have been mediated. Our objective is to contribute to the ongoing critical debate on the politics of food sovereignty construction and to advance discussions on how labour fits within this political project.
Giuseppina Guagnano	Having children in different territorial contexts: the role of social capital	Substantial regional variation in fertility levels persists among contemporary European low-fertility societies. A large part of this variability is explainable by individual preferences, socio-economic and cultural conditions and policy measures. Little is still known, instead, about the mechanisms that link childbearing decisions to the characteristics of the environment where the family lives as far as the social climate and the interpersonal relationships. Actually, a number of studies exist on the role of social capital on fertility, but they are limited in definitions and in territorial perspective. In this paper, we evaluate the relationship between social capital and reproductive behavior in the European countries. We measure social capital by means of several proxy variables, combining them into composite indicators corresponding to the three main features of social capital – social behaviors, social relationship and territorial context – and analyze its effect on having one (more) child among women in reproductive age and currently in union. We then discuss the results in terms of different Welfare State regimes. Data come from the 2014 EU-SILC Survey.
Gizem ŞİMŞEK	Completing a Missing Puzzle: A Gender Oriented Analysis to Relative Surplus Value	Turkey has entered a major structural transformation process after the 2001 crisis. The necessity of the transformation that the inclusion of the capitalist functioning in the world scale displays causes the crisis. The mainstream approaches propose the investment in high added value as remedy to crisis. In other words, the development requirement of the human capital put forward. The meaning of this necessity in Marxist perspective might be identified as relative surplus value. Even if mainstream and Marxist approaches move quite different conceptual framework in this topic they bear the gender blind traces in their analysis. That analysis of the productive labour force in Turkey is not considering the gender dimension brings about both the wrong determination of political strategy and the incomplete identification of problem. Therefore the aim of this study is to signify how the woman is influenced from this transformation while it deals with labour productivity and the relative surplus value in Turkey.
Gokhan Terzioğlu	The Power Structure of 21st Century Capitalism	We analyze the extent of control by finance in the global economy today and run through the basic historical trajectory of theories of control since the management control thesis of Berle & Means from 1932.
Gulcin Tunc	Local Reproduction of Capital: Turkish Case in the post-2000 Period	By adopting the geographical political economy perspective we firstly intend to evaluate the role of metropolitan municipalities in the reproduction of capital under neoliberal globalization. To that end, we will analyze the budgets and procurement volumes of Turkish metropolitan municipalities as well as profit-oriented economic enterprises owned by them. We would also integrate analyses of strategic plans and activity reports of these institutions. Our second aim concerns the identification of uneven geographical pattern that capital's reproduction process has through the recent reconfiguration of Turkey's regional and urban landscape. In this sense, we will look at investments directed to metropolitan areas via the model of public-private partnerships and also use a mixed data approach. As such, we target to present the intensified and variegated forms of capital's reproduction at the global level (particularly through the commodification of built environment and the privatization of urban public services) within the peculiar socio-economic and political context of Turkey under the single governments of Justice and Development Party.

Name	Title	Abstract
Günseli Durmaz	A Comparative Analysis of Debt-Led Consumption and Crisis in Greece and Turkey	This paper will question how Greece and Turkey, as two developing countries who share common historical characteristics, have been affected differently by the global capitalist crisis of 2008. In this vein, the transformative power of financial neoliberalism and debt-led consumption strategy as well as political struggles in times of crises will be analyzed and it will be argued that, what has differentiated the Greek and Turkish paths of neoliberal transformation has been different political trajectories of these two countries after the 1980s, which based on the differentiated capabilities of their social oppositions. The Greek left, having enjoyed the liberal democratic culture of Europe has managed to reproduce itself powerfully and legitimately up to today and contest the austerity imposed by the Northern European countries, while the weakness of the Turkish left due to the destructive impact of the 1980 military rule has curbed the Turkish society's capabilities of resistance to neoliberalism and its Islamist follower, AKP, creating ultimately an illusionary economic success and political stability.
Hale Balseven	An Alternative Approach to Income Distribution in Turkey	The aim of this paper is to investigate the structural and historical causes of income inequality in Turkey. The paper, primarily, puts forward the inequality of income categories in itself in functional income distribution. The Lorenz curves and Gini coefficients have been used to assess the distribution within each income category. Three income categories which mostly contribute to income inequality are rental income, property income and wage and salary. Then, the paper questions the effective role of the state in regulation as well as the dynamics of operation in less-developed capitalist economies. The regulation form of welfare state which is structured and transformed as part of requirements of capital accumulation seems to be the main cause of income inequality in Turkey especially compared with Sweden and Germany. In this paper, structural and historical causes of income distribution in Turkey will be analysed within the framework of effects on the market income and disposable income.
Hannah Archambault	Building Inclusive Socialism: A Theory of Marxist Intersectionality	The ideology and tactics of the "Old New Left" in the United States remains hegemonic, but if we desire an inclusive, truly egalitarian socialism, the theories and practices that take us there must reflect these same ideals. This is particularly true as individuals and populations left out of the scope of the traditional Left radicalize. We use Cuba as a case study of the accomplishments and limits of the orthodox Marxist program for racial and gender equality. We use neoliberal social policies of the US center-left and recent electoral politics as an example of the limits of an approach that relies primarily on the "identity politics" of recognition while mostly ignoring issues of distribution. Marxist feminists have built a path towards understanding that the working class is disproportionately queer, of color, female, marginal, and that identity-based inequalities must be addressed precisely in order to build a cohesive working-class movement. We assert that we should go back/move forward to a theory of Marxist intersectionality, emphasizing struggle and change, which resembles most closely that of Marx himself by insisting on the destruction of the base/superstructure binary.
Hannah Archambault	Building Inclusive Socialism: A Theory of Marxist Intersectionality	See under Francisco Perez
Hannah Bargawi	Exploring shifts in social reproduction in Palestine using time-use data	This paper is concerned with exploring the changing responsibilities for social reproduction, in terms of unpaid domestic and caring responsibilities, in occupied Palestine. The paper analyses two time-use surveys conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2012/13 and in 1999/2000. The paper explores some methodological issues in relation to the use of time-use data in analyzing such shifts in social reproduction. The research goes beyond a simple male-female dichotomy to fully understand gendered social reproduction responsibilities in occupied Palestine. Demographic factors and broader societal and family-relationships as well as external factors are explored alongside the time-use surveys.
Hannah Cross	The political economy of migration and the search for radical alternatives	This paper outlines the prototype of the immigration regime in modern liberal democracies, highlighting recent trends. Subsequently, it reviews 'progressive' approaches to immigration: where are the tensions and contradictions? Are these approaches defined by varying degrees of compromise with the agenda set by the right, or are there distinct and radical ideas? Which areas of politics should concern immigration? How does immigration policy fit into alternative/ new left visions of state and society? The paper finally suggests ways to rethink the embedded immigration regime and its categorisations of people.
Hansjörg Herr	Regimes of Underdevelopment – Why is there almost no convergence in the world	There are several development traps for developing countries. First, developing countries tend to high inequality which prevents sufficient domestic demand and reduces productivity increases; second, only comprehensive industrial policy and regulated integration in global markets can increase productivity sufficiently, thirdly sound macroeconomic development (low inflation, absence of high current account deficits and regulated financial markets) allow development. Furthermore, developing countries suffer more from ecological changes than developed countries. And finally, industrialisation in developing countries measured as share of industry in national value added peaks earlier than in now-developed countries leading to the question whether a service-sector driven development path is promising or not. The paper will extensively review the debate on development strategies. The theoretical analysis and their interconnection and consequences for the periphery will be pictured by case studies of Brazil, which follows the path of industrialization, and India, which seems to skip industrialization, focusing on the development of a strong service sector instead.
Hao Qi	Labor Share and Semi-	Since the mid-1990s, the labor share of income in China has experienced a substantial decline. The labor share mildly recovered after the outbreak of the crisis.

Name	Title	Abstract
	Proletarianization: A Two-Sector Model for China	Meanwhile, the slowdown of China's economic growth after 2008 implies that the economy is transitioning to a new stage. This paper establishes a two-sector model, featured by semi-proletarianization, to explain the stylized facts about growth and distribution in the Chinese economy. It follows a Marxian tradition to analyze the interactions between different modes of production, as well as labor extraction in the capitalist production process. The analysis demonstrates that it is very likely that semi-proletarianization is not going to disappear as the capitalist sector expands, and capital accumulation enters a slow-growth stage after a fast-growth stage. In contrast to the Lewis Turning Point hypothesis which argues that China is transitioning to a labor-scarce economy due to exogenous demographic changes, this paper argues the dynamics of growth and distribution in China are endogenous to the particular capital accumulation model. Thus, it is not a Lewis turning point, but a Marx turning point.
Hasan Kürşat Akcan	Security with Precarity: Golden CVs	This study is based on data collected via in-depth interviews with 25 new middle class members who are living in Istanbul and Ankara, are university graduates, and work as professionals and managers in the private sector. Most studies on flexibility and precarity in literature focus on blue collar and ordinary white collar workers. The new middle class members who are the subject of this study are different from other labor groups with regards to their working conditions. This social differentiation also make these members of the new middle class conceive flexibility -and precarity that result from this flexibility- differently than other labor groups. This enforced flexibility is not conceived as the main reason for precariousness and is embraced by this new middle class; in other words flexibility is considered to be a tool to handle precarity. The subject of this study is the golden CV "shields" of the new middle class members who "make a difference" with the help of bearable flexibility of their skills which are continuously rediscovered under un-defined and re-definable workload, working hours and non-stop performance anxiety.
Hazel Gray	Hazel Gray	In the mainstream literature on the political economy of Africa, starting from Bates, the core role of the state is assumed to be the maintenance of political order where political order is achieved by placating powerful groups with redistribution. Thus, redistribution is conceptualized as playing a key political role but little attention is paid to the variable economic implications of different strategies of redistribution. Analysing the socioeconomic consequences of different forms of political order itself is thus excluded from the analytical framing of the state. The paper explores the weaknesses in this approach to redistribution by re-examining the relationship between redistribution and industrialization in Tanzania since the 1970s. The paper contrast Ujamaa industrial policies to the current policy framework for industrialization, arguing that in both cases redistribution was downplayed but for different reasons and with different consequences for the path of socioeconomic change.
Heesang Jeon	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality - Heesang Jeon	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality - Heesang Jeon
Heike Birkhölzer	Graefewirtschaft: Job opportunities for migrant women and refugees in Berlin	Graefewirtschaft was founded in 2009, set up and run for and with long term unemployed migrant women, refugees and asylum seekers. It is a neighbourhood enterprise, situated in a disadvantaged area of Berlin-Kreuzberg. The aim is to empower people with migrant background by securing jobs, in which they can bring in and develop their competences. Services are developed based on needs and skills while reflecting the cultural diverse nature of the community. It ran a range of businesses from catering to household services. Today as a limited company it employs up to 50 people, providing meals for schools and kindergartens, producing more than 2,400 meals a day. All profits are reinvested into the overall aim of occupational and social integration of people from disadvantaged communities. Personal and technical support was given from the Berlin Development Agency for Social Enterprise and Neighbourhood Economy / BEST, developing its business management practices, including feasibility studies, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. BEST is a foundation of Technologie-Netzwerk Berlin since 2002 (www.technet-berlin.de)
Helena Pérez Niño	Chains, classes, nations? Accounting for agricultural boom in Southern Africa	Changes in patterns of tobacco demand and supply since the turn of the century have resulted in a resurgence of tobacco as the main agricultural export crop in five neighbouring countries of Southern Africa. Taken as a whole Southern Africa commands a growing share of global tobacco exports, a development that problematizes simplistic narratives around reproductive crises in this, one of the world's poorest regions. Attempts to account for the dynamics of this agricultural boom within the confines of the national political economy of countries in the region (my own included) have missed the regional character of this process of agrarian change and, in doing so, have failed to account for important commonalities that could explain the actual drivers of Southern Africa's competitiveness. This paper proposes an account of the African tobacco boom centred on the history of property relations, and the attendant relations between capital and labour, in this particular context. The case illuminates some limitations of GCC analysis but also problematizes class- analytical approaches to processes of agrarian change that focus on national dynamics but are in fact supranational in character.
Hepzibah Muñoz Martínez	Sovereign debt in Latin America: global finance, states and class relations	There is widespread consensus that sovereign debt has been central in creating conditions for neoliberal restructurings and policies in Latin America since the debt crisis of the 1980s. Analysts have tended to explain the problematic nature of sovereign debt in the region in terms of flawed domestic institutional arrangements and policy decisions or the shortcomings of the post-Bretton Woods international credit markets. Our paper takes insight from these views but aims at going

Name	Title	Abstract
		beyond the dichotomy between the domestic and the global in understanding sovereign debt and debt crises. We will argue that debt is a highly abstract expression of the global power of capital and, at the same time, an expression of class relations and institutional arrangements historically built in specific territories. Focusing on the cases of Mexico and Argentina, we will discuss the relation between global credit markets and the specific class configurations that account for sovereign indebtedness and debt crises. We will also explore the scope and limitations to state interventions to address debt problems as policies can manage but not solve the class relations that are at the core of these problems.
Herbert Panzer	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality - Herbert Panzer	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality - Herbert Panzer
Heriberto Ruiz-Tafoya	Engels in Manila: Conditions of the Urban Bottom & the Packaged Food Question	This paper has a twofold purpose. First, this paper draws an answer of what Engels would think of the current social conditions of Manila slums. On the one side, confirming empirical and conceptual aspects in 'the conditions of the working class in England' (1845) and 'the Housing Question' (1872). On the other side, it recognizes current structural conditions of a major pre-colonial city. According to the new circumstances identified in Manila, this paper points out empirical elements to characterize the contemporary slums' proletariat and lumpen-proletariat. It avoids going to the direction of postmodern conceptualizations that lost connection with history and material-productive practices. Second, this paper aims to specify the historical momentum of the corporate packaged food (CPF) in slums. It argues that exchange and consumption of CPF are sleeping emancipatory thinking and bottom-up movements. For this reason, the intervention of other actors outside of the boundaries of the slum, still, is essential to awake bottom-up food independence movements that may counteract the increasing corporate dominance and submission of the slums' proletariat and lumpen-proletariat.
Hongseok Ryu	Revision of the crisis theory of the tendential fall in the rate of profit	The article aims to set up a bibliographic basis to develop Marxist crisis theories by using the new English translation of MEGA II 4.2 in 2015 (F. Mosley ed., Marx's economic manuscript 1864-65, Brill). In December of 2013, a debate on the crisis theory of the tendential fall in the rate of profit (CTFRP and TFRP) took place on the Monthly Review. One side of the debate was Michael Heinrich. He denied the existence of CTFRP by interpreting that there is no remark on the law of TFRP in Capital by Marx. He insists CTFRP and TFRP were created by Engels' editing the Marx's manuscript into the current Capital. But he did not prove how the Engels' revision led the misunderstanding as the opposite side criticised on him. Meanwhile, the opposite did not investigate the MEGA II 4.2 to argue the existence of CTFRP. The article suggests dividing the given CTFRP into crisis theory and TFRP temporary for its analysing on the abstract concepts. Comparing the manuscript and Capital, the article studies (1) existence of LAW of TFRP in Capital, (2) existence of necessity of conversion of TFRP into crisis in Capital, and (3) revision of Engels on the crisis theory and TFRP.
Ia Eradze	From Transition to Dependencies? A Case of Georgia	A walk through any street of a Georgian city means an encounter with numerous currency exchange shops, in a row, close to one another, competing with 'profitable' exchange rates. Every change in the exchange rate is being observed with a strong heartbeat, as it might cause difficulties to serve credits in foreign currency. The rate of foreign currency household debt has been increasing over the last decade. As Georgian Lari has depreciated by 37% against dollar in 2015, the issues of high indebtedness has led to a number of problems and triggered demonstrations. Not only Georgian households but also Georgian banks and the whole financial system are strongly dependent on foreign capital and financial markets. 19 out of 20 Georgian banks are in foreign ownership. Even though Georgian financial system is being praised for its stability and the main achievement of the transition process, the above mentioned monetary and financial dependencies cause issues not only for individual debtors but also for the country, as such. Therefore, the paper aims to shed more light to the aspects of dependencies and the role of international organisations (IMF, WB) in the Georgian financial system.
Iker de Luz	Theoretical tools for the analysis of work in the Solidarity Economy experiences	In a context of global and multidimensional crisis, we can see how our western societies founded on the employment-work are immersed in a profound process of change as well as their meanings and forms of organization. Although many authors from different academic areas have pointed the evidence of a profound crisis of employment-based societies, we consider that is of vital importance to put back on the table the category of Work for further analysis from the perspective of different social initiatives that are now proliferating. The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) movement, among others, takes up the category of Work from a wider and multi-dimensional approach based on contributions from the Critical Theory and social movements (especially ecologist and feminist ones). Its particular form of searching social emancipation from everyday life, locally and through Work makes it an interesting field where its way of understanding, organizing and practicing Work is mixed with, clashed against and distinguished from the hegemonic one. The theoretical framework and analytical tools that will be used for the analysis of the main basque experiences will be presented in this paper.
Ilias Alami	Uneven forms of financial vulnerability in post-crisis Brazil and South Africa	The paper develops a comparative understanding of the issues associated with international private money-capital flows in Brazil and South Africa during the period 2009-2014 from a Marxian political economy perspective. After a brief comparison of the uneven impacts of the global financial crisis in both countries I compare the composition and pattern of the post-crisis boom in money-capital flows as well as it impacts on the Brazilian and South African currencies, balance-of-payments, and financial markets. I assess the extent to which it has contributed to accelerated patterns of financialisation and to both 'traditional' and 'new' forms

Name	Title	Abstract
		of external vulnerability (Kaltenbrunner & Paineira 2015). I then analyse the very diverse policies implemented by the Brazilian and South African states in response to those processes. I demonstrate that in order to make sense of this diversity, it is crucial to look at (1) the historically and geographically specific material conditions of capital accumulation and associated class conflicts, and (2) the variegated role that money-capital inflows have played in the management of class relations in both countries since the early 2000s.
Ilona Karpanos	The Russian state and the Russian organized crime	Mainstream accounts of the emergence of organised crime in Russian typically ascribe it to the power vacuum that has emerged during the turbulent transition of the 1990s. As it typically suggested by transitology literature, the power vacuum attracted rent-seekers and facilitated their transformation into criminal elements. With the process of consolidation of political power and economic re-distribution in the Russian state from the 2000s and onwards, it is widely speculated that the Russian political leader, Vladimir Putin, criminalised the Russian State or created a Mafia State. My paper challenges these views. Drawing on three historical periods during the evolution of USSR, I demonstrate that organised crime has always been an internal element of the political economy of the Soviet Union, maintaining in the process a close relationship with the state. Specifically, I focus on NEP of the 1920s, stagnation of the 1970s, and perestroika of the 1990s to illustrate my argument.
Imraan Valodia and David Francis	Inequality in the SA Labour Market: Navigating the National Minimum Wage	South African is in the process of implementing a national minimum wage. The labour market in South Africa has generated, and continues to generate quite extreme levels of inequality. The post-Apartheid period has seen a growth in wage inequality, notwithstanding the highly redistribute nature of the state, and the policies in place to address vulnerable work. The national minimum wage has been conceived as an attempt to address the low-wage end of the labour market. While it is not a holistic response to the labour market challenges, it is the first step towards a more equal society. The intervention is intended to transform in the labour market by setting a humane wage floor, and highlighting the larger issues that continue to reproduce inequality in the South African labour market. The process to adoption of the minimum wage required the careful coordination with various key players, and the navigation of institutional arrangements, and offers lessons in how to achieve the buy-in of social partners to important social policy interventions.
Inga Rademacher	Common Ground - Justifications of Neoliberal Tax Reforms in the US	The tax cuts of Ronald Reagan and of George W. Bush were the biggest tax cuts in American history. They strongly benefitted higher incomes and corporations and left the majority of lower and medium incomes at relatively small gains. And yet, instead of raising resistance in Congress, Representatives became increasingly consensual in their free-market orientation. This paper presents a historical discourse analysis which shows that the two administrations generated consensus among groups in Congress by three discursive strategies. First they reclassified credible speakers on taxation in hearings and excluded groups which had traditionally raised justice issues. For the second strategy, policy makers incorporated progressive demands that were compatible with the overall aim of reducing progressivity. Finally, the administrations valorized their tax programs by adopting popular normative concepts justifying a decline in redistribution. This paper theoretically draws on Bourdieu's theory of symbolic capital of the state to arrive at the conclusion that discursive interaction and classification struggles of policy makers play a significant role in the economization of tax reforms.
Ingrid Harvold Kvangraven	Explaining Persistent Trade Imbalances in Africa from a Classical Perspective	This paper argues that African countries' trade deficits are linked to their lack of competitiveness in terms of real unit costs of tradeables, through the channel of the real exchange rate. The paper focuses on Mauritius as an example to draw preliminary empirical conclusions from. As Mauritius is one of the main exporters of manufactured goods on the continent, we are able to use manufacturing unit labor costs to investigate the relation between real competitiveness in manufacturing, the real exchange rate and the country's trade balance. An error correction model is employed to illustrate a close positive, co-integrating relationship between competitiveness and the real exchange rate, with causality running from the former to the latter. Based on these findings, the paper questions the assumptions of standard trade theory, which predicts trade to be balanced in the long run based on the hypothesis that exchange rates will adjust to guarantee equal competitiveness. Following Shaikh (2016), a classical approach is proposed as an alternative, structural explanation of long-run trade imbalances. Source in abstract: Shaikh, Anwar (2016) Capitalism - Competition, Conflict, Crises.
Ioannis Chasoglou	A Political Economy of German-French relations in the EU	The relation between France and the FRG has shaped the European integration process from the very beginning. In spite of a convergence process, long-standing differences in economic policy approaches of the two countries remain. In order to explain them, there is often a reference made to historically different development paths, that is to the importance of etatist thinking in France and of German "stability culture" on the other hand. By contrast, I will present an analysis that, while not underestimating ideational factors, investigates their embeddedness in structural economic relations, following the inspiration given by the "Konstanz" and "Amsterdam schools". The productive structures of France have been for many decades weaker and less coherent than their German equivalent, leading to dependency from German imports and exposure to German competition. In this context, the compensatory intervention of the state becomes important. At the same time, German capital, due to the existence of a strong "Mittelstand", is also more coherent as a class than French capital, making a more radically austerity-centred strategy viable.
Ipek Eren Vural	State Restructuring In Turbulent Times	The history of modern democracy in Turkey embodies various forms of authoritarianism. While the evolution of neoliberal authoritarian state dates back to the 1980s, since 2010, there have been new developments, which eventually culminated in the failed coup attempt in July 2016, and the subsequent declaration of a

Name	Title	Abstract
		state of emergency. This paper proposes that the state restructuring and the political struggles observed during the state of emergency period, indicate a wholesale transformation in the power bloc. Adopting a relational conceptualisation of the state inspired by Poulantzas, the paper traces this transformation by analysing the internal contradictions across different fractions of the capital in Turkey. To that end, the substance of the executive decrees issued since July 2016, as well as the formal positions adopted by the associations of different capital fractions about the use of state power are analysed. An assessment of the responses adopted by different capital fractions on issues such as the proposed regime changes, restrictions on rights and freedoms, and the conduct of economic and foreign policies, is used to highlight the nature of state restructuring.
Irina Soboleva	Labour relations and work-related security in Russian small business	Today in Russia small business provides employment for about a half of working population. The paper explores specifics of employer-employee relations in this sector. A survey of population with jobs in small business (822 respondents) undertaken in 2015 supplemented by a series of semi-structured interviews with entrepreneurs and employees of small and micro-enterprises serves as empirical base. The main findings are as follows. 1. Within population engaged in small business several segments with different profiles of work-related security ranging from middle class to precariat are present. 2. High degree of informality in employer-employee relations makes it possible for employers to economize on social benefits and work-related security partly compensating it with wage premium. 3. Sharing entrepreneurial risks with employees is common practice, which in the period of growing economic instability plays a bad joke on the latter. 4. Legal mechanisms are not effective in protecting labour rights in small business, while specific micro-level protective mechanisms based upon high employer-employee interdependence fail to reach employees in 'bad' segments.
Isabel Estevez	National Industrial Policy in the Context of Global Capitalist Development	'The return of industrial policy' in the XXI century is one of the main themes in development scholarship today. However, despite the abundance of works on this general theme, detailed country case studies are almost non-existent and the theoretical frameworks they apply conspicuously neglect to address how the national political economy and the global process of capitalist development interact in shaping industrial policies their outcomes. This paper aims to contribute to the literature with a detailed case study of Ecuador, a country that is frequently cited as a compelling example of industrial strategy in the new century (despite the absence of detailed case studies). Our study, which is based on an extensive review of policy documents, laws, interviews, statistical analysis and participant observation, is developed on the basis of a theoretical-methodological framework that seeks to overcome the limitations of existing industrial policy frameworks by drawing elements from classical political economy, structuralist economics, 'new classical' political economics, theories of imperialism and capitalism, and institutional economics.
Isabela Nogueira	The State-Capital Nexus in China's Accumulation Patterns	As the debate over the changes into Chinese accumulation pattern booms, very little light has been shed into the institutionalized relationship between the party-state and its national capitalist fractions. This article contributes to the accumulation pattern debate in China by systematizing the nexus between domestic private capitalists, the party-state, and the accumulation pattern that has predominated in the last three decades (since mid-1990's). Once having characterized the institutionalized relationship between political power and domestic private capital, we point to their distributional outcome and draw some hypothesis over their impacts into future national and international distributional conflicts.
Isabella Santini	Young People's Resilience: The Case of Needs and the Role of Social Capital	Special attention has been, recently, paid to social capital as a risk factor in becoming NEET, in particular to relationships which represent an important resource especially for those who are often described as deficient along other vectors such as human and financial capital, as it occurs during an economic crisis to young people. Empirical research designed to test how social capital affects the "school-to work" transition of young people is almost rare, in most cases qualitative and with a focus on single countries rather than on the EU as a whole. Therefore, the paper aims to answer to the following questions: to what extent the European countries are vulnerable to recessionary shocks, in terms of NEETs and have been able to recover after the crisis? which factors have reduced the risk of becoming NEETs in the recent economic crisis? to what extent can the individual social capital endowment facilitate the "school to work" transition of young people? The results will help to highlight active labor market policies which stimulate demand for young employees and appropriate strategies which could be shared at European level for reducing the occurrence of NEETs.
Ismail Doga Karatepe	The cultural political economy of the construction industry in Turkey	Grandiose skyscrapers, gigantic shopping malls, radiant high-rise apartment blocks and extravagant mega projects have drastically changed the figure of Turkey's cities in the last decade. Indeed, the subsequent Justice and Development Party (AKP) governments have been decisive in the industry in the last decade. Since the Islamist AKP has been in office, the government's direct involvement in the construction industry has been drastically expanded. Intriguingly, neither the changes in the figure of Turkey's cities fit Islamist urban imaginary, nor does the involvement in question to the neoliberal premises. This paper is devised to explore one of the least studied areas of Turkey's contemporary political economy. It strives to answer the following question: Why has the state extensively and directly become involved in the construction industry during the AKP era through housing provision? To explore this question, this study proposes to employ Cultural Political Economy (CPE) approach developed by Bob Jessop and Ngai-Ling Sum. It draws on the primary and secondary data sources, including official bulletins, newspaper reports, and interviews with relevant actors.
Ivan Mendieta-	Explaining the rise in	The ratio of financial to non-financial profits in the US economy has increased sharply since the 1970s. This period has often been called as the financialisation of

