

## Economic Possibilities for our Grandchildren, 90 years later

## LILLE Post-Keynesian Conference (France), 6-8 December 2023

There will be a YSI event on the morning of December the 6th. This partnership involves a limited number of travel stipends for young scholars presenting at the conference, which will be sponsored by INET's Young Scholar Initiative (YSI), based on a motivation-for-funding statement. Details will be announced in the decision letters.

"I draw the conclusion that, assuming no important wars and no important increase in population, the economic problem may be solved, or be at least within sight of solution, within a hundred years. This means that the economic problem is not – if we look into the future – the permanent problem of the human race".

J.M. Keynes, 1930

In 1930, John Maynard Keynes wrote his famous essay where he tried to anticipate the economic situation that would prevail 100 years later. More 90 years ahead, two questions can be addressed: i) how has the economy evolved since the 1930s; ii) how do Keynes' grandchildren now imagine the economy for their own grandchildren? The conference welcomes papers dealing with these two questions.

Initially, the conference was planned to take place in december 2020, but then, the pandemic hit our lives and forced us to postpone our event. Nonetheless, we decide to keep the main theme for our conference, since the COVID crisis and its lockdowns led us to reconsider the world we live in and to imagine what could be the world after.

When Keynes wrote the Economic Possibilities, the economy was in the middle of one of the most severe economic crisis the World has ever experienced. The economic mood was very pessimistic at the time, but Keynes tried to see beyond the short-period crash and look at the long-run future of our society. He assessed that the economic problem would be solved, or nearly so, within about 100 years. There are less 10 years left now, and the problem of "poverty in the midst of plenty" is still relevant today. After several decades of rising inequalities, a new economic and financial crisis has casted doubt on the limits of conventional economic policies, especially monetary policy. Meanwhile, some issues have emerged that challenge the economic problem, especially the "ecological problem". Why aren't we where Keynes thought we would be? The conference encourages proposals that are dedicated to explain why we are so far apart from the picture Keynes drew in 1930.

The conference will also try to anticipate the economic future of our own grandchildren. How can we anticipate the economic situation at the end of the XXIst century? Are we able to promote economic policies dealing with the ecological problem? What are the monetary and financial reforms needed to shape a more stable economic environment?

The working language for the conference will be English. Some parallel sessions in French will be held.

This conference will be held in Lille (France) and is being organised by the Clersé (Centre lillois d'études et de recherches sociologiques et économiques, UMR CNRS 8019), University of Lille, and ADEK (French Association for the Development of Keynesian Studies). We encourage economists from various strands of Post-Keynesian economics, as well as from other heterodox traditions, to submit papers that fall within the scope of the general theme of the Conference, as well as within the scope of Post-Keynesian economics. Fully organized sessions are also welcomed. Do not hesitate to contact the organizers if you plan to submit a full session.

As 2020 was also the  $50^{th}$  anniversary of the death of Michal Kalecki, papers that honour his memory are also welcomed.

#### SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

- "Paper proposal": on the conference theme and/or within the scope of Post-Keynesian economics and its relation to other Keynesian schools of thought;
- "Panel proposal" (one coordinator, one theme, and three to four contributors);
- Please submit your proposal(s) via the website: https://pklille2023.sciencesconf.org
- For further information, please contact: pklille2023@sciencesconf.org

#### IMPORTANT DATES

- July 21, 2023: Deadline for submission of abstracts (less than 200 words);
- July 13, 2023: Start of notification of acceptance/rejection;
- October 13, 2023: Deadline for early registration;
- November 24, 2023: Deadline for late registration and for submission of full papers.

### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- Aimane Abdelsalam (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Federico Bassi (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Florian Botte (University of Littoral Côte d'Opale, LEM)
- Laurent Cordonnier (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Thomas Dallery (University of Littoral Côte d'Opale, Clersé)
- Vincent Duwicquet (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Jordan Melmiès (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Cédric Rogé (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Loick Tange (University of Lille, Clersé)
- Franck Van de Velde (University of Lille, Clersé)

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Jan Kregel (Tallinn University of Technology and New School for Social Research)
- Özlem Onaran (University of Greenwich)
- Daniela Prates (Senior Economic Affairs Officer at the Debt and Development Finance Branch, UNCTAD)
- Randall Wray (Levy Economics Institute of Bard College)











# SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Laura de Carvalho (Universidade de São Paulo)
- Laurent Cordonnier (Université de Lille)
- Muriel Dal-Pont Legrand (Université Côte d'Azur)
- Sheila Dow (University of Stirling)
- Petra Dünhaupt (Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin)
- Jesus Ferreiro (University of the Basque Country)
- Jayati Ghosh (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Dehli)
- Alicia Girón (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
- Antoine Godin (Agence Française de Développement)
- Ilene Grabel (Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver)
- Eckhard Hein (Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin)
- Edwin Le Héron (Sciences Po Bordeaux)
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- Annina Kaltenbrunner (Leeds University Business School)
- Dany Lang (Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité)
- Marc Lavoie (University of Ottawa)
- Noemi Levy Orlik (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
- Maria Cristina Marcuzzo (Università di Roma La Sapienza)
- Catherine Mathieu (Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques)
- Virginie Monvoisin (Grenoble École de Management)
- Yeva Nersisyan (Franklin and Marshall College)
- Maria Nikolaidi (University of Greenwich)
- Hiroshi Nishi (Hannan University)
- Jean-François Ponsot (Université Grenoble Alpes)
- Sandra Rigot (Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité)
- Louis-Philippe Rochon (Laurentian University)
- Laurence Scialom (Université Paris Nanterre)
- Stephanie Seguino (The University of Vermont)
- Peter Skott (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
- Henri Sterdyniak (Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Économiques)
- Engelbert Stockhammer (King's College London)
- Pavlina Tcherneva (Bard College, Levy Economics institute)
- Franck Van de Velde (Université de Lille)
- Till van Treeck (Universität Duisburg-Essen)
- Ramaa Vasudevan (Colorado State University)
- Matías Vernengo (Bucknell University)
- Gennaro Zezza (University of Cassino and Levy Economics Institute)









