



European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy

The 29th Annual EAEPE Conference

19-21 October 2017
Budapest, Hungary

2nd Call for Papers

The role of the State in Economic Development
State Capacity, State Autonomy and Economic Development

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



MARIANA MAZZUCATO



THOMAS PALLEY

Roundtable on "The role of the state in economic development"

- Thomas Palley
- Pavel Pelikan
- Pascal Petit
- Ulrich Witt

Important Dates

MAY 31

- abstract submission deadline - EXTENDED

JUN 15

- notification of abstract acceptance; registration opens

JUL 31

- early registration closes

SEP 15

- late registration closes (for authors to be included in the scientific programme)
- full paper submission deadline

The 29th EAEPE Annual Conference will take place in Budapest on 19-21 October 2017. The conference theme is inspired by the most recent history of political and economic transition in Central-and Eastern Europe. The topic is seen as an attempt of catching-up through the establishment of a successful socio-economic development model. The theme invites contributions to consider the applicability of the legacies of previous and current development models with special regard to the role of state in designing and managing strategies of catching-up. Following the usual EAEPE format, prospective participants are invited to submit a paper on either the conference theme or one of the [25 EAEPE Research Areas](#). Abstracts (300-750 words) should include the following: the name(s), email address, affiliation of the authors, along with the name and code of the relevant Research Area. Following a notification of acceptance, a full paper will be invited.



Please have in mind that only one presentation per author is allowed; additional papers can be submitted by the same author but need to be presented by a registered co-author, if accepted by the scientific committee in advance.

Background to the 2017 Conference Theme

Development studies provide a variety of strategies and models that various states used for their catching-up and convergence. The concepts usually included strongly articulated state policies (intervention) to accelerate growth, establish solid institutional background, support business development, create potent innovation system and good quality education. The actual implementation depended on the world economic environment. Historically, successful cases were less frequent than failures. The good examples of Germany, Japan, South Korea, Finland and Ireland more recently and some other countries served as benchmark for others.

The latecomers who copied the elements of successful models of developmental state were usually less successful yet, in some cases good progress could be achieved with significant amendments or case specific combinations of these elements. The question could be put to what extent existing good practices could be copied? Another important question was the extent of state intervention. Was success achieved due to state guidance of development or was it rather a lucky coincidence of autonomous factors and Hayekian criticism on excessive state influence is due? Were

development failures simply the result of mismanaged public policies, or were they due to the misinterpreted role of the state, along with a lack of expertise, capacity and autonomy for managing the process of catching-up?

These questions always received new attention when world economic setting changed. We are witnessing such fundamental changes today. The questions about the results and efficiency of existing development models under the circumstances of globalization emerge in a new light. What happened to Japan or South Korea? Have their “miracles” faded out because they reached their development targets of catching up, or are there inherent tensions in the models that were amplified by the process of globalization? What are the determinants of the new development success stories of China, Indonesia, India or Viet-Nam? What about their applicability in other countries and regions? How about the transition process in Central and Eastern Europe? Did these countries choose appropriate solutions? Was their development mode coherent?

What is the proper response of states to economic globalization, a process that transforms the world economy into an organic system? To what extent can the state still be a formative (f)actor in the era of constantly deepening economic interdependencies? Can the state be the main driving force for economic development by facilitating the integration of the national economy into the global market on the one hand and by moderating the vulnerability of certain sectors and actors of the national economy in a globalized world economy on the other? States are certainly not obsolete, but to what extent are they effective and capable in promoting economic development? And how have changes in technology, capital and communication transformed the state–society relationship in both successful and unsuccessful transformers? The several decades-old question on state capacity and state autonomy, i.e., whether these are prerequisites to a successful development or are they merely a consequence of successful catching up, is back again and is more relevant than ever.

Legacies and current options of avenues of economic development and catching-up offer substantial variety of topics and research methods. Scholars are encouraged to join the discussion of active state policies fostering economic development and opportunities, as well as the limitations of their applicability.