Name	Title	Abstract
Muñoz	financial profits in the U.S. economy	capitalism. By developing a two-sector theoretical model, this paper identifies the determinants of this ratio, showing that the latter depends positively on the net interest margin and the non-interest income of banks, and negatively on the general rate of profit, the non-interest expenses of banks, and the ratio of the capital stock to interest-earning assets. The empirical estimations for the post-war period reveal that the ratio has varied mainly with respect to the net interest margin, although non-interest income has also played a significant role. These results confirm the financialisation of the US economy, during which the financial sector has been able to extract increasing profits through interest and non-interest income, while the general rate of profit has remained stagnant.
Ivan Rajic	Are the EU's economic problems solvable within the given constraints?	The EU has had slow growth and austerity policies for some years now. Severe tensions have emerged. The most extreme example was the conflict between the Syriza government and EU core countries and institutions. Additionally, within countries the lower classes are suffering disproportionately and right-wing parties are using the situation to whip up xenophobic and anti-EU sentiments. In some countries where class and regional divisions partially coincide, we have seen a rise in separatism. I argue that even the more radical economic reform proposals – say, by Lapavistas or Varoufakis – are insufficient because they ignore the free market rules built into EU's foundational treaties. The bad macroeconomic policies in the EU and a lack of a fiscal union are not the main reasons for the EU's economic instabilities. Rather, the vastly superior competitive position of core EU countries is. The interventionist policies that would be needed to address this problem are prohibited. The EU requires fundamental political changes so that they can be used, but it is highly questionable whether this can be achieved.
Ivana Miková	Cooperative logic of the East Asian economic regionalism	Countries of the East Asian region are signatories to almost eighty trade agreements. Nearly half of those trade agreements have been concluded among countries within the region, however economic cooperation is equally strong with the countries outside the region. This makes the East Asia the second most economically integrated area in the world. Therefore it sparks one's curiosity and questions about the reasons for such a high number of the concluded cooperation agreements, be it in the trade or the investments. Therefore the general idea of the proposed paper is to evaluate different explanations of the IPE theoretical approaches to the trade cooperation, and offer analysis of the empirical data showing the relationship between the investments and trade flows and the number of the signed trade and investment agreements. Simple multivariate regression shows that regional trade agreements and bilateral investment agreements are statistically significant however, they do explain only tiny fraction of the variations in the FDI and trade flows, therefore other factors than economic benefits must manage countries' willingness to join the trade cooperation.
Izaskun Zuazu	Austerity's gender impact on labour market institutions in Spain and Germany	This paper queries how far austerity measures affect women's participation in tertiary education and fields of study by testing our hypothesis against a panel database of EU members. We assume changes in tertiary education of women would affect gender equality in the labour market in various ways, which would in turn have repercussions on the labour market institutions. We pay close attention to the Spanish and German cases. Theoretically, we subscribe to the idea of two-way interaction -whereby gender relations are not only an outcome but also a factor of institutional change-, and combine it with the relative autonomy of social reproduction. In this way, we bring to the center the role played by gender relations and family economy in education, and consequently in labour market institutions and the macroeconomy at large. We benefit from analytical tools of institutional change - displacement, layering, drift, conversion and exhaustion- developed by Streeck and Thelen (2005, ch. 1). The conclusions derived from our research may have important implications for the future of gender equality in the EU labour market and the understanding of the gender impact of the age of austerity.
Izaura Carvalho	Poverty and Precarity in Portugal: a Multidimensional Approach	This research assesses poverty levels in Portugal within a multidimensional approach, over a period from 2008 to 2014. It aims at inferring a causal relationship between precarious jobs and the estimated multidimensional poverty level. This research adds to the existing literature by applying a discrete choice experiment in the construction of the poverty index, as well as by finding causality between poverty and precarity. Empirical results suggest that, while multidimensional poverty levels are higher than the European Union poverty statistics, computed with relative income, precarity has a negative impact on the individual's overall wellbeing.
Jack Copley	The state and financialisation: Thatcher's 1979 abolition of exchange controls	Eight years on from the 2008 financial crisis and 'financial deregulation' is still one of the most widely blamed causes of the crisis and the consequent fallout. Many political economy accounts of financial deregulation in Britain rely on an understanding of the neoliberal state as being captured, or at least unduly influenced, by City of London elites. As such, the Thatcher government's deregulatory agenda in the 1980s, in particular, is often interpreted as a strategy to place the interests of financial capital over those of industrial capital and civil society at large. This paper will challenge this common interpretation of British financial deregulation through an archival examination of the 1979 abolition of exchange controls. It will be argued that the Thatcher government pursued this deregulation as a way to mitigate the effects of the crisis of the late post-war period - specifically, by stimulating an outflow of investment from Britain which would depreciate the pound and thus make British exports more competitive. Financial deregulation, in this case, was not a strategy to privilege one fraction of capital, but to rescue British capitalism as a whole.
Jackie Dugard	Property as conflict: Land-titling in Tudor Shaft informal settlement	Johannesburg owes its existence to the rich mineral deposits of the Witwatersrand basin on which it is built. Johannesburg's colloquial name, eGoli (meaning place of gold in isiZulu) pays homage to the role that gold mining has played since 1852. Notwithstanding the economic growth and latter-day wealth created by the gold industry, rather than having benefited from gold mining, the Witwatersrand landscape and many communities have been adversely affected by the decades of unrestrained mining practices and unenforced regulation. One of the most serious and ongoing threats is the radioactivity of tailings dams (mine dumps), caused

Name	Title	Abstract
		through the processes for extracting gold. Yet, without other options, many poor communities around Johannesburg have settled in close proximity to, or even up against, radioactive mine dumps. This paper examines the socio-economic and legal struggles, as well as the conflicts, trade-offs and unanticipated impacts of the Tudor Shaft informal settlement community's five year battle to deal, first, with living in a toxic environment and, more recently, what has become a highly contested and conflicted process of state relocation and land-titling.
Jaime León	Notes on the Brazilian plutocratic tradition and its perspectives	This paper aims to analyze the Brazilian democratic issue so as to contribute with the understanding of the current moment of economic and political crisis. It focus on the democratic perspectives in Brazil with the distension of the civil-military dictatorship in the late seventies. Fernandes` (1975) and Coutinho`s (1979) interpretations of the democratic tradition in Brazil and the relations of classes within the Brazilian State are taken into consideration. The hypothesis is that the current moment of the Brazilian capitalism is a result of the global rising of authoritarianism, qualified by a modified neoliberalism, which is manifesting itself through a new authoritarian form of domination, still compatible with the Brazilian plutocratic tradition. In contrast with the 1964`s regime, the State of this form of authoritarianism is not able to patch the interests of the bourgeois classes up - generating an internal dispute among the different bourgeois fractions - and it has a false democratic appearance - in pretending the maintenance of the "democratic institutions" -. The paper addresses the Marxist theory of State and the history of Brazilian Marxist thought.
Jair Leme Jr.	Brazilian Public Health System is under attack by finance hegemony.	Brazil has been under enormous conflict since 1988 to ensure a universal public health policy. The macroeconomic policies adopted by the federal government since then, have given high priority to the interest-bearing capital. The Brazilian Unified Health System SUS has been suffering from a chronic process of underfunding. This paper aims to analyze the process of underfunding of the SUS, under the global context of a neoliberal economic regime, and also highlights the privatization process that has been impacting SUS, and for this purpose this work is based on bibliographical review of the period. The data used come from the Ministry of Health, as well as from researches and papers already published. The analysis explicitly states that the debate on the funding of the SUS is conflictive due to the restrictive macroeconomic policy developed in the last two decades, especially after the implementation of the inflation targeting regime in Brazil. In the face of a current structural crisis of capital, this work has resulted in clarifying the process of appropriation of the public fund by the interest-bearing capital, all that based on the constraints suffered by the SUS.
Jake Leeper	The governmentality of social Reproduction - food policies in neoliberal India	This paper will explore how analysing the governmentality of the Indian state, using document analysis, offers a strong methodological approach to examine issues of social reproduction, with respect to food and diet in India during the neoliberal era. The state remains under-theorised in much of the current critical literature on social reproduction; with research either assuming that states are subsumed under neoliberal governance, or focussing on everyday lived experiences. This is despite social reproduction being a complex arena for state policy, where both global and domestic pressures combine to influence its governmentality. Focusing on the state, this paper argues that by undertaking a discourse analysis to study the rationales and techniques of governance, we are able to develop a nuanced understanding of both the state's conception of, and responsibilities towards, social reproduction. The paper ultimately aims to move beyond conceptions of a monolithic state and suggest that a neo-Foucauldian approach, when placed within a critical political economy perspective, can complicate such narratives and highlight intra-state contestations over social reproduction.
Jakob Graf	Moral Capitalism and the Domination of the South - The Case of Chilean Forestry	Global inequalities are an ongoing topic. Many approaches discusses the related questions in economic terms. Global commodity chains are looked at regarding the social gap, working conditions and externalized costs. At the same time in the global north a new mode of consumption is established. The ethical buyer is the new subject of a moral economy which demands a sustainable growth and a transformation of accumulation in the south. My proposal looks at the FSC certification an example of a new power structure evolving in this context. Moral capitalism has established regimes of certification intertwined with international law and CSR as new systems of regulation. The most important players in this network are international private institutions. My thesis is, that we deal with a new type of regulation privileging these players of the global north to regulate relations of production in the south. The driving factor behind this employing CSR and certification systems is the moral economy of the north. My proposal is based on a study on the Chilean forestry sector. The data originates from qualitative data gained from interviews with activists, NGO, experts, villagers and managers.
Jalil Safaei	What is Driving Global Inequality and Instability?	Over the past three decades or so the world has witnessed unprecedented rise in economic inequality within and between the nations with concurrent increase in the frequency and intensity of social and political instabilities. This study focuses on three major interrelated trends that are purported to be driving global inequality and instability. The three major trends investigated in this study are globalization, financialization and digitalization. The three trends are examined in their historical contexts along with their global spatial spread over the past thirty years. Also, the channels through which such trends have contributed to inequalities and consequent instabilities, both individually and in conjunction with other trends, are discussed. Several important political economy factors are identified as the culprits for inequality and instability.
James Chamberlain	"Populist" Government, Debt, and Market	After a sustained project of neoliberalisation over the previous two decades, in 2011 the "populist" Patriotic Front (PF) were elected the government of Zambia. Propelled by domestic social groups disillusioned by the inequities of neoliberal reforms, the PF sought to shift governing priorities away from investor-friendly

Name	Title	Abstract
	Disciplinarity in Zambia 2011-2017	neoliberal exigencies, stating it would utilise state intervention to reduce inequality and accelerate economic development, calling for a “Zambia for Zambians”. Crucially, it has utilised the sovereign bond market to raise finance for the stated purpose of supporting this endeavour, something some scholars had thought would result in greater autonomy in development policy. However, this paper analyses the PF in power, and will argue that its agenda has been circumscribed by its structural position in the global economy and the disciplinary power of market actors – specifically, an epistemic and social network consisting of the IFIs, credit rating agencies, and bond holders – that now heralds a renewed project of neoliberalisation, with potentially important implications for how we view contemporary global governance and the place of neoliberalism within it.
Jamie Gough	Varieties of localism: a political deconstruction of a chaotic conception	In many countries in the last twenty years or so, ‘localism’ has been put forward as a solution to the problems of neoliberalism. It has become a consensus from right to left, simple ‘common sense’. Government is devolved from national to regional, local and neighbourhood levels; workplace, industrial and economic governance are decentralised; local economic networks and locally-based enterprises are promoted; reproduction of people is achieved through innovative, locally-varied organisations; locally-specific cultures are renewed and used. The promise is decision-making at the lowest possible scale, use of local knowledge, community involvement, and thus empowerment of ordinary people. But behind the apparent consensus, very different political-economic strategies are being deployed. I discuss in particular neoliberal, corporatist, social democratic and associationalist localisms. I examine their relation with national neoliberalism, their approach to capital accumulation and class relations, their particular use of space, and their tensions and characteristic failures. The left needs to understand these varied localisms in order to influence them or oppose them.
Janaína de Faria	Notes on the Credit System and the World Economy in Marx’s Capital	It is well known that Marx never completed his entire project on the Critique of Political Economy, which was initially planned to cover – besides Capital – the state, foreign trade and world market and crises. Despite this difficulty, it is argued in this paper that the three volumes of Capital offer not only the conceptual foundation for the analysis of credit and its role in capital reproduction, but they also recurrently anticipate – although mostly in an unsystematic way – topics that would have been analysed on a later stage of the theory. It will be presented therefore the elements in Marx’s Capital that shed light on the interrelation between value and finance as well as on the intertwined national and international levels of the capitalist dynamics.
Jangho Yang	A Quantal Response Social Interaction Model of Firm’s Choice of Techniques	This paper analyzes the firm level pattern of technical change based on the Quantal Response Social Interaction model developed by Foley and Scharfenaker (2017). The model assumes that a large number of cost minimizing firms decide whether to adopt a new technology based on potential cost reductions. The firm in the model is assumed to have a limited capacity to process market signals and have a positive degree of uncertainty in adopting a new technology. The adoption decision by the firm, in turn, makes an impact on the whole market through changes in the factor price ratio. The model implies a unimodal probability distribution as an equilibrium state, which is qualitatively different from the Walrasian notion of equilibrium because the state of equilibrium is not a single state but a probability distribution of multiple states. A Bayesian inference of the model using the firm level data of 7 advanced OECD countries over eight years shows that it satisfactorily recovers the observed pattern of technical change.
Jens Lerche	Class and caste relations at the agrarian – non-agrarian crossover in India	In many parts of the Global South, including in India, although full-time work in agriculture has declined rapidly, the canonical agrarian-led transition to industrialisation is not occurring. This has led to a focus on what Bernstein has labelled ‘classes of labour’ at the agrarian-non-agrarian crossover. This paper seeks to deepen our understanding of class relations involving classes of labour in India by arguing that caste relations are inseparable from, and part of, class relations. This, it argues, is central to an understanding of contemporary agrarian change and the spread of capitalism. Drawing on Etienne Balibar’s concept of ‘class racism’ it argues that capitalist ‘class casteism’ is entrenching Dalits (ex-untouchable castes) and Adivasis (tribal groups) at the bottom of social and economic hierarchies, including labour hierarchies. It traces this through a focus on Dalits, Adivasis and main farming castes. The paper draws on my own research in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and on analyses of a major research programme covering five states in India, led by Alpa Shah (LSE) and myself.
Jens van 't Klooster	Democratizing Central Bank Asset Purchases	The Swiss National bank holds a foreign stock market portfolio of \$678 billion. The Bank of Japan will be the largest owner of fifty-five of the NIKKEI 225 firms by the end of 2017. The ECB lends to Volkswagen, Ryanair, and the French luxury firm LVMH. Despite the signs that the future of central banking is in asset purchases, political procedures today are not democratic, not transparent, and lack any consideration of long-term economic policy. While asset-purchases are shielded from democratic deliberation, limited democratic legitimization bars central bankers from overt political choices. In the face of this paradoxical situation, central banks use benchmarking, index-tracking and the subjective judgment of rating agencies to depoliticize the microlevel of monetary policy implementation. In our paper, we argue that, despite claims of central bankers to the contrary, the choice of asset-purchases is a political issue that deserves more adequate procedures. We trace the status quo to the rise of central bank independence, outline objections to existing procedures and propose alternatives.
Jesse Harber	Unbuilding the apartheid city: Johannesburg’s ‘Corridors of Freedom’	The South African labour market has historically been regulated by controlling the movement of people—especially black and poor people—through space. Successive post-apartheid governments have tried to undo the legacy of this that remains in the built environment, and in 2008 Johannesburg adopted the ‘Corridors of Freedom’: a locally-inflected articulation of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) heavily influenced by the experiences of Bogota, Medellin, and other South American cities. The Corridors of Freedom have been of limited success. Poor design and localization of the principles; an (ironically) over-enthusiastic

Name	Title	Abstract
		political climate for the necessary capital investments; and fundamental contradictions inherent to TOD-driven spatial restructuring; as well as more parochial failures of implementation have conspired to severely limit the policy's effectiveness, and possibly to doom it outright. This paper argues that urban transport remains paramount to the political economy of South Africa's first city, both in structuring its economy through the labour market and as driver of key contestations within and between the various institutions of government.
Jesse Hembruff	Disconnect the Dots: Economic Nationalism in the context of the EMU debt crisis	A key feature marking the post-2008 phase of capitalism has been the rise in right-wing populist nationalism across much of the developed world in the context of a large-scale economic crisis and a slow, uneven, and unequal recovery. I argue that this trend needs to be understood within the context of the contradiction-driven, crisis-prone nature of capitalism. In particular, recent upheavals raise the question of how inequalities, contradictions, and crises produced by capitalism are ultimately legitimated in order to facilitate the expanded reproduction of capitalism itself. I do so by using an interdisciplinary approach that blends the disciplines of Critical Political Economy and Nationalism in order to investigate the link between capitalist crisis and an increase in populist-nationalism by focusing on the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in the context of the European sovereign debt crisis and the refugee crisis. I argue that economic nationalism is best understood as a focus on the economic welfare of the national unit (however constructed) and the privileging of national 'insiders' over 'outsiders' that serves to legitimate economic policy.
Jie Meng	The reduction of complex labor and the determination of product value	The problem of how complex labor is reduced to simple average labor has been a longstanding unsolved problem in the research of labor value of theory. In the Marxist literature, there are several contending solutions to this problem, one of which, and also the most widely accepted one, is advanced by Rudolf Hilferding. This article, on the one hand, revises Hilferding's solution by admitting the critiques towards him that his effort run the risk of obscuring the basic stance of labor theory of value, on the other hand, incorporates this revised solution with I. Rubin's view that the reduction of complex labor is achieved in the exchange process. We construct a model in this perspective, in which the second concept of socially necessary labor in Marx is applied. The solution of our model is that the coefficient of reduction of complex labor for any given sector is equal to a ratio of the MELT of this specific sector and that of the whole economy. The further implications of our conclusion for empiric research is also briefly discussed.
Jill Daniels	Next Year in Lerin	This is a film about the Greek Civil War and ethnic Macedonians exiled as children from their homes in northern Greece. In 1948, during the war Vassil, his friend Nikola and 28 thousand children, Greek and Macedonian, were taken from their villages, leaving their mothers behind, by the communist-led Democratic Army and raised in orphanages in Eastern Europe. While the Greek children were brought back to Greece after the war ended most of the Macedonian children were not allowed back and never saw their mothers or their birthplaces again. Years later the 'children' marked the anniversary of their journey. They dance and sing and talk movingly of their feelings of identity and of their villages. Today not much has changed. While the villages in northern Greece are empty the Greek civil war has faded into history, but the Macedonian 'children' are still its forgotten victims. https://vimeo.com/95109420
Jo Michell	Curriculum change in economics: A taxonomy of orthodox defences	This paper considers reactions from the economics profession to demands from students for a broader, "pluralist" curriculum. A taxonomy of defences of orthodox neoclassical content is presented. These include, among others, 'the 101 defence', the 'bad economists not bad economics defence', the 'science versus opinion defence', 'the behavioural economics defence', and the 'Diamond and Dybvig defence'. Points of commonality between these defences are identified. This categorisation is used as the basis for a discussion of the strengths and weakness of these defences and on how responses can be formulated.
Joanne Tomkinson	Developmentalism under neoliberalism: converging models in Ethiopia and Vietnam	This paper explores the possibilities for, and contradictions of, national development within the contemporary configuration of global capitalism. It examines the recent development pathways of Ethiopia and Vietnam, two countries which have made rapid economic and social advances from positions of extreme poverty and vulnerability in the era of global neoliberalism. For all their differences in terms of geography, political systems and current income levels, the two share important commonalities across their basic socio-economic features, transitional economic histories, and domestic political economies. This paper explores these similarities in depth. It is argued that both countries have begun to converge around a similar developmental model, premised on a common approach to resolving some of the challenges of implementing developmentalist policies under current conditions. The opportunities and contradictions of this approach are then explored, with a focus on the evolving class interests and political economy characteristics which have helped to form these development models and which continue to affect prospects for industrial policy success.
Johannes Jäger	Dependency revisited: methods, theories, and applications	In contrast to their former impact in the 1980s and 1990s dependency theories disappeared gradually from academic and political debates. As we argue, this decline is not so much due to theoretical or methodological shortcomings, but results largely from an oversimplified image of dependency theories. Against this reductionist image of dependency theories, our paper aims at pointing to the great variety of dependency contributions in Latin America and their specific receptions and further development in other parts of the world. On this basis, we want to examine the value of dependency theories for analyzing current issues in political economy and development studies, as for example the actual crisis of European integration, dependent financialisation or the end of the so called pink tide in Latin America. In this context, we will also discuss dependency theories' compatibility with other currents in political economy, for instance regulation theory or neo-gramscian perspectives or the debates on uneven and combined development.

Name	Title	Abstract
Johannes Petry	The political economy of the transformation of exchanges	There has been an ongoing debate in political economy research about the transformation of financial systems. While there is a plethora of literature on capital markets, nearly nothing has been written on the organisers of capital markets: (stock) exchanges. Exchanges organise markets by creating the infrastructure for the trading, clearing and settlement of various financial assets and are a crucial component for capital-market based financing. However, exchanges are rarely taken seriously as actor, instead they are simply seen as neutral market places. But as organisers of capital markets, they play a vital role in shaping the dynamics and stability of financial markets. Over centuries, exchanges fulfilled the role of a quasi-public institution with considerable authority and autonomy over the governance of capital markets. However, exchanges have undergone a fundamental transformation in the last decades, undergoing processes of marketisation, internationalisation and financialisation. It is argued that this transformation has profound implications on how they organise markets and leads to increasing volatility, speculation and instability in the markets they create.
John Hatgioannides	Parallel Currency: History, Politics and a New proposal with a Eurozone Twist.	In this article, we first revisit the pioneering work in the creation of a complementary currency by Silvio Gesell (1862-1930). Although Gesell's monetary theories were initially misunderstood by scholars engaged in the Marxist-Capitalist ideological battlefield of the times, nevertheless they were applied primarily in: (i) the German intrawar "Wara" system ("Wara" is a compound term in German meaning "commodity money"), (ii) the Austrian Worgl Stamp Scrip and, (iii) US Depression Scrips, the "mother of all stamp scrip applications" hailed by, among others, Irving Fisher, J.M.Keynes, and more recently by Maurice Allais and Lawrence Klein. We then develop a detailed proposal for the temporary adoption of a parallel fiat currency to be circulated together with the Euro in member states that are in a perilous state by the monetary straight jacket of the ECB's "fixed exchange rate system with a shared currency" rather than a true monetary union. Concomitant issues of Trust, Circulation, Black Market, and Hoarding are also discussed.
John Smith	Marxism vs. euro-Marxism	Euro-Marxism denies the prevalence of super-exploitation (i.e. higher than in Europe, N America & Japan) in low-wage countries since, it argues, higher productivity in imperialist countries means workers there are more exploited, and is hostile to theories of imperialism and labour aristocracy. It has ignored or downplayed the most significant transformation of the neoliberal era: the shift of production to low-wage countries. Its legacy: the absence of a theory of the current stage of capitalism's imperialist development and of the crisis now engulfing it. This paper tests euro-Marxist denial of higher rates of exploitation in low-wage countries against new facts and against Marx's theory of value, declaring it invalid on both counts. The global shift of production signifies that wages and productivity of workers in low-wage countries increasingly determines the value of labour-power in imperialist countries; the general absence of direct N-S competition belies reduction of super-exploitation to a form of relative surplus value. As for consistency with Marx, denial of super-exploitation results in contamination of theory with bourgeois concepts of value-added and productivity.
John Weeks	Free Markets and the Rise of Fascism	The ideologues of capital equate dismantling of public regulation of markets with personal freedom. This paper demonstrates the contrary, that markets destroy the freedom of the vast majority unless actively prevented from doing so through public sector intervention. Reduction of constraints on markets liberates capital to dominate society. Market forces are not impersonal, nor is competition a benign force. On the contrary, competition is the process by which capital gains the power to control society. Market competition is the force driving authoritarian rule, fostering the rise of finance. Finance capital is essentially parasitic, generating no value through its operations. Unable to raise profit through greater efficiency in production, it redistributes value from productive sectors to itself. As a result it seeks to minimize the value accruing to other activities, most obviously value transferred to the state via taxation. Therein lies its aggressively anti-government agenda.
Jon Las Heras	Is there Margin of Manoeuvre? Uneven Labour Agency in the Spanish Auto Industry	IPE tends to relegate labour to a subordinate position in the regulation of Global Value Chains (GVCs). This presentation argues differently, that if we have a closer look to collective bargaining practices we may find that labour agency still matters. More specifically, the presentation will contrast two Spanish union strategies (UGT & CCOO) with Basque union strategies (ELA & LAB) in two automotive GVCs. The research finds that Spanish unions tend to adopt more concessionary and institutionalist positions than the Basque. This results in an uneven production of collective agreements, being Spanish unions more prone to sign dual-wage-scales. Furthermore, in the negotiation of Metal sector agreements that provide coverage for workers of smaller companies, the two Spanish trade unions have been more inclined to adopt institutionalist positions while the Basque unions have focused more in organising the workforce. These case studies provide different pictures of class formation and collective bargaining practices. Thus, the presentation argues that we need to pay more attention to labour so that we can understand better the contradictions of resistance and emancipatory politics.
Jonathan Clyne	Why did the Russian and Chinese Revolutions have opposite outcomes?	The Russian and Chinese Revolution were the two biggest revolutions of the 20th century. Communist Parties came to power and many policies implemented were similar. Yet the balance of power between classes was different. In Russia, the working class played a decisive role in 1917. In China, the working class played no role. This had profound consequences on the character of the economy. When the First Five Year Plan was implemented in the Soviet Union, it was modeled on War Communism. The First Five Year Plan in China took into account the experiences of guerrilla warfare and the governance of liberated areas during the two decades that preceded the revolution. There were significant differences in economic planning, the organization of agriculture, and the role of the state. A comparative analysis of the two revolutions and the economic systems that grew out of them sheds new light on why the move away from the old type of planned

