

4. THE CONTRIBUTION OF VIVANT-EUROPE

**To the Agora of the European Parliament
(8-9 November 2007)**

Workshop A TASKS

The European Union is to tackle new topics and new solidarity. How should it address them?

First proposal : to abolish taxes on work

VIVANT-EUROPE believes that it is necessary to burdening the work done by European citizens with taxes that encourage the migration of jobs.

Taxes on work kill employment, deprive Europe of its skills and endanger the funding of our social security.

The funding of European social security should come from **a consumption tax on finished products (not on services) and in a manner that does not increase prices.**

Such a reform is essential for Europe's socio-economic future, for it guarantees social security funding and by removing taxes on work gives free play to initiatives.

(See Examples of applications in annex.)

Second proposal : To institutionalise the unconditional basic income at the European level

The introduction of the unconditional basic income is a measure of socio-economic integration in the same way as the introduction of the EURO was a measure of monetary integration. (See annex.)

The introduction of the Basic Income should be the result of a deliberate choice a political decision as radical as that concerning the introduction of the EURO.

Member States must therefore transfer some of their powers to the European Union, in the framework of **shared and support competences**, so as to establish fiscal harmonisation and introduce a European basic income the amount of which would be based on each country's GDP.

Such a choice would be a distinguishing feature of Europe.

By guaranteeing institutionally a certain level of purchasing power, the Basic Income would support economic and social stability and provide insurance against the risks inherent in job mobility.

The Basic Income can become the essential feature governing legislation, the economy and social affairs.

To reach that end, **steps** must be defined as was the case on the introduction of the EURO.

Steps

The first five steps * required for introducing VIVANT's socio-economic model are carried out at the level of each Member State within the framework of **European support measures.**

****Progressive introduction of the Vivant model***

1st step : Abolition of the need for individuals to make tax declarations

2nd step : Introduction of unconditional free sickness insurance

3rd step : Introduction of the Basic Income for those of 18 to 25 years

4th step : Progressive introduction of the Basic Income for those of 25 to 65 years

5th step : Extension of the Basic Income to children and pensioners

6th step : Application of the alternative funding method at the European level

7th step : Abolition of all taxation of services

8th step : Introduction of the Basic Income in developing countries. (Introduced in Brazil from 2004)

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The European Union should be able, with political will and institutional strength, to enable all member States to reach the 7th step, which requires **fiscal harmonisation**.

At the same time as implementing this latter step, why not set up a European economic government ?

To institutionalise the Basic Income and to create the political and financial means to implement it THAT IS VIVANT s PROPOSAL.

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