

# **Das Bedingungslose Grundeinkommen in einem Sozialen Europa**

Europäische Kooperation, EBI, UBIE, TTIP  
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# Europäische Kooperation bei der Europäischen BürgerInnen-Initiative (25 Mitgliedstaaten waren direkt beteiligt)

## Ziele:

Die Europäische BürgerInnen-Initiative "Bedingungsloses Grundeinkommen" hatte **kurzfristig** „die Erforschung eines Weges zu emanzipatorischen sozialstaatlichen Rahmenbedingungen in der EU zum Ziel.

**Langfristig** geht es darum, allen Menschen in der EU die Befriedigung ihrer materiellen Bedürfnisse zur Führung eines würdevollen Lebens gemäß den Vorgaben der EU-Verträge als bedingungsloses individuelles Recht zu garantieren und ihre gesellschaftliche Teilnahme durch die Einführung eines Bedingungslosen Grundeinkommens zu stärken.“

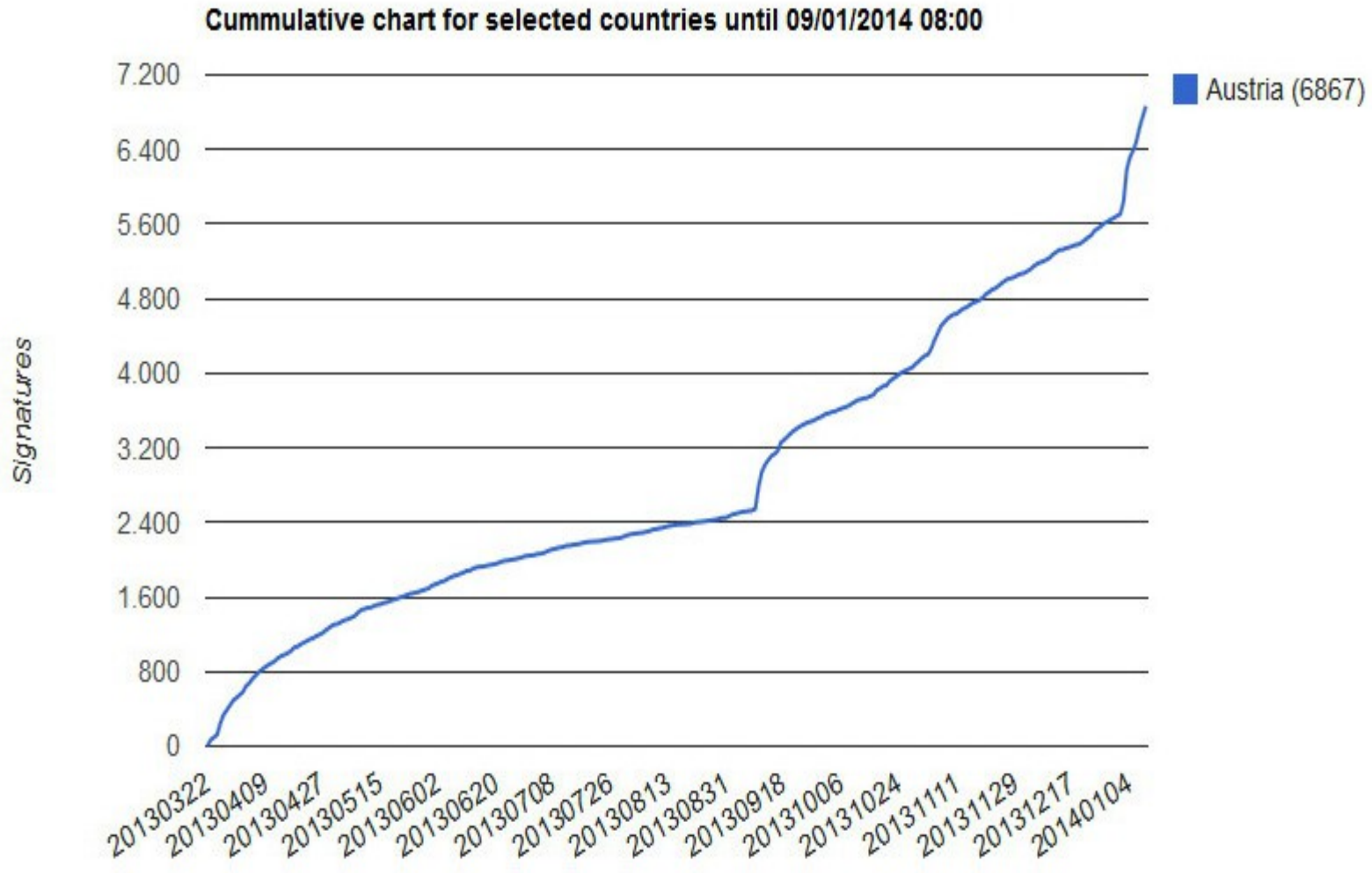
# Ergebnis

## **Pressemitteilung Runder Tisch – Grundeinkommen (Austria):**

Wien, 09.01.2014

Aufwärtstrend im Endspurt für ein  
Bedingungsloses Grundeinkommen:  
wir brauchen 1 Million Unterschriften!

