

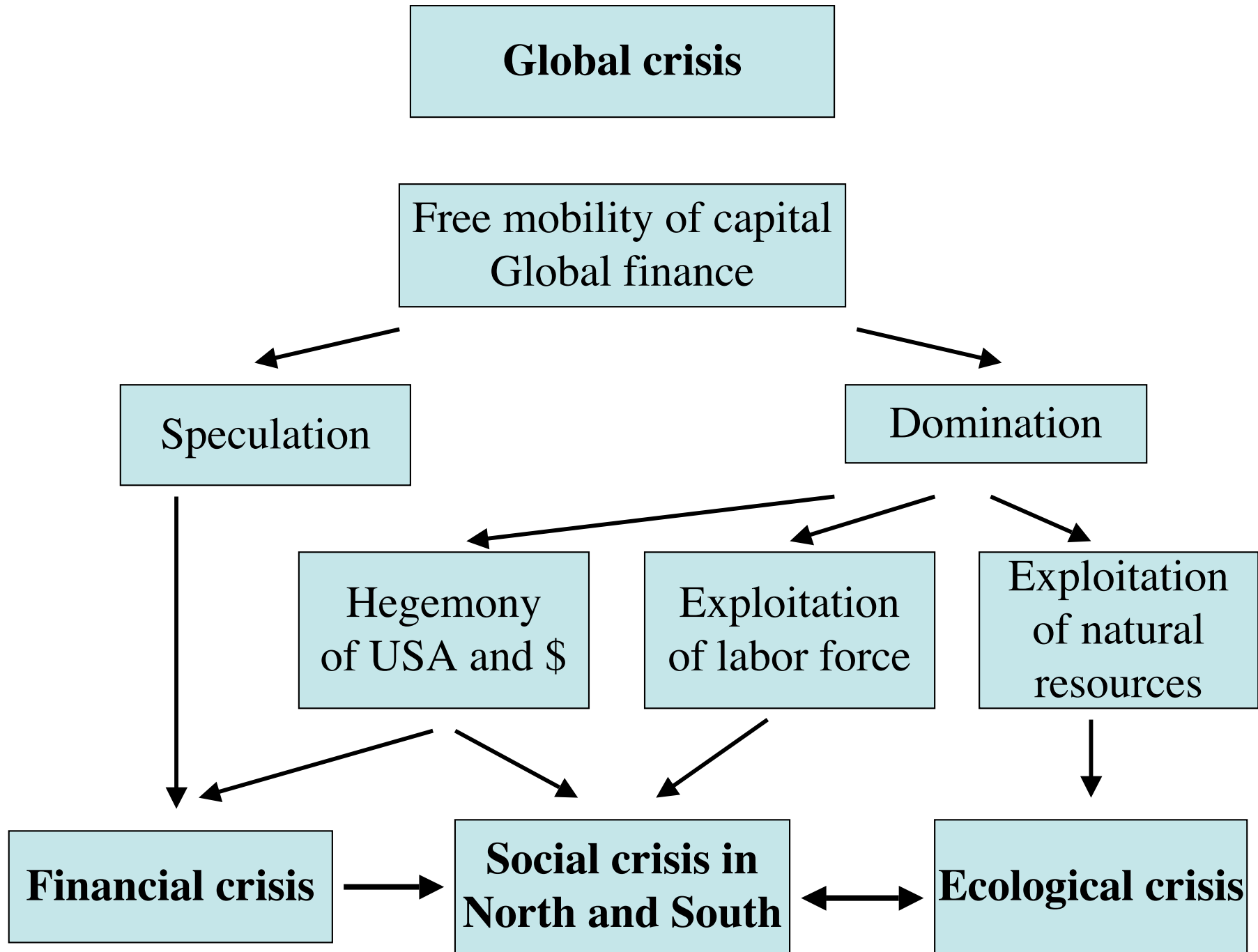
**Dialectic
of financial disorder and « social order »**

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From our analysis...

- Analysis of the crisis

It is the crisis of the globalization of capital which has imposed a new « social order »

- Description of financial mechanisms

Credit, LBO, securitization, derivatives, speculation, bubbles...

- Enumeration of consequences of the crisis

Social consequences in developed countries and in developing countries (food crisis)

... to the definition of our campaigns

- What are the factors in our analysis which can help us to decide what will be our social and ecological aims ?