Name	Title	Abstract
		economy resulted in opposite outcomes. The former Soviet Union experienced the deepest economic crisis of any country in peacetime. China had almost four decades of the fastest rate of growth of any country for such a sustained period.
Jonathan Jaumont	Political economy of the Brazilian Coup d'Etat and the resistance possibilities	This proposal intends to generate a discussion regarding the conservative scenario taking place, at the present time, in Latin America. More specifically, we will discuss the aftermath, within the region as well as in Brazil, of the 2016 Brazilian Coup d'Etat. The meeting will start with a round table discussion with Brazilian activists, as well as a presentation of independent media material. We aim to uncover the political economy of the 2016 Brazilian Coup, and illustrate the different subjects point of views as well as strategies, during past year's events. We believe our debate will help explain that international, as well as internal, interests try to regain geopolitical strength in the region to ensure the continuity of Latin America's dependence. We will also emphasize the resistance efforts ongoing throughout the Latin American continent.
Jonathan Jaumont	Teoria Marxista da Dependência: contextualização e aportes teórico-metodológicos	O artigo proposto pretende apresentar um resgate do surgimento, do auge e da crise da Teoria Marxista da Dependência e suas principais contribuições teórico-metodológicas para a compreensão da América Latina em sua inserção na economia mundial. Primeiro, portanto, importa localizar as raízes políticas e econômico-sociais do contexto histórico que originou e impulsionou o debate acerca da dependência na América Latina, nas décadas de 1960 e 1970. Teremos, com isso, a oportunidade de situar um dos momentos mais ricos e potentes das ciências sociais latino-americanas e acompanhar as razões de sua crise, a partir da década de 1980. No segundo momento, centraremos nossa exposição sobre as contribuições da Teoria Marxista da Dependência, principalmente, nos aportes de Ruy Mauro Marini - seu principal expoente - para reconstruir a conformação de um arcabouço teórico-metodológico original para o estudo da realidade continental. Explicitaremos, com isso, as bases fundamentais de sua concepção, passando pela forma particular de inserção da América Latina na economia mundial, o lugar estruturante da superexploração do trabalho e suas consequências para a economia latino-americana.
Jonathan Pattenden	The political geography of classes of labour in South India	The majority of India's population is made up of classes of labour. They are fragmented spatially, by gender and caste, and in their relationship to dynamics of accumulation at multiple levels from the labour process to the world-historical. This paper focuses on labourers who work across the construction and agricultural sectors, and have relatively little structural and associational power. It analyses their varied perceptions of the social relations of production, and uneven capacities to act collectively in pursuit of their interests. It does so through data that span genders, castes, levels of dependence on wage-labour, bases and scales of simple reproduction, and sizes of capital. Specifically it draws on interviews with male and female labourers from different castes in four different locations: i) a village from which labourers commute to a nearby city; ii) a village from which labourers circulate seasonally or temporally through a remote city in the same state; iii) a village from which labourers migrate to work in another state; and iv) an urban neighbourhood.
Jörg Wiegatz	The Revival of Agricultural Cooperatives under Neo-liberalism: The Case of Uganda	Agricultural cooperatives have seen a comeback in sub-Saharan Africa. After the collapse of many weakly-performing monopolist organizations during the 1980s and 1990s, strengthened cooperatives have emerged since the 2000....
Jorge Forero	"Citizens" or "cadres" revolution"? Class struggle in Ecuador's leftist turn	Using the Ecuadorian case, this paper suggests a way to integrate two widespread perspectives on contemporary Marxist discussions: the "relational approach" to the state, pioneered by Poulantzas' late work, and the Neo-gramscian approach, especially in the strand opened by Kees Van der Pijl. The paper is divided in three sections. In the first, I discuss the category of "cadre class", proposed by Van der Pijl, and how it can challenge the relational approach to State analysis, as articulated by Poulantzas and endorsed by Jessop, especially regarding the relationship between class power and state power. In the second, I present the methodological strategy used to address this problem in an ongoing research project about class struggle and the productive transformation policy of the leftist government of Rafael Correa, part of the so-called Latin American 'Pink tide', also described by some as a post-neoliberal turn. Finally, in the third section, I offer some preliminary results of the aforementioned research.
Joseph Baines	Profiting from Instability? Traders, Farmers and Inequality in US Agriculture	This paper considers the domestic and international ramifications of financialization and grain price instability in the US agri-food sector. It finds that during the recent period of high and volatile prices, the average income of large-scale farms reached the earnings threshold of the top percentile of US households, and agricultural commodity traders markedly outperformed other major corporate groups. In contrast, small-scale farms, particularly those involved in cattle and wheat production, have struggled to manage the uncertainty brought by price tumult. With these insights I suggest that financialization and associated price volatility tend to reinforce inequality in rural America while possibly exacerbating social instability and hardship abroad.
Joseph Choonara	Complex Labour, Value and the Reduction Problem	The reduction problem is one of the most vexatious issues in Marxist political economy. It emerges from Karl Marx's own treatment of what he terms 'complex labour', certain forms of skilled labour. Two obvious questions are: what exactly counts as 'complex labour' and how much value does it create relative to 'simple labour'. To these questions there are about as many answers as there are Marxists writing about value theory. Here a solution of the reduction problem is proposed, drawing in particularly on the writing of the French theorist Jacques Bidet. It is shown that there is a basic egalitarianism implied in Marx's work that means that almost all labour can be treated as 'simple' labour, generating on average equal amounts of value in a given time. However, there remain exceptional

Name	Title	Abstract
		forms of labour that require what Marx calls 'special development' and which are not generally available to capital in the labour market. These forms of 'complex' labour disrupt the egalitarianism of value production, but tend to be eradicated as part of a historical process in which the labour process and the reproduction of labour power are reorganised.
Juan Santarcángelo	Imperialism and its relevance to the theory of economic development	By the early XXth century Marxian analysis had already developed a rich analytical description of the evolution of mature capitalism and the spread of capitalist social relations to backward economies. According to the "classical" theories of Imperialism, a national economy cannot be comprehended as a specific socio-economic structure but is simply a part of the global economy which was characterized by the formation of monopolistic enterprises, the rise of finance capital, and the subordination of the State. Imperialist theories were highly influential to economic development debates until the beginning of 1970s when the golden age of capitalism started to crumble with the appearance of stagflation and the subsequent rise of neoliberalism. As a result, debates on economic development were transformed and Marxian ideas abandoned. The aim of this paper is to perform a critical analysis on the specific way in which economic development and Imperialism has evolved between its origin and the present, and to point out the crucial elements of the theories of Imperialism which may be of permanent value and should be recovered if we want to have a sound economic development theory.
Judit Ricz	Quo vadis Egypt? 'Sisinomics' echoing the old developmentalist approach	The paper analyses the Egyptian case by using the developmental state approach. By taking the classic developmental state paradigm (DSP) as reference, first we explain the distinctive features of the old Nasserist developmentalist experiment. Second, by looking at the 30 years long reigning of Hosni Mubarak we illustrate why it deserves the "non-developmental" adjective. Third, in the light of these we argue that the events in 2011 (and 2013) were systematically driven, and its causes to a certain extent can be paralleled to those that have led to the fall of classic DSP. Finally, by analysing most recent economic policy changes and directions in Egypt (also dubbed Sisinomics), we argue that in many aspects the old (Nasserist) approach has been revived, while some continuities with the Mubarak regime also prevail. We claim that the Egyptian political (and the closely interlinked business) elite has not learned from past failures, and Egypt might remain trapped in its old developmentalist approach. To avoid this a new (inclusive) social contract would be urgently needed, and shall be complemented by the revision of the economic policy approach (and development strategy).
Judith Dellheim	„Intersectorality“ as a current theoretical and political challenge	The current debate on „right wing populism“ deals with debates on identities and the characteristic of „the other“. This brings us to issue of the need for radicalizing and enlarging of the conception of „intersectionality“ (Crenshaw). Racism, sexism and societal subordination are reflected, practised, and propagated by „right wing populism“. We therefore propose to take up again the critique of political economy, as it had been theoretically developed by Marx, as a model for reconstructing processes of reproduction of existing forms of domination, in economic or political practice, as well in ideology. We shall begin to reconstruct the ways by which capitalist domination is, as it were, „adding itself“ to these specific structures of domination to be fought against and to be overcome, by realising a more complex and a deeper kind of socio-economic transformation than imagined in earlier debates about a ‚socialist transition‘.
Julia Lazarus	Northern Forests	Documentary film
Julia Lux	Discursive strategies of capitalist hegemony in the renewed inequality debate	While the financial crisis and the following crisis processes have not led to a fundamental questioning of neoliberalism or capitalism, they have triggered a renewed interest in inequality. The call for this conference and the success of Thomas Piketty's The Capital in the 21st century are two among many instances that indicate this renewed interest. At the same time, how inequality is understood and how it can be addressed is contested. In this paper, I seek to apply a discourse focussed reading of Gramsci in order to highlight discursive strategies in the inequality debate that represent this constant struggle. By analysing reports on Inequality published by the IMF and World Bank, I will argue that hegemony is reproduced and maintained in dominant discourse by incorporating critique. That is, by re-framing inequality in a way that isolates it from its root cause in the capitalist mode of production, potentially counter-hegemonic discursive strategies are undermined. Deepening our understanding of discourse and its effects with regards to the international inequality debate can then serve as one of the many needed starting points for counter-hegemonic action.
Julian Germann	Beyond the Global vs. Local: Bertelsmann and the Making of German Neoliberalism	This paper examines the contribution of the Bertelsmann Foundation to German neoliberalism in order to arbitrate between an 'endogenous' and 'exogenous' explanation: The former holds that Germany has been governed by a homegrown statist variety ('ordoliberalism') since 1945 but leaps over significant discontinuities. The latter contends that Germany belatedly repeated a free market transformation emanating from the US/UK. Though more attentive to change, it poses the question in terms of local impediments that deflect a global movement. In contrast, we contend that the Bertelsmann Foundation embodies the particularities of Modell Deutschland rather than a neoliberal/ordoliberal essence. Through an in-depth analysis of its explicit attempts to reshape Germany's social order at key junctures in that country's past, we trace the development of a uniquely German neoliberalism that—rather than being 'frozen in time' or simply 'adding local colour' to a global trend—is borne out of and shaped by specific struggles, pressures and opportunities.
Juvaria Jafri	Market dualism, microfinance, and the	Over the last decade, an absent middle class has been a conspicuous feature of the Global South. Such economies are dualistic; containing both a robust globally integrated formal sphere, and a separate informal sphere. Finance reflects this; 'micro' and 'mainstream' banking institutions offer products that are neither

Name	Title	Abstract
	contradictions of financial inclusion	complements nor substitutes for each other. I theorise this bifurcation and present the framework of 'market dualism' to examine the relationship between the informal and formal. Building on notions of the Lewisian dual economy, I identify three core trends that drive market dualism; commercialisation, brokerage, and rentierism. These aspects of the financial inclusion agenda drive informality by limiting convergence with the mainstream; so, market dualism leads to exclusion and replicates inequalities. Applied to microfinance, it accentuates a profound but habitually overlooked shortcoming of the financial inclusion agenda; a failure to offer financial citizenship. The disparities in product offerings, terms, and services between micro and mainstream contradict the stated aims of financial inclusion. Building on this I offer an alternative critique of 'inclusion'.
Kambaiz Rafi	Social Psychology of Group Mentality; Social Capital and Cooperative Enterprise	Although Social Capital tends to connect the social lebenswelt with ideational components represented in such terms as "trust" and "interrelatedness"; the literature on this concept, however, doesn't take adequate note of the fundamental issues pertaining to the persistence of "group mentality" in diverse communities. The more abstract but needed question to ask, therefore, is why groups exist in a temporally and spatially persistent form to provide value orientation and member identity. Contribution from this angle is important to provide a coherent theoretical basis for social capital as an emancipatory concept. I wish to broach the social psychological reasoning behind "group mentality", whether they persist at only cultural/ideational sphere and whether there are empirically available cases where ideationally disparate group identities have tended toward a unitary identity in the course of social activity; i.e., laboring processes. For empirical support, I wish to focus on the politico-economic organization of enterprises and whether worker cooperatives provide an alternative paradigm for generating "bridging" social capital.
Karen Helveg Petersen	Chaotic States: Land Rights in Africa	Africa is characterized by multiple types of land ownership spanning from outright freehold to communal land with mixed forms in between where more or less recognized user rights are superimposed on ownership types (state, 'people', communal) . Uncertainty of legal status facilitates land grabbing by the powerful not respecting the rights of the peasants farming the land or of nomadic transhumance. Historical leftovers from the colonial powers contribute to the complexity. Today, attempts are being made to give title to the 'rightful' owners, but on what basis? 'Rightful' covers those who have worked the land for years, but should they be owners or tenants? Furthermore, the question of land rent and prices is inseparable from that of rights. The paper gives a short review of Marxian theory of ground rent and its relevance. Thereafter certain typical cases (Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya) of the British colonial prototype and of the French system (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar) are reviewed. This helps illuminate colonial impact and pre-existing systems versus butchered attempts at reform, hampering agricultural progress.
Karin Fischer	Is There a Transnational Internal Bourgeoisie in Chile?	The Poulantzian concept of the internal bourgeoisie is still a point of reference in debates on dependency and class relations in the (semi-) periphery. It has, in opposite to the "comprador" bourgeoisie, its own productive basis. It collaborates with foreign investors but does not depend on them (Poulantzas 1975). In analyzing the social democratic era in Brazil some argue that the PT administrations represented an internal bourgeoisie power bloc in alliance with middle classes and with the popular masses (Boito/Berringer). In the case of South Africa, authors stress the role of internal class forces and the expansive needs of "South African capital" (Samson 2009). Others introduced the term into the debate on transnational class formation. Hirsch and Wissel argue (2011) that the internal bourgeoisie has interiorized transnational capital and, with it, transnational power relations. The paper examines the use of the concept within the Latin American dependency school . A case study on Chile analyzes the internal composition of the Chilean bourgeoisie since the 1980s. On this basis, it is asked if the concept adequately captures the class configuration of contemporary Chile.
Karl Ingar Roys	Rianxeira	https://vimeo.com/187741970
Katarina Sehm Patomäki	Towards a theory of sovereign debt	Never has the expansion of credit been greater than today. Yet, since the Latin American debt crisis in the 80s, the policy response to sovereign debt problems remains unchanged. The policy of uniform demand for austerity applies to all situations of problem debt. Most recently, we have seen this in the context of the Euro crisis. Most schools of economics see debt mainly as a side-product of other activities. Here, Keynesianism alone specifically addresses debt. Further, Keynesianism separates the functioning of public debt from private debt. Savings is an equally contested concept. In neoclassical economics, for instance, savings are a good thing whereas in Keynesianism, savings are bad. Current debt policy sets aside the roles that deregulation, financialisation and the rise of neoliberalism have played in creating debt. As an alternative, this is an attempt at identifying a theory of sovereign indebtedness, based on a variety of economic thinking and by combining international political economy, global political philosophy and law. Importantly, this seeks to recover traditional moral dimensions of economics, which seem to have fallen through the cracks since the 1950s or so.
Kees Jansen	Towards a Political Ecology of Modern Agrarian Capitalism	The image of a small, poor and marginalized natural resource user who confronts, suffers from, and resists the expansion drift of an external capitalist force pervades many political ecology studies. Agro-ecology and food sovereignty appear consequently as possible oppositional strategies. This paper critically discusses that image and compares it with an alternative analysis of contemporary agriculture. We argue for creating theoretical space for bottom-up capitalism, which concedes that many smallholders desire to participate in trajectories of economic growth and globalized commodity chains and that many social struggles are

Name	Title	Abstract
		about the terms of incorporation rather than about rejecting incorporation. Through our comparison of two different images we aim to identify a set of core concepts that we think are crucial for a political ecology theory of modern agrarian capitalism.
Ketho Silhu Meyase	Shared mental models and institutional change in oriental Naga tribal society	The Naga tribes inhabiting the hilly regions on the borders of India and Myanmar, presents a special historical case of how the tribes from a state of complete isolation (autarkic socio-political economy) from the outer world up to the middle of the 19th century, jumped into modernity with the entry of the British colonizers and American missionaries. This led to sudden shift in societal paradigms and dialectics of traditional and modern institutions arose. Dialectics of this nature continue in contemporary Naga society with the inception of popular mental models through globalization and westernization, but the communitarian shared mental model is still intricately webbed which inhibits institutional change. This process of evolutionary interaction of shared mental models of the Naga tribes with the outside world questions some universality assumptions of the existing discourse of new institutional economics and adds to the scholarship.
Kevin Deane	Telling them what they want to hear? RCT evaluations of cash transfer programmes	Cash transfers (CTs) are now firmly entrenched as a core intervention targeting adolescent girls and women in the developing world. Whilst the impact of CTs has been questioned from a range of perspectives, this has not dampened the enthusiasm for their continued extension. The push to do so is seemingly supported by 'gold standard' evidence from randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that suggests that CTs can have a positive impact on a wide range of outcomes. Revisiting the evidence presented in an influential systematic review on the impact of CTs we question this positive narrative. We discuss the methodological issues inherent within the evaluation of the impact of CTs with RCTs, including the failure of researchers to address the incentives programme participants have to tell researchers what they think they want to hear. We also show that the statistical evidence is frequently overstated, programme impacts are often small, and there are broad gaps depending on indicators used. While some evidence may show positive impacts, the use of CTs as a policy tool has contributed to the re-framing of the provision of care and the distribution of the social costs of production.
Khalid Elbeely	Sudan Privatization Program: the Winners and Losers	The aim of this paper is to investigate the impact of privatization on: government revenue, workers, investment (including investors and the stock exchange market), consumers; as well as determining the winners, losers, and the runners up as a result of the implementation of privatization policy in Sudan.
Kirsten Appendini	Mexico. Neoliberalism and land tenure insecurity	Mexico has continued its liberalizing agenda implemented in the 1990s. The constitutional reforms in 1992, opened collective land held by peasants, to privatization. A new set of agrarian institutions were implemented to regulate property rights: land titling, conflict resolutions, giving more decision powers to local assemblies. Based on the analysis of ethnographic research in seven Mexican regions, this paper explores the processes, (ir)regularities and conflicts related to land (in)security unleashed by the 1992 legal reform. Our main argument is that the land regulation policies prompting a legal land market have not been achieved. Rather the process has led to the disruption of peasant livelihoods and controversies concerning legal procedures. This has opened the door to the implementation of clearly opportunistic strategies that seek to take advantage of gaps in authority or legitimacy generated by the legal reforms, weakening communal institutions. Today we find a series of normative dissonances generated by the superimposition of contradictory ideas in the same legal corpus and divergences between these and social practices and arrangements found outside the law.
Kübra Aşık Akdemir	Reproduction of Inequalities as a Strategy of Political Power in Turkey	With the introduction of neoliberal policies in Turkey, socio-economic inequalities have taken its place in Turkish politics as an issue to be dealt with. Neoliberal restructuring in Turkey paved the way for reproduction of inequalities as a strategy to political power and for the emergence of a new policy strategy to normalize inequalities in the society. With Justice and Development Party (AKP) coming to power, the charity is presented as a remedy for inequalities as an alternative to social state provisions. The goal of this paper is to examine the relationship between charity and inequalities considering the neoliberal restructuring of AKP in Turkey. For that purpose, AKP's strategies on poverty and charity are to be analyzed. Upon study on these analyses, it becomes clear that transfer of social state provisions to charity is used to bolster the political power of AKP. Through showing how AKP manages poverty and reproduces inequalities, this paper highlights the importance of the relation between charity and political power and presents the consequences of this relationship.
Lanzarini Casa, Carlos Alberto	Reallocation of Domestic Saving: an alternative to QE and helicopter money	The Theory of Reallocation of Domestic Saving can be considered an alternative public finance system to Quantitative Easing and Friedman's helicopter money due to the introduction of the creation and automatic destruction of the currency. Instead of simply printing money and leaving it in circulation, for the first time, printing money is going to be joined through a reserve requirement, which is going to be specific to destroy equal values to Central Bank demand deposits in the commercial banks. Quantitative Easing, implemented in the USA, UK, UE, and Japan operates a system that prints money for Central Bank purchases of treasuries bonds and also lending money to commercial banks. Friedman's helicopter money is structured as an idea that was brought back by Ben Bernanke in 2016 to recover economies under deflation with an enormous quantity of currency in the short run. It's defined as a rate of 100% of the value of the Central Bank demand deposit in any commercial bank. The automatic destruction of the currency by a targeted reserve requirement on the Central Bank demand deposits, deposited in the commercial banks, replaces taxation from leakage yield function as a whole.
Laura Deruytter	Financialization of the Belgian local state: from	In the last decade, local governments around Europe have been increasingly using financial instruments to manage their budget. The deepening reliance by governments on financial markets can be situated against the growth of finance in conjunction with the rise of public debt and fiscal austerity since the 1980s.

Name	Title	Abstract
	tax state to debt state?	According to theorists such as Streeck (2014), these processes underwrite a structural evolution from tax to debt state, marking the financialization of the state. This paper examines this evolution on the level of municipalities in Belgium. Belgian municipalities represent an interesting case, as their access to financial markets is moderated strict budget management policies and a close credit relation to local Belgian banks. Contrary to governments in other countries, Belgian municipalities' debt on their own account did not explode. However, municipal debt seems to have been transferred to public-related entities - intermunicipal companies - acting separately from the municipal budget and offering a temporary solution for financial pressure. To qualify processes of financialization, we argue for a widened study of the relation between finance and state restructuring.
Leandro Vergara-Camus	Agribusiness, Peasants, Left-wing Governments and the State in Latin America	This paper presents a general picture of the economic and political situation that lead to the 'pink tide' governments in Latin America. The authors argue that after more than a decade in power few of the promises to reform the agrarian sector in favour of small-scale producers were fulfilled. This constitutes a paradox because these governments came to power in part on the back of a wave of social mobilisation in which peasant and indigenous movements had been central or key actors. Rural social movements were incapable of pressuring the state to change this situation. At the heart of this paradox lies a contradiction, which is that in their political proposal rural social movements called for an interventionist state that they did not have the ability to control through their alliance with political parties. The paper will offer a theoretical framework to better comprehend the struggles of the peasantry and identify the rentier nature of the state in Latin America that seeks to contribute to our understanding of the process of neoliberal restructuring of agriculture and class reconfiguration, as well as the limited policies that were implemented by left-wing governments.
Lefteris Tsoulfidis	Absolute Cost Advantage and Asymmetric Trade	The scope of the analysis is to explore the salient features of international trade. Specifically, the analysis draws from the classical theory of value and distribution and uses input-output data to estimate absolute cost advantages in bilateral trade. It shows that these advantages give rise to unequal exchange in the sense of transfers of labour values. The unequal exchange or, to be more accurate, the asymmetric trade, contributes in aggravating countries trading inequalities through deviations between international differences in production prices and labour values.
Lela Rekhviashvili	Entrepreneurs' longing for salaried employment: Transformation of Marshrutkas	Marshrutkas, privately owned and managed minibuses, have been serving as a primary mode of public transport in many post-Soviet cities. They represent a rise of small-scale entrepreneurship in post-soviet cities as well as the withdrawal of the state from previously publicly provided services. Comparing two cases: one where the sector works as a monopoly, under the management of a single private company (Tbilisi since 2011) and the other, where the sector is comprised of diverse private actors: drivers, owner-drivers and operator companies (Bishkek and Tbilisi prior to 2011), we ask how different forms of ownership and management of the sector affect the drivers' working conditions and service quality? We show how overtime drivers become disillusioned with their entrepreneurial status, given harsh working conditions and extreme self-exploitation, and start fighting for salaried employment. We discuss what this case implies for our understanding of entrepreneurship and different stages and types of marketization in the region, suggesting that informal entrepreneurship in an un-regulated settings should not be confused with the establishment of a market economy.
Lena Lavinas	Paths of Financialisation and Varieties of Neoliberalism in Brazil (2003-2015)	This paper examines the paths of financialisation in Brazil, across public policy, the domestic public debt, personal credit, and social policy, and their relationship to the varieties of neoliberalism experienced in the country during the federal administrations led by the Workers' Party (PT), between 2003 and 2015. Examination of these processes and their interaction shows how finance-driven processes of social inclusion have contributed to the financialisation of social reproduction, and the role of public policy in the neoliberal restructuring of the state and society across two phases: "inclusive" neoliberalism and developmental neoliberalism.
Leor Uestebay	Accommodating radical politics in Europe: The emergence of the HDK-A	This paper attempts to unfold how the HDK-A (Peoples' Democratic Congress-Europe) has founded itself as the converging axis of the diverse constituencies, i.e. the "Turkey-based" anti-capitalist movements, minority groups, left-wing political parties, and gender advocacy groups in Europe. Established in Turkey in 2011, the HDK has emerged as an extensive political alliance that aims to sustain anti-capitalist struggle on the premises of direct democracy, gender equality and pluralism. At this juncture, the HDK also emerged in many European cities and countries during and after the HDP's election campaigns in 2015. Finally, the idea of a roof organisation in Europe became concrete under the name of the HDK-A in February 2017. The "transition" of the HDK's political philosophy and organizational structure to Europe has three key implications: (1) proliferation of anti-authoritarian alliances remained aloof to vanguardist and state-centric resistances, (2) supranationalisation of the anti-capitalist activism connecting "native" and "diaspora" movements, and (3) emergence of hybrid and loose networks transgressing the limits of "innate" ethnic, political or ideological belongings.
Liga Rudzite	Many roads, one direction: Reemerging donors and neoliberalisation in Kyrgyzstan	Development cooperation sector has long been criticized for promoting neoliberal capitalist agenda globally. In an increasingly connected world the legitimacy and relevance of development goals and development actors are becoming increasingly challenged. Some believe that a new development paradigm is being shaped, influenced by the the rise of new and reemerging development donors contesting the so far West-dominated sector. Yet the common features within Western and non-Western aid, and their implications, remain under-explored. This paper looks at some of the similarities in development practices of various donors: their approach to private sector as a driver for development and the use of managerialism in aid delivery. Drawing on case studies of entrepreneurship development assistance projects in Kyrgyzstan, which has for a long time been a highly "aid responsive" country, this paper explores the role of (re)emerging donors in changing

Name	Title	Abstract
		entrepreneurial moralities of recipients of development assistance and their contribution to neoliberalisation processes in the so-called developing states.
Lindsey German	Class, women and work in neoliberal society	The role of women working in neoliberal capitalism raises questions about the nature of women's work outside the home, the relationship between paid and unpaid labour and the extent to which class mediates such relationships. This paper considers the different forms of resistance to neoliberalism in relation to women's roles in the workforce and in reproduction. It will also consider developments within feminism, especially looking at the bifurcation between mainstream political feminism and more radical forms of organising. It will argue that resistance to neoliberalism as a system will require new approaches to women's organisation and politics. This will include an analysis of the intensification of exploitation under neoliberalism, and how that particularly affects women in the spheres of production and reproduction. It will argue that we need to be able to develop a theory which can integrate new forms of work organisation, a feminisation of the workforce, insecurity in paid labour, and the political and organisational forms that these give rise to, while insisting on the centrality of the relationship of class exploitation which is at the heart of capitalism.
Lisette Nikol	'Alternative-agriculture' and Food Sovereignty Struggles in the Philippines	The so-called conventionalization of organic farming debate reveals the problems of developing alternatives to mainstream agro-food regimes. Such alternatives confront the strictures and structures of a wider capitalist economy and may be incorporated, adopted, or hollowed out by capital. This paper examines different policy views on the promotion of organic farming in the Philippines. We explore similarities and differences between the organic farming/food sovereignty narrative of the social movement MASIPAG and the policy narratives of governmental agricultural programmes on organic agriculture and sustainable rice production. We discuss continuities and discontinuities between these narratives and the effects they have, in conjunction with local agrarian dynamics and the wider political economy, on smallholders in a concrete case. Conventionalization, we argue, is a much more multifaceted process than conceived in existing debates informed by the situation in advanced capitalist economies. The conventionalization debate may have to evolve into a different direction by acknowledging conditions of marginality, unevenness and a differentiated peasantry in the global South.
Lorena Lombardozzi	Uzbek Agrobusiness: Challenges of Transformation in Transition Economies	Although we know that global value chain (GVC) integration has a crucial impact on technological upgrading, nevertheless insufficient work has been done on GVC upgrading in agriculture, despite the fact that is a significant source of inclusive economic growth in many transition economies. This paper offers an empirical and theoretical understanding of how state interventions may shape patterns, pace and trajectories of structural transformation in transitional economies through functional intra-chain upgrading in the agricultural sector. I analyse how domestic regulatory mechanisms contributed to the innovation of processing patterns and how trade policy shaped the way in which the chain is commercialized. It is contended that the state, as policy maker and market regulator, holds a crucial role in coordinating multi-dimensional economic objectives, and synchronizing relational commercial linkages and financial partnerships to avoid predatory competitions. I argue that this approach in agriculture has allowed the government to reduce absolute poverty, access foreign exchange from cotton export and create resilience from international food market volatility.
Lorenza Monaco	The developmental role of the Auto industry in India and South Africa	Despite the progressive global integration and the pressure towards the harmonisation of trade and production strategies, the automotive industry has followed diverse trajectories in different countries. Irrespective of its successes or failures, it has generally played a crucial role within industrial development, deeply intertwined with the history, and the agency, of domestic capital and state institutions. Looking at two different experiences, those of India and South Africa, the article discusses the possible developmental impact such industry may have. Ultimately, it attempts to highlight how together with goals and timing of the implemented policies, it is the balance of power between foreign capital and local institutions that greatly determines developmental outcomes. In this sense, it is argued, it was not only the potential of the wide domestic market but objectives, pace of the designed auto policies, and above all the greater ownership of the state on the process, that allowed India to secure better development prospects.
Lorenzo Fusaro	"Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution": Contemporary Reflections	Close to 50 years ago Frank published "Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution", which central statement was shared by the radical wing of dependency theory. This paper aims at analysing past and present conditions of underdevelopment/dependency by reflecting about the "nature" (or the lack) of revolutionary processes that arose in LA. The paper will start by assessing both dependency theory's central notion of the "development of underdevelopment" and Political Marxism's crusade against, commencing from Marx's General Law. In doing so I will also attempt to reformulate how we might conceptualise underdevelopment and dependency. Subsequently, I will enquire how far revolutionary processes and their different nature have conditioned the "specific form of integration" within the world market and the ensuing "specific form of capitalist development". It was the weakness of, often externally influenced, revolutionary processes in LA then and now, compared to "thorough revolutions" elsewhere, that resulted in the continent's subordinated position. Finally, I will attempt to differentiate between different "phases of dependency", and present some reflections about the present.
Lorna Collins	Minding Mines in India	I will show my documentary film, Minding Mines in India, and lead a discussion. This project concerns the indigenous Indians, the Adivasis, and the destruction of their land by mining. The film is an expanded media that addresses the tyranny, punity and death sentence of the capitalist logos that thwarts and colonises Eastern Asia. We discuss the Adivasis' demise from the perspective of a globalised, capitalised consumption machine: their President Modi's totalitarian pseudo-democracy. The talk considers how the Adivasis' difficulties are about capitalism, and the Western hegemony upon the whole world. In a Trump era, something

