



Im Sog der Technokratie

Still Ours to Lead

Warum Deutschland immer ungleicher wird

Why Minsky Matters

Wie Europa gegen die neue Weltmacht Asien bestehen kann

Global Justice and Social Conflict offers a ground-breaking historical and theoretical reappraisal of the ideas that underpin and sustain the global liberal order, international law and neoliberal rationality. Across the 20th and 21st centuries, liberalism, and increasingly neoliberalism, have dominated the construction and shape of the global political order, the global economy and international law. For some, this development has been directed by a vision of [global justice]eel. Yet, for many, the world has been marked by a history and continued experience of injustice, inequality, indignity, insecurity, poverty and war – a reality in which attempts to realise an idea of justice cannot be detached from acts of violence and widespread social conflict. In this book Tarik Kochi argues that to think seriously about global justice we need to understand how both liberalism and neoliberalism have pushed aside rival ideas of social and economic justice in the name of private property, individualistic rights, state security and capitalist [free] markets. Ranging from ancient concepts of natural law and republican constitutionalism, to early modern ideas of natural rights and political economy, and to contemporary discourses of human rights, humanitarian war and global constitutionalism, Kochi shows how the key foundational elements of a now globalised political, economic and juridical tradition are constituted and continually beset by struggles over what counts as justice and over how to realise it. Engaging with a wide range of thinkers and reaching provocatively across a breadth of subject areas, Kochi investigates the roots of many globalised struggles over justice, human rights, democracy and equality, and offers an alternative constitutional understanding of the future of emancipatory politics and international law. Global Justice and Social Conflict will be essential reading for scholars and students with an interest in international law, international relations, international political economy, intellectual history, and critical and political theory.

Kapital ist das bestimmende Merkmal moderner Volkswirtschaften, doch die meisten Menschen haben keine Ahnung, woher es tatsächlich kommt. Was verwandelt bloßen Reichtum in ein Vermögen, das automatisch mehr Reichtum schafft? Katharina Pistor zeigt in ihrem bahnbrechenden Buch, wie Kapital hinter verschlossenen Türen in Anwaltskanzleien geschaffen wird und warum dies einer der wichtigsten Gründe für die wachsende Ungleichheit in unseren Gesellschaften ist. Das Recht »codiert« selektiv bestimmte Vermögenswerte und statet sie mit der Fähigkeit aus, privaten Reichtum zu schützen und zu produzieren. Auf diese Weise kann jedes Objekt, jeder Anspruch oder jede Idee in Kapital umgewandelt werden – und Anwälte sind die Hüter dieses Codes. Sie wählen aus verschiedenen Rechtssystemen und Rechtsinstrumenten diejenigen aus, die den Bedürfnissen ihrer Mandanten am besten dienen. Techniken, die vor Jahrhunderten Landbesitz in Kapital transformierten, dienen heute zur Codierung von Aktien, Anleihen, Ideen und Zukunftserwartungen. Ein großes, beunruhigendes Porträt der globalen Natur dieses Codes sowie der Menschen, die ihn gestalten, und der Regierungen, die ihn durchsetzen.