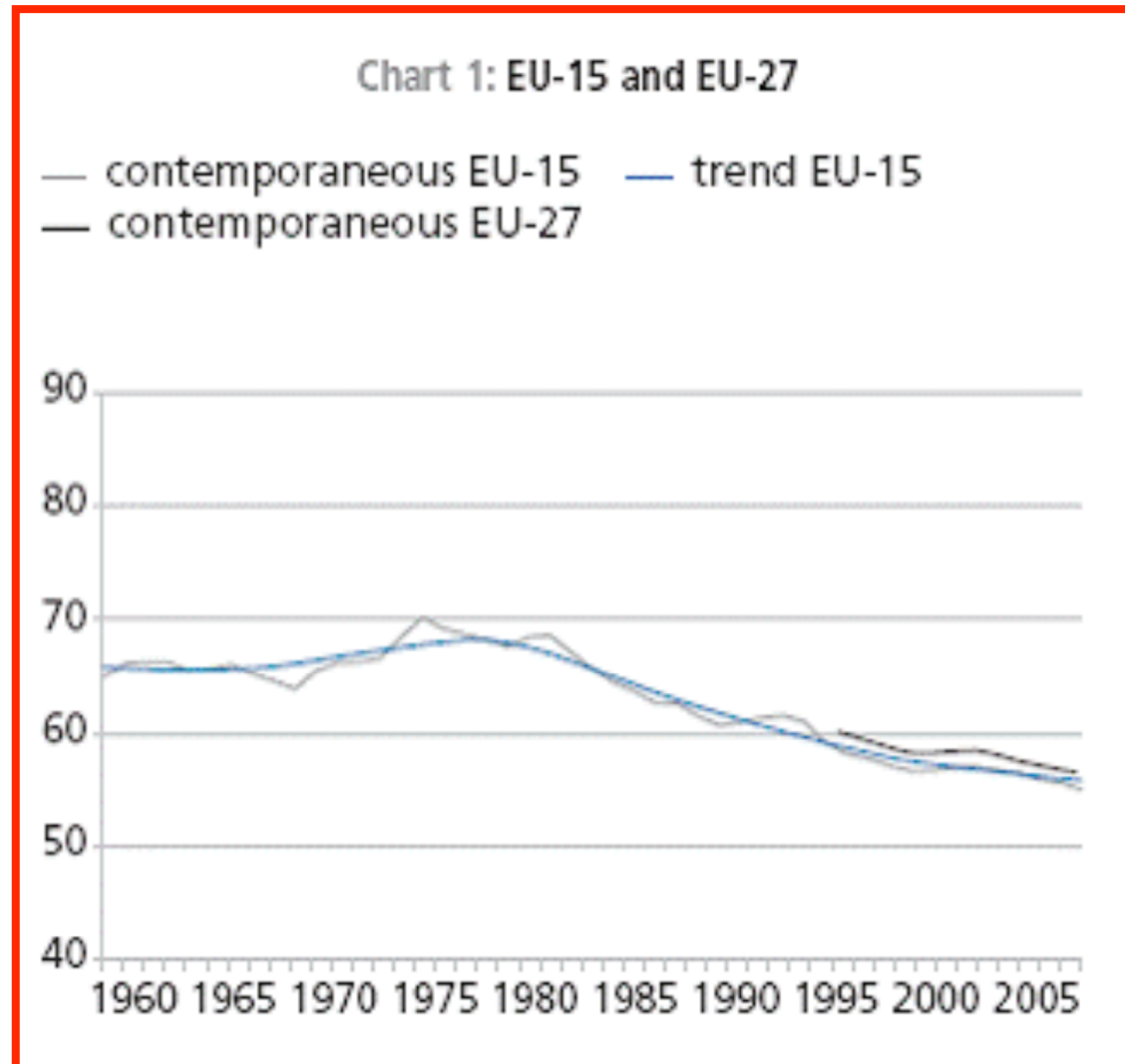
First come back to our analysis of the crisis

- Why the speculation grows during long periods ?

It is astonishing because, in a particular moment, speculation is a game of wich the sum is null. When a speculator wins, another loses.

Why all speculators can win during the growth of a bubble ? The game can have a positive sum for them. Miraculous !