Name	Title	Abstract
		needs to be done. The aim of my talk is to describe the Adivasis' situation, as documented in my film. I then intend to move this situation, by opening its awareness to the world. Knowledge incites action. My talk ends by building a lifeline for the Adivasis, and their land. Is this a new noncapitalist economy? The answer lies in showing and watching the film. This concerns organizing activism, through the moving image. My project then concerns a task for radical filmmaking, radical audience: activism. We watch; we talk; we do. http://wp.me/PiWYH-a3r
Luca Tasciotti	Assessing the trade effect of wood packaging standards on African exports	This paper makes use of macro and micro data, and of qualitative information to shed light on the economics behind the implementation of an international standard for trade. There has been an increasing concern about the trade effects of international phytosanitary standards. On one hand, broad adherence to such standards is necessary to minimize pest impacts associated with the production and transportation of exported commodities. On the other hand, such standards often act as non-tariff barriers that decrease trade volumes and often place developing countries at a comparative disadvantage. This paper investigates over the political economy of the standard to understand which are the winners and which are the losers of its implementation. Implementation and compliance to the international standard may be the cause of an increase of the export costs, which have to be paid by national companies; on the other hands, those countries non-implementing the international standard may have their goods banned from the international markets as the wood pallets do not meet the international criteria, with economic consequences for those companies producing export-led goods.
Lucas Andrietta	Financialisation, Social Policy and Healthcare Studies in 21st Century Brazil	The purpose of this paper is to review the recent literature on financialisation and to show its expression in studies on Brazilian social policies, specially Healthcare. The review emphasises approaches based on "financial dominance" as a new form of global wealth production and management. It highlights global evidence of financialisation phenomenon, its genesis, structure, concepts and also its particular expression in the Brazilian case. Moreover, the paper points out recent trends - related to financialisation - in specialised literature on Brazilian social assistance, pensions, housing, education and healthcare, focusing particularly on the latter. The review shows this theme's extreme relevance in the global scenario and also some of these approaches' limits to healthcare studies. We argue that some totalizing analysis and institucionalist unidirectional causal models could be improved by empirical research on private sector's performance and agenda related to public sector and legislation.
Luccas Espinoza	The role of the financial system in the development of the Chinese economy	The formation of the People's Republic of China over the last three decades has resulted in the construction of a financial system with a complex and peculiar structure, the role and presence of the Chinese State in the regulation and movement of Financial Capital develops a logic parallel to the free market . Control of China's financial system through large state-owned banks created over the past 30 years to strategically develop the economy has allowed China to mitigate its effects during the subprime crisis. From the beginning of the crisis in 2008 the Chinese government pursued an expansionary monetary policy with the aim of increasing investments in the national productive sector. The Chinese government has adopted a stance to stimulate the local economy with counter cyclical policies further intensifying the state's presence mainly in infrastructure investments. A stance that goes against the consensus established in Western Europe to the US, through Brazil, to adopt austere policies to reduce the state with investment cuts and privatizations as a solution to the crisis.
Lucia Pradella	Libya and Europe: Imperialism, Crisis and Migration	This article examines the recent dynamics of European imperialism in Libya in the light of Marx's theory of the global reserve army of labour. It analyses the liberalisation process in Libya in the decade before the 2011 uprisings, the interactions between local, regional and international forces during and after the NATO intervention, and, finally, the evolving migratory patterns from Libya. In this light, the instability along the southern and eastern Mediterranean coastline – a product of the uprisings and the forms of political reactions they unleashed – is simultaneously a security threat and a channel of migratory movements to European capitalism (co-authored with Sahar Rad).
Lucy Baker	The global inequalities of consumption-based emissions	The paper situates concepts of energy demand and consumption within the theoretical context of ecologically unequal exchange (Foster and Holleman 2014). Using the UK as a case study I unpack the global socio-economic and ecological inequalities inherent in the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions on a territorial basis under the international climate change framework. In so doing, I problematise questions of distribution, allocation and responsibility with regards to the pressing need to reduce global GHG emissions and the consumption that generates them. I challenge the disproportionate emphasis that energy policy places on supply as opposed to demand, as well as its overriding focus on the national scale. With this in mind I argue that any low carbon transition, in addition to a technological process, is also a geographical one that will involve the reconfiguration of "current spatial patterns of economic and social activity" (Bridge et al 2013:331), including relationships both within countries and regions, and between them.
Lukas Schmidt	Dependency revisited: methods, theories, and applications	See under Johannes Jäger.
Lyn Ossome	Gender and land reforms	Land reforms have been integral to the redressal of crises and inequalities precipitated or deepened by colonial capitalism. Since the late 1980s, however, land

Name	Title	Abstract
	under neoliberalization in the global south	reforms have assumed a neoliberal character and much contemporary scholarship minimizes the significance of land redistribution. Yet the reality of 'jobless growth' under late capitalist expansion begs the question: what is the fate of the armies of proletarianised and semi-proletarianised labour that may no longer be accommodated by urban industrial economies? Employing a feminist political economy perspective, and basing our analysis on the role of women in rural subsistence economies, we seek to develop a theoretical perspective on what some recent scholarship has termed as the contemporary agrarian question of gender (inequality). Drawing comparatively on land and agrarian reform processes and accompanying changes in agrarian structure in Zimbabwe and India, we argue that viewed through the prism of women's labour, land retains significance both as a means of stabilizing societies under the duress of capitalism and as the primary mode of reproducing precarised and immiserated households in much of the global south.
Madelaine Moore	A constant tug of war: Neoliberalism and social unrest in (post)-crisis Europe	EU states have used the banner of multiple crises to push forward new forms of neoliberal authoritarianism. This has created space for social movements to push back. However, most studies of the crisis explore the question of how certain fractions of capital have maintained their hegemony, ignoring the impact social movements have. Conversely some studies only look at social movements, failing to integrate the state and power relations into their analysis. In contrast, we understand state apparatuses as cogs; moving with the impact of economic crisis, political turmoil and the dynamics of social movements. Thus the relationship between the state and movements is a tug of war; the neoliberal state expands to different fields and social movements push back challenging power relations. The neoliberal state provokes certain protest dynamics, these are then subsumed into state apparatuses and policy. In reverse different state apparatuses try to shape the field of contestation by creating institutional and legal barriers through certain structural selectivities. We explore this through two case studies; the dockworkers' strikes in Portugal and the protests over water charges in Ireland.
Magdalena Senn	Conceptualizing Neoliberalism and its Resilience in post-crisis Europe: A Review	Facing a major multilevel economic crisis in the Euro area since 2007, economic policies associated with a neoliberal transformation of the economy prevail or even turned more rigorous in recent years and tendencies of de-politization and retrenchment of democracy, technocratization and authoritarianism with respect to economic governance are reinforced. This paper systemizes and compares different perspectives scrutinizing this neoliberal resilience by applying a wide range of approaches from post-Keynesian, Regulationist, neo-Gramscian and Marxist International Political Economy, Geographic Political Economy and neo-Foucauldian strands of research. Specific concepts that will be assessed and compared are, among others, variegated, disciplinary and authoritarian neoliberalism, hegemony, organic crisis and Cesarism, ideology and governmentality that dominate the most recent discourse around neoliberalism. It is expected that, with an up to date account of theories about the persistence of neoliberalism, it will be possible to better understand the current situation of seeming paralysation of political opposition from the left and the prospects of counter narratives and projects.
Makoto Itoh	Neoliberal Capitalism Reconsidered; Reviewing D. Kotz's Recent Book	Re-expanded inequality of distribution of wealth and income in major economies in the age of neoliberalism, as impressively revealed statistically by T. Piketty, Capital in the Twenty-First Century (2014), has induced a series of political movements demanding revival of democratic socialism for working people. In order to understand historical significance and rationality of such a new political tide, we need to cooperate on synthetic critical analyses of neoliberal capitalism. By reviewing D. Kotz's The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism (2015), this paper would discuss following topics. (1) characteristic approach of SSA (Social Structure of Accumulation) theory to neoliberalism, (2) on the restructure of capital-labor relations and the roles of IT, (3) is Japan really exceptional?, (4) alternatives for the future to be reconsidered.
Manuel Branco	Teaching Political Economy for Human Rights	Teaching economics, today, consists essentially in transmitting mainstream theory. On the other hand emphasising the transmission of instrumental knowledge, supposedly professionally applicable, has overshadowed courses used to allow a critical view of the dominant paradigm. This is mainly the result of a lack of pluralism and of social focus in the academy. Furthermore the way economics is taught is also largely responsible for how economic information reaches citizens. If one wants economics to participate in the advancement of human rights the first step consists in decoding mainstream rhetoric, the second step in adopting an alternative discourse. In this sense, among other subjects, this paper will reflect on incorporating in teaching 1) a broader conception of human behaviour, 2) the recognition of culture, 3) a new theory of knowledge where the positive-normative dichotomy is overcome by recognizing that values shared by researchers participate, consciously or not, in the production of scientific conclusions, 4) the extension of accepted methods, 5) the introduction of interdisciplinary dialogue, and finally, 6) taking human rights as ends and means of economic policy.
Marc Herbst	Tectonics/Totems/Humors; Activating the Varied Ecologies of Political Economy	Discussion/exhibit- Journal of Aesthetics & Protest #10 with Berlin-based issue contributors. Based on an open call*, issue 10's goal was a comprehensive global map of activist & art projects contingent to questions of climate change. This encyclopedic idealism demanded editor's not act as gate-keepers; for the definition of climate-contingent art and activism and the actual politics of climate change suggests a global issue whose appearance is increased particular variability. Cultural production is contingent to its own political economics, its logistical and ideological horizons. Here question of ecologies/economies appear; a cartographic project stripped to only particulars considers what its object makes globally articulate through their political aspirations via; -the particular relation to which they are contingent; -by audiences they encounter; -by utilizing particular universalities. A discussion of these points beside the activist spirit allows for a view across the complicated terrain of life's organization; understood as the ambivalent and politically contradictory fields upon which material and ideational exchange occurs.

Name	Title	Abstract
		* http://tinyurl.com/mernxfa .
Marcelo Manzano	Economic impacts of minimum wage in two accumulation regimes : Brazil and Mexico	The paper discusses the impact on workers of two different strategies of minimum wage setting and their impact on the working class, in particular on the low paid workers.. Building upon the works of Hansjörg Herr, Janine Berg and Uma Rani, we will compare Mexico and Brazil to emphasize the fact that the minimum wage is a central tool for economic policy and can be handled to either stimulate a reduction of wage dispersion and income inequality – or inflict a downward pressure on wages to control inflation, for example. In this sense, the role of the relation of social forces and the State is central to understand its economic policies and the limits to any agenda not aligned with the interest of the ruling class. Thus, we will compare the differences between Mexico and Brazil recent experiences – a negative and a positive one, respectively – on minimum wage policies to evaluate the impacts of a minimum wage rise or downfall over the working class, focusing on the 2003-2014 period, and we will identify the specific groups of workers who are directly impacted by minimum wage policies in both countries.
Marco Fama	Complementary Currencies as New Forms of Monetary Democracy? The Case of SARDEX	Complementary currencies (CCs) are a long-run phenomenon which has recently experienced a revival in terms of both practical experiences and scientific investigation. The paper intends to provide a theoretical interpretation of CCs, and then to focus on local clearing system (LCS) as a peculiar form of CC – based on mutual credit and multilateral clearing – which involve cooperation and trust as mutually reinforcing features, and in which social and economic aspects are structurally interrelated. Presenting the preliminary results of an ongoing research, the authors in particular analyse an Italy-based experience which is widely acknowledged as a paradigm for LCSs: SARDEX. The paper focuses on technical, social and economic aspects of SARDEX, exploring some of its limits and potentials. Finally, the authors seek to answer the following questions: are, and if so under what conditions, CCs able to foster processes of wealth creation and redistribution which better respond to the needs of local communities? How can new forms of monetary democracy be built, that enable us to move beyond capitalism?
Marco Rocha	A Marxist Appraisal to the State Theory of Money	The paper aims to situate theoretically the analysis of paper money of legal tender into the work of Karl Marx. In addition, the paper also presents a proposal for the interpretation of money based on class relations that ensure the functioning of the monetary standard and its institutionality through the Capitalist State. As a starting point, the paper suggests an interpretation of Marx's theory of money, which does not require the necessity of commodity money and puts money beyond the logic of capital reproduction, analyzing money inside the political relations of the Capitalist System. In parallel, the paper presents a brief synthesis of Marxist State Theory and suggests that State Money should be read through Marx's critique of political economy, which suggests that money is not a "creature" of the state, inherent to its political prerogatives. In this case, the paper suggests a classes-based interpretation of State Money, which differs from the Post-Keynesian approach – the Neocartalism.
Marco Rodolfo Di Tommaso	The Political economy of Industrial Policy. Learning from the American case	The 2016 presidential campaign - and these first months of Trump's Presidency - has reintroduced the "market versus government" debate as a crucial economic and political controversy. In a context where many American people seem unsatisfied about their status, simple solutions have been proposed: reliance on markets or, vice versa, faith in government intervention. For example shrinking government to promote fiscal austerity or defending domestic jobs through protection from foreign imports. Very often the "better times" of the past when market or government played their "proper" roles have been recalled to gain political consensus. However, this is a false dichotomy. The true story of American growth, industrialization and structural change has both relied on markets forces and government interventions. One of the core points of our paper is the continuity of government presence during the whole American history of industrial development. However, our re-reading of the history of the industry-government relationship in the US has another more general goal. Going beyond the American case, we offer material to discuss about present-day industrial policy goals, targets, and tools.
Marcus Wolf	The politics of financial literacy and the financialization of everyday life	The aim of the contribution will be to investigate into the 'career' of the concept of financial literacy education as a project of the financialisation of everyday lives. As will be argued, financial literacy education - despite calls for stronger versions of consumer regulation after the crisis - witnessed a substantial push by its integration into global policy programmes of the OECD and G20. The main question will thus be which main narratives on everyday financial (mis)behaviours, knowledge and lifestyles where at the center of this ascent and how we can understand the ambiguous support coalition for the concept - encompassing central banks, financial ministries, financial industry and consumer organizations. In order to grasp the influence of the financial crisis and sub-prime loans on the framing of financial (il)literacy, a main distinctive line of analysis will be the question of debtor vs. investor education. Also, questions of national variations of financial education (OECD everyday finance vs. developmental everyday finance?) will be discussed.
Mareike Beck	Beyond the Global vs. Local: Bertelsmann and the Making of German Neoliberalism	This paper examines the contribution of the Bertelsmann Foundation to German neoliberalism in order to arbitrate between an 'endogenous' and 'exogenous' explanation: The former holds that Germany has been governed by a homegrown statist variety ('ordoliberalism') since 1945 but leaps over significant discontinuities. The latter contends that Germany belatedly repeated a free market transformation emanating from the US/UK. Though more attentive to change, it poses the question in terms of local impediments that inflect a global movement. In contrast, we contend that the Bertelsmann Foundation embodies the particularities of Modell Deutschland rather than a neoliberal/ordoliberal essence. Through an in-depth analysis of its explicit attempts to reshape Germany's social order at key junctures in that country's past, we trace the development of a uniquely German neoliberalism that—rather than being 'frozen in time' or simply 'adding local colour' to a global trend—is borne out of and shaped by specific struggles, pressures and opportunities.

Name	Title	Abstract
Margie Medlin	First Skin	"First Skin" is an experimental video on the subject of pacifism. It asks a mix of choreographers, artists, a philosopher, a personal trainer and a cook how they think dance and cinema can reflect themes of war imagery. Margie Medlin commissioned as part of the Dance Archive Box project, Singapore International Arts Festival, 2015 responds to Mikuni Yanaiharu's dance theatre performance about changes to the Article 9, the pacifist article introduced into the Japanese constitution at the end of the second world. Made for the cinema, the video could be described as a radio play. Using the disembodied costumes from the original performance, passages of blackness layered with documentary voices create embody histories, story and opinion while abstract images fade in and out to personify the audience's attention. Notes for viewing: It is made for the cinema screen. Therefore if you want to preview it and have a big screen TV it would be good to plug in... or if you watch on your computer some headphones could help reduce distractions. https://vimeo.com/165688396 . Password: First Skin_medlin.
Maria Bakola	Popular Movements and Revolutionary Politics: A critique of the Greek Indignants	In this paper I seek to unravel the forces that contributed to the decline of the Greek indignant movement and critically reflect upon the inability of popular forms of resistance to transform into a radical movement that can challenge capitalism. I do so by drawing from my fieldwork analysis of the Greek indignant movement and focus upon three important findings: the significance participants place upon diversity and autonomy, their moral outrage towards austerity and the articulation of the need for a more "ethical" politics. My examination demonstrates a tension between participants' desire for maintaining the diversity of the movement and a desire for a cohesive and effective political program that has been devised in a collective way. I focus upon this tension and argue that the Greek indignants' desire for autonomy and a more "ethical" politics contributed to the decline of the movement, perpetuating the global politics of austerity and a liberal understanding of politics that feeds inequalities produced within capitalism.
Maria Lissowska	The financial crisis and changing labour markets in post-transition countries	Labour markets in post-transition countries have undergone radical changes, with a shift away from full employment and strong legal protection for employees, though the extent of these changes has differed between countries. I show that the loosening of employment protection went in parallel with growing income inequality and widening poverty levels, which led to a rise in household debt. This enabled additional consumption in the short term, but later deepened recession by hampering consumption. Following the financial crisis, the tendencies to make labour markets more flexible were confirmed and strengthened. This was facilitated by the weakness of trade unions, conditioned by structural changes brought about by transition.
Maria N Ivanova	Marx on Money: A Reappraisal in the Light of Unconventional Monetary Policy	The paper reconstructs and analyzes key aspects of Marx's theory of money in order to reassert its continued relevance for understanding monetary developments in contemporary capitalism. Marx develops a comprehensive concept of money integrating its various functions and emphasizing the socio-economic basis of its existence. The inextricable link between money and social production sets natural limits to the ability of monetary policy to influence both monetary and nonmonetary developments in contemporary capitalism. An analysis grounded in the Marx's theory of money can provide insights into a range of contemporary monetary phenomena including 1) hoarding, a phenomenon evident in the increased demand for government securities and the accumulation of excess reserves, linked to the function of money as a store of value and object of specific demand, which neoclassical economics cannot explain even when it invokes the falling velocity of circulation in the familiar equation of the quantity theory; 2) the rush to liquidity during financial crises, the different types of liquidity, and the scramble for government debt as a source of ultimate liquidity.
Maria Pempetzoglou	A critical evaluation of the PPPs policy in Greece	In the early 90s, Greece embarked on neoliberal economic reforms in the context of its economic policy harmonization with the EU countries. PPPs, which are an integral part of the neoliberal policy, were established by law No. 3389 of 2005. The lack of a Strategic Development Plan on the part of the state in conjunction with the financial constraints, arising from the Stability and Growth Pact, and the financial crunch of the private sector contributed to the limited implementation of the PPPs. Moreover, PPPs were applied in areas that are not directly linked to the development process of the country. Their cost in society is estimated to be higher than that resulting from the adoption of traditional procurement methods. The purpose of this paper is to offer an evaluation of the PPPs policy and to present some critical comments on their implementation in Greece. It presents the scope and the institutional operating framework of the PPPs in Greece, describes the application areas, the forms and the types of partnerships that have been realized in Greece. The study ends up with the fiscal and developmental impact, as well as, a critical evaluation of the PPPs' implementation.
Maria Styve	The Imperial Legacies of Finance	Looking at the historical and current connections between the finance sector in London and the mining industry in South Africa, the paper examines how the early decades of the development of the mining industry were important in structuring South Africa's integration into the world economy and played a crucial role in influencing the social, political and economic structures within South Africa. After the discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1886 in South Africa, the mining industry was developed largely with capital from London and other European capitals. Despite major changes, London has kept its position as the hub of expertise when it comes to mining investments in Africa, which cannot be understood without looking at the colonial history of the relationship between places like London and Johannesburg. I'm interested in how periods of financial expansion, as understood within Arrighi's framework, can be read as an intensification and deepening of British imperialist expansion in South Africa, and how the early period from the 1870s compares to the current period of financialization when examining the imperial reverberations of London's financial tentacles.
Mariana Souza	The problem of	The transfer of value-labor from the periphery towards the capitalist center has a secular tendency to increase because of subordinate insertion in the process of

Name	Title	Abstract
	transferring value in the form of energy	consolidation of world capitalism. This trend is also confirmed in the transfer of resources (energy-matter), which presents itself as a limit to Latin American development insofar as it transfers productive capacity. Our hypothesis is that, like the overexploitation of labor, material overexploitation in the periphery is a condition of dependence and both result from the decreasing trend of the rate of profit in the industrial center. For this, we will use the union between Marx's Theory of Value and the energetic methodology of Odum proposed by Foster and Holleman, thus articulating Podolinsky's pioneering contribution to the Marxist Theory of Dependence of Marini and Bambirra.
Marie-France Baron Bonarjee	Smallholder Integration into Contract Broiler Production in Zimbabwe	Poultry production plays an important role in the livelihood strategies and household economy of most smallholder farmers in the global South. CF has proliferated globally over the past two decades to integrate smallholder farmers into labour intensive production activities. Following Zimbabwe's radical land reform in 2000, smallholder farmers have entered into poultry production under contract farming agreements (CF) to agribusiness and commercial poultry producers. Donor funding is supporting these processes. Clarifying the impact of CF on Smallholder production's socio-economic contributions to rural livelihoods remains vital to inform comparative debates about the political economy of agrarian change in the Global South. To date, studies of CF in Zimbabwe have been largely confined to cash crop and non food commodities; the present research fills a clear gap in the literature. This study will examine the modalities of small farmer integration into agribusiness led broiler value chains in Zimbabwe and interrogate its capacity to consolidate livelihoods, support gender empowerment and deliver rural development.
Marcel Schwartz	Corporations in Brazil: Trends in Economic Concentration (1990 - 2014)	This article analyzes the evolution of the process of concentration and centralization of capital in the Brazilian economy during the period from 1990 to 2014, as ranked by the "Exame Maiores e Melhores" business magazine, which classifies companies in terms of net sales in domestic markets. The advance of economic concentration rates in the three decades in Brazil is evident. In 1990, the 250 largest companies operating in the country accounted for about 80% of domestic sales, by 2014 the rate had increased to approximately 90% of total revenues. The flow of foreign direct investment and cross-border mergers and acquisitions, which have definitely outpaced domestic operations since 2009, is analyzed for the same period. This long-term review concludes with a preliminary assessment of the impacts of a concentrated and centralized market structure in the Brazilian political economy and democracy. It is important to evaluate the concentration trends in more detail and depth with respect to the effects of the increase of the market power of companies either on price formation or in their capacity to command surplus value in a global competition for socially created wealth.
Marika Karanassou	Is Stagnation Looming? New Evidence for the G7 Economies	In the neoliberal era of global capitalism, the dynamic relationships between financialization, profits and capital accumulation are themes of growing interest within political economy. The Great Recession has also stimulated interest in business-cycle theory, in which the central issue is whether there exists a key variable, or set of variables, that exerts a major influence on an economy and serves as the major determinant of its dynamic condition of expansion or contraction. In this paper we adopt an endogenous approach in explaining the trade cycle. There are several and important contributions made in our work. First, we reconcile Marx and Mitchell's views (profits lead) and Keynesian-Kaleckian tradition (investment leads) within our Chain Reaction Theory (CRT) and Frictional Growth model. Second, using a novel and extensive data set for the G7 advanced economies, we document that the rate of capital accumulation has fallen markedly in recent decades; We then examine how the financialization of the capital accumulation process together with rising (non invested in the real economy) profits have contributed to loss of dynamism, asymmetric growth and rising inequality.
Marina Albanese	Worker insurance and wage setting in worker owned enterprises	Extending Shapiro and Stiglitz's (1984) analysis of unemployment as a worker discipline device, we evidence how an economy populated by worker owned firms (WOFs), by overcoming information asymmetry on the employee side in the presence of employer opportunism (as embodied in moral hazard, hidden action and abuse of authority), can decrease, not increase equilibrium wages, while employment is necessarily higher in the presence of WOFs. Within the Shapiro and Stiglitz framework, our analysis evidences that the non-shirking constraint (NSC) for WOFs is lower for any employment and wage level than in investor owned firms (IOFs). By factoring bi-lateral asymmetric information and opportunism in the employment relation, our model implies that the Shapiro and Stiglitz (1984) results represent special cases in the wider analysis of equilibrium wages and employment in market economies. Relatedly, the potential for unemployment reduction and efficiency gain of worker ownership (as especially embodied in worker co-operatives, and employee-owned companies) has generally been understudied and empirical evidence coherent with this results need to be more thoroughly analysed.
Mark Tilzey	The Agrarian Question and Food Sovereignty Movements in Bolivia and Nepal	Beginning in the 1990s, many states in the global South experienced a 'second wave' of popular protests directed against long-standing social inequities and political marginalization arising from entrenched oligarchical power and failed 'pro-peasant' agrarian reforms at the level of the state. What was distinctive about these protests was their broadly agrarian character and their 'peasant', and frequently indigenous, complexion. The 'second wave' was remarkable for its articulation and valorisation of a pro-peasant positionality, often in combination with a new concern with indigenous and gender rights, and environmental sustainability. This paper, looking at two of these states, Bolivia and Nepal, seeks to understand the key dynamics of 'peasant' protest movements and to delineate salient lessons from them: • The political economic (and ecological) basis of these 'peasant' protest movements; • The reasons for their selective political success embodied particularly in the constitutionalization of food sovereignty; • The reasons for the general failure to build on these successes in the period since 2010 by