Seit 1980 versammeln die Bände der Reihe »Kleine politische Schriften« Analysen, Stellungnahmen und Zeitdiagnosen Jürgen Habermas]. Titel wie »Die neue Unübersichtlichkeit« sind längst in den allgemeinen Sprachgebrauch übergegangen. Im titelgebenden Aufsatz dieser Folge knüpft Habermas an seine viel beachteten europapolitischen Interventionen der letzten Jahre an. Angesichts der Gefahr, dass technokratische Eliten die Macht übernehmen und die Demokratie auf Marktkonformität zurechtstutzen könnten, plädiert er für grenzüberschreitende Solidarität. Neben Habermas] hochaktueller Heine-Preis-Rede enthält der Band Porträts von Denkern wie Martin Buber, Jan Philipp Reemtsma und Ralf Dahrendorf sowie einen Aufsatz, in dem der Philosoph sich mit der prägenden Rolle jüdischer Remigranten nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg auseinandersetzt. Mit Band XII beschließt der Autor eine Buchreihe, die kaleidoskopisch Grundzüge einer intellektuellen Geschichte der Bundesrepublik widerspiegelt.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the most important international organizations in existence today. It contains a set of disciplines that affect the ability of governments to impose trade restrictions, and has helped to support the steady expansion of international trade since the 1950s. The WTO has been the focus of vociferous protests by anti-globalization activists and has experienced great difficulties in agreeing to new trade rules since its establishment. At the same time it has become the premier global forum for the settlement of trade disputes and has proven to provide a robust framework for international cooperation in the trade area. This book separates the facts from the propaganda and provides an accessible overview of the WTO's history, structure and policies as well as a discussion of the future of the organization. It also confronts the criticisms of the WTO and assesses their validity. New to the second edition: discussion of legislative amendments to the WTO Agreement, in particular Aid for Trade, the Agreement on Trade Facilitation and the Bali Package evaluation of case law developments and major disputes since 2007, including analysis of the WTO and the financial crisis – in particular the trade policy responses of WTO Members and institutional response reflection on recent shifts to mega-regional agreements (TPP, TISA, TTIP) and their implications what next post Bali? Fully updated throughout, this book continues to be essential reading for students of international trade, international political economy, commercial law and international organizations as well as activists and others interested in a balanced account of a key global institution.

Philip Marlowe. Die kleine Schwester.

Narconomics

New Approaches to Constructive Transformations

Das Schwarzbuch des globalisierten Verbrechens

The Foundations of Liberal Order and International Law

China's Economic Restructuring

Privatverschuldung in Deutschland

The Practice of "One Country, Two system" Policy in Hong Kong

*Der Bericht liefert detaillierte Konjunkturprognosen für die Volkswirtschaften der OECD-Länder und einiger größerer Nichtmitglieder. Wirtschaftswachstum, Produktion, Preise, Löhne, Produktivität, Beschäftigung, Haushaltsdefizit und weitere Indikatoren werden in präzisen Analysen bewertet.*

*The book brings together analyses of U.S.-based conflicts with those from many regions of the world. International, intra-state, and local conflicts are explored, along with those that have been violent and non-violent.*

*Was haben Coca-Cola, McDonald's und der internationale Drogenhandel gemeinsam? Der Drogenhandel ist ein globalisiertes, vernetztes und hoch professionalisiertes Geschäftsfeld mit einem Jahresumsatz von 300 Milliarden Dollar, Tendenz steigend. Wie man sich als aufstrebendes Kartell ein Stück vom Kuchen sichert? Indem man von den Besten des Big Business lernt. Denn die Strategien, die für Konzerne wie H&M, Coca-Cola und McDonald's funktionieren, haben sich längst auch international erfolgreiche Drogenbarone angeeignet – von der richtigen PR über Offshoring, Assessment-Center und E-Commerce. In Narconomics vollzieht Wirtschaftsjournalist Wainwright die Wertschöpfungskette von Drogen wie Kokain nach, von der Koka-Ernte in den Anden bis zum Verkauf an unseren Straßenecken. Jahrelange Recherchen, gefahrenreiche Reisen zu den Brennpunkten des Drogenhandels und Interviews mit Beteiligten, ob minderjähriger Profikiller in den Straßen von Mexico City oder Polizist, Ganglord oder Staatspräsident, haben Wainwright tiefe Einblicke in eine einzigartig einträgliche und tödliche Branche beschert.*

*Im asiatisch-pazifischen Raum sind die Chancen für wachsenden Wohlstand ähnlich groß wie die Risiken zunehmender Konfliktpotentiale. Ein maritimer Ansatz ist wichtig zum Verständnis der Konfliktdynamik, denn ohne die Wiederentdeckung maritimer Räume und die Flottenrüstung sind weder der Aufstieg Chinas zur Großmacht, noch dessen Folgen für die Machtrivalität zwischen den USA und China zu erklären. Präsident Xi Jinping hat das Schicksal seines Landes mit der erfolgreichen Nutzung der See verknüpft. Globale Interdependenz, maritime Abhängigkeit und strategische Kultur zwingen China zur Zurückhaltung. Die USA dagegen haben in Ostasien bislang eine vorsichtige Politik der Einhegung des Konflikts betrieben. Doch das Verhältnis beider Rivalen birgt ein latentes Potential für Eskalation. Das Buch gibt eine realistische Einschätzung zu einem in Deutschland eher vernachlässigten, aber weltpolitisch sehr relevanten Thema.*

