



| Demonstration against France's labor laws, supported by president Emmanuel Macron's government. September 2017 in Paris.

DEFENDING PROGRESSIVISM: FIGHTING FOR A MORE EQUAL SOCIETY

by Patrick Diamond

The French president Emmanuel Macron claims to embody today's progressivism, as opposed to 'nationalism'. The profound difficulty for his concept though is that he lacks both a rigorous analysis of capitalism, and a clear understanding of the enduring importance of nation-states. A new concept of progressivism in Europe has to stand not just for Macron's creed of liberty and internationalism, but a genuine effort to restrain unfettered markets in pursuit of a more equal society.

Since his election as President of France, Emmanuel Macron has been assiduous in laying claim to the language of ‘progressivism’. Macron positions himself as a leader who believes in the great progressive causes of the age – a strong Europe, human rights, individual freedom, personal liberty. At the same time, Macron’s national project is predicated on the rejection of the longstanding Left/Right cleavage in French politics. The President famously broke with the Socialist party to launch his candidacy, despite serving as Minister in a Socialist Government. He believes the challenges facing his country cannot be adequately addressed through the traditional discourse and demands of the Left. Macron’s advisers have been busily engaged in seeking to define a new concept of 21st century progressivism.

It is no secret that centre-left parties over the last decade have faced serious problems, even if there are recent signs of electoral revival in countries from Portugal

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and Spain to Finland and Denmark. It is clear that regardless of national circumstances, there is a structural shift underway that is undermining social democracy’s support base. Some question the future viability of the European centre-left project.

Twenty years ago, the Left was ascendant in Europe. Social Democrats were in power in 13 out of 15 states then in the EU. Their ideas set the terms of debate. Not so today. This is a consequence of economic adversity. European economies may have experienced a revival with steady growth and rising living standards. But the great recession has transformed the political economy of western Europe. Economic depressions have historically boosted support for the Right rather than the Left.

In relation to the nation-state, the strategic conundrum for all progressive parties is that they are torn between a world view that emphasises multi-level governance and internationalism, and the magnetic pull of electorates towards enduring ties of nationhood, identity and belonging. It is argued that in a globalising world sovereignty must be pooled to tackle collective challenges – climate change, trade, international crime, terrorism – exemplified by the Left’s defence of the EU. Yet Social Democrats must also acknowledge those anxious voters troubled by the erosion of the nation state’s borders, alongside the cosmopolitanism and diversity that ensues. A renewed emphasis on communal attachments is needed that gives meaning to people’s lives in a world of insecurity and upheaval.

All centre-left parties are confronting a recurring dilemma: their political coalition is fracturing. Macron’s response is to align himself with full-throated liberal internationalism while introducing reforms that he believes are able to deliver faster growth. Post-war Social Democracy was built on buoyant growth – the “golden age” of capitalist expansion from the 1940s to the 1970s created the conditions for increased public spending and redistribution. Yet growth

rates across Europe have declined from 6% in the 1960s to less than 3% since the 1990s. Lower growth rates increase hostility to redistribution among middle-income voters. Higher growth alone will not bridge the political divide.

The challenge for progressives has to go beyond economic reform and liberalisation, as Macron advocates. The task is to forge a new economic model that tackles concentrations of corporate and market power, governing the economy in the public interest. This necessitates proper oversight of public utilities and an economy that gives more workers a stake through profit sharing, a ‘property owning’ democracy, and redistribution of productive assets. If Thomas Piketty is right that returns on capital always outstrip the rate of growth, capitalism must be reformed so wage earners share fully in the economic system.

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ENDING INEQUALITY BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

by Marissa Ryan

Inequality is deeply interlocked with the key issues of our time, in Europe and worldwide: poverty, climate change, gender injustice, the rise of right-wing populism and social distress. Rising inequality exacerbates every single one of these issues. Therefore, following the European elections, European leaders must join forces to seriously address inequality if the EU is to remain valuable and trustworthy to its citizens – now and in the future.

The European Union has been experiencing turbulent times. Since the 1980s, economic inequality has been on the rise, and by 2008, a failing economic model resulted in a severe financial crisis. EU governments reacted with measures such as spending cuts and regressive taxes.

While those responsible for the crisis were bailed out, ordinary people continue to pay the price.

Increasingly, laws and policies across the continent benefit the wealthy first, while ordinary citizens across Europe are seeing vital public services and social protections cut. The pillars of Europe's economic development, including progressive spending, taxation and labour rights, continue to be undermined and eroded at the expense of protection of the vulnerable.

There is no doubt that we live in a deeply unequal world. Ten years after the financial crisis, the number of billionaires has nearly doubled. Their wealth increased by 2.5 billion dollars a day between 2017 and 2018, while the wealth

of the poorest half of humanity – 3.8 billion people – fell.

This staggering economic inequality goes hand in hand with pervasive gender inequality. Most of the world's richest people are men. On average, women in the EU are paid 16% less than men. Yet our economic prosperity is dependent on the millions of hours of unrecognised and unpaid care work carried out by women and girls worldwide. If a single company carried out all this work instead, it would have an annual turnover of 10 trillion dollars – 43 times that of Apple!

Over recent months, people across Europe, particularly the youth, have taken to the streets to demand action on the climate crisis. This emergency, too, is driven by inequality: though the poorest people in the world contribute least to emissions, they disproportionately suffer their impact – they are hit first and hit hardest by the climate crisis, both in Europe and across the globe. The devastating destruction and loss of life across Southern Africa recently caused by Cyclone Idai is a heart-breaking testament to this fact.

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Inequality is not inevitable – it is a political choice and can be overcome by sensible and coherent policy making.

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The European elections have brought a rise in support for Eurosceptic parties and politicians. The nexus between widening inequality and right-wing populism and nationalism has been widely documented. Last year, the World Bank's Vice President for Europe, Cyril Muller, called on the EU to initiate a new social