

## The Essential Characteristics of Post-Keynesian Economics

1. The subject is capitalism.

A) Characterization of Capitalism

B) Varieties of Capitalism

2. Capitalist economy → 2 sets of money prices

A)  $P(K) = K(q, c, l)$

1. Money enters through "l" and "c"

2. Financial institutions as integral to  $P(K)$ .

B)  $P(O) = C(W, r)$

1. W as cost and P as way of recapturing costs.

2. W institutions as anchoring P

3.  $M \rightarrow K \rightarrow M'$  ,  $K \Rightarrow P_i$  ,  $P_i$  validates the contracts that exchange M for M'. This cash flows perspective is an adaptation of points made by Marx

4. Investment; the standard Minsky diagram.

5. Structure of payment commitments (liabilities); Hedge, speculative and Ponzi.

6. Special Minsky Hypothesis with respect to the structure of liabilities through time.

A) Hedge  $\Rightarrow$  speculative  $\rightarrow$  Ponzi

B) Profit seeking financial institutions as merchants of debt

1. The profits equation for "Banks"
2. The evolution of "banking"
3. Bankers as "merchants of debt"

7. Profits ( $\Pi$ ). Determination and prior commitment of through the liability structure. The complete Kalecki structure.

8. Yesterday today and tomorrow, tomorrow introduces a subjective element in decision making.

9. Hysteresis~~d~~, chaos, deep structures; natural outgrowth of complex dynamics.

- A. Built in Stabilizers, floors and ceilings.
- B. Discretionary Stabilizers.
- C. Thwarting incoherence.

10. Intervention; the floors and ceilings arguments

- A. Intervention can do nothing but mischief.
- B. Intervention can be Constructive.

11. Requirements for a serious depression

12. Post war stabilization policy.