



# NÉOLIBÉRALISM

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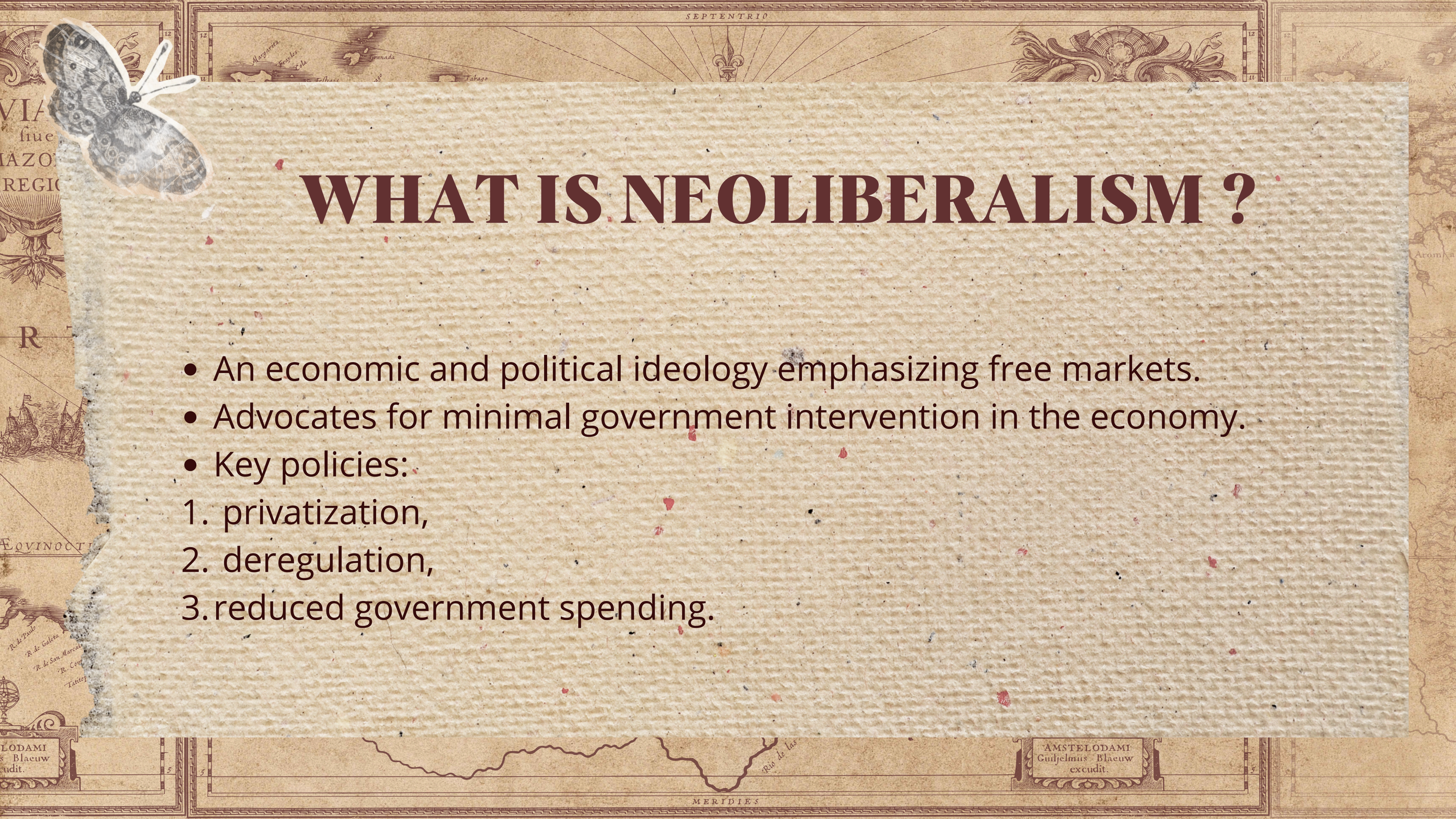




# SUMMARY

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- 2: The emergence of neoliberalism
- 3: Example of the "Overthrow" in Chile (1973)
- 4: Other examples from Latin America
- 5: The impact of neoliberalism
- 6: Financial Markets and Instability
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# WHAT IS NEOLIBERALISM ?

- An economic and political ideology emphasizing free markets.
- Advocates for minimal government intervention in the economy.
- Key policies:
  1. privatization,
  2. deregulation,
  3. reduced government spending.





