

*Questioning emergence
Features and Dynamics of Development*

CREG Université Grenoble Alpes France
30th – 31st May – 1st June 2018



Call for Papers

“Forget the BRICS, here are the new seven best emerging markets” was a title on Fortune in January 2015. The following year, it was the Financial Times that added to its website: *The BRICS are dead, Long live the TICKs*. Emerging countries are still popular among both development economists and public and private decision-makers. But if the former are willingly to use both terms of emerging countries and emerging economies in French, for the latter it is only about “emerging markets” in accordance with the origin of the term formulated for the first time in 1981 by A. van Agtmael, economist at the IFC (International Finance Corporation), a subsidiary of the World Bank. Researchers must therefore ask themselves: is this just a fashion, a gadget for investors in a hurry? ; A moment in the reflection on development, as were in their time the “latecomers” and then the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)? Or is it a real paradigmatic renewal of development economics, which would imply that emergence has acquired a conceptual status...

The subprime crisis has caused an increase in the studies on emerging countries in general, and on China in particular, whose growth was envied. In France, the files dedicated to them flourish: *Mondes en développement*, as early as 2010 and then in 2015, *Critiques internationale* in 2012, the *Revue internationale de politique comparée* in 2011 (two numbers), the *Revue Tiers Monde* in 2014, and more recently the the journal *Outre-Terre* in 2016. Abroad, it is the blogs from major universities that abound: the Harvard Law School GLEE (*Globalization, Lawyers and Emerging Economies*), the BRIClab from the *Center on Global Economic Governance* of the University of Colombia, the GEGI of Boston University (*Global Economic Governance Initiative*), the *Rising Powers and Global Governance program* in Maryland, or even the Berlin GPPi (*Global Public Policy Institute*), the BRICS Information Center of the University of Toronto, the BRICS policy center of the PUC in Rio, etc.

As far as economics is concerned, a first observation can be made: whereas the study of “NIC” remained firmly within the traditional field of development economics (Piveteau and Rougier, 2010), “emergence” is relevant for fields as varied as international economics, international political economy, economic geography, development economics, analysis of the various forms of capitalism, or even the neoliberal political agenda. This phenomenon questions issues such as the rate of growth, the size of markets, the capacity to influence systemic structures, the measurement of power, the growth of middle classes, demographic transition, urban planning, etc. Emergence appears to combine domestic

aspects, which are traditionally studied by development economics, urbanism or political and management sciences, and external aspects, which belong to the fields of international (economic) relations or international law, and involve both public and private actors.

The purpose of the XXXIVth *Development Days of the ATM*, organized in 2018 by the CREG (*Centre de Recherche en Economie de Grenoble*), *Université Grenoble Alpes*, in association with the Gemdev (*Goupement d'études de la mondialisation et du développement*) is to improve the understanding of the characteristics of emergence, and clarify its status within development economics. As other fields have been studying emergence as well, this symposium aims to take their contribution into account. Cross-disciplinary and interdisciplinary contributions are therefore especially welcome. These contributions should further our understanding of emergence, whether it constitutes a distinct concept, whether it is long-lasting, whether it is fundamentally innovative.

Topics

Proposed papers may belong to various disciplinary fields: urbanism, economics, management sciences, law, sociology, political science, demography, history, environment sciences, health sciences... Submitted proposals must be no more than two pages long, and should state the research questions, analysis framework, methodology, main expected results and main bibliographical references of the paper. Contributions may be theoretical, empirical or methodological, and must question the specificity of emergence as a concept. Proposals may be written in French, English or Spanish. Oral presentations must be either in French or in English. *Proposals that do not follow these guidelines will not be considered.*

A/ Emergence within development economics: theoretical controversies and debates on measurement

- A1 Comparison with the NICs
- A2 Growth rate and middle income trap
- A3 Relevance of development economics in the study of emergence (Rostow's stages of development, Lewis model, Gerschenkron's latecomers, Hirschman, Perroux, etc.)
- A4 Relevance of international political economy approaches in the study of emergence
- A5 Clarifying the definition of "emerging markets", "emerging countries", "emerging powers",...

B/ Institutional evolution and specificity of forms of capitalism

- B1 Specificity of South American, African and Asian forms of capitalism
- B2 Relations with market economy, with democracy
- B3 Washington consensus *versus* Beijing consensus / São Paulo consensus
- B4 The specific departure from "socialism" by Russia and China
- B5 Regimes of property and variety of rights

C/ Internal characteristics (qualitative and quantitative) of emergence: economic, sociological, political, legal, historical, etc.

- C1 Similarities and differences between the trajectories of emerging economies during the 2000s
- C2 The role of the State
- C3 Regional unbalances and growth strategies
- C4 Evolution of inequalities (revenue, wealth, education, health, gender, etc.)
- C5 Growth of the middle classes
- C6 Demographic transition, nutrition transition

D/ External characteristics of emergence, hard power and soft power

- D1 Soft power, capacity of systemic influence, regional and international cultural influence
- D2 Role within major international organizations: UN, WTO, etc.
- D3 Hard power, evolution of military expenses
- D4 Militarization of strategic areas (South China Sea, Crimea, Arctic, etc.)

- D5** Latent conflicts between emerging countries (India / China, China / Russia, etc.), with developed countries (China / Japan, Russia / EU, Russia / US, etc.)
- D6** Cooperation between emerging economies: BRICS, BASIC, etc.
- D7** Regional agreements (free trade, infrastructure, water, transport...)

