



Degrowth

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Outline

- The meaning of growth
- The imaginary of growth
- Degrowth as a vision
- Dimensions of degrowth
- Degrowth strategies and proposals



The meaning of growth



 «the crisis is a result of unsustainable growth. Irresponsible borrowing and the cultivation of fake expectations in the housing market were not accidents, but a systemic failure of a system struggling to keep up with growth rates that could not be sustained by its biophysical base (the "real"economy).



The subprime crisis





"I THOUGHT WE WERE JUST BUYING A HOUSE!"



Economic system has 3 levels

Financial

Virtual wealth Grows at the expense of loans to the private or public sector. It is a loan from the future, based on an expected perpetual economic growth that allows the repayment of interests and debts.

Real economy

Productive economy generates value through technology, innovation, labour, etc.. Its growth allows the repayment of some or all debt, but when GDP is not growing enough, the situation becomes financially unbearable.

Real-real economy

Bioeconomy, defined by the **materials and energy flows**. The wealth an economy can generate is limited by the principles of thermodynamics. That means, the limits to the extraction of energy and materials of low entropy and the disposal of waste of high entropy.



Debts

Financial delt

- A loan contracted by the future generations
 - Overconsumption
 - Public investment
 - Interest rates
 - Terms of trade
 - Speculation

Ecological delt

- A loan from other lands
 - Oil from Niger Delta
 - Uranium from Mali
 - Eucalyptus in Latin America and Indonesia
 - Soil (nutrients) and soya from Brazil



- «the crisis is a result of unsustainable growth. Irresponsible borrowing and the cultivation of fake expectations in the housing market were not accidents, but a systemic failure of a system struggling to keep up with growth rates that could not be sustained by its biophysical base (the "real"economy).
- Furthermore, the crisis marks a failure of "economicism", the doctrine of mainstream, neo-classical economics which refuses to accept any material reality beyond the beliefs of investors and consumers.»

Schneider, Kallis and Martinez-Alier, 2010





The imaginary of growth



Growth narrative (cultural)

- . Consume or collapse!
- Advertisement as tool to shape our needs
- Social limits to growth
 - Ferrari example
- Consumption as defining us in the social structure / identification through consumption
- . Social value of growth
- Naturalizing growth
- Actors that construct this "reality"
- Economists
- Corporations
- (some) Germans and Yankees



The global open society...

- Gated communities
- Tightening of borders
- Walls in Melilla, Greece, Bulgaria
- Death toll at borders
- People closing doors
- Loss of hospitality
- Fear, especially fear of foreigners
- Vote for anti-immigrants
- Xenophobia



Economism

• The reduction of every dimension of life to the economic dimension



Degrowth as a vision



Degrowth is ...

a slogan, a "missile word",

- meaning to repoliticize social and environmental debates:
 - creating dissidence to the present economic representations,
 - and demystifying growth, sustainable development and progress.
 - An alternative frame for a new social movement.



No unique definition

Degrouth is a space of dialog where different ideals

- Democracy
- Justice
- Agroecology
- Bioeconomy
- Conviviality
- Good life

meet each other in order to constitute a sort of practical and theoretical utopia.



Key notions

- Downscaling and relocalization, not just efficiency improvements.
- "Selective" (geographically and sectorally) degrowth.



Measurement

- <u>Not</u> negative GDP
- Function of well-being, (sectoral) consumption and impact, and distribution



The exit from economism

• Multiple dimensions of life

 Based on a collective vision, rather than relying exclusively on economic criteria for taking decisions/planning the future



Degrowth as taking another direction

• Austerity

repay the debts to create conditions for strong private investment and demand, for economic growth

state investment to recreate economic growth now

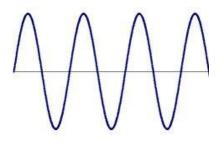
an increase of demand shall not be a goal. We need to create the conditions for a non-dependence on debts and economic growth.