*Der Aufstieg Chinas und die große Krise*

*World Trade Organization (WTO)*

*Rebalancing and Sustaining Growth in China*

*Cracking the China Conundrum*

*The Shifts and the Shocks*

*Wie zehn Jahre Finanzkrise die Welt verändert haben*

*An Introduction to the Work of a Maverick Economist*

*Das Globalisierungs-Paradox*

This book examines why and how small powers link their security interests and trade agendas, and how security threats influence the facilitation and outcome of their trade activities. In doing so, it analyses the increasingly complex connections between trade and security, demonstrating how these linkages affect the overall security of four small but important states in East Asia. Focusing on the role of high levels of internal and external insecurities, marginal geo-economic size and peripheral geopolitical position, and multidimensional and multidirectional security contexts and threats, the author concludes that for every security enhancement that a linkage creates a consequent security risk is generated. In other words, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, and the Philippines are effectively trading their security. This innovative book will appeal to political scientists, economists, and security and trade experts.

Development Asia examines Asia's widening inequality from many different perspectives. It looks at the role of globalization in producing inequality, and considers the disputed relationship between inequality and economic growth. Beneath the gloss of Asia's newfound prosperity lies an unsettling reality. Rising inequality has denied the benefits of Asia's economic growth to many millions of its citizens. The problem is worsening as the region's rich get richer much faster than the poor, who miss out on the income, education, and health care they need to lead fulfilling lives. Asia isn't the only region suff ering from a wealth gap, but unlike others it has failed so far to narrow the divide. Most of its large economies have shown rising income inequality since the 1990s, and rural poverty is outpacing urban poverty across much of the continent. If left unchecked, the consequences of this trend could be dire. In this issue, Development Asia examines Asia's widening inequality from many different perspectives. It looks at the role of globalization in producing inequality, and considers the disputed relationship between inequality and economic growth.

Perhaps no economist was more vindicated by the global financial crisis than Hyman P. Minsky (1919-96). Although a handful of economists raised alarms as early as 2000, Minsky's warnings began a half-century earlier, with writings that set out a compelling theory of financial instability. Yet even today he remains largely outside mainstream economics; few people have a good grasp of his writings, and fewer still understand their full importance. Why Minsky Matters makes the maverick economist's critically valuable insights accessible to general readers for the first time. L. Randall Wray shows that by understanding Minsky we will not only see the next crisis coming but we might be able to act quickly enough to prevent it. As Wray explains, Minsky's most important idea is that "stability is destabilizing": to the degree that the economy achieves what looks to be robust and stable growth, it is setting up the conditions in which a crash becomes ever more likely. Before the financial crisis, mainstream economists pointed to much evidence that the economy was more stable, but their predictions were completely wrong because they disregarded Minsky's insight. Wray also introduces Minsky's significant work on money and banking, poverty and unemployment, and the evolution of capitalism, as well as his proposals for reforming the financial system and promoting economic stability. A much-needed introduction to an economist whose ideas are more relevant than ever, Why Minsky Matters is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand why economic crises are becoming more frequent and severe--and what we can do about it.

Alles über die Finanzkrise und ihre dramatischen Folgen für Europa und die Welt Als die US-Großbank Lehman Brothers im September 2008 zusammenbrach, war dies der Tiefpunkt der Banken- und Finanzkrise. Und obwohl der totale Kollaps der Weltwirtschaft damals verhindert wurde, ist die Finanzkrise noch lange nicht Geschichte, wie der britische Historiker Adam Tooze zeigt. Er schildert, wie es zu dieser Krise der Finanzmärkte kam und welche dramatischen Folgen sie bis heute hat. Denn durch die Finanzkrise ist nicht nur die Stabilität Europas ins Wanken geraten, sie hat auch das Vertrauen in die Kraft der globalen Wirtschaftsordnung erschüttert – und so zum Aufstieg der Populisten beigetragen.

