1. GENERAL ORGANIZATION

As detailed by the general presentation of the Conference (check on our website Recherche & Régulation), the organizers want to support collective research, on new or critical economic challenges, which in turn question the researchers’ practices and methods. With this prospect in mind, the scientific committee has selected this workshop topic—and around thirty other ones.

This specific call will help you to submit a paper to the organizers of this specific workshop (otherwise you should check on our website to submit to another workshop or as a varia).

Paper proposals will be examined by the organizers of the workshop and by the scientific committee according to the schedule and requirements below:

**SCHEDULE AND FORMAL REQUIREMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Échéance</th>
<th>Date limite</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paper proposals</td>
<td>November 1, 2014.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approximately 500 words + maximum 10 bibliographic references (languages: either French or English)</td>
<td>Response from the scientific committee: December 15, 2014.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final versions of complete papers (for both varia and special workshops)</td>
<td>April 15, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approximately 8,000 words except for “state of the art” papers that are limited to 2,500 words + maximum 15 bibliographic references</td>
<td>Conference : June 10-12, 2015 (Paris)</td>
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**FORMATS.** The topics addressed by contributions to the Research and Regulation 2015 Conference are not limited, but submitted papers must clearly set out how they are positioned: within epistemological or theoretical issues; conceptual or empirical; whether they present results, a survey or a programmatic approach.

The committee will also examine proposals that sum up state-of-the-art knowledge in specific areas, whether methodological or field-based. ¹

In addition, selected presentations will be proposed for publication in a variety of formats, such as peer-reviewed journals, books or proceedings; specifics will be provided by the organizers prior to the Conference.

2. ORGANIZER OF THE WORKSHOP

- Lynne CHESTER (University of Sydney) and Susan NEWMAN (University of the West of England)

3. SCIENTIFIC ORIENTATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Financialization has become integrated and embedded in different ways across the industrial sectors of national economies. Hence, we cannot understand this phenomenon in terms of finance versus the rest of the economy. Financialization needs to be understood and theorised as a phenomenon that encompasses distinct processes which characterise the form of production and capitalist accumulation that has developed in the contemporary era. In this way, financialization works in a co-constitutive manner with other processes such as: public policies promoting (de)regulation, competition and labour market flexibility; the concentration and centralisation of capital through mergers and acquisitions; the organisational structuring of firms, outsourcing and global business strategies; forms of employment

¹ Be aware that such state-of-the-art papers must follow formal constraints (see section “Event Organization” below).
and the prevalence of insecure, low-wage jobs; and expenditure for R&D and the skills development of labour.

A number of studies about the phenomenon of financialisation have revealed the relationships between finance, profit and production. Nevertheless we do not have a systemic explanation of the structural transformation of national economies over recent decades (Lapavitsas [2011]). This raises significant issues for understanding the ongoing accumulation process and the development of national industrial policies.

Empirical analyses, with few exceptions, of the phenomenon of financialization have not specifically considered how production has been restructured in response to the primacy of profit and financial imperatives nor – and equally importantly – the role in which the restructuring of production has played to sustain the phenomenon of financialisation.

The complexity of the structural transformation of production, and thus the implications for ongoing accumulation and industrial policies, has been overlooked because financialisation studies have been overwhelmingly skewed towards the macro level and to production limited to financial investment being privileged over productive investment (e.g. Stockhammer [2004]) or focused on the changed macro savings-investment relationship brought about, in part, by investment decisions of non-financial firms as a result of new financial imperatives (e.g. Krippner [2005]).

Industrial organisation studies have focused heavily on the rapid growth and increasing consolidation of TNCs, and the fragmentation of production globally with the rise of commodity supply chains (e.g. Milberg & Winkler [2013]). A few studies have also focused on [a] the business strategies of giant US and UK firms (e.g. Froud et.al [2012]), or [b] the ways in which production and the financial practices of firms have become increasingly related (e.g. Baud & Durand [2011]; Palpacuer [2008]; Montalban & Sakinc [2013]; Newman [2009]). Consequently, articulation of the abstract relations between finance and industrial capital and the concrete forms that this takes in contemporary capitalist accumulation remain under-theorised.

Industrial policy has been a key means to promote national economic growth and development. Contemporary development discourse is a strong advocate for poorer countries to use national industrial policy to ‘insert’ local companies into global commodity supply chains. Major rethinking about industrial policy has occurred as de-industrialisation has accelerated in the more advanced industrial economies, and even more so since the 2008-09 financial crisis and the ensuing economic crisis (e.g. Stütz & al [2013]). There has, however, been little engagement within the industrial policy discourse of the implications of financialisation notwithstanding its impact and consequences on the restructuring of production within industrial sectors.

This workshop aims to extend understanding and theorising of the concrete forms in which the contemporary industrial structure is impacted by the multi-dimensional forms and processes of financialisation, and the implications for industrial policies in both developed and developing countries. This will be done through exploring the following and related questions:

○ What is the relationship of financialisation and other processes in the dynamics of the contemporary industrial structure?

○ What are the concrete forms of the contemporary finance-production relationship?

○ Are there sector or commodity specificities, similarities and differences in the way that financialisation manifests and reorganises production?

○ What are the dominant forms, processes, techniques and policies which have embedded financialisation within industrial sectors or the production of commodities?

○ How can national industrial policies address the nature and form of financialisation impacts?

○ Which industrial policy instruments will be the most effective in the era of financialisation?

○ Do the issues for framing industrial policies within the financialisation era differ between developed and developing countries?

Contributions to the workshop are invited which, while directed at addressing these questions, are also asked to:
[a] reflect upon the usefulness of Régulation theory’s core concepts (e.g. institutional forms, regularities, transformation, metamorphosis) in explaining the ways in which financialisation has restructured the contemporary industrial structure;
[b] consider the insights that may be offered by other non-mainstream approaches and other social science disciplines and how multiple methods may be integrated into analyses; and
[c] propose priorities for an empirical research programme to facilitate a systemic understanding of contemporary capitalist accumulation and, in turn, contribute to the theorising of the dynamics and relations of accumulation based upon substantive empirical evidence.

TO SUBMIT A PAPER

1. PAPER PROPOSAL
To be considered, a paper proposal should be presented in a word-processing document that respects the following requirements:
First page: Paper title, professional status and contacts of author (if co-authors, use boldface for the correspodant)
Second page: Abstract in French and English (maximum 10 lines each, with 5 key words)
Third and fourth page:
— A summary presenting a detailed outline that addresses the following questions: What is the starting point? What is the key idea or argument? What is going to be demonstrated? Which scientific questioning and heuristic framework (and the theoretical or conceptual elements on which they are based)? What methodology is used? (when appropriate: what is the state of the art of which scientific issue?)
— A bibliography indicating the key references that will guide the author (10 maximum)

Proposals will be evaluated by the scientific committee according to the “double blind” procedure.

2. FULL PAPER
The definitive text must be received according to the calendar above in a digital word-processing file (Arial 10pt, single line spacing; margins 2.5 cm).
First page: Paper title, professional status and contacts of author (if co-authors, use boldface for the correspodant).
Second page: Abstract in French and English (maximum 10 lines each, with 5 key words)
Text: maximum 8,000 words.

Note that each paper will be evaluated for possible publication after the colloquium, in a peer-reviewed journal or edited volume.

CONTACT US
Proposals and full papers will be sent to the organizers of the workshop (lynn.chester@sydney.edu.au; susanamynewman@googlemail.com) with a copy to the organizers of the conference (rr2015@upmf-grenoble.fr).