

Centre/Zentrum Marc Bloch, Berlin

06/07-06-2024

Post growth, banks and finance

Participant.es/ TeilnehmerInnen :

- Louison Cahen Fourot Uni. Roskilde
- Anne Kervers Uni. Amsterdam
- Jakob Kubin ZNWU Hochschule Darmstadt
- Uli Klüh ZNWU Hochschule Darmstadt
- Ilias Naji ZNWU Hochschule Darmstadt und Centre Marc Bloch
- Antonin Pottier Centre Marc Bloch und EHESS
- Jeanne Steinhausen Centre Marc Bloch
- Janina Urban Uni Witten/Herdecke

Titre des présentations/ Titel der Präsentationen (06/06/2024)

- 14h15-15h: German publics saving banks and postgrowth (Uli Klüh, Ilias Naji, Jakob Kubin, Hochschule Darmstadt)
- 15h15-16h: post growth and banks/finance in perspective of ecological economics (Louison Cahen Fourot, Uni. Roskilde)
- 16h-16h45: Compatibility of the Paris Agreement and the monetary system (Anne Kervers Uni. Amsterdam)

Teneur des discussions/ Inhalt der Diskussionen (07/06/2024)

FR

- Question de la transformation versus le recentrage sur un cœur de métier des banques
- Questions liées à la création monétaire versus la redirection de flux d'argents circulants déjà dans l'économie
- Questions liées à la modélisation : ce que permet de faire un modèle
 - Exemple : modéliser trajectoires d'économies sans croissances et dynamiques d'accumulation désaccumulation
 - Autre exemple : invalider des raisonnements. On peut citer le débat académique qui a eu lieu sur la relation causale entre crédits-crédit monétaire et impératifs de croissance

- Discussions autour des régimes d'accumulation et de leur stabilité / entrées en crises du fait de l'intégration de l'environnement dans régimes monétaires, régimes de production, régime salarial
- Discussions sur le système de banques régionales allemandes : dans quelle mesure sont-elles des institutions compatibles avec la post croissance ?
- Discussions sur le thème de la décroissance : est-ce que cela revient à réprimer le capitalisme, ou à changer de système ? Quel rôle pour les banques ?
- Discussions sur les outils de politique monétaire à disposition pour financer la transition : est-ce que les quantités de monnaies déjà disponibles sont suffisantes ? Si oui, on aurait à les rediriger vers des activités soutenables ou de transition. Si non, dans quelle mesure la création monétaire, les monnaies numériques pourraient aider ? Selon quelles conditions ?
- Prochains événements à organiser en commun ?

DE

- Frage der Transformation versus Fokussierung auf ein Kerngeschäft der Banken.
- Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Geldschöpfung versus Umleitung von bereits in der Wirtschaft zirkulierenden Geldströmen.
- Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Modellierung: Was kann ein Modell leisten?
 - Beispiel: Modellierung der Verläufe von Volkswirtschaften ohne Wachstum und der Dynamik der Akkumulation und Deakkumulation.
 - Anderes Beispiel: Ungültigmachen von Argumentationen. Ein Beispiel ist die akademische Debatte, die über die kausale Beziehung zwischen Krediten-Geldschöpfung und Wachstumsimperativen geführt wurde.
- Diskussionen um Akkumulationsregime und ihre Stabilität / Kriseneintritte aufgrund der Integration der Umwelt in Währungsregime, Produktionsregime, Lohnsystem.
- Diskussionen über das System der deutschen Landesbanken: Inwieweit sind sie Institutionen, die mit Postwachstum kompatibel sind?
- Diskussionen zum Thema Degrowth: Läuft das auf eine Unterdrückung des Kapitalismus oder auf einen Systemwechsel hinaus? Welche Rolle spielen die Banken?
- Diskussionen über die geldpolitischen Instrumente, die zur Finanzierung der ökologischen Transformation zur Verfügung stehen: Sind die bereits verfügbaren Währungsmengen ausreichend? Wenn ja, müsste man sie in nachhaltige Aktivitäten oder den Übergang umleiten. Wenn nein, in welchem Umfang könnten Geldschöpfung, digitale Währungen helfen? Unter welchen Bedingungen?
- Nächste Veranstaltungen, die gemeinsam organisiert werden können?

Thématisation de l'événement/ Thematisierung der Veranstaltung

The themes of degrowth and post-growth are increasingly debated in the academic world. Research communities are studying them from a variety of theoretical perspectives and with a variety of objectives. To

limit global warming and preserve planetary limits, an empirical consensus is emerging on the need for a significant decrease in the flow of materials extracted, circulated and discharged by economies, which is difficult to separate from a decrease in their GDPs.

A consequent stream of research exists on money and growth, but this literature focuses relatively little on the banking and financial sectors. Yet these sectors play a central role in the creation, destruction and circulation of currencies, which frame the possibility of climate policies (where to find the money? one of the answers lies in money creation, cf. the IRA in the USA). The institutions in these sectors, through their regulatory standards (capital investments according to risk levels) and business models (acceptable risk levels), constrain and direct the volumes of investments earmarked for "green" investments, for example in renewable energies, energy and resource-saving devices and technologies.

Banks are making "green" investments. These are monetary creations aimed at making activities more sustainable. The issue of transforming entire economies according to sustainability criteria is not currently considered by the banking and financial sector. The decline in the material flows of economies, for example, would be accompanied, depending on the sector, by a decline or growth in financing flows from banks and the finance sector. A number of questions can be formulated on the basis of these elements. For the banking and finance sector, they concern:

-the diagnosis of sustainability conditions in relation to material flows and GDP growth,

-the compatibility of sustainability with the business models and profit rates of the banking and financial sectors.

-the interweaving of the banking and financial sectors in the evolution of forms of capitalism "compatible" with the ecological transition.

-methodological and epistemological questions concerning the scientific, political and "future" character of forms of economic organization in the banking and financial sector, as called for by research currents on de/post-growth.

Kontakt

Indicatives references on money and de/postgrowth

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