Name	Title	Abstract
		reference to the interplay of class, state, and capitalist dynamics.
Markus Kallifatides	Corporatist neoliberalism in Swedish occupational pensions and insurance	Neoliberalism is widely associated with a weakening of worker interests. However, not all economic institutions from the era of “embedded” capitalism have evaporated, despite strong re-regulatory impetus from supranational bodies such as the European Commission. For instance, Swedish labour market organizations (central unions and employer organization) since long jointly own or control three major occupational pension- and insurance companies, managing substantial financial capital and exercising ownership rights in many corporations inside and outside Sweden. On the basis of 40 in-depth interviews with representatives of principle organisations, directors, and managers, combined with substantial document studies, this corporatist structure is explored as a venue for neoliberal transformation. The advent of neoliberalism is thus studied in what was traditionally regarded by comparative political economy as a “coordinated market economy” with a significant degree of informal coordination. What, if any, forms of resistance to the market logic remain within these corporatist structures? How does such resistance manifest in governance structures and in organizational action?
Marlene Ronstedt	Air Water Stack	Air Water Stack maps the uncharted territory of the internet, the Neuland, in a constant stream of images driven by the speed of internet traffic. It is a live stream installation which uses the technique of web scraping to algorithmically scavenge websites for information, images and videos. The Stack, the internet, as proposed by Benjamin Bratton, is a new layer of governance and control next to the nation state. Through its planetary scale infrastructure the Stack holds a governing function. How is this new territory of governance or the “Neuland,” as Angela Merkel called it to be mapped out? This planetary scale infrastructure allows for its own representation online. Through various live streams online the “nowness” of the internet can be traced and tracked. Air Water Stack includes a variety of images, charts and streams visualizing the infrastructures which bring the Stack into existence. This combines live footage from the ISS, internet traffic visualization charts, YouTube live streams and DDOS attack maps coming all together in one turbulent installation. First draft: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fll6xEcnfc
Martina Lo Cascio	Labour and food sovereignty: a view from southern Italy	In rural southern Italy, innovative political projects have emerged since the early 2010s, animated by small-scale farmers, local and migrant workers, and activists, who embraced the construction of food sovereignty “from below” as a way out of the current social crisis. This paper analyses three of these emerging projects: SOS Rosarno, active in Calabria since 2011; Contadinazioni, active in Sicily since 2015; Funky Tomato, active in Basilicata and Campania since 2015. After a description of the three projects, we explore the ways in which their promoters articulated the links between labour and food sovereignty. We then discuss the challenges emerged in the construction of food sovereignty via strategies of repeasantisation in agrarian settings characterised by quasi-monocultures and the production for ‘distant’ markets. In conclusion, we analyse how the different visions and needs of the classes of labour animating the projects have been mediated. Our objective is to contribute to the ongoing critical debate on the politics of food sovereignty construction and to advance discussions on how labour fits within this political project.
Matthew Eagleton-Pierce	Forms of Resilience in Neoliberal Ideologies	This paper contributes to current thinking on the ‘resilience’ of ideas associated with neoliberal capitalism. Neoliberal ideas have been depicted as open-ended, hybridised and malleable, with a capacity for diverse applications across institutional spaces. Despite apparent failures, doubts, and cynicism tied to neoliberal practices, the related justificatory language has proved highly adaptable. The paper argues that our understanding of this apparent paradox has been hampered by three problematic tendencies: (1) outstanding forms of theoretical narrowing or essentialism; (2) a particular neglect for management theory and consumerism as relatively autonomous ideologies nested within the social imaginary of capitalism; and (3) an underappreciation for how anti-capitalist critique is selectively used as source material for revisions in neoliberal ideas. In response, this paper plots a new model by applying Raymond Williams’ categories of dominant, residual, and emergent to the study of neoliberalism. It argues that this framework helps to capture the socio-historical variability in how capitalism houses multiple ideologies and tries to contain forms of resistance.
Matthew Eagleton-Pierce	Discussant - Neoliberalism: the key concepts and Neoliberalism	This paper will be a discussion two new books which critically examine and provide an overview of the concept of neoliberalism: 'Neoliberalism: the key concepts' (Routledge 2016), by Matthew Eagleton-Pierce and 'Neoliberalism' (Polity, 2017) by Damien Cahill and Martijn Konings.
Matthew Hayes	Global Inequality and Transnational Gentrification in the Ecuadorian Andes	The paper draws attention to the touristification and transformation of urban spaces in Cuenca, Ecuador, led by the municipal government and intended to create more income streams in the tourism sector. Cuenca is Ecuador's third largest city, located in the Southern Andean region, and has been a UNESCO World Heritage site for its ‘colonial-style’ architecture since 1999. Under the auspices of this special status, the municipality has sought to increase property values in the historic El Centro neighbourhood through a series of public interventions in plazas and public buildings, often with funding from the World Bank Group. The city has also initiated an ambitious tram project, that has displaced local small businesses and generated significant opposition. While some residents view the improvements as beneficial, in a context of transnationalization of the local real estate market, interventions that improve public space often lead to rent increases that negatively effect informal workers and low income residents. Drawing on ethnographic and qualitative interview data, the paper discusses global inequalities of mobility and residence in transnational social space.
Matthijs Krul	The Constraints of Theory:	With his New Institutional Economic History (NIEH), Douglass North made a pioneering contribution to economic theory and economic history alike. The NIEH

Name	Title	Abstract
	Douglass North as Critic of Neoclassical Economics	sought to apply the principles of New Institutional Economics to the longue durée of economic history, from the earliest civilisations to the modern world. But despite its considerable interdisciplinary influence, North's work has not been subjected to much critical examination. Most importantly, while most of the positive reception has tended to focus on the NIEH as the solution to outstanding problems in economic history, the (few) heterodox oriented critics have tended to conflate it with the economic mainstream. In this way, a dimension important to the internal development of NIEH theory is missed: North's own critique of neoclassical economics. In this paper, I seek to show how North defined neoclassical economics; why he presented his NIEH as a critique of the neoclassical tradition; how this critique drove the eventual formulation of the NIEH in its final stage; and why North's NIEH ultimately fails to carry through this critical stance into a convincing heterodoxy.
Mattia Tassinari	Industrial Policy in Ethiopia: the Political Economy of FDI in Infrastructure	Ethiopia is emerging as one of the most dynamic and fast-growing economies at the global level, despite the poverty rate continues to be extremely high. The growth process has been strongly influenced by government, which has implemented important structural reforms and industrial policies programs to support industrialization. The five-year plans are the main tool used by the government in order to program long-term economic policy and define strategic goals of development. The expansion and improvement of the national infrastructure have received particular attention, with the specific aim of promoting an investment climate able to foster entrepreneurship and private investments. In this context, FDIs in infrastructure for transport and energy production have been favoured massively by allowing China, Italy and other economies to enter the country. However, these processes are generating internal conflicts and political instability. The paper wonders about the price that local communities are paying for national economic growth, and about the distribution of economic benefits between foreign investors and local actors.
Maurizio Atzeni	Workers' organisation in Argentina	The reformist and progressive governments that have dominated the political scene of Argentina between 2003 and 2015 have overall improved the condition of the Argentinean working class but within a political economic model that has left unchanged the conditions of precarity and informality in which a third of Argentinean workers still live, questioning the forms of workers' representation. In the last decades, following the rhythms of economic crises and recoveries, Argentina's labour conflicts and struggles have been alternatively led by social movements and trade unions and have been characterised by a pendular oscillation between the territory and the workplace as the spatial focus of the organisation. However the structural presence of precarity is letting to the emergence of case of hybridization between a social movement and a trade union form of organisation.
Mehmet Özgüden	Reproduction of Inequalities as a Strategy of Political Power in Turkey	With the introduction of neoliberal policies in Turkey, socio-economic inequalities have taken its place in Turkish politics as an issue to be dealt with. Neoliberal restructuring in Turkey paved the way for reproduction of inequalities as a strategy to political power and for the emergence of a new policy strategy to normalize inequalities in the society. With Justice and Development Party(AKP) coming to power, the charity is presented as a remedy for inequalities as an alternative to social state provisions. The goal of this paper is to examine the relationship between charity and inequalities considering the neoliberal restructuring of AKP in Turkey. For that purpose, AKP's strategies on poverty and charity are to be analyzed. Upon study on these analyses, it becomes clear that transfer of social state provisions to charity is used to bolster the political power of AKP. Through showing how AKP manages poverty and reproduces inequalities, this paper highlights the importance of the relation between charity and political power and presents the consequences of this relationship.
Mel Evans	Organisational Social Capital and Social Enterprise: The CONSCISE Project	While an uneven distribution of social capital across the social structure usually serves to exacerbate inequalities of other resources, amplifying social inequality further organisational social capital can counter this. It is claimed that social enterprises emerge from the social capital networks of place and interest based communities and generate social capital among their workers, consumers, members and stakeholders. It is also claimed that social enterprises working together establish a social economy founded upon inter-organisational social capital. From 2000-2003 the European Framework V CONSCISE Project conducted an action research approach to examine how social capital facilitates the growth of social enterprises in the social economy and is in turn generated by social enterprises and the social economy. For the most part social enterprises used social capital networks to impact the local social context and improve opportunities and reduce inequality. Their features as social enterprise organisations pursuing social objectives meant that they can work to flatten out inequalities in the local social structure that private sector organisations might ignore or exacerbate.
Melek Mutioglu Ozkesen	Understanding peasant question through resistance: "La Via Campesina"	As it has been observed today, industrialization of agriculture has led the way to the dominance of a few transnational corporations (TNCs) over its production, which has actually resulted in direct appropriation of means of production from peasants in many countries. Although food regime theories and food sovereignty analysis draw attention to the transformation of agricultural production and TNCs authority over food supply, they lack to elaborate disappearance of peasants resulting from this process. Hence, there is an urgent need for discussing peasant question today and introducing counter tendencies and resistance challenging TNCs' dominance all around the world. In this sense, this study aims to analyze La Via Campesina movement which is the most active farmers' movement in the world and scrutinize their call and actions in order to fully understand the implication of their disappearance and what can done against it. It is anticipated to reveal that food, as the basic need of humanity, needs to be under the sovereignty of those producing it. The dominance of TNCs could only be denounced and faltered by the counter organized movements.

Name	Title	Abstract
Melih Yeşilbağ	The Mortar of Hegemony: Political Economy of Construction Boom in AKP's Turkey	This paper scrutinizes the political economy of construction in AKP's Turkey by addressing the extent, the causes and consequences of the construction boom. Deepening financialization enabled a debt-fuelled construction drive. Yet, the Turkish boom bears the distinct stamp of systematic interventions by AKP governments. Resting on the trivet of a major commodification wave in previously uncommodified land, transformation of the housing administration into a super-institution, and a stream of mega projects, AKP's strategic choice to promote construction played an essential role in the making of the boom. The investigation of the motivations behind this strategy highlights the political requirements of AKP's novel hegemonic project that blends neoliberalism with Islamism. In this regard, accumulation patterns in construction demonstrate that the sector has been functional in consolidating the power of the Islamic capital fraction and has been instrumentalized for manufacturing consent from subordinate classes. However, recently rising risk accumulation in the sector through housing oversupply, rising fiscal burdens and developer debt render the sector a potential crisis dynamics.
Michael Heinrich	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality	Commentaries on Moseley's Money and Totality - Michael Heinrich
Michael Keane	The contested terrain of corporate governance and the future of Europe	Using the work of Michel Aglietta, among others, this paper explores the possibilities for a reconstruction of corporate governance within Europe that would revive, update and broaden the industrial democracy agenda whose high point remains passage of the German Co-Determination Act in 1976. This is in direct contrast with the European Commission's recent efforts to recreate a more investor-oriented governance regime, consistent with its vigorous promotion of neoliberal policy goals that are responsible for the current crisis, and which threatens the long-term economic viability of the European political economy. The rise of authoritarian, revanchist populism is the logical outcome of a deep-seated crisis of legitimacy. By going along with the neoliberal agenda of prioritizing liquidity over investment, Europe's decision-makers threaten to bring about the liquidation of the European Union.
Michael Roberts	The profit-investment connection: Keynes versus Marx	In the Keynesian macro identity, investment=savings. But it is investment that drives savings; in particular, it is a fall in 'effective demand' (investment plus consumption) that leads to a fall in income and employment; and thus a recession or slump. Investment calls the tune. For Marx, this is back to front. It is savings (profit) that drives investment. A fall in profitability and profits leads to a fall in investment, employment and growth; a recession or slump. In this paper, empirical evidence will be offered to support the Marxist 'profit cycle' that best fits the facts on the causes of recessions. Moreover, evidence will be presented to show that the Keynesian multiplier (fiscal stimulus will revive economic growth) has very weak empirical support while the Marxist multiplier (a rise in profitability and profits will revive investment and growth) has strong support. Profit calls the tune.
Michael Wortmann	The German Retail Sector within an Export Oriented Economy	The paper analyses the German grocery retail sector from a historical institutionalist perspective. It focuses on the institutional domains of corporate governance, education and training, supplier relationships, industrial relations and the welfare state, and regional and town planning that mostly have developed from a specific Mittelstand tradition and have shaped German retailing, which today is dominated by very price oriented hard discount chains and independent supermarkets organised in buying groups. It will show that the German retailing industry functions in a way very different from the country's core manufacturing industries. By elaborating not only these differences but also the complementarities between export oriented core industries and retailing as a (typical) non-core industry oriented towards the domestic market, the paper will also add to the discussion about dualism and the German export oriented growth model.
Mikhail Voeikov	Political Economy of the Russian Revolution: February and October 1917	Political Economy of the Russian Revolution: February and October 1917
Mnqobi Ngubane	Black capitalist farmers in the eastern Free State of South Africa, 1989 – 2017	This paper examines the historical trajectories of rural class formation in the Free State province of South Africa, in the context of land redistribution. It presents an analysis of the farming enterprises of black capitalist farmers who were first granted land in the 1980s and early 1990s. Emerging findings suggest that for most of these a process of 'de-capitalisation', rather than capital accumulation, has taken place, as indicated by the fact that many rent out arable land to white commercial farmers, whilst others have lost their farms through indebtedness and subsequent auction sales. Very few are engaged in accumulation, and most pursue a strategy of 'simple reproduction', anchored on farm rental income, livestock enterprises, and the sale of unskilled labour. Those few who are accumulating rely on capital from other income sources such as small to medium off-farm businesses, and investments from 'retirement packages'. The paper explores the implications of these findings for land reform policy.
Muhammad Ali Jan	The Ties that Matter: Agricultural Markets and Agrarian Change in Pakistan	Despite its considerable strength in countering views of a homogenous peasantry, a problematic feature of the 'peasant differentiation' literature is the construction of purely 'agrarian' classes at the village level without linking class formation to a dynamic interaction with markets and the urban environment. Through the case study of a town in Pakistani Punjab we trace the accumulation strategies of a class of 'rural-commercial' capitalists with diversified portfolios of investments that straddles the urban-rural divide. We show how the accumulation strategies of these groups particularly with respect to interaction with markets

Name	Title	Abstract
		responds to the local environment and are rooted in the perpetuation of the patriarchal family which both aides and places limits on capital accumulation. In doing so we hope to demonstrate how understanding 'agrarian change' through agricultural markets complicates the conventional 'trajectories of transition' and provides conceptual tools for reinterpreting the agrarian transition.
Muhammad Khan	Relational social capital and Bazaar-Social welfare organizations interface	In the study of voluntary local associations, collective social capital enjoys the theoretical preferences of the scholars. This paper questions such an uncritical reliance on collective social capital and argues, individual social capital is equally significant for the study of these associations. Instead of focussing on the benefits of membership in voluntary welfare organizations, or the impact of multiple affiliation of their members on the formation of social capital, this paper asks: what role does social capital of the individual business owners play in furthering the objectives of these organizations? For answering this question, this study applies a bourdieusian lense to the role of social capital in the success or failure of voluntary social welfare organizations. it demonstrates how social capital of the individual business owners is contingent to their socioeconomic status in the bazaar, and in what ways it facilitates the achievement of the objectives of the organization of which these individuals are members? To substantiate our theoretical claims, we present original ethnographic findings from the case-study of district Malakand, Pakistan.
Murat Arsel	'Better the banker than the dictator': Class and environmentalism in Ecuador	A recent statement by an Ecuadorian indigenous leader that he'd prefer 'the banker' over 'the dictator' in the presidential elections was highly controversial. What proved controversial was that an indigenous activist would make common cause with the country's business elite and urban affluent classes to vote for Lasso, 'the banker', who promised to undo policies that sought to create a post-neoliberal development model. This surprising alliance was in keeping with recent examples of resistance in Ecuador in which indigenous communities and environmentalists have provided active support to right-wing detractors of Correa's Alianza Pais movement. By focusing on the 'Yasunidos' movement that continues to resist the abandonment of Ecuador's Yasuni-ITT proposal and building on the recognition that state hegemony over society cannot be separated from the hegemony of dominant classes over nature, the paper investigates the potential of cross-class alliances to contest authoritarian developmentalism on the basis of an appeal to shared ecological interests.
Murilo Souza	Sawed Cerrado	See Dagmar Talga
Murray Robertson	Material affection in the classroom	Amidst a crisis of care provision this paper attempts to unpick theories of care and value within the context of the UK primary school. I focus on the classroom as it is where key debates within value-form theory – productive vs unproductive labour; the intersections between social reproduction, emotional labour, and surplus value – are material realities. First, I reject the notion care work as f of labour be emulated in postcapitalist imaginaries. I argue the private emotional management present in waged and unwaged care work, shaped by capital, is a poor model for unalienated work. Second, I examine two strands of care theory – liberal feminist care ethics and workerist feminism – to construct a fuller account of the political subject of the carer. If we grasp the labour involved in care – thinking again before elevating emotionally charged vocational care work – we can understand the composition of work in schools and beyond that characterises so much of modern value creation. Alongside this, a fuller understanding of the political subject of the carer hopes to produce genuine opportunities of resistance to capital that do not merely align with modern forms of value creation.
Nahee Kang	Inclusive Growth in Industrially Aspirant Countries: A Case Study of Vietnam	Today, governments of industrially aspirant countries are experimenting with a variety of policies to support industrial upgrading. What is less explored is how inclusion can be built into this process. While the equitable growth agenda has long occupied the interest of development scholars, the prevailing assumption is that with industrial growth, investments in progressive redistributive policies will follow, putting countries on a positive cycle of equitable growth. Yet, growth does not always accompany jobs, wage increases and further skills development, and especially so in the era of hyper-globalisation and fast-evolving industrial landscape. As consequence, and despite active labour market policies, redistributive policies and politics often over-emphasise social compensation, and growth and inclusion become parallel – and developmentally decoupled – pursuits. Hence, the aim of this project is to examine if and how inclusion can be built into industrialisation process for impactful change. This is investigated in an empirically grounded way, using Vietnam as a site for exploration.
Nancy Andrew	Radical agrarian transformation: breaking out of capitalism's deadly clutches	Globalisation is accelerating violently uneven development and related social conflict. In Africa, more people are driven off the land, out of farming and towards a range of varied yet uncertain livelihoods often straddling town and countryside. While recognising and opposing the sharp inequalities and other negative effects of imperialist-dominated development, including the lack of adequate food in many places, scholars and activists differ over the importance of the land question in relation to social transformation in the South, and over the value of state land reform and role of small producers in increasingly industrialised agriculture. In comparing the results and conceptions of past experiences in radical agrarian transformation(s) in 20th century Africa, we explore the need to break from the existing capitalist framework that offers a future of instability and greater poverty to most of Africa's rural poor. How can their continued resistance become part of a struggle for a radically different social system and vision of society as a whole, one key aspect of which would be to release and mobilise rather than stifle the vast reserve force of people in the countryside?
Natalia Iakovleva	Educational Imperialism of	Educational Imperialism of XXI Century: Challenges and Threats

Name	Title	Abstract
	XXI Century: Challenges and Threats	
Nathaniel Sullivan	Before The Nation Went Bankrupt	I am submitting for a film screening. September 2008. The economy is in ruins, an unprecedented boom is over. The CEOs of the biggest banks have been summoned to the Federal Reserve, in lower Manhattan, for an entire weekend. Their task: to solve the world economy and to re-write the rules of finance. Not much is known about what happened that weekend at the Federal Reserve. Until now. Before the Nation Went Bankrupt tells the story of the financial crisis through the fictional love letters of JP Morgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon. The video is in part an alternative and more libidinal history of our current financial crisis, and an exploration of the metaphoric creep of the neoliberal ideology into all areas of life. Not quite fiction and not quite satire, the letters are a cry in the dark from an insular world that brought us all to the brink of financial, physical and moral ruin. Link to video for consideration: http://www.nathanielsullivan.net/before-the-nation-went-bankrupt .
Neil Warner	Beyond Basic Income: Overcoming the Crisis of Social Democracy	Across Europe, a triple crisis of the social prevails – a crisis of the society of work, of social reproduction and of social democracy. Deindustrialisation precipitates a breakdown of the communities, institutions and interests that held social democratic and labour movements together. A collapse in everyday life passes over into a steady decline in the electoral realm. Elsewhere, a crisis of social reproduction ensues. The relationship between the wage and subsistence weakens, public services face cutbacks and a generalised dispossession of people from the commons continues. The universal basic income (UBI) is suggested by many as a means of responding to this crisis. This paper explores whether UBI lives up to the claims made for it, and to what extent it addresses these three crises. We question whether UBI offers a solution to these crises, and whether, on this basis, European social democrats should pursue it as a new central policy. We conclude that it cannot be suggested as a solution to the crises of work and social reproduction, at least not without being complemented by a large range of other, often more important and challenging, measures
Neva Loew	Illegalized Migrants and Trade Unions: a Strike in Paris	The organization and the struggles of illegalized immigrants, their range of possibilities within a specific regime of migration, are represented in a sans papiers movement in Paris the strikes, “L’acte I” and “L’acte II”, of 2008-2010. This movement is of specific interest since it was organized by the main French trade union CGT. The strike of sans papiers in Paris brought together illegalized migrants from different sectors and of different origin. At the height of the movement 5000 sans papiers workers were on strike. This obviously led to contradictions within the trade union as well as within the group of sans papiers that were on strike. I suggest conceptualizing the movement, using qualitative research interviews and literature. I highlight what this struggle meant for the trade union CGT and how the experience of this struggle, that took place six years ago, still has relevance today. I will determine continuities and ruptures of the CGTs position on (illegalized) migration and the current relevance of the strike of 2008-2010.
Nevzat Evrim Önal	Turkey's Agriculture after 15 Years of Marketization: Changes and Re-regulation	Turkey suffered a serious crisis in 2001 after which a large scale structural program which abolished all agricultural subsidies was implemented. Naturally, the state did not completely withdraw from this area; however, in the last 15 years, policies frequently changed, transfer payments were irregular and government subsidies ceased to be a reliable source of income for small scale producers. The receding of state presence brought about a substantial change in Turkey's agriculture. This was marked in the decreasing share of the sector in both employment and domestic production, and it was the result of a marketization process in which all the aspects of production, particularly that of land use and crop choice, changed. Now, after 15 years, the Government of Turkey has announced the launch of a reform program that will enable the government to plan and control agricultural production. This paper will present a panorama of the agrarian change that happened in Turkey in the last 15 years and discuss the political-economic reasons behind the decision of the Government of Turkey to make an attempt at taking up the reins of agricultural production again.
Nick Deschacht	The power of employers to set wages: the political economy of “new” monopsony	Building on the seminal work by Manning (2003), there has been a renewed interest among labour economists in monopsony, i.e. the power of employers to set wages (Ashenfelter et al., 2010; Naidu et al., 2016). In these “new” monopsony theories the power of employers arises from search frictions which characterize all labor markets to some extent. This contrasts with the older analysis of monopsony, developed by Joan Robinson, in which the power of employers arises from there being a single buyer of labor and which was always regarded as an exceptional situation relevant only to the stereotypical textbook setting of a one-company town. The aim of this paper is to integrate these new monopsony theories within the tradition of political economy and to develop a general theory on exploitation in the labour market. I review the new approach to monopsony and the recent empirical evidence in the field. I situate these theories in the history of economic thought on the power of employers to set wages (the classics, Joan Robinson and more recent work). I discuss Marx' theory of exploitation and I discuss how and to what extent it can be reformulated using the new monopsony approach.
Nicolas Pons-Vignon	Industrial policy in South Africa	Industrial policy (IP) has been part of policy discourses in South Africa before and after 1994. In the 1990s, it was conceived in a narrow, neoliberal way, in reaction to the heavy-handed and racially-biased intervention pre-1994, but also to the influence of the Washington Consensus among elites of the African National Congress (ANC). In light of the deindustrialisation experienced in the country and of its sluggish growth rates, there has been growing preoccupation with developing a more proactive industrial policy since the mid-2000s. Until the adoption of a strong of ‘action plans’ since 2007, the only substantive IP intervention

Name	Title	Abstract
		was the structured support for the auto sector. However, in spite of the couching of IP in broadly 'developmental' terms, South Africa has been unable to implement any forms of reciprocity, whether to its explicit IP instruments or to large-scale procurement programmes. The paper explores possible reasons for this, focusing on the alienation of policy makers from the industrialists they are supposed to be supporting, as well as on the failure to create adequate implementation capacity.
Nilgün Öner	Quest for statehood: an analysis of power relations in the TRNC	Since the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) was founded as an independent state, the relation of dependency between her and Turkey was formalized with significant implications for the societal forces in the Turkish Cypriot community. The declaration on the other hand, did not put an end the quest for statehood on the part of the different segments of that community as reflected in the political struggles in the pre- and post-Annan referenda periods under different governments until today. With the involvement of the EU, the course of the "Cyprus problem" was also transformed. Not only because there emerged a direct linkage between the resolution of the "Cyprus problem" and Turkey's prospective membership of the EU, but also the Eurozone crisis made a direct impact in the south of the island. This would also be a reflection of the neoliberal transformation process on both sides of the island. This paper would present a synopsis of the reconfiguration of social and political forces in the north of the island in the context of the protracted process of negotiations for resolving the "Cyprus problem" with a special focus on the post-2002 period.
Nina Haerter	Serving the real economy? Legitimising EU securitisation as a channel for growth	In 2015 the European Commission launched the Capital Markets Union (CMU) project. The stated aim is to further integrate capital markets so as to "unlock funding" for economic growth, through the mobilisation and channelling of capital to enterprises. Within the CMU priority has been given to reviving "Simple, Transparent and Standardised" securitisation, as it is argued that securitisation – the transformation of illiquid assets into tradable financial instruments – encourages banks to lend to households and businesses. In this paper we seek to explain why securitisation, a banking practise still associated with the 2008 subprime crisis, has emerged as the flagship initiative of the CMU. We argue that the hybrid nature of securitisation, through which everyday debt is commodified and financialised, allows it to be recast as a tool for the channelling of (non-bank) capital. Although the financial and Eurozone debt crises laid bare the imbrications of financial firms and the 'non-financial economy', the CMU project has mobilised this (initially negative) relation in a way that legitimises finance and securitisation as services rather than businesses dependent upon everyday debts.
Nithya Natarajan	Deagrarianisation and tobacco production in Tamil Nadu: the end of cheap nature?	This paper examines a concrete case of capital expansion and environmental degradation in Southern India through the lens of agrarian studies, drawing on Jason Moore's World Ecology approach. Specifically, the paper looks at tobacco production in western Tamil Nadu, an intensive cash crop cultivated for over two centuries, to argue that the current process of class-differentiated deagrarianisation underway among producers is partly rooted in the particular socio-ecological relations of production required for accumulation in this tract, where gneissic rock and difficult soils have long rendered capital and labour-intensive cultivation a necessity. The paper consequently argues that the current movement away from production in the region is driven in part by an ecological limit to capital expansion, where capital is no longer able to put 'cheap nature' to work. Further, the paper also highlights caste as a key driver of deagrarianisation. The paper ultimately reaffirms the relevance of agrarian studies in understanding agro-ecological change; whilst simultaneously moving beyond a perceived emphasis on social relations of production alone in explaining accumulation.
Nizan Shaked	Art Museums and Economic Inequality	Late capitalism molds civic society to support wealth accumulation, where art museums are agents of inequality. Museums do not just mediate the state ideologically; they are part of a complex "shadow state" outsourcing of welfare. Yet, only value-form analysis can explain the double exploitation of the commons—symbolic and material. Exceptional to the commodity and non-productive, art circulates by merchant capital. Museums are a precondition for the art market, endowing art with value in the name of the public. Collective power is given to the institution for free, while equivalent objects on an elite market siphon and hoard value created elsewhere through exploitation. Using two prototypical American case studies I will outline a method to describe how ambiguous nonprofit legal/fiduciary structures are governed by collector-based boards that gain access to monetizeable information, administer tax shelters and benefits, collect art privately with public subsidy, and serve gentrification and development. While the role of museums in globalization has been discussed, this study reveals them as imperialist arms that "artwash" the enormous profits of offshoring.
Norberto Martins	The Post-2008 Financial Regulatory Reform and the Global Financial System	One of the immediate impacts of the 2008 financial crisis was the adoption of regulatory changes in the financial arena. The paper aims to analyze how the global regulatory reform implemented after this crisis has affected the structuring processes of the global financial system (GFS). These structuring processes can be divided into four categories: financial liberalization or deregulation; de-segmentation; denationalization; and disintermediation, with risk externalization and increasing leverage as characteristics. One can argue that the reform aimed to re-regulate financial markets, limit leverage and risk externalization, and redefine business model from global banks - being segmentation and re-nationalization news tendencies in financial systems' structures. I conclude these regulatory changes did not kept the status quo: the pre-crisis global financial system is now facing a brand new structure, very different form the one over that it was built. However, this new structure will barely change GFS's modus operandi, though financialization can moderate its pace in central economies.
Nurdan Selay	How can be engaged in	Especially after the 2008 global crisis, people in several states and societies embarked on quests to create/offer alternatives, to find remedies or to resist the

