System Change, not Climate Change: Whose system? What change?

The Climate Change Movement

Joined by a concern for climate

Centred on tactics: civil disobedience, school strikes

Not one coherent movement, lack of strategy

Different assumptions about the state, democracy & political economy

Liberal, Socialist, Radical

table 1: an overview of critical political economy

| Political economy model | Liberal | Social democratic - Socialist | Radical |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Action towards the state? | Electoral and representative | State-focused action and mobilisation of subordinate groups | Largely outside or against the state |
| Challenge to private property? | Minimal | Reforms, ranging between redistribution, nationalisation, planning | Transcending, communing, collective ownership, communities |
| Key authors? | Smith, Hayek | Keynes, Crosland, Korpi, Marx (1) | Marx (2), Kropotkin, Bookchin, Gibson- Graham |
| Limitations | Excludes change that threatens <u>capitalist</u> relations and private property rights | Systemic barriers prevent the implementation of substantial reforms | Limited power resources of groups promoting radical 'alternatives'; difficulties in 'scaling up' |

| Role for the | Advisory Citizens' | Binding Citizens' Assembly | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Citizens' | Assembly | | |
| Assembly | - | | |
| Relationship with | Enhanced | Direct engagement and | |
| the state? | representation | empowerment of citizens | |
| | | through citizens' assemblies | |
| " | | | |
| Challenge to | Limited | Seeks to address the | |
| capitalist relations, and | | disproportionate influence of corporations | |
| private market relations | | or corporations | |
| Key proponents? | Green Alliance | XR | |
| Potential | Perpetuates and | Limits to the capitalist state | |
| limitations | reinforces existing inequalities | | |
| Broad political | liberal | Social democratic/socialist | |
| economy framework | | | |

Table 3: a critical political economy account of the Green New Deal debate

| Approach towards the GND | Green Economic Recovery | Green New Deal | Radical critique |
|---|---|---|---|
| Relationship with the state? | Capacity to address the green transition | Capacity to address the green transition, but with the support of social movements, especially trade unions | Sceptical regarding the opportunities for meaningful change |
| Challenge to capitalist relations, and private market relations | Limited | Substantial change to patterns of ownership | Highlights the need for more radical alternatives to capitalist relations of production, such as de- growth alternatives |
| Key proponents? | Starmer-led Labour Party | Corbyn-led Labour Party, Labour for a Green New Deal | Critics: Neal, Beuret, Davey (Feasta Climate Working Group) |
| Limitations | Excludes change that threatens property and individuals | Systemic barriers prevent extension of reforms | Limited power resources of groups promoting these initiatives; difficulties in 'scaling up' |
| Broad political economy framework | liberal | Social democratic/socialist | radical |

Table 4: a critical political economy account of alternative eco-communities

| Type of alternative community | Imagined consumer communities | Alternative producer communities | Intentional regenerative communities |
|---|--|--|---|
| Relationship with the state? | Government and industry can be influenced by consumer power | Communities are the engine for change that the state can enable or hinder | Minimal, change is best achieved outside of the state |
| Challenge to capitalist relations, and private market relations | Limited | Substantial change to patterns of ownership and value of necessary products and utilities | Transcend capitalist relations and create new systems of production, democracy, culture and interpersonal relations |
| Key proponents? | Flight Free UK | Community Energy England | Global Ecovillage Network |
| Potential limitations | Leaves in place existing power relations, and especially capitalist property relations | Systemic barriers to the wholescale introduction of alternative energy production | Limited power resources of groups promoting these initiatives; difficulties in 'scaling up' |
| Broad political economy framework | Liberal | Social democratic/socialist | Radical |

Conclusion

- Ownership matters
- Building power in institutions & movements is a promising point of overlap
- Ignoring differences in assumptions can be limiting