

## **Call for Papers**

### **Workshop**

#### **Conflict Potentials in Monetary Unions**

**26 – 28 November 2015**

**HS-OWL University of Applied Sciences**

**Study center Warburg**

**D-34414 Hanseatic city Warburg**

**Deadline for paper proposals: 31 August 2015**

In April 2001 we met first time in Northern Hesse to discuss conflict potentials and the range and acceptance of crisis management mechanisms in monetary unions, followed by a panel at the International Economic History Congress in Buenos Aires 2002. On the background of current problems within the euro-zone we want to reopen the floor for a history based interdisciplinary debate about control and steering problems of monetary unions. Beside debt problems exists a couple of other relevant disturbance factors, i.e. differences in economic development and antagonistic political ideologies of national governments.

The actual governance problems of the European Monetary Union provoke a revitalization of the debate about adequate governance structures of monetary unions. But it is not only the Greek case which encourage reflecting theories, tools and policies. To reduce the debt problem as a Greek problem goes to short. Debt-burdens are a topic for most of the members of the euro-zone, and it is not only public debt, it is the indebtedness of private household, too.

Arrangements of monetary integration are not restricted to the 21th century and not to Europe either nor do budgetary problems. Economic history can offer an independent contribution to the analysis of the conditions of success and the mode of action of different types of monetary integration and practices of governing a monetary union. But there are historical examples, too, for studying what happens after the dissolution of a monetary integrated area.

History also reveals that there were a variety of cases showing a kind of local liquidity premium. Those facts suggest that a universal monetary supply should have been unable to properly meet the demand for local transaction. Considering the situation that countries currently struggling for debt such as Spain have also suffered from increasing unemployment after the currency unification, the unification framework might have overlooked the monetary demand in the end users level.

At this workshop we want to have an interdisciplinary view

- on the interdependencies of monetary theory and the economic, social, cultural and political framing of monetary policy
- ideas and strategies of monetary integration
- concepts and strategies of monetary disintegration.

Paper proposals from all disciplines are welcome, especially with interdisciplinary approach.

We are especially looking for papers using history (modern and pre-modern, European and non-European historical cases) to analyze inter alia the driving forces behind monetary unification and disintegration; the alternative of voice and exit; the alternative of central steering institutions and decentralized financial competences, the role of culture, history, religion, ethnic and national antagonisms, the role of gaps in economic performance, trade, politics, economic ideas etc in these processes. Papers examining the explanatory power of theoretical approaches to governing monetary unions will be given high priority.

We will be subsidies for travelling cost for those who will get not reimbursement from their home institution. But at this moment we are not able to state the exact amount. Those interested in contributing to this workshop should send an abstract, maximum two pages, not later than August, 31, 2015 to:

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