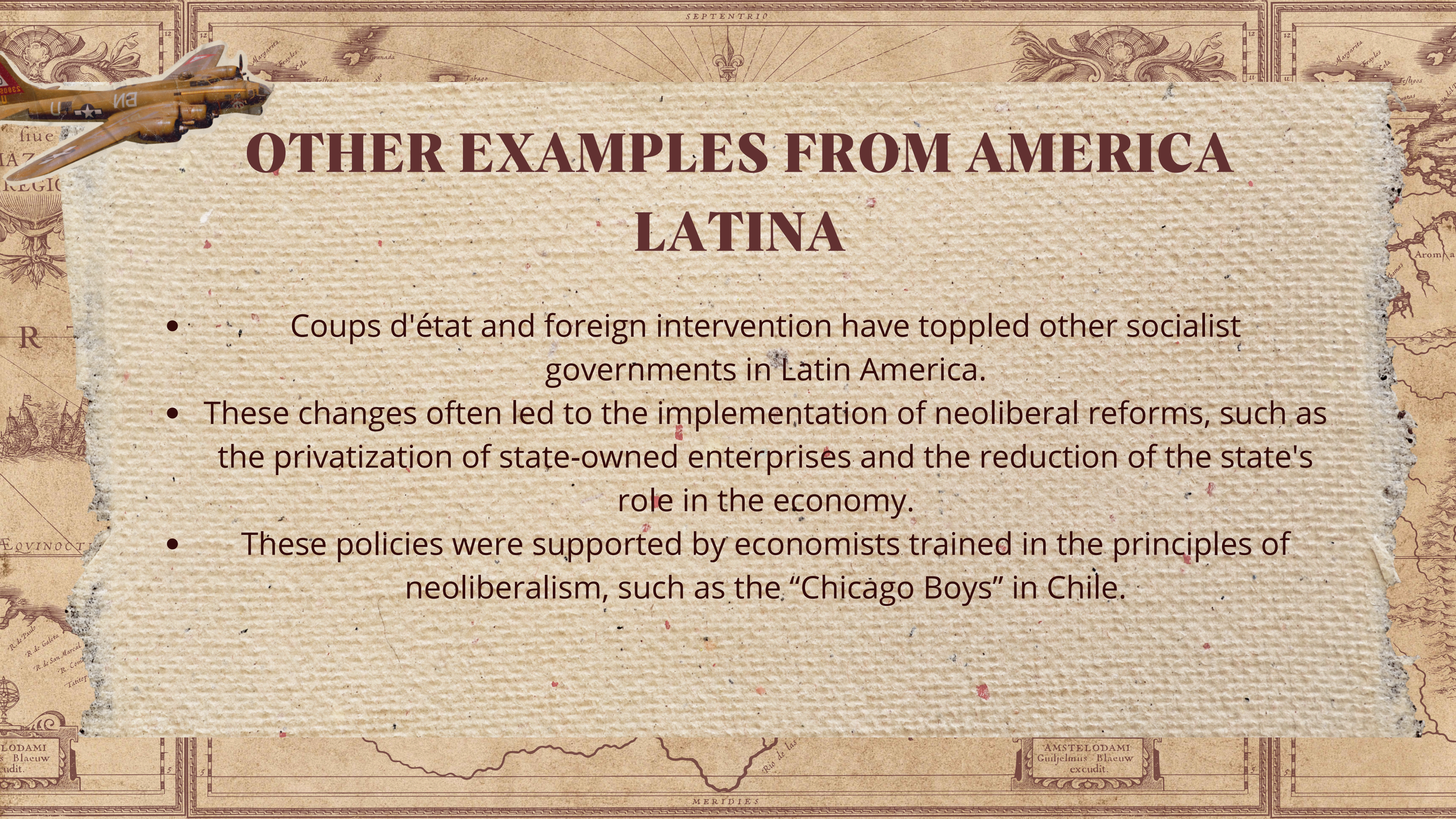
# THE EMERGENCE OF NEOLIBERALISM

Neoliberal ideas gained strength in the 1970s and 1980s. Leaders such as Ronald Reagan in the United States and Margaret Thatcher in the United Kingdom applied these ideas:

- Cutting taxes
- Privatization of public enterprises
- Reducing public spending

These ideas were supported by international organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank.





# OTHER EXAMPLES FROM AMERICA LATINA

- Coups d'état and foreign intervention have toppled other socialist governments in Latin America.
- These changes often led to the implementation of neoliberal reforms, such as the privatization of state-owned enterprises and the reduction of the state's role in the economy.
- These policies were supported by economists trained in the principles of neoliberalism, such as the "Chicago Boys" in Chile.





# EXAMPLE OF THE “OVERTHROW” IN CHILE (1973)



- Salvador Allende, Chile's democratically elected president, was a supporter of socialist policies.

- In 1973, a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet overthrew Allende.



- The coup was supported by the United States, which feared the spread of socialism.
- After the coup, Pinochet introduced neoliberal reforms: privatization of companies and cuts in public spending.