Co-funded Special Sessions by EAEPE

The historical emergence of "the Economic" and its significance for political economy

- organized by RA P (Economic History) and RA T (History of Political Economy)
- Invited Guest Speakers: Gareth Dale (Brunel, UK), Richard Lane (Sussex, UK), Jessica Lawrence (CEU Budapest), Matthias Schmelzer (Jena, DE)

The role of the State in the climate-finance nexus

- organized by RA F (Environment-Economy Interactions) and RA X (Networks)
- Invited Guest Speakers: Giovanni Dosi (Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies - Pisa, Italy) and Mariana Mazzucato (University College London, UK)

Fostering economic growth and employment: the need for State intervention

- organized by RA L (Labour Economics) and RA R (Classical Theory and Policy Analysis)
- Invited Guest Speakers: Alfred Kleichneicht, Daniele Archibugi, Franklin Serrano, Roberto Ciccone

The socio-economic implications of insurance practices and institutions

- organized by RA B (Economic Sociology) and RA J (Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions)
- Invited Guest Speakers: Vicki Zhang (University of Toronto), Timothy Johnson (Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh)

Slavery, uncertainty and the reproduction of financial capital

- organized by RA G (Macroeconomic Regulation and Institutions) and RA W (Global Political Economy)
- Invited Guest Speakers: Anita Ruprecht (University of Brighton) and Bill Cooke (University of York)

Special Sessions

Post-Keynesian ecological macroeconomics: advances and a look forward

- organized by RA F (Environment-Economy Interactions) and RA H (Effective demand, income distribution and finance)

Agent-based macro models and post-Keynesian economics

- organized by RA H (Effective demand, income distribution and finance) and RA S (Evolutionary Economic Simulation)

Individuals' preferences, behavioral foundations and policy implications

- organized by Grazia Cecere, Nathalie Lazaric, Fabrice Le Guel

Fiscal multipliers and the sustainability of public debt: an alternative view

- organized by RA H (Effective demand, income distribution and finance) and RA R (Classical Theory and Policy Analysis)

European development banks in contemporary capitalism

- organized by Daniel Mertens and Matthias Thiemann in cooperation with RA J (Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions)

Unconventional Monetary Policies and Credit Market: Insights from Complex Systems

- organized by RA X (Networks) and RA S (Evolutionary Economic Simulation)

Contributions to Evolutionary Institutional Analysis

- organized by John Hall

Growing economic inequality and the role of the media

- organized by Andrea Grisold and Hendrick Theine

The Global Crisis of Youth Unemployment: Causes, Consequences and Policies. Evolutionary-Institutional and Political-Economic Perspectives

- organized by RA JAES - Joint AFEE-EAEPE Sessions (Asimina Christoforou, Wolfram Elsner, Svetlana Kirdina)

Conference Fees

The conference fees and the EAEPE membership fees are denominated in Euros and are paid on the website of the association.

	with EAEPE Membership		without EAEPE membership	
	< 31 st July 2017	> 31 st 2017	< 31 st July 2017	> 31 st 2017
Regular Rates	190 €	250 €	270 €	330 €
PhD/Masters Students	90 €	250 €	270 €	330 €
Subsidized fee¹	100 €	250 €	270 €	330 €

There is a fee waiver policy for a limited number of students and early-career researchers with papers accepted for presentation at the main conference. To be eligible for the fee waiver, you need to be a Bachelor's, Master's, or PhD student and have an accepted paper at the main conference. Applications for fee waivers have to be made through our website after abstract notification (the link will get circulated in time). Please submit your full paper and a written statement from your supervisor or a faculty member of your study or PhD program (or similar), confirming that you do not receive financial support for participation at the conference. Decisions will be based upon the quality of your conference paper. You can make your conference registration after decisions have been made, there will be sufficient time.

Patron of the Conference

András Láncki (Rector, Corvinus University Budapest)

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Gábor Vigvári (Corvinus University of Budapest)

Miklós Rosta (Director, Department of Comparative Economics, Corvinus University)

¹ For participants from developing countries and regions particularly affected by crisis Please apply in advance to Pasquale Tridico (tridico@uniroma3.it) and Oliver Kessler (oliver.kessler@uni-erfurt.de).

Venue

The conference will take place at Corvinus University of Budapest.

Address: Fővám tér 8, Budapest. The university is right at the “Fővám tér” stop of metro line no. 4. It is also a five-minute walk from metro line no. 3 (“Kálvin tér” stop). Trams no. 47 and no. 49 stop in front of the university, too.

Corvinus University of Budapest is one of the major centres of excellence within East-Central Europe, providing cutting-edge research and top quality education in economics, business studies, international relations, sociology and political sciences. Its aim is to combine research excellence with high quality teaching with a focus on a wide range of fields in the social sciences and especially in economics, including comparative economics, institutional economics, world economics and international political economy. The institution is proudly the home of both orthodox and heterodox economic thoughts. The co-organizing Institute of World Economics (KRTK-MTA – Hungarian Academy of Sciences) is a major Central European think-tank in European- and development studies as well as in economic policy-related research.

Accommodation

[Visit our Website for more information](#)

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