Three interpretations of the crisis

NEOLIBERAL AUSTERITY

The housing crisis is part of the business cycles and need to be lived through

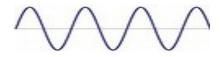


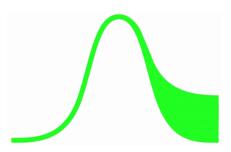
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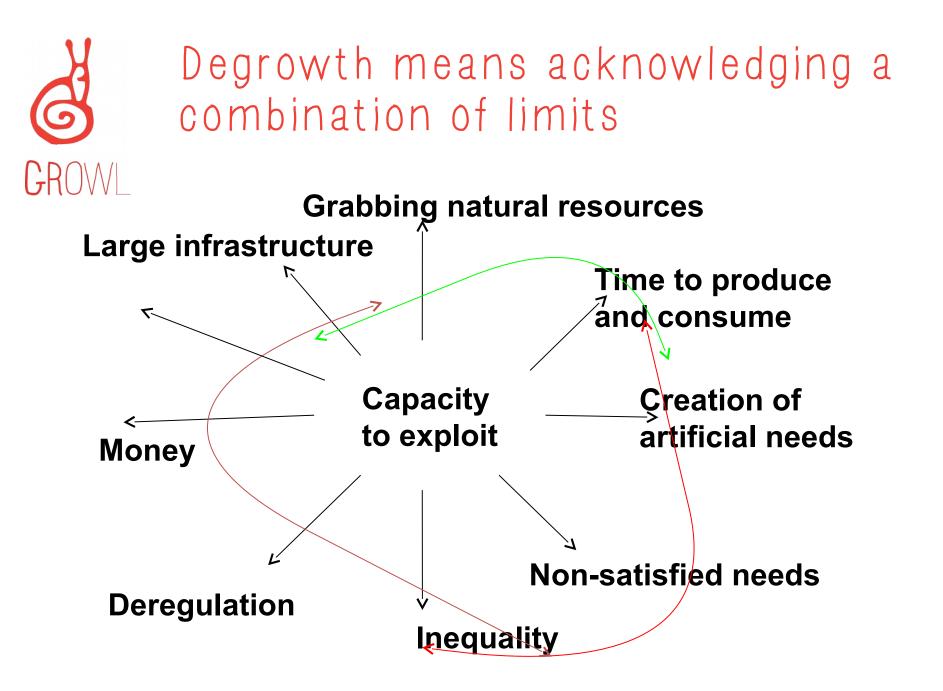
We need to reduce the housing crisis with state intervention

DEGROWTH

We are at a crossroad: use existing stock and give other values to production and work







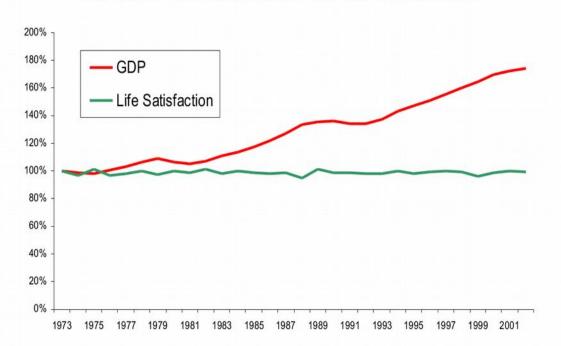


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Production and consumption capacity



Was ist das Probleme wenn wir schrumpfen?



Real GDP per capita and subjective Life Satisfaction in the UK

growth has failed to permanently increase satisfaction with life



From Growth to Degrowth

growth is unsustainable

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degrouth is sustainable.

Degrouth can be catastrophic

- how can we turn it into an opportunity?
- how can we make it stable?



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Dimensions of degrowth

a- Ecological Economics-Bioeconomy Georgescu-Roegen Availability of resources decreases (peak-all) and we have to adapt

Degrowth represents an increase of entropy at a slowe

Odum, Naess, Charbonneau, Bookchin

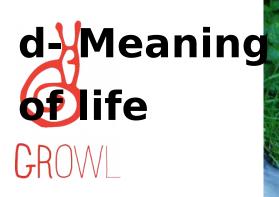
Respect to ecosystems and life in general and critics of industrial society

Degrowth is less ecosystem exploitation to allow for their regeneration

c- Critics of development and anti-utilitarism Latouche, Rist, Escobar, etc.

For human relations and conviviality There is another life outside market relations

> Degrowth is less maximisation of individual utility and challenge to the western model of development



Degrowth is about enjoying simplicity

Thoreau, Gandhi, Rabhi etc.

For "coherence and unity" Instead of spending our lives in contradicting social roles

e- democracy For real democracy

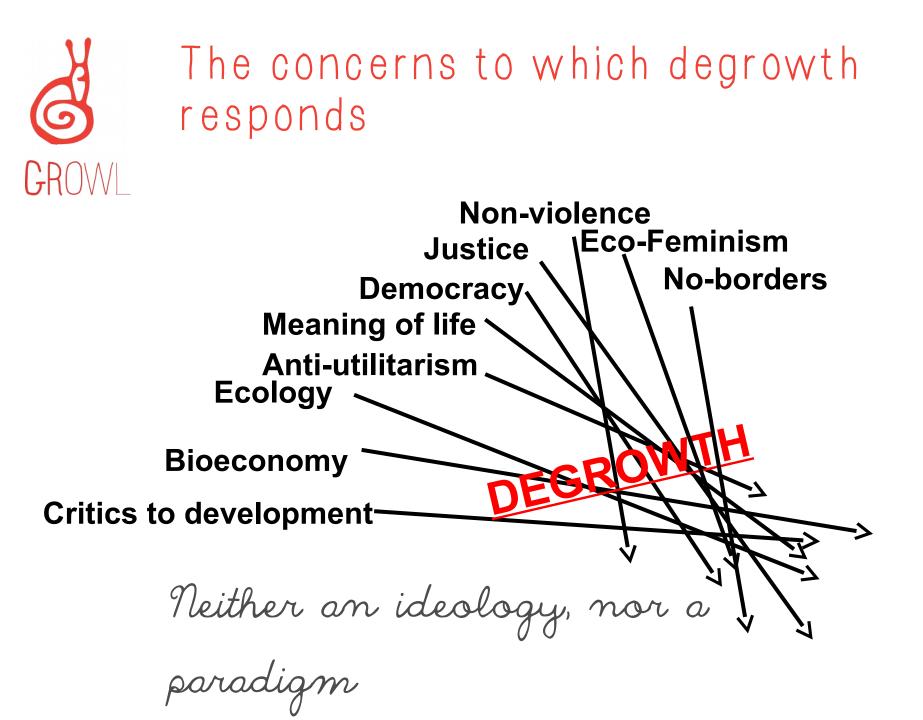
Degrowth implies making real der less manipulation from advertiser deliberation on the idea of progre