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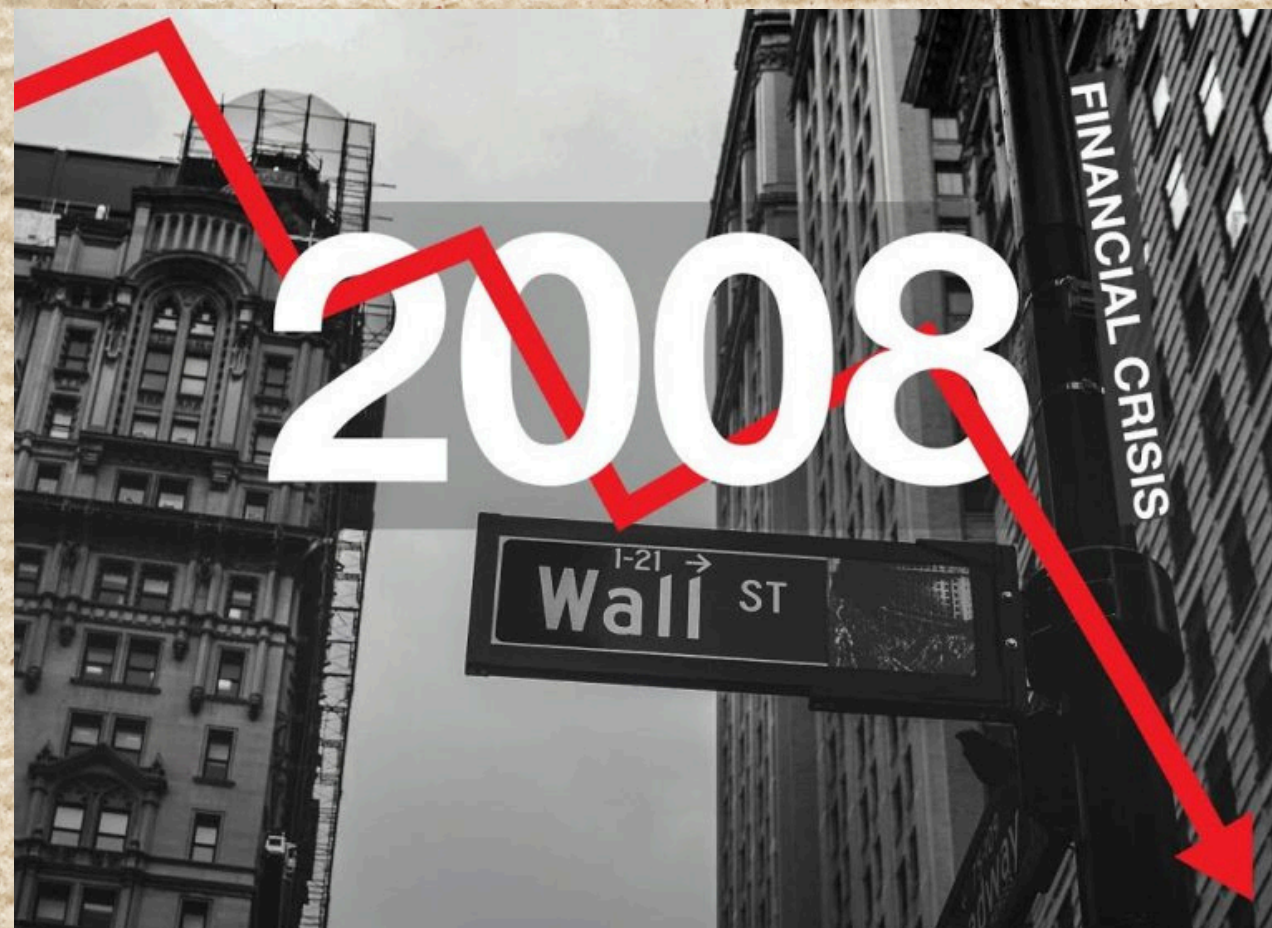


# THE IMPACT OF NEOLIBERALISM

- Rapid economic growth in certain regions.
  - Improved market efficiency.
  - Increased wealth and innovation
- Growing social inequalities.
  - Reduction of social programs and protections for the most vulnerable.
  - Essential services become less accessible to the poorest.



# FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTABILITY



Neoliberalism has contributed to the growth of global financial markets. While this has led to growth in international trade, it has also created instability.

The 2008 financial crisis demonstrated the dangers of financial market deregulation.





# CONCLUSION

- Neoliberalism is an economic philosophy that favors free markets and minimal state intervention.
- While it has contributed to economic growth in some regions, it has also deepened inequalities and provoked economic and social instability.
- The legacy of neoliberalism continues to shape debates on the role of the state in the modern economy.



# DOCUMENTATION







**THANK YOU**