# Ergebnis



Außerdem müssten vorgegebene Quoten in mindestens sieben Staaten überschritten werden.

Slowenien und Kroatien haben diese Vorgabe bereits erfüllt.

**5 Tage später, am Ende der EBI  
am 14. Jänner 2014:**

**Bulgarien überholt alle durch  
Unterstützung der Gewerkschaft  
in Bulgarien!**

# Ergebnis Stand an Unterschriften

(% Angabe bezüglich des Quotums)

1. Bulgaria	237,1 %	
2. Slovenia	154,3 %	
3. Croatia	135,5 %	
4. Belgium	115,2 %	
5. Estonia	108,5 %	
6. Netherlands	104,3 %	
7. Hungary	88,0 %	
8. France	67,4 %	
9. Slovakia	65,2 %	
10. Sweden	64,0 %	
11. Spain	62,8 %	
12. Austria	59,0 %	(abgegeben 8.436, gültig 7.060)
13. Germany	54,6 %	(abgegeben 41.886, gültig 37.799)
TOTAL:	49,6 %	

# Zukunftsperspektiven

## **Das Ende der EBI ist der Anfang von UBIE**

Um die aktuelle Dynamik zu nutzen, gehen die Bemühungen der AktivistInnen weiter, das Bedingungslose Grundeinkommen EU-weit zum Thema zu machen.

Das Ende der Europäischen Initiative soll gleichzeitig der Anfang einer neuen Organisation mit dem Namen Unconditional Basic Income Europe (UBIE) werden.



**“Unconditional Basic Income” conference:  
Emancipating European Welfare  
(Brussels, 10. April 2014)**

- 1. UBIE (Unconditional Basic Income Europe) Meeting  
(Brussels, 11. and 12. April 2014)**
- 2. UBIE Meeting  
( Athens, 26.- 28. Sept. 2014)**

# Ergebnisse und kurzfristige Ziele von UBIE

- 1. Europäische BGE-Kampagne vor und nach den Europa Parlaments-Wahlen im Mai 2014** (bereits durchgeführt)
- 2. EU-Projekt: „Europe for Citizens programm“**  
(Einreichung am 1. Sept. 2014 ist erfolgt)
- 3. „7. Internationale Woche des Grundeinkommens“**  
(15. - 21. Sept. 2014, bereits durchgeführt,  
siehe [www.ubie.org](http://www.ubie.org), , [www.pro-grundeinkommen.at](http://www.pro-grundeinkommen.at))

## 4. Weitere Ergebnisse:

**26. Sept. 2014:** Öffentliche Veranstaltung in Athen:

„Die Krise in eine Chance verwandeln“

**27. Sept. 2014:**

- Fertigstellung der Statuten von UBIE
- UBIE Mitglied bei BIEN
- Festlegung der „8. Internationalen Woche des Grundeinkommens“ (14. - 20. Sept. 2015)?
- **Unterstützung von „Stopp TTIP“?**
- Arbeitszeit-umverteilung?
- Neuerlicher Versuch EBI im Jahr 2016?

## **28. Sept. 2014: Planung des EU-Projektes**

Unconditional Basic Income in Europe - Chance for promoting civil society

Participating countries: Austria

France

Germany

Greece

Hungaria

Netherlands

Slovenia

# Zeitplan des Projektes

Start: 26/09/2014

Ende: 25/03/2016

## **INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS / THEIR THEMES AND VENUES OF REALISATION**

- Sept. 26 - 28th 2014 / Athens / Preparatory Meeting, joint to 2nd meeting of UBIE
- 1. March 19 / 20nd 2015 / Maribor / UBI as response to Social Inequality in Europe  
(before 3rd meeting of UBIE)
- 2. June 19 / 20th 2015 / Paris / minimum income vs. basic income
- 3. Sept. 17 / 18th 2015 / The Hague / UBI stimulating social cohesion and peace in Europe  
(before 4th meeting of UBIE)
- 4. Dec. 5 / 6th 2015 / Budapest / Euro Dividend: how to finance it ?
- 5. Feb. 26 / 28th 2016/ Cologne / UBI and degrowth  
+ participative evaluation of the whole Project  
(before 5th meeting of UBIE)

# **First international meeting as example: March 19/20nd 2015/Maribor**

## **Title: UBI as response to Social Inequality in Europe**

The EU is facing increasing inequality with many consequences regarding social cohesion, democracy and human rights.