f- Justice

Kempf, Sachs

Less competition, large scale redistribution, sharing and reduction of excessive incomes and wealth instead of « trickle down »

Degrowth is about making justice possible





Interim conclusion on the concerns of degrowth

The degrowth movement is about a combination of concerns. It means exiting reductionist values:

- It is not possible to care about material and energy flows without caring about justice (no drastic population degrowth or closing of borders!),
- It is not possible to care about justice without considering democracy (no authoritarian vision),
- Democracy is not feasible without taking meaning of life into account, or the importance of convivial relations (no technocentred visions) etc.



Degrowth strategies and proposals

Prognosis I : The multiple level actors Challenging over-specialisation

The degrowth multiple diagnosis relates to

- local actors (activists and practionners),
- researchers (inside or outside academia), activist-led science: concept that can be analysed by academia
- and society-wide politics (activists and policy makers)

Usually "Researchers - Activists – Practionners"

Acting and thinking at local, global and intermediary levels

rognosis II : Developing Multi-strategies ombining strategies of : **Opposition**, anti-growth, anti-capitalism, anti-development Alternatives Alter-growth, alter-capitalism, alter-development Action within existing institutions: "Reformism" Acting despite-growth, despite-capitalism, despitedevelopment

Convergence of strategies A-growth

Theory and dissemination Local scale -Alter-growth Voluntary simplicity -Anti- growth Opposition to some technologies Despite-growth Small cooperatives

Larger scale -Alter-growth Developing new institutions Anti-growth Challenge some institutions Despite-growth Defend some institutions Transform some institutions Facilitation of local currencies; gradual elimination of money creation by banks; not-for-profit banks



Moratoria on mining activities

Yasunisation: leaving resources ln/on the ground

> Support for environmental justice movements



Conversion of car-based infrastructure to open common spaces





Work-sharing, rethinking work





Defense and expansion of local commons





Promotion of small scale, selfmanaged not-for-profit companies





Taxation of advertising and banning on public spaces





Degrowing injustices



Introduction of a basic income; institutionalization of an income ceiling based on maximum-minimum ratios



Opposition strategy

• Adbusting

• Ecological movement

• Environmental Conflicts

- Resisting infrastructures
- Mining
- ...



Opposition strategy

ppositional activism, such as the campaigners working to stop the expansion of developmental infrastructures of transport (i.e. highways, airports, high speed trains), waste management (i.e. incinerators), water management (i.e. big dams and interlinking of rivers) and energy production (i.e. nuclear plants, agrofuels). **Opposition takes different forms: demonstrations,** boycotts, civil disobedience, direct action and even protest songs.





Bottom-up alternatives

- Solidarity economies
- Nourtopias
- Community gardening
- Exchange networks
- Ecovillages
- DIY technologies

Frugal innovations - Alternatives

Reuse and composting. Co-housing and sharing Ecological and dense housing. Bicycles and public transport. **Open** localisation Face to face relations Slow travel. Organic and vegan food **Renewable energy** Appropriate simple tools Independent and participative information





Can Decreix is a place to **demonstrate** and **reflect** around the topic of **degrowth**. Can Decreix is a centre for **transformation** (of fruits, vegetables, constructions, societies), for **research**, for **testing** frugal technologies, arts, agroecology. . .









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Gardens







Reformism: actions despite-capitalism many actors oppose or challenge some institutions but only propose to reform others.

- some institutions actually need to be defended like social security and public health.
- On one hand we might have to defend the democratic institutions put at risks with the crisis and at the same time support the development of deeper, more participative and direct ones.

Degrowth: why care about the word? Crister movements:

- Transition
- Post-development
- Buen vivir
- Agroecology/Permaculture
- Radical ecology
- Inclusive Democracy
- Anticapitalism
- Post-growth

As a means for conclusions: the originality of degrowth

The originality of degrowth emerges from its **power to articulate** different sources, streams of thought and strategies, bringing together a vast heterogeneous group of actors.

The sources, strategies or political proposals it puts forward are often not new, but their **juxtaposition and combination is innovative and coherent**.

The diversity maintains a sort of tension which stimulates constructive debates and exchanges, thus offering an incentive for continuous improvements both at the theoretical and practical levels.



Degrowth is not an affirmative imaginary that signifies the opposite of growth; it is an imaginary that by confronting growth opens up new imaginaries, spaces, and key words

- D'Alisa, Demaria, and Kallis 2014



Danke!

Great to hear your thoughts on that