Name	Title	Abstract
Bedir	concrete struggles? Spanish example: From 15M to Podemos	dominant neoliberal policies. The multilateral and multilevel struggles emerged: the Pots and Pans Revolution in Iceland, the Portuguese Geração à Rasca, the Indignant Citizens Movement in Greece, etc. The Spanish resistance against the austerity measures, one of neoliberal implementations under the control of Troika, was called the 15M (los Indignados) movement in 2011 and there were, of course, its aftershocks. This local struggle had repercussions both in Europe and in transatlantic countries; somehow fueled the emergence of a political party in Spain differently from its peers. The founding fathers were mostly academicians in addition to the protesters. Their academic skills and resources have been linked to concrete struggles. The questions this paper will find answer are: Can Podemos be re-thought in the framework of academicians transforming a social movement into a political party in due course? In this sense, was those academicians be able to achieve to concretize the 15M with their academic/scientific efforts?
Olga Cretu	Capitalising on post-Soviet background and work experience beyond the FSU region	The aim of this paper is to explore the connection between the post-Soviet space and capitalist global centres through the prism of trans-border career-making. The study is based on a qualitative research on the working lives women professionals who originate from the FSU and work in post-crisis London. These women represent a relatively privileged group of migrants, yet they can be discriminated against as non-local women employees as well as exploited within post-Soviet businesses expanding in the heart of neoliberalism. First, the paper claims that pre-UK work experience plays a crucial role in their career entry and development in the UK. Second, this paper examines why, how and to what extent women use their regional backgrounds in career-making in London. Third, the research identifies different platforms for mobilising post-Soviet origins in London's labour markets and workplaces. Finally, it is argued that post-Soviet niches in the UK cannot be analysed through 'ethnic lenses'. The paper suggests that trans-border careers facilitate the formation of post-Soviet subjectivities which transcend nationality and ethnicity.
Oscar Berglund	The Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca Civil Disobedience	This paper explores the Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH, Platform for the Mortgage-Affected) and asks to what extent the PAH's practices and discourses draw on Anarchism and Marxism. The PAH is an anti-eviction housing movement and it stands out for the way in which it frequently practices civil disobedience with very little state repression in response. The movement employs a wide range of forms of protest and political contestation against both capital and state actors. These draw on anarchist forms of political organisation in that they include squatting and forms of horizontal democratic organisation. The PAH's analysis of the housing crisis echoes Marxist accounts of financialisation and the housing bubble and it directly contests finance capital actors, albeit whilst rejecting Marxist class-based terminology. Nevertheless, this paper makes the case that these practices take place within a discourse of civil disobedience that is distinctly non-revolutionary and not anti-capitalist, though the PAH does contest the neoliberalisation of housing.
Ourania Dimakou	IMF's Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA): The new post crisis developments	This work attempts to shed light as to whether and in what ways has the IMF's conceptualisation of debt changed since the Global Financial Crisis (GFC). It does so by tracing the changes introduced to the analytical framework of the DSA, and hence by investigating how the IMF has understood and incorporated the criticism received and the limitations exposed by the GFC of 2008. In an attempt to examine any disassociation between different strands of the IMF, it also reviews the Fiscal Monitor surveys, launched in 2009, and compares their narrative to the IMF's DSA.
Owen Worth	The rise of the right and the failure of the left?	The rise of the 'alternative' 'far' or 'radical' right has been the most significant political development in the post crisis era. This will argue that the right have succeeded in forging a war of position, that whilst highly contradictory has looked to re-shape (if not contest) the neoliberal world order in a manner that the 'new' left has failed to do. It suggests that in order to redress this, the left needs a significant overhaul of its strategic objectives so that it positions itself as a viable opposition to neoliberal continuity.
Paul Zarembka	Limitations of Marx's Revolution in Political Economy	1) We demonstrate the declining need for Hegelian philosophy in Marx's evolving understanding. 2) Might value be "contaminated" were it to include continual destruction of non-capitalist modes by capitalism? 3) Marx must be considered a political economist of class relations, yet Lenin was able to move backwards into the economics of production. 4) Marx's definition of 'accumulation of capital' is sufficiently ambiguous to lead to troublesome conceptions. Luxemburg's criticism of Marx's reproduction schemes becomes helpful. 5) Mistaken are those who present 'primitive accumulation' as if applicable for all times of capitalist development, rather than initial transition from feudalism. 6) Marx made several attempts at the composition of capital, but it was left unsettled. The rate of profit has suffered thereby. 7) Accumulation of capital absorbs only 10-15% of surplus value and thus leaves many terrains of absorption scarcely examined. 8) Marxist theory has understood the state to operate in the interest of the dominant economic class. It does not yet have articulated distinction between public and open actions of the state, and those concealed, secret and indeed conspiratorial.
Pedro Loureiro	Class inequality in Brazil and Argentina, 1992-2013	This paper compares the patterns of income inequality in Brazil and Argentina, from 1992 to 2013, focusing on their class dimension. Applying a neo-Marxist typology of class positions to household surveys, the Gini coefficient of household per capita income is decomposed into inter- and within-class components using the ANOGI method. The results show an increase of class inequality during the 1990s and an inflection afterwards, but confined to changes within categories of workers. Differences in the two national trajectories are explained by changes to their productive structure, the dynamics of the commodities boom, and popular mobilisation. Greater gains for workers in Argentina were associated to more intense struggles and wider-ranging industrial policy. These results are discussed in

Name	Title	Abstract
		light of the transition to, and consolidation of neoliberalism, to question the limits of the redistributive process that took place. The key point is that the relative position of capital was never challenged in Brazil and Argentina, producing class conciliation dynamics that could only be sustained with exceptionally positive external circumstances, i.e., booming commodity export prices.
Peter Thomsett	Disharmonisation and the growth model impasse in Australia	Those expecting a radical overhaul of the global financial system over the past decade may have been somewhat disappointed. The period has instead witnessed a distant, piecemeal and perhaps ill-fated series of attempts to reform the financial system in a harmonized fashion. At the same time, a broader political-economic impasse seems to have entrenched itself in a number of countries as an alternative, stable growth model has failed to present itself. While the global financial governance community has shown signs of ideational change in terms of approaches to systemic instability, the implications of such ideas in practical terms present challenges to domestic policy-makers dependent on pre-existing financialised modes of accumulation, growth and wealth creation. This tension can manifest itself in regulatory processes and reactions which are aimed at restraining risk but ultimately limited by embedded political economic objectives. Focussing on Australia, this paper examines regulatory attempts to harmonize global risk measures and approaches at a domestic level within a contested policy environment.
Philip Tomlinson	Back to the Future? UK Industrial Policy since the GFC	In the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) (2008), debates began to shift towards perspectives on the 'rebalancing' of mature economies with a particular emphasis on promoting more sustainable productive activities. In the UK, this led to an initial acceptance – among some policy makers - that the state could in a positive way, utilise 'industrial policy' to revitalize manufacturing. However, while some of the early industrial policy initiatives - such as the Automotive Council and the Catapults - have been promising, the Coalition and then Conservative government's stance on industrial policy has been at best 'muddled' and at worst, is often 'empty rhetoric'. In this chapter, we explore and evaluate the role of UK industrial policy since the GFC, paying particular emphasis upon initiatives at technological, regional and sectoral levels. We conclude with some suggestions for the future course of UK industrial policy, in the post-Brexit era, given the government's recent green paper.
Phoebe Moore	The Machine Question	In this paper, I endeavour to set a framework for a renewed (critical) political economy of precarious, quantified work, through interrogating the corporeal and affective turns which have informed the emergence of new materialisms. Renewed debates on materialism have emerged in both feminist poststructuralism and Marxist circles, resulting from a reaction to the glut of cultural studies research that, for too long, focused on narratives and discourses rather than investigations of the ontological and the material. The material that feminist new materialist researchers identify is based in a monist ontology which clashes with orthodox Marxism and with mainstream political economy research where they are steeped in Cartesian binaries. Nonetheless, I look for traces of coherence between investigations in new materialisms and, ultimately, I look to the Marxist social reproduction literature for possible intersections. Critical political economy research can benefit from a radical new materialism that ties loose ends across the disciplines together for a clearer understanding of exploitation in digitalised work and to inspire discussions about resistance and emancipation.
Pinar Bedirhanoglu	Neoliberal State Transformation through Financialisation: The Case of Turkey	In line with the liberalization of finance since the 1980s, dynamics of capital accumulation in Turkey have become more integrated into global financial markets. This meant financial markets' and crises' turning into main driving forces of neoliberal transformation. As the indebted states, capital owners and households have become more dependent on the persistent inflow of finance, they have started experiencing financialisation as both a burden and opportunity for their reproduction. This paper aims to problematize the implications of financialisation on state transformation in Turkey, which have been both the object and subject of this transnationalised process by their changing capabilities within financial markets on a conjunctural basis besides being disciplined by them persistently. For this process has led to state's enhanced subordination by capital, while providing it also with a wider room of manoeuvre in domestic and international politics insofar as the inflow of finance is ensured. The paper problematizes the performance of AKP governments in this process to understand the historical dynamics that underlie the trend towards an Islamist regime change in the country.
Prithvi Behuria	The Political Economy of Neoliberal Nationalism in India's Solar Energy Sector	The Indian government has embarked on an ambitious strategy to increase its solar power capacity to 100 GW by 2022. This paper will examine the political economy challenges associated with doing this in very little time and with very little policy space, with regards to manufacturing capacity. Despite the publicity devoted to Narendra Modi's 'Make in India' policies, there has been a shocking disregard of developing policies associated with technology acquisition in India's solar energy sector. This is, of course, in stark contrast to the policies followed in China. Thus, this paper will examine how Modi's 'neoliberal nationalism' has favoured an anti-manufacturing approach, which demonstrates adherence to populist and international discourses. However, when analyzing the details, Modi's solar energy sector policies barely attends to the urgent needs of India, even ignoring the potential of sustained job creation. Instead, it creates long-term technology dependency on foreign technology.
Rafael Mello	Bridge-building: Marxist Dependency Theory and Neo-gramscian Critical	The objective of this paper is to debate the complementarities found to support a dialogue between Marxist Dependency Theory (MDT) and Neo-gramscian Critical Theory (NCT, in particular the framework advanced by Robert Cox). Having developed within socioeconomic regions of different levels of capitalist development, their marginalization within the International Relations field has only delayed but not negated this construction. While both theories share an underlying concern

Name	Title	Abstract
	Theory	with change, a dialogue may contribute to critical analyses of international relations by bringing in specific economic and political elements furthered by each. Specifically, MDT develops a critical Third World perspective on the workings of dependent capitalism as part of the broader world political economy. Its categories demonstrate the structural constraints on class agency in the South. NCT provides a strong analytical framework around different structural elements and their relation to each other. It also further develops the Gramscian concept of hegemony to apply it to the international scene. Although NCT apparently has more to benefit from this dialogue, the general outcome is potentially enriching.
Raphaël Olivier	Shifting baselines and productivism's ecological contradiction reproduction	The leap forward in which productivist societies are plunged underlines the perpetuation of their ecological contradictions. Thus it seems important to understand the historical processes of transformation of ecological instabilities. The reproduction of the ecological contradiction of productivism, in various spatio-temporal forms, demonstrates the incredible plasticity of a system based on disequilibrium. To understand this phenomenon of reproduction, it seems interesting to articulate it with the concept of shifting baselines. This representation of temporality can be helpful to understand why productivism possesses such a capacity for destructive resilience, i.e. the ability to transform ecological benchmarks. The specificity of the 21st century may lie in the supposed climax of the ecological contradictions of productivism. But before thinking of overcoming this mode of social organization, it appears necessary to study its possible adaptations.
Raúl de Arriba	Art-based research for teaching and learning Political Economy	The aim of this paper is to examine the opportunities for the use of art as an educational resource to stimulate creativity in the teaching of Political Economy. The need to promote skill development to encourage reflection, critical analysis, imagination, interpretation of reality, the anticipation of change, the seeking of alternatives, etc. is essential in this area of knowledge. The analysis of the use of art as an educational tool through a classroom experience shows the opportunities offered by this approach, although the extent of its use in university education in non-artistic materials is still very low.
Raúl de Arriba	Sorry, how do you say efficiency, flexibility and stability?	This short video reproduces a press conference in which a European leader explains the economic policy that all European countries must develop. The president speaks a relatively new language called Neoliberalish. Fortunately, the intervention has simultaneous translation in RealWorld-ish language. Other authors: María Vidagañ; Manuel Branco.
Ray Kiely	Trump, neo-liberalism and the (neo-)liberal international order	This paper examines the Trump administration and the extent to which this is a continuation of, or a break from, neoliberalism. The first section examines the ideas behind the administration and the second discusses neoliberalism and the ways in which it might usefully be designated neoliberal. It will be argued that, notwithstanding the apparent influence of 'paleo-conservative ideas' (as opposed to neoconservative ideas which often existed alongside neoliberal ones), in some respects the administration does have some neoliberal features, embodied in the figure of Trump as both Schumpeterian (and Randian) 'heroic entrepreneur' and Schmittian exceptionalist. However, neoliberalism is far less evident in the apparent commitment to protectionism and the third section considers Trump's promise to bring manufacturing jobs back to America, and how he is likely to meet resistance, from an American capital that is highly globalised, from other states, and indeed from Trump's own precarious social base, including the limited support he has among sections of the precarious working class. Indeed, seen in this light, Donald Trump represents a (reactionary) challenge to US hegemony.
Rayssa Bolelli	International finance flows as limit to an autonomous development	Considering the context of financial capital, as defined by Hilferding and revised by Harvey who states 1973 as the cleavage for new phase of an economic world in financialization. We understand the current peripheral dependency as an issue related to the international finance flow. To discuss this, we will base our analysis on the financial flow from the Global Financial Integrity and the reflections on the balance of payments statistics for Brazil during 2000-14. Therefore, the main interest is to understand the insertion of Latin America in the world market and to comprehend how the financial fluxes deepens its dependency and its low industrial capacity of innovation. To pursue this purpose, in addition to classic imperialism authors, like Lenin and Bukharin, we intend to add the work of Brazilian dependency authors such as Ruy M. Marini, Florestan Fernandes and Carlos Eduardo Martins. To reconstruct the debate around technology and innovation, we use the contribution of the neo-Schumpeterian theoretical framework. The study of the Brazilian case will be based on the data from PINTEC, collected by IBGE, currently the main source of information on industrial innovation in Brazil.
Regina Kolbe, Ebba Boye, Liliann Fischer	Rethinking Economics - Who we are and what we do	https://www.rethinkeconomics.org/ . Rethinking Economics is an international network of students, citizens and professionals building a better economics in society and the classroom. Through a mix of campaigning, events and engaging projects, RE connects people globally to discuss and enact the change needed for the future of economics. We currently have 48 student society groups in 21 countries across the world, who campaign through a variety of activities including public conferences, training workshops and lobbying efforts within academic departments, to reform the economics university curriculum to make it more pluralist, more critical and more applicable to the real world. We would like to use the 8th Annual Conference in Political Economy as an opportunity to make students, academics, and members of the general public aware of our network. In order to do so, we would like to send a delegation of RE-members from different places in the UK to give a presentation and Q+A in Berlin. As speaking slots are most likely very limited and competitive, we would, alternatively, be happy to have a stall in the foyer area or elsewhere in the conference venue.
Reinhard Schumacher	Lessons from Karl Polanyi's Theory for the Euro Crisis	Historically, crises of capitalist economies are not new and have been examined before. Karl Polanyi scrutinised the conditions of the Great Depression. In this paper, I try to use Polanyi's framework to analyse the ongoing crisis in the eurozone. The euro crisis has many similarities with the crisis of the gold standard that

Name	Title	Abstract
		Polanyi describes. The stability of the euro is defended in countries most hit by the current crisis with similar arguments as the international gold standard was defended. Countries make huge sacrifices to maintain the Euro. Moreover, money and labour were more and more commodified and became, in Polanyi's words, fictitious commodities. As a response to this development, a double movement was set into motion as Polanyi's theory predicts. Social movements, political protest parties both on the left and on the right emerged. Polanyi saw this social protectionism as a natural response of humans whenever their social nature is in danger. In addition to using Polanyi's theory to understand the euro crisis and its development, I will also discuss the solution that Polanyi recommended and try to discuss their meaning and practicability to the Euro crisis.
Renata Versiani	Teoria Marxista da Dependência: contextualização e aportes teórico-metodológicos	See under Jonathan Jaumont
Renato de Gaspi	Contested neoliberalism for better or worse: perspectives for an ambiguous order	Since the 2008 crisis we saw many academic prognoses as to what would happen to neoliberalism, including the idea that it was dead and buried, and that new ideas would rise to take its place. Almost ten years later we do see some signs that the body of thought which governed the globe since the 1970s is being contested by some of its major diffusing institutions, and by certain political classes which are contrary to many of its dictates, but are far from being a progressive force in the political spectrum. The proposal of this paper is to present the understanding that neoliberalism is not dead, but neither has it gone through the crisis unhinged and unscathed. As years go by and the crisis drags on unsolved, neoliberal thinking is entering a new phase of being openly and widely contested, but remaining as the main policy-driver because of the current lack of alternatives. This paper will aim to present some of the characteristics of this new phase and engage, during its final part, in some of the new possibilities that are now arising, assessing some possibilities from recent initiatives and political realities.
Ricardo Barradas	Financialisation and the Fall in Labour Income Share in European Union Countries	This paper makes an empirical assessment of the relationship between financialisation and the labour share using panel data composed of 27 European Union countries over 19 years (from 1995 to 2013). Scholars of financialisation, framed in the post-Keynesian tradition, emphasise that financialisation decreases labour share through three channels: the change in the sectorial composition of the economy (the increasing importance of the financial sector and the decreasing weight of government activity), the emergence of the "shareholder value orientation" paradigm, and the weakening of the trade unions' power. We estimate an equation where the labour share is a function of the standard variables (technological progress, globalisation, education and the business cycle) and from four additional variables linked to the process of financialisation (financial activity, government activity, shareholder orientation and trade union membership). Findings show that financialisation exerts a negative influence on the labour share of European Union countries, mainly through the channels related with "shareholder value orientation" and de-unionisation.
Riccardo Bellofiore	The originality of the Italian debate on Marx	The originality of the Italian debate on Marx, riccardo bellofiore & tommaso redolfi riva. In the paper we will focus our attention on some key moments of the Italian debate on Marx. We shall concentrate mainly on the discussion among economists after 1960, the year when Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities was published. Our perspective has not an antiquarian intention: Italian debate on Marx is not a theoretical relict that can only be used to shed light on a concluded political and historical stage. On the contrary: Italian debate on Marx is still alive and represents an on-going laboratory to find original elaborations of problems regarding our present. What follows can be seen as a "backwards reading": we will read past debates from a contemporary perspective, i.e. from what we think are the relevant open issues today.
Rickard Grassman	Reimagining Money: On the prospects of Virtual Currencies beyond Capitalism	On September 15th 2008, Lehman Brothers went bankrupt and sent financial markets into free fall, freezing up credit that even manufacturing industries rely on to operate. Global capitalism as we know it was in cardiac arrest, and in the midst of peer-to-peer organized protests (e.g. the Occupy movements), enters an innovation that essentially provides an alternative to conventional banking as we know it. In fact, this is what the unknown inventor under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto (2008) suggests in the paper that accompanies the technology: Bitcoin enables people to rid themselves of their dependence on banks, creating 'the absolute autonomy of money'. Against this backdrop we will investigate what this may mean in considering what Lacan and Simmel says on the one hand about the significance of money being the signifier that cancels out all other significations (Lacan, 2006), and on the other - money itself being a social and performative construct (Simmel, 2008). In this light, we will investigate the potential in reimagining the significance of money beyond mere instrumentality, and we will do this by examining the latent promises of virtual currencies.
Róber Avila	Inequality, income and wealth centile stratification of Brazilian tax payers	This paper analyzes the information provided by the Receita Federal do Brasil since the end of 2014, concerning the personal income tax. In order to understand the settling of tax laws, it initially synthesized the evolution of the income tax in Brazil, periodized into three phases, indicating an expansion cycle and further reduction of tax progressivity. Subsequently, detailed data relating to exemptions and deductions from declarants are exposed. These data demonstrate the expressiveness of tax exemptions on dividends and subsidies to private spending on health and education. The following data are segmented into centile ranges

Name	Title	Abstract
		of income and declared assets and rights, in order to observe the distribution of information. This detail explains the disparity in income and equity of higher bands.
Robert Koepf	Which Institutions Condition the Financialization of Households in Europe?	Recent Marxist contributions consider debt accumulation in the private household sector to be a key property of financialized capitalism. Yet these contributions do not set out the institutional preconditions of rising household debt and thus fail to explain the remarkable cross country differences in private debt levels in Europe. The paper argues that a comparative approach can identify institutional settings conducive to the recent surge in household debt. National mortgage markets are crucial here since mortgages make up the major share of total long-term liabilities held by households. The article provides a Qualitative Comparative Analysis of fifteen European countries to test the impact of the institutional arrangement of mortgage markets on the average mortgage debt-to-gdp ratio between 2000 and 2005. We find that a institutional arrangement consisting of strong legal rights for lenders, mortgage securitization, mortgage equity withdrawal, and long loan terms are a sufficient condition for an above-average mortgage debt-to-gdp ratio(>60,5%). Hence there is strong evidence for the financialization of households to be conditioned by an expansive regulation of mortgage markets.
Rocío Hiraldo	Producing environmental rent and commodities for nature tourists in Senegal	This paper challenges recent interpretations of nature-based tourism and payment for ecosystem service (PES) mechanisms as forms of prosumption and nature commodification indicating the increasing irrelevance of labour in value creation as they are inaccurate and they serve to silence workers' experiences of exploitation. Drawing on Marx's concepts of commodity and value, it proposes to be specific about the ways in which production relates to capital accumulation, distinguishing between nature-based tourism and PES mechanisms: the former a profit-driven commodity production process, the latter an environmental or climate rent means aimed at depoliticising environmental problems associated with capitalist production. Through this perspective it shows how in rural Senegal villagers' working day needs to be long, intense and poorly rewarded to reduce PES project costs and facilitate the extraction of surplus value in nature-based tourism as well as how labour hierarchies go hand in hand with relations of exploitation between workers. These forms of exploitation are facilitated by neoliberal agrarian crises, but they are also contested as workers rise up against exploitation.
Rodrigo Stumpf González	What can social capital do to overcome political inertia in Latin America?	One of the characteristics of the XXI century in Latin America is the prevalence of social and economic inequality, despite the fact of being considered middle-income countries by international standards. The number of poor people continues to be high, posing an enormous challenge for Latin American countries and policy-makers today. We propose that in order to understand deeply the existence of all sort of inequalities, the concept of social capital is central. First because social capital could become a mechanism of social and economic development, and second because at the macro level, social capital can affect the economic performance and the processes of economic growth and development. Thus, the objective of this paper is to examine how economic and social inequalities contribute to the institutionalization of inertial democracies, that is, societies where State and society evolve in opposite directions generating a paradox of having simultaneously formal procedural legitimacy and social illegitimacy. We further propose that social capital can represent a valuable tool for overcoming democratic inertia.
Roland Atzmüller	Subjectifying crisis management through human capital oriented social policies	Under the domination of austerity focused strategies of crisis management the polarised fragmentation of European welfare systems between welfare/activation and emerging social investment strategies is deepening within and between countries. Rather than constituting an alternative to the former social investment concepts, which are widely debated as a promising strategy to reconcile competitiveness with social demands, rather constitute a search process and struggle to establish new mechanisms to tackle the contradictions and crisis of capitalist social formations and to foster their transformation. Thereby, the burden of coping with the contradictions and crisis of current capitalist social formations is increasingly shifted towards the individuals (and their family household) and their ability and willingness to constantly adapt their labour power through learning under a human capital oriented mode of regulation. Thus, the permanent recomposition of the capacity to work (Arbeitsvermögen) constitutes a crucial mechanism of the reproduction of the relations of production which become a pedagogical relation through which the hegemony/dominance of capital over the former is secured.
Rômulo Cristaldo	Neoliberalism and the changes on the international cooperation for development	The new reasoning of the International Cooperation for Development (ICD) in the last quarter of 20th century appeared as a response to critics on its efficacy. In 1968, a crisis of confidence prompted the World Bank to engage an international tribunal of experts to evaluate the achievements of twenty years of ICD. However, although the study has concluded that aid should remain, the way it was carried out would require new accountability methodologies and management standards. The internal logic of this new governance was borrowed from corporate management principles. First, the broad notion of governance—that appears as a way to achieve management transparency—was assimilated. In addition, the imperative of measurement became the cornerstone of the programs, mostly relying on quantitative indicators and statistical methods. Finally, the very nature of the goals changed to include the market view of success. Our aim is to analyse those changes as concrete follow-ups of the Neoliberal agenda. In other words, though the new governance of ICD appeared as rationalization with technical fundaments, actually was more like symptoms—at the same time tactic and effect—of Neoliberalism.
Rowan Lubbock	Poulantzas in Venezuela: A critical approach to the	Understood as a mode of agrarian production based on the principles of ecological sustainability and egalitarian forms of ownership and control, the rise and evolution of 'Food Sovereignty' provides multiple insights into the power and potential of peasant movements in their struggle against landed capital and global

Name	Title	Abstract
	politics of food sovereignty	commodification. However, in contrast to the somewhat traditional agrarian/developmentalist approaches to FS (which offer a wide range of insights into sustainable small scale agriculture or the production and retention of traditional seed varieties) this paper seeks to critically interrogate the concrete politics of food sovereignty, particularly in terms of the simultaneously productive and contradictory relationship between peasant classes and the sovereign state. This paper mobilising a Poulantzian lens in order to delineate the terrain of peasant struggle within the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the context of constructing a 'socialist' agrarian regime. Through a critical reconstruction of the key categories of agrarian politics - namely rights, territory and sovereignty - it is hoped that the politics of food sovereignty will come to light.
Rubens Sawaya	Globalized transnational capital: the narrow space of Brazil and Latin America	The struggle of Latin American countries for development (economic growth with equality) is always blocked by the interests of the great transnational corporations (TNC) allied with the national bourgeoisie. Those who, like Argentina, Mexico and Brazil, managed to industrialize by freeing themselves from the primary-export dependency did so in a subordinate way to the interests of the TNCs that allied themselves with the national bourgeoisie in the constitution of the productive structure. This process resulted in new forms of dependency, not just economic and technological, but political. This alliance fixed roots in the internal political power structure of these countries. For this reason, whenever they tried to implement relatively autonomous development strategies with income distribution and social inclusion, they were frustrated by the political clash that results from the strength of this alliance of the national bourgeoisie with transnational interests. Today, the rise of these groups to power is blocking the strategies of development of these countries.
Ruth Cain	Manage your misery! mental health care and the quantification of 'recovery'	It is widely acknowledged that sickness, including mental ill health, rises in relation to inequality and that aggressive neoliberal policies 'make us sick' (Bambra and Schrecker 2015). Simultaneously, as public health care provision (and particularly mental health care) constricts across the post-austerity West, individuals are urged to self-manage and self-monitor in order to attain and (equally importantly) evidence recovery. Looking at the IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapies) programme and the dominance of cognitive behavioural therapies (CBT) in Britain, I explore how mental health professionals and patients are increasingly subject to a 'recovery imperative'- emphasising quick, quantifiable 'fixes' and equating self-measured 'outcomes' with the re-attainment of health. I compare this recovery imperative to other trends in post-austerity recovery-rhetoric, noting its similarities to the discourses of responsabilisation surrounding personal indebtedness and obesity. I argue that in each case the narrative of self-quantified recovery obscures the structural violences which lead to depression, indebtedness, and other sicknesses of neoliberalism.
Ruth Felder	Sovereign debt in Latin America: global finance, states and class relations	There is widespread consensus that sovereign debt has been central in creating conditions for neoliberal restructurings and policies in Latin America since the debt crisis of the 1980s. Analysts have tended to explain the problematic nature of sovereign debt in the region in terms of flawed domestic institutional arrangements and policy decisions or the shortcomings of the post-Bretton Woods international credit markets. Our paper takes insight from these views but aims at going beyond the dichotomy between the domestic and the global in understanding sovereign debt and debt crises. We will argue that debt is a highly abstract expression of the global power of capital and, at the same time, an expression of class relations and institutional arrangements historically built in specific territories. Focusing on the cases of Mexico and Argentina, we will discuss the relation between global credit markets and the specific class configurations that account for sovereign indebtedness and debt crises. We will also explore the scope and limitations to state interventions to address debt problems as policies can manage but not solve the class relations that are at the core of these problems.
Sabrina Zajak	The Dual Nature of Transparency in Global Production Networks	Companies increasingly become confronted with demands for accountability and the creation of transparency. The paper discusses the dual nature of corporate transparency politics as a means of governing and taming corporate power, on the one hand, and as an instrument of corporate control and profit maximization, on the other. We conceptualize four levels of transparency practices: the level of collecting (1.) and translating (2.) information to corporate governance (3.), and public relations (4.). We argue that the consideration of these four levels and their recursive interconnectedness together are necessary to understand the political nature of corporate transparency practices in global production networks. Transparency politics, are of key relevance with regard to the wider dynamics of relations of power, political conflicts, and social change in global production networks. Our empirical evidence suggests that the main techniques of knowledge production, translation and usage are mainly shaped and dominated by business, allowing for increasing marketization and profit maximisation under the veil of legitimacy as a transparent – allegedly democratic and responsible – company.
Sahar Taghdisi Rad	The 'Civil Society': from manufacturer of consent to agent of change, and back	The notion of civil society has experienced major transformations over time. What was for so long considered an arena for the enforcement of consent and coercion by the hegemony, has been reframed by neoliberal thought as an 'agent' of positive change, a component of good governance, and a 'sector' promoting technical solutions to political problems. 'Civil society promotion' has become a fixed and inevitable component in western imperial powers' agenda for peace-building, political reform and economic development in the global south. By demonstrating these trends in selected cases from the Middle East and North Africa region, this paper will highlight some of the political and economic consequences of the transformation of this concept.
Sam Ashman	The Return of Industrial Policy In Africa - but on	The importance of industrial policy for economic diversification and poverty reduction cannot be overstated. High GDP growth rates in parts of the continent have led to optimism. But there is no relationship between growth in GDP and employment. High growth has been jobless growth and has combined with rising