E/ Multinational Corporations and Foreign Direct Investment as markers of emergence

- E1** Internationalization of companies from emerging countries and determinants of investments made by country or region (resource-seeking, market seeking, efficiency seeking and strategic asset-seeking).
- E2** South-South FDI or South-North FDI; Are the emerging countries still from the South?
- E3** Technological catch-up assistance and participation in GVC (global value chains)
- E4** Foreign MNCs and Research and Development
- E5** Technology and patent transfers

F/ Sectoral evolutions in GDP and in exports

- F1** Industrialization versus deindustrialization (“Premature deindustrialization”: India, Brazil, Argentina, etc.), reprimarization (Latin America, Russia...), service sector in India...
- F2** Development of agro-business, growth of biofuels
- F3** Impact of changes in raw materials prices, oil...
- F4** Trade balances, comparative advantages
- F5** Upgrade of exports products

G/ Ecological transition and sustainable development in emerging countries

- G1** Fight against global warming (positioning in climate negotiations)
- G2** Air pollution, industrialization, urbanization, densification of road traffic (China), pollution of ground water, acid rain, soil depletion and reprimarization (Argentina, Brazil...)
- G3** Public policies and energy efficiency, investment in renewable energies
- G4** Environmental policies and ecosystem services (carbon sequestration, biodiversity, water resources, landscape beauty)
- G5** Urban planning and development, sustainable cities, smart cities
- G6** Green Technologies

H/ Monetary and financial dimensions of emergence

- H1** Development of the banking system, maturity of financial markets
- H2** Development of the shadow banking and microfinance
- H3** Recent capital inflows and outflows, carry-trade
- H4** Current bursting of speculative bubbles in real estate and finance (China, Brazil, Russia...)
- H5** Current depreciations of currencies
- H6** Evolution of the exchange rate regime (dollarization, in particular)
- H7** Regional or South-South cooperation (New Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, China-Africa cooperation fund, Bank of the South)
- H8** Access to credit and social classes, access to credit and gender



I/ The contribution of extractive industries to emergence *This workshop is coordinated by GEMDEV*

- I1** Mining taxation and rent sharing
- I2** Information asymmetries and modes of governance
- I3** Enclaves and linkage effects
- I4** Competition between resources
- I5** Commodity price instability and development trajectories
- I6** Evolution of mining sector regulations, environmental and social standards, local development
- I7** Dutch Disease and Resource Curse



J/ The future of Economic Development *This workshop is coordinated by GEMDEV*

Are the countries that were once qualified as developing countries - but are not currently part of the "emerging" group - likely to emerge in the decades to come? To answer such a question, a prospective approach is required. The papers of this workshop can thus be based on four lines of reflection:

J1 The temporal horizons of the prospective of emergence

J2 Spatial scales: from global to local

J3 The decisive factors in the future: demography, the governance capacities of public authorities and public institutions, the nature of the territory's external relations, the degree of inequalities between social groups and geographical areas, the relative strengths of development actors, (companies, NGOs, trade unions) and their interrelationships.

J4 The development of scenarios based on assumptions that needs to be identified and explained systematically

This workshop will bring together three different types of communications : a review of local, national or large regions field studies, methodology of the prospective applied to these territories, retrospective reviews on past prospective exercises.

Scientific Committee

C. Figuière (Creg, Uga), P. Adair (Paris Est-Créteil), M. Arès (Sherbrooke, Can), B. Boidin (Lille I), A. Bourgain (Luxembourg), L.C. Bresser Pereira (Sao Paulo), A. Calcagno (Cnuced), J.R. Chaponnière (Cnrs), J.J. Friboulet (Fribourg), G. Froger (Toulouse JJ), J.J. Gabas (Ird), O. Garanina (St Pétersbourg), H. Gérardin (Lorraine), B. Guesnier (Poitiers), V. Géronimi (UVSQ), R. Herrera (Paris 1), P. Hugon (Paris Ouest-Nanterre), M. Lautier (Rennes 2), M. Lelart, (Cnrs), F. Leloup (UC Louvain), C. Mainguy (Strasbourg), C. Mercier Suissa (Lyon 3), T. Montalieu (Orléans), F. Nicolas (Ifri), P. Ould Amed (Ird), T. Pairault (Cnrs), A. Piveteau (Ird), B. Quenault (Rennes 2), J.L. Rocca (Sc. Po. Paris), L. Roudart (UL Belgique), E. Rougier (Bordeaux), S. Somnez (U Atilim, Ankara), S. Treillet (Paris Est-Créteil), M. Vernières (Paris 1), J.C. Vérez, (Toulon), N. Yamani (Cadi Ayyad), H. Wang (EmLyon Business School Asia).

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Calendar

Deadline for sending communication proposals: **2nd October 2017**

Date of the scientific committee's decision: **20th November 2017**

Deadline for registering and for sending selected communications: **9th March 2018**

Websites

<http://www.mondesendveloppement.eu>, *rubrique Association Tiers Monde*

<http://creg.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/atm2018/>

XXXIVth Development Days of the *Association Tiers-Monde*

Questioning emergence
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Creg Université Grenoble Alpes
30th – 31st May – 1st June 2018

PAPER PROPOSAL

First name
Institution

Last name
Field of study

PhD Professor / Lecturer / Assistant Professor Other (please specify):

Professional address:

Tel.:

Email:

Wishes to present a communication related to the topic or to the subtopic (s) number(s)

TITLE:

Attached abstract (800 to 1000 words, presenting the research questions, the methodology used, the results and the main bibliographic references)

Keywords (five):

Communication to be presented in French in English

**FORM TO SEND BACK BY EMAIL TO BOTH ADDRESSES BELOW
BY 2nd October 2017 AT THE LATEST**

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