eine Analyse der Steuerprinzipien auf Grundlage der Grenznutzentheorie

Why Conventional Economic Wisdom Is Wrong

Verteilungskampf

Die Gerechtigkeit der Besteuerung

What we've learned – and have still to learn – from the financial crisis

Der Kollaps unseres internationalen Geldsystems

April 2013

International Commercial Agreements and Electronic Commerce

*This book analyzes the Group of Twenty (G20) since the 2008 financial crisis. The latter event undermined conventional wisdom and governance norms, constituting a more contested international economic regime. G20 leaders sought a cooperative response to the 2008 crisis through the forum, aware of their interdependence and the growing economic importance of key developing states. They agreed to new norms of financial governance based on macroprudential regulation, the Basel III Accords, and enhanced multilateral cooperation. They prioritized G20 cooperation for achieving international economic stability and growth. Differences exist over causes and effects of the crisis, including on the merits of economic austerity or fiscal stimulus strategies; on responsibility for and solutions to international economic imbalances; and concerns about monetary policies and "currency wars". Despite claims from skeptics that G20 cooperation is declining, this book argues its importance for international relations and as a hub of global governance networks.*

*In The Shifts and the Shocks, Martin Wolf - one of the world's most influential economic commentators and author of Why Globalization Works - presents his controversial and highly original analysis of the economic course of the last seven years There have been many books that have sought to explain the causes and courses of the financial and economic crisis which began in 2007-8. The Shifts and the Shocks is not another detailed history of the crisis, but the most persuasive and complete account yet published of what the crisis should teach us us about modern economies and economics. The book identifies the origin of the crisis in the complex interaction between globalization, hugely destabilizing global imbalances and our dangerously fragile financial system. In the eurozone, these sources of instability were multiplied by the tragically defective architecture of the monetary union. It also shows how much of the orthodoxy that shaped monetary and financial policy before the crisis occurred was complacent and wrong. In doing so, it mercilessly reveals the failures of the financial, political and intellectual elites who ran the system. The book also examines what has been done to reform the financial and monetary systems since the worst of the crisis passed. 'Are we now on a sustainable course?' Wolf asks. 'The answer is no.' He explains with great clarity why 'further crises seem certain' and why the management of the eurozone in particular 'guarantees a huge political crisis at some point in the future.' Wolf provides far more ambitious and comprehensive plans for reform than any currently being implemented. Written with all the intellectual command and trenchant judgement that have made Martin Wolf one of the world's most influential economic commentators, The Shifts and the Shocks matches impressive analysis with no-holds-barred criticism and persuasive prescription for a more stable future. It is a book no-one with an interest in global affairs will want to neglect. MARTIN WOLF is Associate Editor and Chief Economics Commentator at the Financial Times, London. He is the recipient of many awards for financial journalism, for which he was also made a CBE in 2000. His previous books include Why Globalization Works and Fixing Global Finance. "We have been inundated with books about the 'financial' aspects of the crisis. There have also been many books about specific institutions or memoirs by retired policy-makers. We need something different. There are two dimensions of the crisis that have received surprisingly little treatment. One is the link between developments in the macro-economy and the behaviour of the financial sector. The other is the global dimension of the crisis. Both these lie at the heart of Martin Wolf's analysis of the causes of the crisis and of his proposals to reduce the risk of another crisis. For these two reasons this is an important book that will be influential. Most important of all, it is in my view the right analysis and remedy" Mervyn King "To think straight about the causes and solutions of the financial crisis we must reject orthodox assumptions that more finance and global financial integration are limitlessly beneficial. The Shifts and the Shocks does just that, providing an intellectually sparkling and vital account of why the crisis occurred, and of the radical reforms needed if we are to avoid a future repeat" Adair Turner "Martin Wolf is unsurpassed in the world of economic journalists. His superb book may be the best of all those spawned by the Great Recession. It is analytical and rigorous without ever succumbing to fatalism or complacency" Lawrence Summers*

*Das Paradox der deutschen Stärke*

*Der rote Apparat*

*Development Asia—Deepening Divide: Can Asia Beat the Menace of Rising Inequality?*

*G20 Since the Global Crisis*

*Small Powers and Trading Security*

*Die Geldapokalypse*

*Eine politische Biographie*

*Die maritime Bedeutung der sino-amerikanischen Rivalität*