Name	Title	Abstract
	whose terms?	inequality and de-industrialization for many parts of continent which has been intensified by financialization, especially in South Africa. Half a century after the independence of most African countries, they remain generally dependent on exports of mineral and agricultural commodities in a raw or semi-processed state. The boom in commodity prices that has occurred over the past decade has effectively increased the dependence of economies on these products. The slump in commodity prices has thus had sharp effects. In this context, the return of the legitimacy of industrial policy is a positive development. The paper explores the emerging consensus around industrial policy in Africa and the tensions within it, pointing to the competing conceptions of industrial policy within the current debate.
Sam-Kee Cheng	The transition debate and the case for China	This paper will discuss the main theories in the transition debate and discuss how the case of China may contribute to the transition theories. Building on the theory of primitive socialist accumulation, this paper will argue that China has been in a "transitional" stage in a limited sense since the overthrowing of the comprador-bourgeois regime, which collaborated with the imperialist powers, in 1949. The proletarian state has revolutionised the production relations to overcome the blockage to the development of productive forces through planning in the state economy and strategic cooperation with the capitalist economy. To fulfil the transition to socialism the proletarian state should also facilitate the formation of new production relations. However, the bureaucratisation of the state and the supremacy of imperialism block such development. With the growth of the productive forces, the corresponding capitalist production relations also take shape in direct competition with the state economy. This adds complexity to the transition theory and may offer some insights in one of the most important debate in Marxism.
Samuel Decker	#changeEconomics - Projects of the (German) Students Movement for Pluralism	This round table presents three temporary projects of the Netzwerk Plurale Ökonomik and associated groups: The online platform Exploring Economics, the Book Project "Teaching Economics in the 21st Century" and the "Anthology Pluralist Economics". The presentation leads into a discussion on how to link progressive students and lecturers internationally.
Samuel Rogers	Dependency Moves East? Critical Analysis of a Dependent Market Economy: Hungary	This paper theorises the trajectory of Hungarian development since the second election of Fidesz in 2010. In doing so, I analyse contemporary dependency in Hungary in regard to country and sector origin. I engage with two strains of literature to create a model capable of explaining a potential divergence in trajectory. First, investigating the explanatory capacities of the Dependent Market Economy model (Nölke & Vliegenthart, 2009) by incorporating two additional sectors, which generate (a) a clear additional dependency and (b) a potential future dependency, namely: the energy sector from Russia and the transport sector from China. Second, I use Wolfgang Streeck's (2014) concept of countries 'buying time' to prolong the disconnect between capitalism and democracy, primarily by creating a series of debt crises since the onset of neoliberalism in the mid 1970s. I argue that since 2010, Hungary has little desire to maintain this marriage through debt mechanisms, instead (re)nationalising politically sensitive sectors i.e. energy and shifting dependencies eastwards to Russia and China. The effect of this will be to break with two decades of government strategy after 1989.
Saori Shibata	Domination under the name of autonomy: crowd-working in Japan	The advance of the digital economy is widely noted for the way in which it is transforming the employment relation. This includes the emergence of ICT-based work, such as crowd-work (Ford 2014, Elder-Vass 2016). This paper explores the way in which this new form of employment is depicted as creating opportunities and autonomy for workers (MIC 2016: 203-204). It explores these developments with a focus on the Japanese case. It shows that crowd-work has generated another group of vulnerable workers and crowd-workers are expected to work more competitively and flexibly than non-regular workers. This is a new indirect form of domination by employers that are subtly imposed upon crowd-workers under the name of workers' autonomy. The paper highlights a shift in the forms of domination upon labour from a direct type to dualisation of the workforce towards indirect domination by intensifying competition and making workers more invisible. Whilst these trends are commonly noted in general terms, this paper explores their more concrete development in the Japanese case, chosen to highlight the way in which Japan's coordinated market economy continues to go through a process of liberalisation.
Sara Stevano	Expanding the potential of time use research through social reproduction?	With the advancement of the gender mainstreaming project, women have become key actors in the poverty reduction and well-being promotion agendas in the South. However, the centrality of women in development projects and social policy gave rise to concerns on increased burdens and time constraints, which could undermine the achievement of desired outcomes. Thus there is renewed interest in time use research as a way to measure women's time burdens. Time use is the only type of data that can capture unpaid care work, and methodological innovation is improving the quality of this data. Yet time use data has been mostly used in descriptive ways - i.e. to describe gender differences in performance of unpaid care work or other activities. This paper argues that time use research has a broader analytical potential that can be unlocked by linking empirical data to a theory of social reproduction. This can be done by contextualising time use data in the analysis of long-term changes in the provision of care in the South, and by centring our understanding of time use in qualitative analyses of (shifting) care responsibilities, participation in paid employment and right to leisure.
Sarrah Kassem	Possibilities for Transnational Labor	The recent crisis has resulted in a renewed attack on the working class through austerity measures, retrenchment of social welfare and curtailment of social and labor rights. Its effects were experienced differently, as nations had differing political-economic trajectories, class relations and positions within the international

Name	Title	Abstract
	Movement in Europe	capitalist economies prior to the crisis. Rather than seeing a development of a transnational labor movement, there has been a lack of synchronization of working classes across Europe. Moving away from approaches that have quantified and reduced resistance and solidarity to established forms of organized labor (i.e. unions), this paper suggests that historical materialism opens up a debate in which transnational solidarity can be approached more dialectically to engage with issues central to social relations and resistance within our historical moment such as nationalism and alienation of the working class. As long as workers do not identify as such, there cannot not be a transnational labor movement. Under this umbrella of nationalism and right wing currents, working classes are left to believe their interests coincide with those of the bourgeoisie.
Sebastián Grenoville	Wholesale markets of the Bolivian community of Buenos Aires, Argentina	This paper analyzes the wholesale markets of the Bolivian community in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, Argentina as a strategic measure to strengthening organizations in order to gain capacity of pressure in the value network of fresh vegetables. Traditionally wholesale of fresh vegetables were concentrated in most competitive producers. From an inclusive value chain approach, these organizational processes could be seen as an example of social, organizative and economic upgrading strategies. Therefore, this paper focuses not only on economic upgrading but also on processes of social upgrading and community organization reinforcement. There is much more evidence addressing how economic upgrading not necessarily lead to a process of social upgrading or even more in some cases it could contribute to increase vulnerability. This article proposes to articulate inclusive value chain approach with vulnerability studies in order to understand processes of social, organizational and economic upgrading.
Sebastián Grenoville	The artisanal fishers' communities of the Parana River Delta, Argentina	This contribution considers the organizational, productive and social aspects of the artisanal fishers' communities of the territories of the Parana River Delta, Buenos Aires, Argentina. These communities are currently carrying out their activities without the support of an integral and realistic procedural framework from the national and provincial state levels. As a result, their production activities are being developed in a grey area. There not all the fishers' activities and possibilities are technically taken into account in the design of the official rules. As a considered measure to reinforce their organizations and, in order to get lobby capabilities on the fisheries governance aspects, some of them are trying to outline a fishers' association. Therefore, from an inclusive value chain approach, these organizational processes are prefiguring technical, social and economic advance strategies. Therefore, we focalize the attention on this organization reinforcement process and their interactions with other Delta' stakeholders. This paper is drafting procedural-organizational scenarios orientated to strengthen the inclusion and diminish the vulnerability of these communities.
Sergio Cámara Izquierdo	Neoliberal asymmetric patterns and postneoliberal scenarios in Mexico and the US	The promise of right-wing Donald Trump to renegotiate or withdraw from NAFTA has brought about an uncertain economic scenario for Mexico and the US. Paradoxically, this has also been a longstanding demand of the Mexican left. The possible post-neoliberal scenarios are outlined, departing from the economic structure that emerged from the neoliberal productive restructuring of both economies. The neoliberal globalization gave rise to highly integrated global value chains comprising the internationalization of production, trade and financial markets. This process has been particularly acute for Mexico and the US, deepening their hierarchical relationship. It is argued that the neoliberal asymmetric patterns of profitability, capital accumulation, technical change, and income distribution reflect the US position as a hegemonic power and the Mexican position as a subordinated national space of valorization. Yet, the neoliberal economic integration has severely damaged workers' life conditions in both countries, creating social unrest. In front of this situation, the international solidarity between workers must be the basis of a desirable post-neoliberal scenario.
Sergio Tzotzes	Behavioural economics: a 'mindful' new paradigm for economics?	This paper questions whether behavioural economics provide the foundation for change in economics in terms of a convincing alternative paradigm that challenges mainstream economics. Following the recent economic crisis, mainstream academic debates on the state of economics indicate behavioural economics and its subfields as the way forward for the discipline. Another strand of non-mainstream views identifies positive change towards pluralism in new subfields and research tracks connected to behavioural research. Thus, behavioural economics emerges all at once as a proof of diversity, an explanation for the crisis and a hopeful prospect for the future of the discipline. To recall Kuhn, a prerequisite of paradigm change is the existence of an alternative convincing new paradigm. This inquiry applies a Kuhnian framework to examine the paradigmatic constitution of mainstream economics and its readiness to accommodate change. To assess changes in the dominant paradigm, it examines the impact of behavioural research on the mainstream disciplinary matrix of 'beliefs, commitments, values, practices and techniques' that are shared by the scientific community of its practitioners.
Sha Dung	Streets and Boardrooms: Contending Spaces in Shaping Political Economy in Africa	In liberal political economy, the state and capital are the drivers of change. They take decisions in board rooms that affect classes around the world. Recent global developments have shown that citizens who occupy the streets around the world, also constitute drivers. The occupiers of these spaces have unequal access to accumulation processes but have remained actors asserting hegemonic positions that shape political economy in Africa. The State and capital exclude other classes in public policy arena. The street becomes a viable arena for conducting struggles against decisions of the board room that hurt living conditions. These street voices are forcing the state and capital to open up spaces for participation, thus redefining political economy in Africa. There are changes in institutions, regimes, public policy and academic scholarship in response to organized class actions. The streets have gained some concessions from their struggles, but state reforms have not changed exploitation and inequality. This has sustained class action which the ruling classes conceives as instability. The tension between the streets and

Name	Title	Abstract
		the boardrooms can be reduced or eliminated.
Shoko Chuma	Equality of Human Labor in Our Livelihood: Considering the Domestic Labor Debate	Typically shown in care work, socially needed contributions of human labor are performed not just in a market economy but broadly also in various social spheres such as families, public sectors and/or cooperative organizations. This paper rethinks how to compare and measure such labor contributions in various useful concrete forms. It starts with a review of the domestic labor debate in the 1970s. In the debate, the dualistic view dealing with productive market labor as incommensurable to non-market domestic labor seemed to be dominant over the monistic view. This paper points out, however, that this dominant dualistic theoretical view contains serious defects in analyzing critically the current situations of our economy in the broad sense. It goes on to critical reconsideration of I. Rubin's theoretical notions of abstract labor, physiologically and socially equalized labor, which have been utilized as a foundation for the dualistic view, and thus attempts to re-estimate the significance of forgotten monistic notion of labor hours anew in our society.
Shreya Sinha	Merchant's Capital in Punjab's Agriculture: Exploring Farmer-Arhtia Relations	The role of merchant's capital in agriculture, and in South Asian agriculture specifically, has been a hotly contested terrain. While many scholars point to the exploitative role of traders and moneylenders vis-à-vis farmers, others argue that there are also productive aspects to their work that need to be recognized. With this literature in the background, this paper seeks to explore the relations between farmers and arhtias in Punjab, India. Arhtias are licensed commission agents in the primary wholesale markets of the state. Based on a year of doctoral fieldwork in a market town and nearby villages in Ludhiana district, this paper will focus on the role of arhtias across multiple crop markets both in terms of marketing and credit relations. It will also engage with the issue and implications of farmers turning to trading activities. Through a discussion of these issues, this paper will argue that arhtias need to be understood as an integral and constitutive part of Punjab's agrarian capitalism. Further, in examining the impact that a liberalised regime has on them, the paper will comment on and anticipate the nature of agrarian change in the state, even region.
Sila Demirors	The role of state in financialization of socialreproduction in Turkey and Brazil	In this paper, financialization of housing sector will be discussed by focusing on the state's role, inter- and intra-class struggles in Brazil and Turkey from the mid-1990s to today. The Programs of PAC and MCMV in Brazil and TOKI example in Turkey will be examined in the paper. Together with the participation of state institutions, private construction companies and financial capital, the real estate circuit has been fed through the inclusion of lower and middle classes and mass production in the market. This newly financialised real-estate machine has been used as a political and economic strategy to strengthen the power block. Therefore financialization of housing sector has peculiar characteristics in both countries. In both countries, the housing policies were accompanied with the transformation of the state from 2002 to the present. For this reason, financialization as the intensive and extensive expansion of IBC in the housing production must be evaluated with the neoliberal and neo-developmental practices in Turkey and Brazil respectively. Therefore, the transformation of state and financialization of social reproduction is thought interdependent in this paper.
Silja Bára Ómarsdóttir	The Icelandic left after the crisis	Many expected the financial and economic calamity of the Global Financial Crisis to revitalize the political left in Europe. Yet, this has not been the case. Instead left wing parties have struggled across most of the continent, both in terms of messaging and electoral outcomes. In many cases, nationalist right-wing parties have articulated and benefitted from critiques of financial policies and austerity measures that might have been predicted to arise on the left. What explains the existential dilemma of the contemporary left? We explore the case of post-crisis Iceland to shed light on certain facets of this crisis. In Iceland, the immediate response to the financial crisis was a surge of protests, which toppled the sitting center-right government within three months. As a result of this double bind both left parties in Iceland exited their four year term in power battered and lacking in credibility. While the further left Left Green Party has regained considerable support the Social Democratic Party has been all but wiped out in Iceland.
Silke Trommer	Watering Down Irish Austerity	A protest movement against the introduction of household-level water charges as one condition of the Republic of Ireland's austerity memorandum is disrupting the country's image as poster-child of austerity. Although few and far between, scholarly accounts of the movement focus on events in the public sphere, such as large-scale demonstrations and the Right2Water campaign led by a number of trade unions and political parties. Instead, my paper examines Irish anti-water charges protests rooted in the private sphere. I explore a variety of grassroots level initiatives and struggles against the Irish austerity agenda, from "burn the bills", to water meter fairies, and the "Jobstown 23". I find that civil disobedience and boycott in the everyday are not only common and essential to the successes of the Irish water movement. Intriguingly, protesters also make regular reference to historical struggles against colonial and capitalist expansion on the island of Ireland. My case study suggests that analytical attention to agitation at the micro-social level and to long-term historical processes is key for assessing the full impact of the austerity era on Irish and European politics.
Silvia Sacchetti	Preventing recurrent homelessness through social capital	This contribution considers innovative solutions to recurrent homelessness. It builds on the Change Centre, a project that is being developed in Glasgow, Scotland. The Change Centre vision is a multi-million pound state-of-the-art community facility that will be open to the public. The Centre will provide accommodation for 32 homeless people who will become part of the workforce; a team of 'players' who will run the Centre. This is a radical shift away from the traditional welfare model of support, where a top-down approach leaves people feeling isolated, vulnerable and without a role in the management of their own lives. The study takes a positive approach to the use of physical spaces and activities (such as sport) that create new positive relationships and attitudes. We identify social capital as a

Name	Title	Abstract
		methodology which can measure positive changes for the residents. We present an assessment methodology, and a framework for assessing welfare policy. The framework recognises the interdependence between the quality of the physical environment, the focus on social capital and the capacity of organisations and policy to enable a movement towards greater integration and social justice.
Simon Mohun	Long-run equilibrium and short-run price dynamics in the labour theory of value	How should price levels and price movements be understood in the labour theory of value? Most views (for example, Kurz and Salvadori's 'Theory of Production') have prices of production as long-run equilibrium prices, centres of gravity for market prices. A quite different perspective is presented in (the latest edition of) Fine and Saad-Filho's 'Marx's Capital', in which the focus is not on long-run equilibrium but rather on short-run price dynamics. This paper compares, contrasts and reflects on the implications of these two views.
Simon Roberts	Can competition law address concentration of ownership and control?	South Africa has one of the most concentrated economies in the world, with entrenched local business groupings alongside multinationals. Competition law was proposed as the policy tool to address this structure and the conduct of the firms. The paper critically evaluates the record, as well as drawing insights from competition cases for a more nuanced understanding of the nature of economic power in selected sectors.
Sinem Kavak	Rethinking the Political Economy of Rural Mobilisations in Turkey	This paper examines role of political economy in contemporary agrarian mobilisations. By focusing on recent water struggles in Turkey against the run-of-the-river hydropower plants (SHPs); the research digs into the societal and economic actors that enable or inhibit the emergence of strong mobilisations through a comparison of reactions against SHP projects in four localities of Eastern Black Sea region. The main logic behind the cross comparison is to find out if there is a relationship between the forms of rural livelihoods; mostly defined in terms of production, marketing, place in the general economic system, migration and viability of space; and political mobilisation against SHP construction combined with the other possible reasons leading to an unrest and contention. The research revealed that prior transformation of the rural spaces affects the ways, means and discourses of the local struggles. I argue that spatio-economic transformation of the localities that unevenly transform rural settings in terms of production and consumption activities have impact on the patterns, discourses and agency in the contemporary 'rural' mobilizations.
Sirisha Naidu	Gender and land reforms under neoliberalization in the global south	Land reforms have been integral to the redressal of crises and inequalities precipitated or deepened by colonial capitalism. Since the late 1980s, however, land reforms have assumed a neoliberal character and much contemporary scholarship minimizes the significance of land redistribution. Yet the reality of 'jobless growth' under late capitalist expansion begs the question: what is the fate of the armies of proletarianised and semi-proletarianised labour that may no longer be accommodated by urban industrial economies? Employing a feminist political economy perspective, and basing our analysis on the role of women in rural subsistence economies, we seek to develop a theoretical perspective on what some recent scholarship has termed as the contemporary agrarian question of gender (inequality). Drawing comparatively on land and agrarian reform processes and accompanying changes in agrarian structure in Zimbabwe and India, we argue that viewed through the prism of women's labour, land retains significance both as a means of stabilizing societies under the duress of capitalism and as the primary mode of reproducing precarised and immiserated households in much of the global south.
Smitha Francis	Industrial Policy Imperatives and Trade Policy Choices	One issue that has got scant attention in the debate on industrial policy and structural change in developing countries is the manner in which interactions between trade policy and industrial policies continue to influence the relation between government interventions and the nature of structural change, including in industries characterised by the presence of global value chains (GVCs). The proposed paper will examine, using a case study of India's electronics industry, the interplay between trade liberalisation (pre- and post-WTO and free trade agreements) and industrial policies and its implications for industrial restructuring in order to understand how trade liberalisation impacts an industry's development trajectory and the nature of its firms' engagement in global value chains. Within this framework, the paper will examine whose interests are predominantly served by the present regime's ostensibly nationalistic industrial policies and whether the latter are sufficient to generate sustainable domestic value addition in the electronics industry.
Sonwabile Mnwana	Dispossession and struggles over land and meanings on the platinum belt	Drawing on empirical findings from detailed case studies in South Africa's platinum belt, this paper demonstrates significant struggles over land and land dispossession, particularly ploughing fields and grazing land. I argue in the context of rural-based mining expansion, African families find it extremely hard to defend their rights and control over land and natural resources. Scholars attribute this vulnerability to the weak nature of African customary tenure rights and control over land, the post-apartheid state's incorporation and imposition of tribal identities and distorted apartheid-style interpretations of customary law by the courts when dealing with land disputes between ordinary villagers and local chiefs. The paper demonstrates that, land struggles – characterised by competing group claims and contrasting meanings – tend to create new forms of power asymmetries and vulnerabilities that render the current policy interventions less capable of protecting the rights of the rural poor from mining-led dispossession and loss of traditional agricultural livelihoods.
Sophia Price	Global Britain?: UK Aid and the Political Economy of Brexit	A range of analyses have explored the EU's role in securing global neo-liberal capital accumulation via its development cooperation relations. The UK was central to the formulation and reform of these relations and a key contributor to the European Development Fund, which has increasingly been tied to the readjustment of its recipients' political economies. Through a focus on UK aid to Africa, this paper will explore how Brexit is providing the UK with an opportunity to reorder its external relations under the banner of 'Global Britain', by both refocussing its multilateral commitments away from the EU to global institutions such as the World

Name	Title	Abstract
		Bank, and through the reinvigoration of its relations with its former colonies. In doing so it continues to draw on the rhetoric of gender empowerment and private sector led growth, in a policy format that largely replicates rather than diverges from the main prescriptions of the EU's development cooperation relations, whilst prioritising particular capital interests. This paper argues that through Brexit the UK is attempting to enhance its global competitiveness while continuing to embed neo-liberal capitalist development in the Global South.
Stefan Einarsson	Corporatist neoliberalism in Swedish occupational pensions and insurance	Neoliberalism is widely associated with a weakening of worker interests. However, not all economic institutions from the era of "embedded" capitalism have evaporated, despite strong re-regulatory impetus from supranational bodies such as the European Commission. For instance, Swedish labour market organizations (central unions and employer organization) since long jointly own or control three major occupational pension- and insurance companies, managing substantial financial capital and exercising ownership rights in many corporations inside and outside Sweden. On the basis of 40 in-depth interviews with representatives of principle organisations, directors, and managers, combined with substantial document studies, this corporatist structure is explored as a venue for neoliberal transformation. The advent of neoliberalism is thus studied in what was traditionally regarded by comparative political economy as a "coordinated market economy" with a significant degree of informal coordination. What, if any, forms of resistance to the market logic remain within these corporatist structures? How does such resistance manifest in governance structures and in organizational action?
Stefan Pimmer	Dependency revisited	See under Johannes Jäger.
Stefan Schmalz	Old Wine In New Bottles? China's Rise and Structural Dependency in South America	China's rise has led to far-reaching structural changes in South American capitalism. Today, China tends to replace the US as most important investor and trading partner. First, China has become a new "consumer of last resort" for South American exports. Its high demand for primary goods has led to a commodity boom in South America and a reprimarization of exports. This development has been further pushed by Chinese industrial exports, which have contributed to deindustrialization in some economic sectors (textiles, etc.). Second, China has become a major creditor of several South American governments, thus, challenging US-dominated international financial institutions and changing the overall terms and conditions of lending in the region. And, third, China has heavily invested into infrastructure and commodity supply chains, thereby "re-orient"ing the physical infrastructure of South American economies. Taken together, these developments have led to new modes of dependency in most South American countries. Drawing on dependency theory and world-systems analysis, I will analyze these structural changes.
Steffen Murau	The post-2008 International Monetary System: C6 Swap Lines, Eurodollars & Repos	This paper studies the changes that the 2008 Financial Crisis brought about for the international monetary system (IMS). The IMS is conceptually understood as a US-centered hierarchical payments system within which short-term debt instruments are issued as credit money by various public and private financial institutions—notably central banks, commercial banks and shadow banks. With the Federal Reserve situated at the apex of the IMS, dollar-denominated credit money forms are highest up in the hierarchy and trade at par with each other, whilst they typically have fluctuating exchange rates to credit money forms denominated in 'peripheral' units of account. The paper will first establish a conceptual framework to analyze the financial plumbing of credit money creation in the IMS, seen from the centre as it stretches to the periphery. Subsequently, it will study how the crisis triggered an institutional evolution of the way in which dollar-denominated credit money forms extend to other monetary areas. In this, it focuses on three mechanisms that allow the creation of dollar-denominated credit money outside the US: central bank swap lines, the eurodollar market and the repo market.
Stella Karagianni	A critical evaluation of the PPPs policy in Greece	See under Maria Pempetzoglou
Stephanie Allais	Occupations, work, and work-oriented education in three African countries	This paper presents preliminary findings and analysis comparing the structure of labour markets with education and training systems in 3 African countries: Ghana, Ethiopia, and South Africa. This is part of a broader comparative study examining the notion of occupations as a way of organizing work, organizing technical and vocational education and training, and supporting pathways from education to work. The study draws on institutional political economy which provides insights into the ways collective wage bargaining, corporate governance and financing, labor market and state regulation, and industrial relations affect education and training and literature on occupational identity formation which argues that the acquisition of bodies of knowledge and skill plus meaningful opportunities to practice know-how (practical knowledge) protects workers in organized occupations or professions.
Steve Sprung	THE PLAN - that came from the bottom up	40 years ago a group of workers faced with economic crisis, austerity and threats of technology taking their jobs, responded with an audacious plan, developing numerous alternatives to the military products their company (Lucas Aerospace) made, including a wind turbine and fully functioning hybrid car. THE PLAN is the story of how these young skilled workers flew in the face of not only recession but the free market philosophy rising up at that time. It tells this ground-breaking story from the perspective of the present, capturing memories but also reflections on today and beyond. It interrogates the forces that opposed their plan - company, governments, trade unions and the neo-liberal philosophy that was in ascendance - and expose an operational logic that still blocks the sort of solutions

