



 Poznań Summer School
in **Heterodox Economics**



CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

12.09.2018-16.09.2018
Poznań University
of Economics and Business



3rd edition

The School is intended for PhD Students and early-career researchers interested in heterodox approaches to studying complex economic phenomena. We provide an international learning environment for those interested in deepening their knowledge in heterodox economics or considering applying it to their own research area. Over five days, participants will have an opportunity of attending lectures, presenting their findings and ideas, as well as discussing them with highly competent faculty. They will also take part in workshops and seminars that will improve their analytical skills.

The full programme and short description of topics can be found below.

CONFIRMED SPEAKERS:

- **MACIEJ GRODZICKI** Jagiellonian University, PL
- **PAOLO RAMAZZOTTI** University of Macerata, IT
- **LOUIS-PHILIPPE ROCHON** Laurentian University, CA
- **MARC LAVOIE** University of Ottawa, CA, University of Paris 13, FR
- **HANNA SZYMBORSKA** The Open University, UK
- **ANNA ZACHOROWSKA-MAZURKIEWICZ** Jagiellonian University, PL

The School is organized by the Poznań University of Economics and Business in co-operation with Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne „Heterodox”.

The event is supported by the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy, the Review of Political Economy and the Forum for Social Economics.

For more information, please contact the Organizing Committee through email:

HETERODOX.SCHOOL@PROJEKTY.UE.POZNAN.PL or **FACEBOOK**.

Ongoing Recruitment – please send us an email to check if places are still available.

Application form can be found **HERE** and should be sent to:

HETERODOX.SCHOOL@PROJEKTY.UE.POZNAN.PL

SCHOOL FEE: 120 EURO/500 ZŁ

Fees include lunches and coffee breaks. Budget accommodation can be provided by organizers upon request.

Deadline for payment: 15 August 2018.

The Organizing Committee:

KRZYSZTOF CZARNECKI Poznań University of Economics and Business

MARCIN CZACHOR Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne „Heterodox” –
Publishing House „Heterodox”

AGNIESZKA ZIOMEK Poznań University of Economics and Business

ANNA PIEKARSKA Praktyka Teoretyczna, Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne
„Heterodox” – Publishing House „Heterodox”

HOUR/DAY	12/09 WEDNESDAY	13/09 THURSDAY	14/09 FRIDAY	15/09 SATURDAY	16/09 SUNDAY
9:15 - 10:45	Welcome address	Participants' paper presentations*	Participants' paper presentations*	Participants' paper presentations*	Participants' paper presentations-*
Reception 15:00-21:00 11/09 Tuesday + Wednesday morning	Introductory lecture Paolo Ramazzotti <i>The meaning of heterodox economics</i>				
10:45-11:00	COFFEE BREAK				
11:00-12:30	Workshop Hanna Szymborska <i>Stock-flow consistent modelling in economic analysis</i>				
12:30-13:30	LUNCH BREAK				
13:30-15:00	Lecture Maciej Grodzicki <i>Uneven development in global economy: an evolutionary perspective</i>	Lecture Louis-Philippe Rochon <i>Prof. Basil Moore's contribution to post-Keynesian economic analysis</i>	Lecture Anna Zachorowska -Mazurkiewicz <i>An introduction to feminist economics</i>	Lecture Marc Lavoie <i>Post-Keynesian pricing and the neo-Kaleckian model of growth and distribution</i>	Lecture Marc Lavoie <i>The stock-flow consistent approach to monetary macro-economics</i>
15:00-15:15	COFFEE BREAK				
15:15-16:45	Seminar Maciej Grodzicki <i>Central and Eastern Europe needs a pay rise, but can it achieve it?</i>	Q&A (lecture follow-up) Louis-Philippe Rochon	Q&A (lecture follow-up) Anna Zachorowska -Mazurkiewicz	Lecture follow-up seminar Marc Lavoie	Closing ceremony, farewell coffee
16:45-17:00	COFFEE BREAK				
17:00-18:30	Lecture Paolo Ramazzotti <i>Systemic openness and knowledge</i>	Participants' paper presentations*	Participants' paper presentations*	Lecture Louis-Philippe Rochon <i>Advances in Endogenous Money Analysis</i>	

* Participants' presentations: 15 minutes + 15 minutes discussion.

MACIEJ GRODZICKI



LECTURE: Uneven development in global economy: an evolutionary perspective

Persistence of international inequalities in the context of globalization is a major issue for contemporary economics. In particular, evolutionary theory aims to explain sources of development by looking in detail at the processes of accumulation of capital and technical change. Uneven capability to generate innovations and to capture Schumpeterian rents, due to both market and political forces, lies at the heart of the explanations of uneven development. The lecture will introduce basic concepts of evolutionary theory of technical change, with the application to the stylized facts of economic development. Then, we move to introduce major properties of global economy which shape the context for national development processes. At this stage, participants are presented with insights from other heterodox schools - neo-marxian and kaleckian ones.

SEMINAR: Central and Eastern Europe needs a pay rise, but can it achieve it?

Central and Eastern Europe has become well established as a region of dependent market economies, in which development is based on providing cheap and high-skilled labour to foreign capital. In recent years, this growth model has been questioned on both economic and political grounds, and many arguments have been proposed in favour of its change. However, is the change really achievable, when the global context is taken into account? What are the barriers for moving out of economic dependency and what is the role of national and international political economies? The seminar will include team-work on building economic scenarios as well as an open discussion, based on a provided lecture and statistical data.

PAOLO RAMAZZOTTI



INTRODUCTORY LECTURE: The meaning of heterodox economics

The lecture will discuss the main differences between orthodox and heterodox approaches to the economy and to economic thought. In particular, it will lay emphasis on the distinction between price-centered and institution-centered views of economic coordination.

