

LILLE
POST-KEYNESIAN
CONFERENCE
June 24-26, 2026

CALL FOR PAPER

THE END OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

**TOWARDS A RETURN
TO A KIND OF REGIONAL
SELF-SUFFICIENCY ?**



Lille International Post-Keynesian Conference

2nd edition - june 24 – 26, 2026.

The end of economic globalization.

Towards a return to a kind of regional self-sufficiency?

Call for papers

« We are pacifist today with so much strength of conviction that, if the economic internationalist could win this point, he would soon recapture our support. But it does not now seem obvious that a great concentration of national effort on the capture of foreign trade, that the penetration of a country's economic structure by the resources and the influence of foreign capitalists, that a close dependence of our own economic life on the fluctuating economic policies of foreign countries, are safeguards and assurances of international peace. »

John Maynard Keynes, « National Self-Sufficiency », *The Yale Review*, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1933

The global economic order we have known for the past 45 years is faltering. While some wanted to believe in “happy globalization” (Minc, 1993) and others thought it was “not to blame” (Krugman, 1996), these certainties, known collectively as the Washington Consensus, are crumbling under the weight of increasingly frequent financial crises, mounting macroeconomic imbalances, multiplying geopolitical unrest, the seemingly unstoppable rise of authoritarian powers, and accumulating sovereign and private debt. These blows to the old order are destabilizing the institutions of global economic governance, undermining multilateralism, and paving the way for a rise in protectionism.

The rise of protectionism will undoubtedly not only have negative consequences. It may support the desire of many populations and governments to regain greater sovereignty in economic and ecological matters. This movement echoes Keynes' call for greater “national self-sufficiency” ... almost a century ago. The resurgence of protectionism raises a whole set of questions to which heterodox economists have already provided many answers, but which undoubtedly deserve to be put into perspective, criticized, updated, refined, or reformulated to reflect what is currently happening, in light of the most recent advances in institutional economics and Post-Keynesian macroeconomics.

- i) Is there a body of doctrine, inherited from a long history of ideas, that could gain broad acceptance among today's critical economists and that could be expressed through a few clear statements, a few well-established precepts and recommendations on protectionism, its usefulness, and the practical ways to implement it?
- ii) In particular, what are the main strategic levers that should be activated as a priority, among the four main approaches traditionally distinguished: public aid, import taxes, quotas, and local content requirements? To what extent does this choice depend on the objectives pursued (employment, trade balance, reindustrialization, social and

- environmental protection, innovation, technology transfer, establishment of short supply chains, etc.); the sectors of activity targeted (targeted or, on the contrary, not targeted); the size of the sovereign areas concerned; and the time horizon of the policy envisaged?
- iii) Does what is referred to as the end of multilateralism add fuel to the fire of protectionist ideas? Or does it call for a reorganization of free trade at another spatial level (at the level of mega-regions or large economic and political blocs)? Does it advocate a philosophy of international trade conceived as trade between “stateless” companies, or as trade between “nations”? Can we already predict that there will be real winners and losers in this overhaul of the rules of the game, and according to what distinctive criteria and guiding principles? What could be the guiding principle behind the realignments that will take place in the international division of labor and “value chains” in this context? What changes can we expect from the strategic and geographical redeployment of large industrial firms and the growing influence of digital giants?
 - iv) How will governments be able to tackle the main challenges that are reshaping their agendas: the imperative of reindustrialization, the urgency of ecological crises as well as the necessity to adapt, the strengthening of their defense capabilities? What about long-term planning, investment, long-term strategies, and the socialization of investment?
 - v) From a strictly macroeconomic perspective, would a deglobalized world economy, reorganized around major regional hubs, perform better in terms of employment, income, economic stability, and environmental quality than the globalized economy of the past 40 years? Would this configuration be more conducive to the overall dynamics of effective demand, a more cooperative game than in the past, paradoxically re-legitimizing certain institutions of global governance (IMF, World Bank, OECD, WTO,...)? A more equitable distribution of wealth is becoming the central concern for successfully implementing ecological transitions. Planning will have to play a major role in this. A contrario, could the retreat into a few gigantic economic empires lead to fears of a medieval regression into inter-feudal conflicts?
 - vi) Does this projection reveal the outlines of a new international monetary and financial order, governing new relationships between currencies, new rules for the movement of capital, and new security principles designed to regulate the activities of agents and financial markets? And what would be the desirable lines of action in these areas? Will the financialization of the economy—particularly of businesses—be affected? Where are the main risks to global financial stability (in real estate, household debt, public debt, bank balance sheets, etc.)? How can we rebuild financial systems that guarantee new monetary and financial sovereignty?
 - vii) At a moment in history when the answers to all these questions remain clearly conjectural, reflecting the fact that uncertainties of all kinds dominate the picture, is it possible to outline detailed guidelines for the articulation between fiscal and monetary policies, a sort of guide for navigating rough seas, which would provide some protection from the dramatic upheavals of the global economic order?

In addition to this main theme, contributions on other recurring themes in the field of heterodoxy are also welcome:

- i) In the field of the history of economic thought: works dealing with authors, schools of thought, and controversies relating to the principle of effective demand, growth, distribution, and employment from a macroeconomic perspective.

- ii) In the field of institutional and organizational economics: research focusing on the history of companies and their governance models, in relation to the process of accumulation, innovation, and the social and environmental policies implemented.
- iii) In the field of industrial economics: contributions that highlight pricing decisions (margins) in relation to different competition regimes, technical progress and/or changes in labor relations and the international context.
- iv) In the field of finance and banking: work illustrating or explaining the growing importance of financial institutions, financial logic, and financial products in economic processes, as well as their impact on businesses, households, and governments.

These contributions will be particularly appreciated if they suggest possible links with macroeconomic concerns, thereby contributing to the advancement of non-conformist thinking that breaks with the mainstream.

To submit

Abstract submissions: Abstracts of proposed papers must be uploaded to the conference website (<https://pklille2026.sciencesconf.org>) by Monday, January 5, 2026. They must be no longer than 250 words and include the names of the authors, their affiliated institutions, their email addresses, and the JEL codes corresponding to the proposed paper.

Panel proposals: If you wish to propose a panel (for a parallel session) on a topic that could bring together several contributions, your proposal must be uploaded to the conference website (<https://pklille2026.sciencesconf.org>) no later than Monday, January 5, 2026, providing an abstract of the session topic (maximum 250 words), the names of the contributors (between 3 and 4 per session), the title of their contribution, their affiliated institution, their email address, and the JEL codes corresponding to the communication projects. Please let us know as soon as possible if you wish to organize a panel by writing to us at pklille2026@sciensesconf.org so that we can pre-validate your proposal and organize ourselves accordingly.

For further information, please contact: pklille2026@sciensesconf.org

Important dates

Deadline for abstract submission: January 5, 2026

Notification of acceptance/rejection: February 19, 2026

Deadline for early registration: March 26, 2026

Deadline for late registration: May 11, 2026

Deadline for submission of full paper: June 10, 2026

Organizing Committee

Aïmane 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

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Guest speakers (to be completed)

Yeva Nersisyan – Franklin and Marshall College

Maria Nikolaidi – University of Greenwich

Jean-François Ponsot – University of Grenoble

Publication of selected contributions

The *European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention* (EJEEP) will publish a special issue based on the contributions presented at the conference. For this special issue, the EJEEP will publish between 3 and 8 articles.

Scientific Committee

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