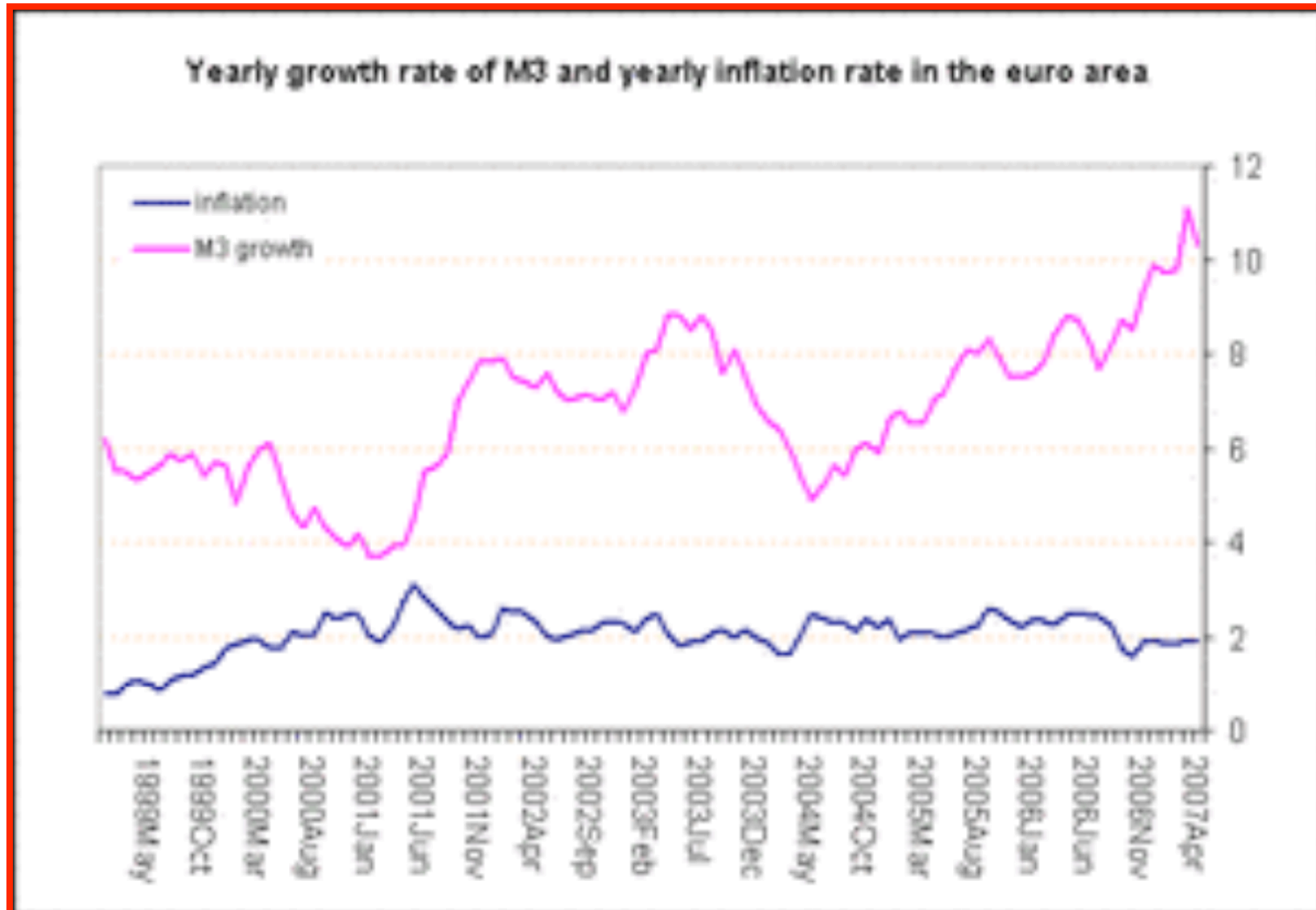
The positive sum of this game is not possible, in long term, outside the growth of exploitation of the labor power



Second come back to our analysis of the crisis

- How the financial institutions find liquidities, always more liquidities ?
- Is financial accumulation possible without money ?

