AUSTERITY and its ALTERNATIVES

Neocorporatism and Austerity

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University

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Overview

- The NL period, and austerity politics, have produced democratic decline
- One area where this can be observed is in the potential for subordinate groups in society, particularly labour, to influence outcomes
- Look at labour's traditional means of and strategies for achieving influence, focusing here on one in particular
 – social partnership/dialogue institutions
- Labour faces a political environment that is in a number of ways more authoritarian and less democratic than formerly
- As well, of course, it is part of a society that is more unequal, and a labour market that is more insecure and precarious, which austerity politics has helped to shape



Austerity & Democratic Decline: Implications for Labour

- Guy Standing 3 types of regulation: regulation by the state/ by voice/, and by the market
 - political action -- parties, interest lobbying, direct e.g. extra-Parliamentary demonstrations, court actions, civil disobedience influencing the state
 - social dialogue/partnership/ concertation Neocorporatism influencing by voice
 - industrial action strikes, boycotts, unionization, collective bargaining influencing markets



Neoliberalism and democratic decline

- Reconfiguring the state to depoliticize wholly or partially -- important policy areas
 - Examples: trade and investment; monetary; fiscal, labour market restructuring
- How?
 - International treaties/ agreements; embed rules in national constitutions; administrative, regulatory or legislative changes; norms and commitments to best practices
- Result?
 - Remove from normal politics via constitutionalization / depoliticization



Authoritarian neoliberalism

- Reduced scope of democratic politics
- Less input and accountability
- Reliance on ideational "authorities"... NL conclusions/prescriptions are true
 (Merkel "eternal validity" of balanced budgets-- and need protection from
 democratic impulses ie the people
- Its content internal devaluation and wage suppression competitiveness



Austerity's contribution

- Through Internal devaluation fiscal consolidation/ public sector reform, labour market restructuring:
- A refocused state, less available for market modification or downward redistribution
- A reformed public sector marketized, privatized, disciplinary
- A restructured, employer-friendly, flexibilized (ie precarious and insecure for employees) labour market



Labour's political instruments

• How are they faring in this context?

- political action -- political party route increasingly unproductive
- industrial action –union density/ strike stats etc.
- FOCUS HERE IS ON Standing's notion of representation by voice:
 - social dialogue/partnership/ concertation -- Neocorporatism



Figure 1: Neocorporatist arrangements

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Scale 1 2 3 4	Supranational National Regional	Supranational National	Supranational National	Supranational	Supranational
2 3	National	-	-	Supranational	Supranational
3		National	National		
	Regional		National	National	National
4		Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional
	Sectoral	Sectoral	Sectoral	Sectoral	Sectoral
Scope					
i	Whole economy				
ii	Policy area				
iii	Economic sector				
iv	Collective bargaining at sub-sector level				
Moving right fron	n A to E, and down e	ach column from 1	to 4,and from (i) to	(iv) NC arrangeme	ents become weake



Preliminary empirical observations

Empirically, the general picture, based only on preliminary research, is as follows. In Denmark there has been erosion of NC arrangements at the national level and greater difficulty in reaching agreements at the sectoral level, where the scope is also more limited. In Spain, government unilateralism in the immediate post-crisis period undermined national level arrangements, and sectoral NC is increasingly bipartite rather than tripartite, and the scope is more limited. In Ireland, national level NC collapsed and only limited bipartite (government-public sector agreements) continue.



Mapping

Figure 2 : NC Locations					
	Pre Crisis	"Post"Crisis			
Denmark					
Spain					
Ireland					



Conclusions

- General declining influence of labour
- Specific
 - Labour's decline removes the incentive of the "shadow of the future" from NC
 - The specific argument of this paper is that, though NC has demonstrated some resilience, it has everywhere (in our 3 cases) experienced some decline of mode, scale and scope. As Simone Weil argued in a different context: "equilibrium alone destroys and annuls force. Social order can be nothing but an equilibrium of forces". Absent that equilibrium, institutions change their role. What once might have been an attempt to jointly regulate the social and economic order becomes, depending on circumstance, an effort at damage limitation, an attempt to negotiate the terms of surrender, or is entirely swept away.



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