

## Beyond the Neoliberal University

<b>Monday July 15<sup>th</sup></b>			
External delegates <a href="#">staying on campus</a> arrive (check-in from 17:00)			
The conference takes place in the University's Business School (#16 <a href="#">on the campus map</a> )			
17:00	Conference and Doctoral study day wine reception (with canapés) To include book event		
<b>Tuesday July 16<sup>th</sup></b>			
09.00	Registration, tea and coffee		
09.30	Welcome		
09.45	Keynote (1)	Towards a moral university: critical theory, social justice and a commitment to the vicissitudes of human fate  Dr Jan McArthur, Lancaster University	
10.45	Coffee Break		
11.00	Plenary Session		
12.45	Lunch		
13.30	Workshop sessions		
14.15	Coffee Break		
14.30	Panel streams (1)		
16.00	Keynote (2)	Practice, habitus and Adult Learning in Neighbourhood Houses in Australia  Dr Tracey Ollis, Deakin University	
17:00	Poster competition / wine reception		
19:00	Dinner	Option to join colleagues for a meal in local restaurant. Speak to conference team on registration to confirm you wish to attend.	
<b>Wednesday July 17<sup>th</sup></b>			
09.00	Tea, coffee and pastries		
09.15	Introduction to second day		
09.30	Panel streams (2)		
11.00	Coffee break		
11.30	Panel streams (3)		
13:00	Future Prospects	Discussion of post-conference publication and ACRE 2020	
13:30	Lunch		
14:00	Conference closes		



With neoliberalism that wealth was in the hands of multinationals. We nationalize to have a surplus that is distributed in two phases: reinvestment for an economic base and, on the other hand, the redistributive part of income, Arce said to DW in 2019, explaining the country's economic success. While to the casual observer this may look like a red takeover of Bolivia (The MAS is, after all, an unapologetically socialist party), there was no forceful expropriation. Bolivia for the past year has been almost unrecognizable in terms of its economic program and civil society – fraught with turmoil, unable to provide food or basic necessities for its people, broken, corrupt and outright dysfunctional. Law and Globalization from Below. Beyond neoliberal governance: the World Social For Law and Globalization from Below. Law and Globalization from Below. Elsewhere, I have argued that there are two forms of globalization: neoliberal globalization and what I call counter-hegemonic globalization, which has been challenging the former for some time (Santos 2002: Chapters 5, 9). Counter-hegemonic globalization I define as the vast set of networks, initiatives, organizations, and movements that fight against the economic, social, and political outcomes of hegemonic globalization, challenge the. Paper presented at the Cyberspace Panel, Life After Capitalism Programme, 3rd World Social Forum, Porto Alegre, January 23–28. Gobrin-Morante, C. 2002. BBC. (2019, June 24). The Arab world in seven charts: Are Arabs turning their backs on religion? BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com>. Accessed on June 24, 2019. Bendell, J. (2018). Deep adaptation: A map for navigating climate Tragedy. Cite this chapter as: Dreher S. (2020) Beyond Neoliberal Theocracy?. In: Religions in International Political Economy. International Political Economy Series. Beyond neoliberalism. Insights from emerging markets. April 2019. Edited by Geoffrey Gertz and Homi Kharas. Rakesh Mohan begins by noting that the neoliberal era of financial liberalization was characterized by frequent crises in emerging and developing countries, and led to a system where finance served its own ends rather than supporting the needs of the real economy. Beyond decarbonizing energy, there are an abundance of areas where an engineering or planning approach to coordinate global activities would be desirable: Management of the high seas; a bioeconomy council to improve global food systems; digital IDs to enable everyone to avail of safety net programs and to participate in the global economy; broadband roll-out; and more. Neoliberals pushed swift privatization in Russia after the Cold War, alongside a restrictive monetary policy. The result was a growing barter economy, low exports, and asset-stripping, as burgeoning oligarchs bought up state enterprises and then moved their money out of the country. Despite its alleged commitment to market competition, the neoliberal economic agenda instead brought the decline of competition and the rise of close to monopoly power in vast swaths of the economy: pharmaceuticals, telecom, airlines, agriculture, banking, industrials, retail, utilities, and even beer. In the second stage, neoliberalism became normalized. It persisted beyond the founding personalities and, partly because of its longevity in power, grew so dominant that the other side adopted it.