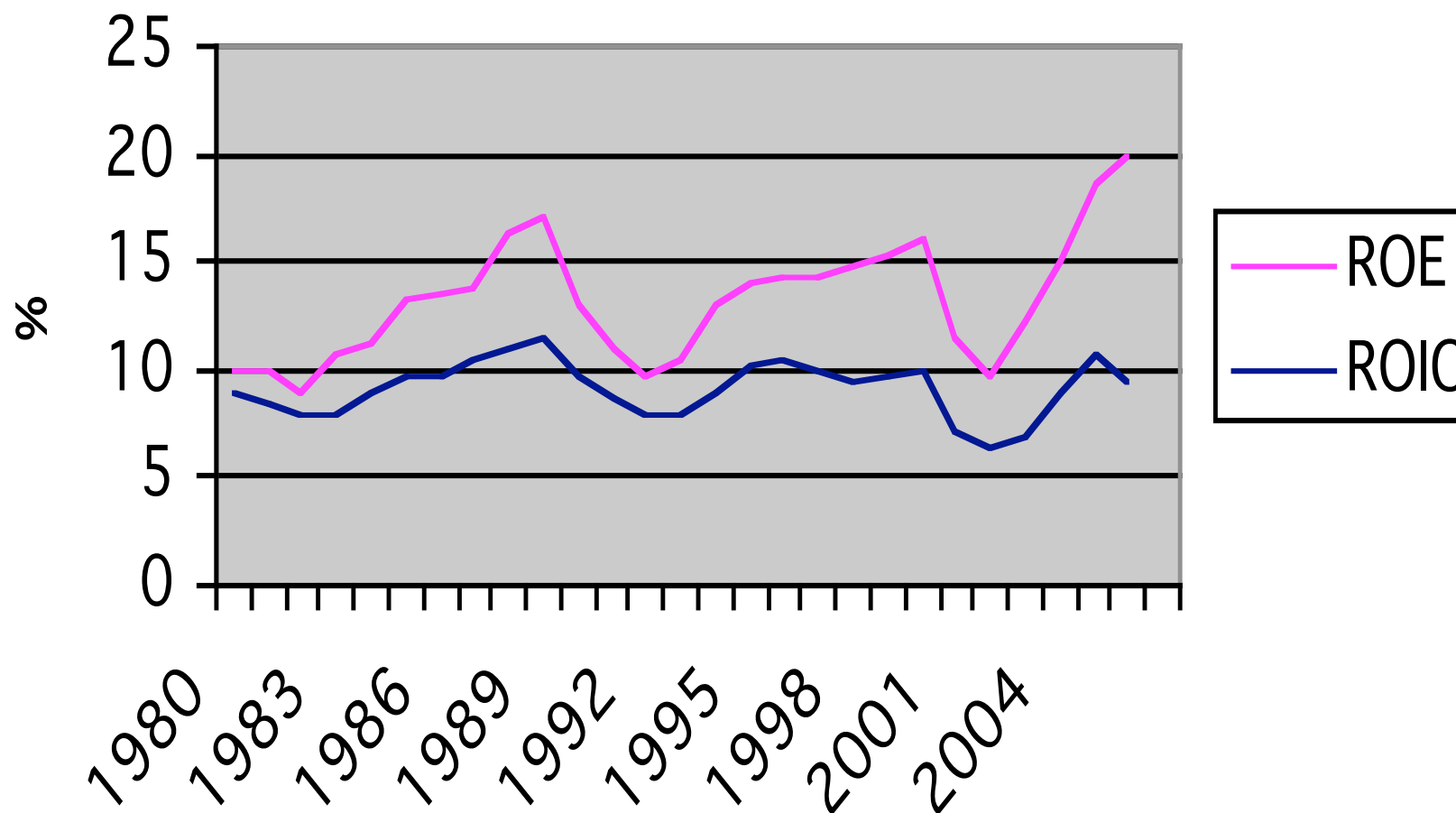
Source : ECB



L'effet de levier : leverage

Entreprises cotées au MSCI World Index (1980 à 2006)