Name	Title	Abstract
		these pioneers offered.
Stuart Shields	Regions, states and the neoliberal competencies of the EBRD	The EBRD is largely ignored in both discipline and area studies literatures. Where it does appear it is erroneously considered an inter-governmental offshoot of the EU. In this paper I set out to reorient analysis of the EBRD. The paper claims that existing framings of the regionalising role of the EBRD ignore the tangible neoliberalising pressures of regionalism on states. It argues that the EBRD works to restructure the sovereignty of member states in the post-communist space. This happens in three ways: 1) the configuration of an 'appropriately' neoliberal regional economic space; 2) the construction and disciplining of subaltern subjectivities in the regional space; and 3) the persistent dominance of expert 'scientific' knowledge and policy practice external to the state. This restructuring is intended to further neoliberalism in the economic space of the region. By uncoupling the EBRD from a state-centric analysis, the paper reveals how the technical aspects of the EBRD activities configure particular neoliberal rationalities and competencies not as a putative superstate, but as a key site for the ever-deeper encroachment of neoliberalisation in peripheral European states.
Suha Priyadarshini Chakravorty	Collective Sustenance and Environment: A Political Economy analysis of Tourism	It is against a backdrop of ecological degradation, that a study was conducted in the Manali region (Kullu district Himachal Pradesh, India) to critically look at the changing nature of peoples' survival mechanisms and coping strategies in the context of risk, exploitation and management of natural resources vis-à-vis tourism, to further look into the ways in which "collective sustenance" finds meaning in the context of the 'shadow' (illicit) economy vis-à-vis the dialectics of the several kinds of networks, exchanges and emerging power dynamics in the performance of the tourism process. The study engaged in – 1) Locating the political potentials (of collective sustenance vis-à-vis coping mechanisms) underlying hill economies and the impact that tourism has had in moulding these power configurations. 2) Analysing to what extent 'new age' networks and coping strategies have had repercussions in terms of changing patterns of collective sustenance mechanisms. 3) Understanding the 'risk' perceptions in relation to livelihood, shadows and collective sustenance and explore to what extent they have had implications for shaping the political economy of the region.
Sultan Altowaim	Financing industrial diversification: the case of Chile and Malaysia	Chile and Malaysia are good examples of resource-rich developing countries that have successfully diversified their production and export baskets. The mainstream literature, as well as some international development institutions, considers them to be successful following neo-liberal policies. Others, mainly heterodox economists, have argued that the state in both countries has played a big role in upgrading and diversifying the industrial output. Following this particular line of argument, this paper will examine the role of the Chilean and Malaysian governments in financing the industrial upgrading from a political economy perspective.
Sunday Fayose	Towards Responsive and Responsible Trade Union Administration	Basically responsiveness and high sense of responsibility is required for successful Trade union administration. Some trade union leaders do not know what it takes to be responsive and responsible, as they feel, being in leadership places them in position to also behave as superior to their members and followers. In my opinion this is a misnomer, because a trade union leader/activist is to offer service to further and defend the interests of members within the workplace and outside the work place, in such a way that they will engender fair, just and equitable society while checkmating societal ills. I therefore feel the need to have a presentation in a multicultural and international environment to share, cross-fertilise idea and gain more knowledge for mutual benefit, as social entrepreneurs. I wish to highlight some irresponsible acts of labour leaders in Trade union administration in Africa particularly in Nigeria and proffer suggested solutions.
Takashi Satoh	A critique to Sraffa's model from the perspective of Marxian circuit of capital	The characteristics of Sraffa's framework is to analyze the matrix of circulation of commodities, each of which is produced by a separate industry. It is a microscopic and multi-sectoral model. But at the same time, it is restricted to the physical analysis to the relationship between inputs and outputs. On the other hands, Marx's logical framework analyzes the circuit of money capital, which is expressed symbolically by the familiar formula: $M - C \dots P \dots C' - M'$. But it has no micro-foundations: it is a macroscopic and a sort of representative agent model. This framework cannot treat the motions of various commodities among various sectors. This paper provides a synthesis of Sraffa's framework of the circulation of commodities in the multi-sectoral economy and Marx's monetary framework of the circuit of capital. In the section 1, a simple Marxian circuit of capital model is mathematically formulated in a one sector economy. In the section 2, the simple model is generalized into the multi-sectoral economy which Sraffa adapted. In the final section, it turns out that Sraffa's framework is merely a special case of the generalized Marxian circuit of capital model.
Taneesha Mohan	Class politics and Social Policies: Creating tied female labour in India	Rural female labour in India take on multiple roles, and work as wage labourers, tenant farmers and cultivators. This labour is predominantly agrarian, where labour relations are shaped through interlocking relations of land, labour and credit that are maneuvered through debts, obligations and duties. The growing insecurity of work and survival, often draws these female classes of labourer into labour tying arrangements. Labour tying arrangements and the severity of unfreedom experienced is understood in the context of exercise of power at the village level and the effect of macro political and economic factors on labour-employer strategies. Drawing on data from my comparative study on West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, this paper investigates how multi-scalar power relations operating in the two regions under distinct and diverse socio-political conditions shapes labour tying arrangements. With a focus on social welfare policies like MGNREGA, PDS and MSP, this paper explores how the implementation and transformative effects are contingent upon interactions with the ruling elite and local bureaucracy, which shape the degree of exploitation and unfreedom experienced by female labourers.
Tapiwa	Land reform at the margin:	Most commentators on Zimbabwe's land reform in areas where livestock production predominates argue that it has failed to improve rural livelihoods. It is argued

Name	Title	Abstract
Chatikobo	Livestock, grazing and land in Southwestern Zimbabwe	that in a region that is not suitable for cropping, land reform has curtailed cattle mobility, a distinctive feature of livestock production. This paper draws from research conducted in Matobo district, Zimbabwe and examines a group of emerging farmers who are producing, accumulating and investing in livestock. Livestock mobility in order to access resources during different periods of the year remains key to processes of accumulation in the new resettlement areas. However, mobility is now facilitated by an emerging 'vernacular land market'. Those who received large plots of land through patronage and corruption, but have with limited capital, are becoming 'landlords'; while those who are accumulating in production are renting in seasonal grazing land. Drawing on agrarian political economy, the 'new range ecology' and key debates on communal tenure systems, the paper argues for moving away from sectoral views towards an approach that combines the social, economic, political and ecological dimensions of land reform.
Te-Anne Robles	The Making, Modelling, and Muddling of Systemic Risk	Despite the rise of 'systemic risk' in policy discourse, consensus on how it should be defined remains elusive. Some do so in terms of financial instability; however, they also concede that there is no agreement on what 'financial stability' should look like in the first place. Others admit that arriving at a single indicator of systemic risk is unlikely, and that it is dangerous to rely on a specific one. At the same time, recognition of these challenges is accompanied by greater awareness of the limitations of risk models. Discussions on this topic highlight these issues yet the solutions put forward still rely on risk models. The puzzle of the parallel rise of two phenomena—the growing realisation of the dangers of overdependence on risk models and the persistent tendency towards mathematical formalism—underscores the importance of analysing this as an exercise in what Ulrich Beck refers to as 'organised irresponsibility'. The paper will look at how this approach towards systemic risk and the recent initiatives to address it through different multilateral surveillance frameworks can be used to reject the existence of certain risks, obscure their causes, and deny accountability.
Thomas Purcell	The Value of Rents: Global Commodity Chains and Small Cocoa Producers in Ecuador	Drawing on the Marxian theory of ground rent this paper develops an analysis of "global commodity chains" (GCC) with agrarian roots. There is an acknowledgement that the concentrated downstream governance of primary commodity based GCC has created a set of 'asymmetrical' power relations which blocks the transmission of value upstream towards small producers. This paper argues that this research under-specifies what is meant by value and rent and in doing so marginalises the analysis of value production before its journey through inter-firm relations. We demonstrate the importance of theorising the value constitution of commodities produced on the land and the forces that contest the payment of ground rent and thereby shape the geography of GCC. Based on empirical research conducted around Ecuador's 'postneoliberal' cocoa re-activation plan, we identify the class politics and production mechanisms through which value and rent escapes the hands of a stratified network of small owner producers.
Tiago Camarinha Lopes	Technical or political? The Socialist Economic Calculation controversy	The paper recovers the Socialist Economic Calculation debate and aims at answering one question: was this controversy technical or political? It argues that Oskar Lange presented the most developed form of dealing with apologetic economics, helping to reach the scientific conclusions that socialist/communist economic systems are viable. Lange's attitude towards mainstream bourgeois economics reveals that the Austrian position can not reject socialism on technical terms, but only on political terms. This shows that Mises's challenge is completely solved and was substituted by an entire political posture by Hayek and the late Austrians, who are struggling to change the standard interpretation of the controversy.
Tobias Franz	Political settlements and transnational capital in Latin America	The 'political settlements' framework argues that there are no 'good' or 'bad' institutions, but only favourable and less favourable interdependent combinations of power and institutions. Growth and development outcomes depend on the compatibility of rent management capacities with the distribution of power in a political settlement. However, there exists very little 'political settlements' literature on Latin America. Revising the main theoretical arguments of 'political settlements' framework and considering empirical realities in Latin America, this article argues that recent changes in policy strategies and elite interests promoting the region's shift towards service-based economies are not purely driven by power balances, but also by factors that are exogenous to the underlying political order of a society. A standard 'political settlements' analysis of Latin America's development does not conclusively explain the region's reliance on minimal technological inventories and static comparative advantages in low productivity sectors. This article finds that exogenous factors influence a new regime of rent management that induces and reinforces these tendencies.
Tom Haines-Doran	The Financialisation of State Policy: Britain's Railways since Privatisation	The (uneven) global growth of the financialisation of social and physical infrastructure has been encouraged by reconfigurations in government policy to reduce the risk perceptions of financial investors. The privatisation of Britain's railways provides a useful case study to understand the relationship between financialisation and state activity in the governance of a national industry. The initial model of privatisation in 1993 sought to overcome a longstanding sectoral problem of cost recovery through the encouragement of intra-industry competition. However, these arrangements broke down in 2000, after a series of fatal crashes exposed a dichotomy between safety and shareholder value. The resulting restructuring of the industry has been characterised by political efforts to provide guarantees in order to allow industry firms to issue investment grade paper, so as to reduce direct state investment. This model of funding the railways became unsustainable, and in 2014 £34bn of debt was transferred to the state. The paper argues that this case illustrates that states' encouragement of financial investment in infrastructure contains intrinsic limits and contradictions.
Toufic Haddad	Good Governance as	This paper addresses the application of the Post-Washington Consensus (PWC) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). It argues that the application of the

Name	Title	Abstract
	Colonial Technology: The PWC in the OPT	good governance agenda to the OPT was instrumentalized to function as a colonial technology enabling Western donor states and International Finance Institutions to reconfigure their positioning within the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in a manner that served two broader Western imperial agendas: the disciplining and leveraging of the apparatus of the Palestinian Authority, brining the latter's institutions in closer alignment with the consensual political and financial imperatives of Western donor states and IFIs, and; the imposition of divide and rule politics against the Palestinian national movement itself.
Trevor Evans	Book presentation	Presentation of the book, The German Financial System and the Financial and Economic Crisis
Ulas Sener	Financialization, commercial bank money and de-politicization of monetary policy	Since the 1980s, three major developments shaped the landscape of the financial and monetary world: the emergence of financialization, the popularization of the de-politicization of monetary policy, and the significant increase of money created by commercial banks. While each of these processes were discussed separately by scholars, the conjunction between them has yet received little attention and remains unexplored in mainstream economics. However, this nexus, I argue, raises crucial questions on the limits and prospects of future monetary policy. This paper will therefore elaborate on the conjunctures of financialization, de-politicization of monetary policy and the creation of private bank money as a 'monetary trinity'. First, I will outline these respective processes with an emphasis on their mutual contingency. Second, I will focus on the contradictions inherent in this development, raising questions on its implications for monetary policy. Therefore, I will provide a critical assessment of the concept of de-politicization of monetary policy to discuss the explanatory and practical limits of this approach. Finally, I raise the question of re-politicization of money.
Ulas Tastekin	Türk Metal: a union as the condensed form of State-Capital-Labor relations	This study examines the state-capital-labor relations in the Turkish metal sector by analyzing the Metal Workers' Strikes in 2015. In the first half of 2015, a series of wild cat strikes erupted in this sector. The workers did not only challenge their employers but also their union, Türk Metal, the largest labor union in Turkey, blaming the union for systematically negotiating weak collective agreements. Rather than defending or voicing workers' demands, Türk Metal reacted on behalf of employers and had tried to persuade workers to an inferior contract. It also acted on behalf of the state by declaring the strikes unlawful and even assaulted the strikers. The traditional explanations of Türk Metal in terms of "corporatist model" or "shareholder oppression model" seems inadequate. Rather, the union can be considered as the incarnated and condensed form of form of state-capital-labor relations in the sector. This study attempts to read Türk Metal's practices in terms of Poulantzas' "social relation determined by changing balance of class-forces" definition which were normally referred to the state. It also seems consistent with statist character of traditional Turkish unionism.
Valbona Muzaka	Stealing the common from off the goose: Farmers' rights in India and Brazil	The emergence of the category of farmers' rights in international politics was closely intertwined with the manner in which the so-called 'seed wars' unfolded at FAO during the 1980s. Seeking to recognise the unremunerated plant innovations of farmers everywhere, these rights were seen as a countervailing measure against increasing pressures to protect commercial plant breeders' rights. Nearly three decades later, the intellectual property rights of plant breeders are stronger than ever, while farmers' rights remain non-binding and, more importantly, under increasing threat from the continuing spread of industrial agriculture and biotechnologies (e.g. GMOs). Focusing on the cases of India and Brazil, this article analyses the manner in which the state in India and Brazil has moved to restrict farmers' rights, not least because of the ambition to develop high-tech biotechnology and agricultural sectors. Farmers 'interests' are routinely preyed upon to justify various policies in India and Brazil, despite the fact that their overall effect promises to deepen the ongoing process of farmers' dispossession and separation from their basic means of production: the seed.
Vanessa Bilancetti	A Campaign for Public and Participatory Audit for Rome's public debt	See under Biagio Quattrocchi
Vicente Santos	The health care system in Brazil under neoliberal policy over the last 30 years.	The present article seeks to evaluate the impacts of neoliberal policies in the process of Sistema Único de Saúde – SUS (Unified Health System) implementation and expansion. Since passage of the 1988 Constitution that the country ensure access to health care for all population and then establishes the SUS. At the same period that Brazil have advanced in it's health care policy, the neoliberal policies had advanced in the peripheral economies around the world, with a logic of the reducing the role of the state. Therefore, in Brazil there was the demand for access to health care expressed in the constitution as a counterpart to the imposition of Capital to reduce the role of the State and the public machine going against the possibility of a public health care policy. There were many contradictions in the implementation of SUS in Brazil during the 1990's and 2000's, mainly established through a neoliberal ideology that was imposed on the country, with inflation control, floating exchange rate, primary surplus and public accounts. The SUS also faces financing problems and has to compete with private initiative for the limited resources from government budget.
Victor Kasper Jr	US, UK and Greece - Simulating the magnitude of surplus value once	I have been developing an internet based simulation model of aggregate economic activity for some time. In the past I have focused on the US. Last year at conferences in Glasgow and Lisbon, a start was made on using the model to examine the impact of on the US, UK and Greece. I was able to measure the aggregate values of surplus value, constant capital and variable capital for the UK and Greece based on preliminary estimates of the input parameters of the model. The

Name	Title	Abstract
	again.	results for the UK and Greece when compared to reported economic aggregates indicated a greater difference between my model estimates and reported values for GDP than I expected. I attributed it to the assumptions used to develop benchmark data for the UK and Greece. In this paper I refine estimates of the number of productive workers, the length of the working day and the number of working days per year. I will then compare the differences between GDP and the sum of estimated aggregate values for surplus value, constant capital and surplus value of the three areas. I will use plausible expected changes in these inputs over the next few years to simulate the expected value aggregates that could result.
Vishnu Padayachee	Capitalism, macroeconomic policy and inequality in South Africa.	International experience has shown that transitions to democracy have not been accompanied by any reduction in income and wealth inequality. This has certainly been the case in South Africa following its much vaunted transition to democracy in 1994. In the intervening 23 years, evidence shows that inequality in South Africa has in fact increased. We posit here and develop an argument that a large part of the reasons for the persistence and even intensification of inequality, including a widening income and wealth gap within the previously disenfranchised black (African) majority, may lie in the very nature and character of its capitalism, and in the (neo-liberal) macroeconomic policy stance adopted since 1994 by the democratic government. We utilise a Marxist interpretation of the Varieties of Capitalism literature to set out the key structural features of South African capitalism since the late 19th C, before critically examining whether, how and in what ways this has changed since the advent of democracy. Alongside this analysis is a review of the macroeconomic policy stance of the democratic government and its impact on inequality.
Vitor Filgueiras	The so-called subcontracting (or outsourcing) question	One of the main strategies of capitalist companies worldwide over the last four decades has been to adopt outsourcing or subcontracting. This management strategy has heavily affected economies, policies, labour markets, working conditions and lives around the globe. Despite being two different terms to which people frequently give distinct meanings, outsourcing and subcontracting are essentially the same thing. This paper aim is to debate the concept of outsourcing/subcontracting. In the literature, whether the consequences of outsourcing/subcontracting for workers are regarded as good or bad, it is commonly accepted that different companies are in charge of different links in what is normally called a chain of production. But, empirically, outsourcing/subcontracting differs greatly from this description. Invariably, the contracting company directs the process of production and work according to its needs. This paper is based on a research carried out in Brazil and in the United Kingdom that analyzed dozens of cases outsourcing/subcontracting in different sectors, such as construction, logistic, cleaning and rural activities.
Will Stronge, Kyle Lewis, Danielle Guizzo, Maria Dada	Autonomy: a new platform for the rethinking of work	We are setting up a think-tank called 'Autonomy' (launching June 2017) which will focus on the topic of work, aiming to contribute to changing the common sense around the place of work in our societies in the face of growing underemployment, precarity, job eradication and a persistently strong (but unrealistic) work ethic. As a platform for new research from different disciplines, Autonomy will mobilise academic expertise in order to develop a strong knowledge framework through which concrete political proposals can be made. We will produce regular blog contributions in-house as well as from today's main work theorists, and conduct interviews with these writers, MPs, and others. Initially, this content will be distributed along various independent media networks in the UK and abroad for them to use as a resource in their journalism; as we grow, our aim is to reach larger, more mainstream outlets. Our activism panel consists of a roundtable discussion of the current political and theoretical milieu regarding work, the role that heterodox political economy could play in providing new frameworks for rethinking work, and the possible political strategies available to us.
William Harvey	The New International Division of Labour: the case of the UK and British labour	This paper seeks to examine the role of the UK in the face of a fully revised and updated New International Division of Labour thesis. The paper identifies three essentially global dynamics that the British state has increasingly sought to mediate on a national basis: first, the demand by capital for more complex labour; second, the relative deskilling of the production process; third, the rise of a degraded surplus labour population. The paper will argue that the mediation of these tendencies amounts to an attempt to transform the social and human capabilities of 'British' labour in the wake of changing materialities in world markets. This represents a form of disciplining labour through a transformation in the productive subjectivity of the collective labourer. The paper seeks to illustrate these dynamics through an analysis of the New Labour government which, it argues, represented a coherent attempt – in rhetoric at least – to discipline 'British' labour in this manner. This is contrasted with the current Conservative government's approach to the same dynamics, which the paper argues has thus far failed to find a coherent approach to the disciplining of 'British' labour.
Xabier Arrizabalo	Productives forces and imperialism to understand the current world economy	To understand the current problematic of world economy, we propose, from a marxist point of view, to start from the theoretical categories of productive forces (as a social concept, not as a technical one) and imperialism (as a phase of capitalism, not as a tendency).
Xueqin Zhang	The reduction of complex labor and the determination of product	The problem of how complex labor is reduced to simple average labor has been a longstanding unsolved problem in the research of labor value of theory. In the Marxist literature, there are several contending solutions to this problem, one of which, and also the most widely accepted one, is advanced by Rudolf Hilferding. This article, on the one hand, revises Hilferding's solution by admitting the critiques towards him that his effort run the risk of obscuring the basic stance of labor

Name	Title	Abstract
	value	theory of value, on the other hand, incorporates this revised solution with I. Rubin's view that the reduction of complex labor is achieved in the exchange process. We construct a model in this perspective, in which the second concept of socially necessary labor in Marx is applied. The solution of our model is that the coefficient of reduction of complex labor for any given sector is equal to a ratio of the MELT of this specific sector and that of the whole economy. The further implications of our conclusion for empiric research is also briefly discussed.
Yael Shalem	Occupations, work, and work-oriented education in three African countries	See under Stephanie Allais
Yao-Hung Huang	Another World is Possible: Abandoning the hegemony of Global Capitalism	Capitalism has been a very successful political economic agenda for Taiwan and Hong Kong in past few decades, becoming a "common sense" as stressed by Antonio Gramsci. This common sense allows the government the formation of capitalism as hegemonic and further inserts their implicit control on the public. Following the hegemony of global capitalism, the governments proclaim that global capitalism will create strong economy, good living quality, and freedom of movement so long as Hong Kong and Taiwan sign free trade agreements with China. Here I would like to further apply Nikolas Rose's analysis of the socially constructed desire and Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality to analyse how the public actively participate in promoting global capitalism before experiencing the impacts of the free trade agreements.
Yavuz Yasar	Equity in Financing Healthcare: The Case of Turkey	The Turkish Government under the auspices of the Justice and Development Party (JDP) since 2003 reformed Turkey's pension and healthcare systems in 2008 in line with the IMF and WB's demands over years. The reform separated the pension and health insurance systems that were operating under a corporatist and fragmented social insurance regime. The health insurance part of the reform, also known as, the Health Transformation Program (HTP) is supposedly designed to achieve universal access, financial sustainability, equity, efficiency, and quality by correcting structural problems within the healthcare system. Among these goals, the present study aims to understand the impact of The Health Transformation Program (HTP) in terms of achieving equity in financing healthcare services. To achieve this goal, we examine the distribution of out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures by households and individuals by using the micro (or individual)-level the Turkish Household Budget Surveys between 2003 and 2014. The preliminary results indicate that the burden of healthcare expenditures have been increasingly carried by poor households.
Yonca Özdemir	The Cyprus Crisis: Another Case of Neoliberal Crisis in the European Periphery	The financial crisis of the Republic of Cyprus is an exemplary crisis of neoliberalism within the Eurozone. It erupted in March 2013, growing into an overall economic crisis which resulted in severe disturbance since then. The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the core causes of this crisis. Cyprus crisis came as a result of the enormous economic vulnerabilities and imbalances that accumulated since 2004. This paper groups the factors that led to the Cyprus crisis in two categories: structural factors vs. triggering factors. The structural factors are identified as accession to the EU in 2004 and then to Eurozone in 2008, which caused a rapid liberalization of the financial system and created an extremely financialized economy which was very vulnerable to any disruption in the international financial markets. The global financial crisis and especially the Greek crisis were triggering factors which caused the collapse of the already fragile Cypriot economy.
Yue Zhou (Joe) Lin	In the Trump's Era: Is China's global presence neo-Gramscian or neo-Liberal?	China, since the new millennium, has been transforming from a "receiver" to a "donor" in the global space, voicing the "universal value", and playing a pivotal role in the global re-balancing of power. Trump's America-centric bigotry is not simply a tactic, but signalling "China-phobia" and the crumbling of the neo-liberal architecture. But what would China bring into the global arena? This article draws upon Gramsci's key notions, and then engages with the discussion of how "Chinese Dream" is articulated, and how China's "going out" strategies are legitimised. To this end, President Xi's related speeches and the main document on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) are reviewed through political discourse analysis, whereby the "common ground", a legitimisation-driven strategy is explored. It is argued that China would not consolidate neo-liberalism for its own cause. If China embraces a neo-Gramscian outlook, a potential counter-hegemonic force will be generated to lead a global revolution from below, in which the AIIB can be regarded as an organic intellectual, strengthening the China-Third World historic bloc, and integrating China's national interest with the world.
Yuliya Yurchenko	Vanishing commons, virtual spaces: trade, forms of dispossession and the state	Organised capital pursues transnationalisation of accumulation since 1970s. Despite the global recession caused by the Credit Crunch of 2007/8 we see little tightening of financial and corporate regulation and instead talks of further regulatory unbundling of trade in goods and services are on the agenda, with CETA between the EU and Canada already signed. I explain survival of neoliberal doctrine as hegemonic by exploring most recent ontological shifts in regulation of trade and public services - CETA, TiSA, and TTIP - to show transformations of existing and creation of new 'virtual spaces' (Yurchenko 2013) in which accumulation of capital can continue. I use transnational historical materialist method to explain how it happens at expense of the space for social reproduction of global labour and the global commons (environmental and public services) while hegemony of neoliberal doctrine is reinforced by consensualisation of symbolic, digital, and physical violence on the back of xenophobia and 'late fascism' (Toscano 2017). The role of the state in the state/society complex as a unit of analysis (Cox 1981) is changing and capital is included as an autonomous force in that complex.
Yuliya Yurchenko	IMF, Ukraine, and the toxic	In its 25 years of de jure independence Ukraine became the third largest borrower by amount of outstanding debt with IMF and was among the countries hit

Name	Title	Abstract
	debt dependency	hardest the global financial crisis of 2007-9. Weakened by a civil armed conflict, corrupt state administration apparatus and paralysed by excesses of the debt burden Ukraine's economy is showing few signs of recovery while it continues to accumulate loans with increasingly draconian structural adjustment requirements. Simultaneously the standard of life, poverty, and inequality are at their highest to date. In this paper, I show how debt geopolitics costs Ukraine its residual de facto sovereignty and at the same time undermines possibilities for stabilisation of geopolitical order. I look into the history of debt formation and its composition. I examine the role of the financial crisis of 2007-9 in forging Ukraine's dependency on foreign debt. I follow with analysis of debt as a geopolitical tool in Ukraine's foreign relations, exploration of the post-2013/4 extremes of foreign debt dependency, and effective erosion of Ukraine's sovereignty.
Zeno Leoni	Post-2008 geographical vectors of US imperialism and state-capital relations	This paper describes key geopolitical vectors and transformations of 21st century, post-2008 American imperialism. It focuses on the largely unexplored Obama presidency and ultimately on the US pivot to Asia. Firstly, the paper draws on classical and recent Marxist theories of imperialism and applies these to the American geostrategic shift to the Asia-Pacific. Then it uncovers the macro-geographical changes that Obama attempted to implement to America's imperialism and it explores both structures and agencies of these changes. While the increasingly assertive foreign policy of Russia and the rise of ISIL were an obstacle to this shift, Obama began to disengage from Europe and the Mediterranean Middle East, in order to focus not only on the South China Sea, but also on Central Asia, the Indian Ocean and the outer Middle East such as Yemen and Somalia. With a different strategy and style and above all with different relations with the capitalist ruling class – but still characterised by tensions between the political and the economic – Trump has showed some continuity with Obama and a more aggressive posture towards China.
Zeynep Nettekoven	Austerity's gender impact on labour market institutions in Spain and Germany	This paper queries how far austerity measures affect women's participation in tertiary education and fields of study by testing our hypothesis against a panel database of EU members. We assume changes in tertiary education of women would affect gender equality in the labour market in various ways, which would in turn have repercussions on the labour market institutions. We pay close attention to the Spanish and German cases. Theoretically, we subscribe to the idea of two-way interaction -whereby gender relations are not only an outcome but also a factor of institutional change-, and combine it with the relative autonomy of social reproduction. In this way, we bring to the center the role played by gender relations and family economy in education, and consequently in labour market institutions and the macroeconomy at large. We benefit from analytical tools of institutional change - displacement, layering, drift, conversion and exhaustion- developed by Streeck and Thelen (2005, ch. 1). The conclusions derived from our research may have important implications for the future of gender equality in the EU labour market and the understanding of the gender impact of the age of austerity.
Zoe Malone	The rise and apparent fall of the Pink Tide and what this means for ALBA.	With the left turn in Latin America in the 2000s regional integration projects began to be framed around solidarity and the consolidation of shared approaches. Under this leftist shift, new forms of regional integration projects began to emerge, most notably ALBA (The Bolivarian Alliance of the People of Our America) in 2004. ALBA represents a more radical form of this shift. The counter-hegemonic regional movement was born out of resistance to the FTAA (Free Trade Agreement of the Americas). ALBA's creation represents the rising demand for regional autonomy by Latin America's social movements and capital as well as left leaning governments. Almost ten years on from the election of Hugo Chávez and the proceeding rise of the Pink Tide that swept across Latin America, it is evident that economic decline coupled with political instability has begun to shake the Latin America left. This contribution focuses on how the possible decline of the Pink Tide will affect leftist-inspired regional integration projects such as ALBA.