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Nordic flexicurity-model reconsidered in the light of the rising precariat in the age of NPM

Bakgrund/Frågeställning

Given the political potential of the brand, the interpretation of the last 25 years' adjustments of the Nordic model becomes extremely important. Welfare Research faces an interesting paradox. While the foreign interest seems to be about how best to replicate the welfare successes of the Scandinavian countries, Denmark is looking abroad to get ideas to adapt in order to be able to survive the competition from a global capital and labor market, where the function of the nation-state as a basic economic and policy framework no longer lasts. The global challenge to the classic welfare states is perceived in research as a competition of welfare and equality from states that do not have the same level of social services, progressive taxation, and the tradition of redistribution of wealth.

The paradox raises a number of questions: has *flexicurity* succeeded in inventing an exceptional (Scandinavian) model that can maintain security and prosperity without losing competitiveness? Is it even possible to maintain universal welfare systems without access to an inexhaustible source of wealth (such as Norwegian oil) or a permanently favorable market economy or market policy situation? Or are we in the long term, as part of adapting to global liberalism, on our way (down) to adjust welfare schemes and social redistribution, thereby minimizing the state's drain on competitive power compared with the other welfare states? In other words, are the flexicurity model breaking down the universal Scandinavian welfare system in order to preserve it (and not less important its branding effect)?

The official Danish welfare history has been completely bypassing the core issues generated by social and cultural Welfare research in the public sector and civil society, and with its focus on economic instruments (incentives) in social policy in many places is the nature of an almost uncritical account of the implementation of 'the necessary policy'. The Danish welfare narrative thus becomes a product of neo liberalistic embracement of the welfare project rather than an analysis of the new trends to be investigated.

Metod och Resultat

Konklusion