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NEOLIBERALISM AND THE OMISSION OF SOCIO-SPATIAL JUSTICE

IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT THEORIES AND POLICIES

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My hypothesis contains four elements:

- 1. The foundations of the crisis are embedded in uneven socio-geographical development among EU regions which existed before the crisis and intensified after Euro's introduction
- 2. In the context of neoliberal hegemony, particular elites took advantage on the inevitable unevenness to regain political and economic control within the EU
- 3. Neoliberal approaches helped to obscure the interplay between internal/endogenous and external/exogenous factors responsible for geographical unevenness by focusing only on internal factors
- 4. Issues of social and geographical injustices became "unspeakable". This became possible, among other things, due to the contradiction of the Euro as a currency without an underlying political sovereign power

- The paradigm of 'third way thinking' was termed "New Regionalism" (NR) and "Territorial Innovation Models" (TIM) and became compatible with a neoliberal view. Five points are in order:
- A key difference over values, goals and methods between "old" progressive welfare planning and "new" regionalism is political.

 A focus on few successful "star" cities and regions and neglect of "ordinary" places. Interest only in internal/endogenous factors ignoring external/exogenous ones

- Neglect of the regulatory role of the state. Elimination of municipal/national welfare planning, from government to governance, privatizations, resulting in new enclosures
- *Emphasis mainly on the supply side* and scant attention to the demand side and global competition
- Inadequate analysis by NR and TIM of issues of everyday life and living (beyond consumption and lifestyle), work, poverty and unemployment and current deep social, demographic and ethnic changes in Europe at multiple spatial scales.



Betrüger

in der

Euro-

Familie

Vorsicht, Fisch! tir solt doch so gesund sein. REsearch adoes bridger mapled severa

"The liars in the **European family**"

Bringt uns GRIECHENLAND um unser Geld und was ist mit Spanien, Portugal, Italion?

The ideological debate concerning the crisis: why should other **Europeans help?**

The "cleansing" of political discourse permitted the omission from the EU agenda of issues of socio-spatial justice and solidarity

The problem of values and goals of regional development in a structurally unequal Europe and Eurozone

Austerity packages imposed on Southern Europe are not a "just policy for local people" as argued by EU and IMF leaders, but an ultra-neoliberal policy rescuing primarily the banking system The Eurozone is a production of a new uneven space that is fundamental for the reproduction of European capital. Three major socio-spatial and scalar contradictions:

- The Euro is based on a geography and political space that does not exist as such: it lacks the relationship between the sovereign state with sovereign powers and individual citizens
- 2. Who and where count today as subjects of justice in the Eurozone? None in the Eurozone enjoy <u>at the Eurozone</u> <u>level</u> conditions of justice and solidarity
- 3. European labour markets remain a national/ regional affair, regulated mainly by national laws, not by EU or Eurozone

It's time for a paradigm shift and this may involve a double shift: going back to some earlier welfare and political economy paradigms without repeating mistakes of the past; and a step forward integrating lessons from emancipatory local social movements across SE and globally.

Re-politicize our thinking and actions: ask who is losing/benefitting, why and how

Go beyond the endogenous model and search for interrelations with other places

An inclusive approach that encompasses "ordinary" places. Social, spatial and environmental justice The state has to be restored and a major democratic restructuring of European institutions is needed

A new radical theoretical framework needs to include several issues that NR never spoke about

Finally, we have to think seriously about all those local/regional grass-roots solidarity mobilisations in Europe and beyond, which have provided innovative development solutions beyond the market as such