LECTURE: Systemic openness and knowledge

The nature of (economic) knowledge is strictly related to the notion of systemic openness, both of the economy and of economics. The presentation will therefore emphasize this relation by focusing, first, on choice and learning and, subsequently, on different methodological approaches to scientific inquiry.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE ROCHON



LECTURE 1: Advances in endogenous money analysis

LECTURE 2: Prof. Basil Moore's contribution to post-Keynesian economic analysis

Basil Moore was the architect of the horizontalist approach to endogenous money, that has been largely validated by the financial crisis. Moore described how the relationship between banks and bank borrowers, on the one hand, and banks and the central bank, on the other, was at the heart of our 'monetary economies of production', in Keynes's sense. He argued that while central banks set the rate of interest, they stood ready to accommodate the needs of banks or risk a financial crisis. In this sense, the supportive role of the central bank was deemed most important. Following on the earlier work of Nicholas Kaldor and Joan Robinson in the Cambridge tradition, Moore changed the way monetary theory and policy needed to be understood. He also made it possible to develop a dialogue with the proponents of the Monetary Circuit School, and in this sense, to develop an integral post-Keynesian approach to money.

In my contribution, I will elaborate on Moore's analysis, and fill in the details by developing a microeconomic theory of bank lending wholly consistent with Basil's approach to endogenous money, linking it with the concept of uncertainty. While Post-Keynesians have focused on the demand for bank credit, I will focus on the supply of bank credit, and while it is true that banks can only lend if there is a creditworthy demand for credit, they can also choose not to lend. In this sense, my analysis focuses on how banks interpret the creditworthiness of borrowers, by introducing the concepts of micro-uncertainty and macro-uncertainty. The end result is a theory of endogenous money consistent also with Keynes's views that there may be a, fringe of unsatisfied borrowers.'

MARC LAVOIE



LECTURE 1: Post-Keynesian pricing and the neo-Kaleckian model of growth and distribution

This lecture starts by presenting the views of modern post-Keynesian economists regarding the shape of the cost curves of firms and how firms set prices. These views are mostly consistent with those of the Polish economist Michal Kalecki. A peculiar feature is that firms operate below full capacity and face constant rather than rising marginal cost curves. This theory of the firm is at the heart of the neo-Kaleckian models of growth and distribution, which are the main common ground of discussion between heterodox macroeconomists. These models are based on a pricing equation, a saving equation and an investment equation. Most of the divergent opinions among heterodox economists using this model arise from different specifications of the investment equation. These will be discussed, and some remarks will be made regarding the empirical work surrounding these models.

LECTURE 2: The stock-flow consistent approach to monetary macroeconomics

Kalecki, as reported by Joan Robinson, has said that he knew what economics was all about: it was about the confusion between stocks and flows. Some economists in the past have said that the Holy Grail of economics was to be able to integrate the real and the monetary sides of the economy. The stock-flow consistent (SFC) approach claims to be able to do just that, without confusing stocks and flows. The lecture will be an introduction to the SFC approach, which goes back to Tobin (1982) and Godley and Cripps (1962), and which has been recently systematized in the book of Godley and Lavoie (2007). The approach can be useful, just as a way to have a clear mind about what one is presenting, but also to build complex models based on realistic assumptions.



HANNA SZYMBORSKA

WORKSHOP: Stock-flow consistent modelling in economic analysis – theory, practice, challenges

This interactive workshop will introduce participants to the methodology and practice of stock-flow consistent modelling in economics. Stock-flow consistent modelling is a macroeconomic tool integrating stocks and flows across real and financial sectors of an economy in a consistent fashion. It's based on an accounting system of sectoral matrices, so that each inflow generates a corresponding outflow. Flexibility of this method makes it useful in investigating a variety of economic problems as it allows for inclusion of numerous realistic features into the analysis. Together with simulation techniques and application of empirical data, it can be used to test policy scenarios. For these reasons, it has been widely applied in the recent research within heterodox economics, with topics ranging from economic growth and financialisation to inequality and environmental issues. The workshop will cover the broader context of economic modelling, including advantages and limitations of stock-flow consistent models versus other modelling techniques (e.g. DSGE, agent-based models), methodological underpinnings of stock-flow consistent modelling, calibration, and different applications in economic analysis based on the latest research. Participants will learn how to practically develop and apply stock-flow consistent models to formalise economic theories and evaluate policy scenarios using programming language R.

IT requirements: All participants need a laptop with downloaded software R Studio (Go to website, choose R Studio Desktop and download for your OS. Please note that you will need R Studio even if you have another software supporting R). To get the most out of the workshop, prior to the event all attendees should attempt to complete the DataCamp module "Introduction to basics of R" (Follow link, register for a free account, and choose Chapter 1 of Introduction to R course). If you'd like to get more practice before the workshop, you are encouraged to read the tutorial on loops in R (click here, the workshop will only cover for loops).



ANNA ZACHOROWSKA-MAZURKIEWICZ

LECTURE: *An introduction to feminist economics*

One of the most recent heterodox schools of thought in economics is feminist economics that presents economies as gendered structures. Feminists are concerned with remedying the disadvantages historically born by women, and feminist theory offers important insights into the economic discourse. There are two major, though not mutually exclusive, emphases in feminist thinking: (1) one body of thinking emphasizes the exclusion of women from traditionally male activities and institutions, and (2) the second body that emphasizes low rewards accorded to activities and traits that traditionally have been perceived as appropriate for women. This historical tendency to focus exclusively on relations among men in the marketplace led to a complete dismissal of women's productive and reproductive labour in households. While women in capitalism gradually gained new rights and opportunities, their continued specialization in the care for dependents has been the main source of their persisting worse position in the market in comparison to men.



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