Source : L Moret, Exane BNP Paribas, 1er mars 2007

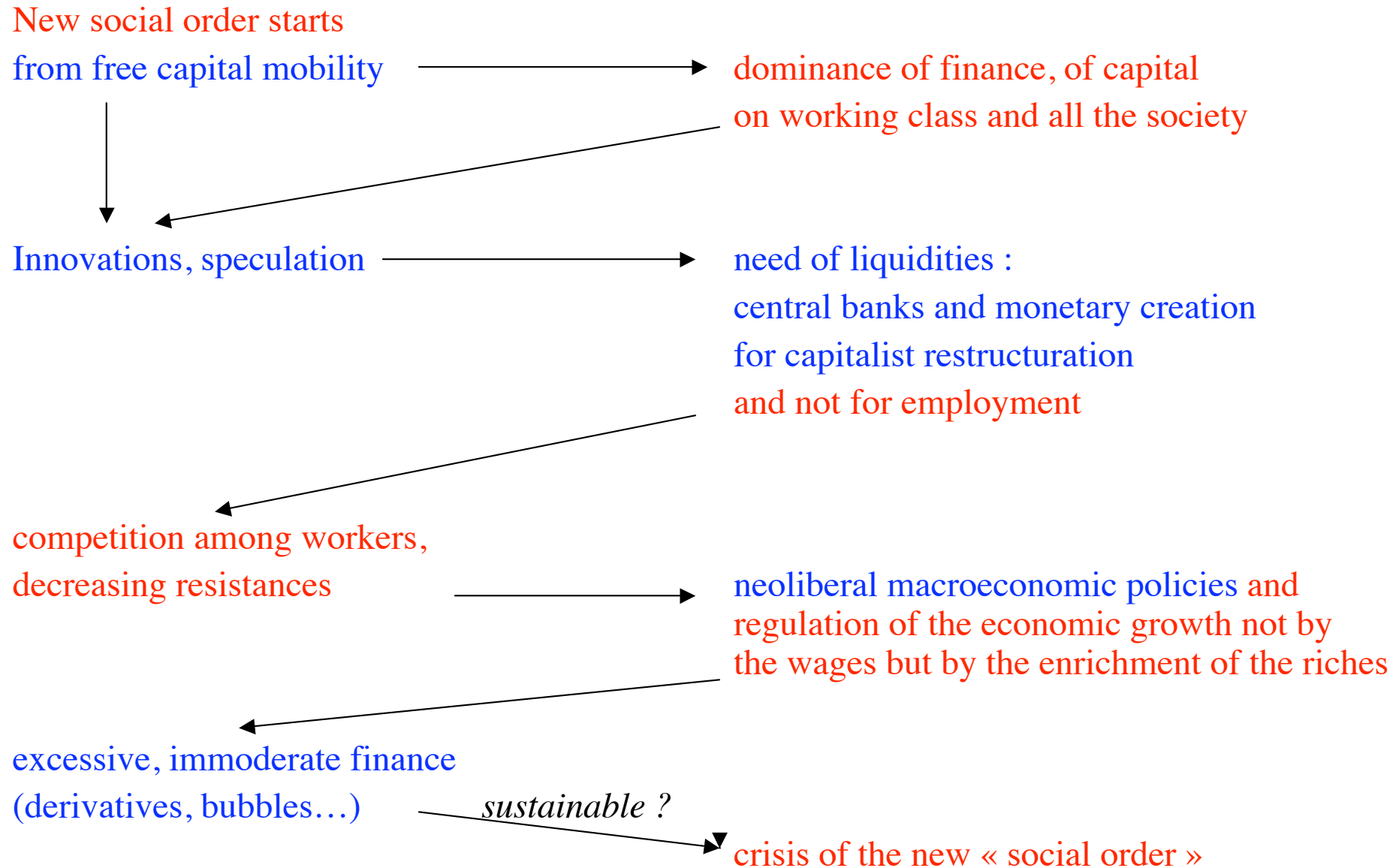


- Rentabilité financière (ROE : Return on equity = sur fonds propres)
- Rentabilité économique (ROIC : Return on invested capital)

Are both elements disjointed ?

- On the one hand, financial transformations to grow the power of the shareholders and their institutions
- On the other hand, social regression of the working class, that is to say growth of exploitation of the labor power

Dialectic of financial disorder and « social order »



Neoliberal capitalism	Neolibéral policies about social relations and macroeconomic policies	Targets for alternatives
Growth of capital incomes	Decreasing wages in relative terms	Minimum wage everywhere Maximum income ?
Speculation	Central banks provide for credit to financial markets States : profitable fiscality for capital income Socialisating losses and privatisation of profits	Control or prohibition of financial innovations, for instance on the market of carbon emissions Progressive taxation Nationalisation of a part of banks and suppression of hedge funds
Securitization	Extraordinary extension of derivatives	They should be submitted to authorization or, why not, forbidden (Collateralized Debt Obligations)

Need of liquidities	Privatisation of social security and pensions to increase saving of the households towards financial institutions	Universal social protection : health and pensions
Free capital mobility	General openness of financial flows and free-trade Competition among workers	Taxation of all kinds of financial transferts Interdiction of tax havens, offshore centres Rights of workers
International monetary system	Free floatting change rates	Regulation by institutions inside the United Nations
Commoditisation of all the human activities	Privatisation of public services and of « commons »	Stop of the privatisation of education, health, water, natural resources, knowledges, etc.

References

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