Following Pickett and Wilkinson and similar OECD studies , unequal societies show lack of trust in others and fear of the future: a less unequal EU would be better for everyone.

An Unconditional Basic Income could be one of the instruments improving the social cohesion in the EU.

## Expected results

The participants will have gained a better understanding of the central influence of social inequality for a successful society and the guarantee of a good life for all its members. They learned to know the main aspects of social inequality.

The arguments for an Unconditional Basic Income, its power to reduce inequality and its risks were examined.

The awareness for the importance of social cohesion for the future of the EU and for the importance of Unconditional Basic Income was risen.

# **TTIP, CETA – EUROPA QUO VADIS?**

**Wir fordern die Institutionen der Europäischen Union und ihre Mitgliedsstaaten dazu auf, die Verhandlungen mit den USA über die Transatlantische Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft (TTIP) zu stoppen,**

**sowie das Umfassende Wirtschafts- und Handelsabkommen (CETA) mit Kanada nicht zu ratifizieren.**



# Wichtigste Ziele

Wir wollen TTIP und CETA verhindern, da sie diverse kritische Punkte wie Investor-Staat-Schiedsverfahren und Regelungen zur regulatorischen Kooperation enthalten, die Demokratie und Rechtsstaat aushöhlen.

Wir wollen verhindern, dass in intransparenten **Verhandlungen Arbeits-, Sozial-, Umwelt-, Datenschutz- und Verbraucherschutzstandards gesenkt sowie öffentliche Dienstleistungen (z. B. Wasserversorgung) und Kulturgüter dereguliert werden**. Die **selbstorganisierte EBI** unterstützt eine alternative Handels- und Investitionspolitik der EU.

# Antwort von Dr. Raza (ÖFSE)

Auf die Frage, ob die sozialen Standards der EU durch TTIP gefährdet werden könnten, antwortete er am 31. Okt. 2014:

Offen vermutlich nicht, indirekt sind sie aber schon in Gefahr.

- Über Wettbewerbsdruck: können wir uns das leisten?
- z.B. Ladenöffnungszeiten (verteidigt von Gewerkschaft / Kirche „freier Sonntag“) könnte unter Druck kommen:

wenn Geschäftsmodell 7 Tage „offen“ nicht erfüllt,  
Schädigung des Geschäftsmodells für Konzerne.

Parallel zu dem **NEIN: Stopp-TTIP**  
**ein JA,**  
Allianz für ein **Alternatives Handelsmandat**  
**(Europäische BürgerInnen Initiative dazu?)**

**Policy Framework:** wie soll EU Handelspolitik sein;

(soziale Standards, Umweltstandards ... nur wenn alle EU-sozial und Umweltvorschriften als Mindestmaß in einem Abkommen enthalten sind)

- Alle zukünftigen Abschlüsse ...ABER AUCH!!
- Revision aller (ca. 3000) bisherigen Abschlüsse

# Anhang :

## Analyse des Instrumentes EBI

Der Ombudsman hat einen Fragenkatalog versendet, den die Organisatoren einer Europäischen BürgerInnen-Initiative (EBI) beantworten sollen, um daraus eine Analyse für Verbesserungen des Instrumentes „EBI“ einzuleiten.

Kurzfassung der 10 Fragen und Antworten aus der Sicht unserer Initiative:

# 1. Frage

Bekanntheit der EBI in der Öffentlichkeit?

The citizens' initiative is not sufficiently well known among the general public. To raise awareness the media have to report at least from time to time about this instrument and the current status of ECI's in progress.

## 2. Frage

Sind die Richtlinien der EU zur EBI ausreichend?

The information and guidance provided in the website is sufficient and in direct contacts the support was excellent: quick and clear, however sometimes disappointing, because no urgent proposed improvement of the regulation were “provisionally” supported, taking into account, that the final decision could be made after the validation procedure for the regulation in 2015.

### 3. Frage

Benutzerfreundlichkeit der Software?

The actual filling in form is not user-friendly because there is too much information on the signing page which is not relevant to the signing.

An important point is that the signer does not have any response and proof of signing except the long number on the last page.

## 4. Frage

Ist die Verlängerung der deadline zum Sammeln der Unterschriften fair gestaltet worden?

NO, this was not the case!!!

Because almost all signatures are online signatures, it would be just fair and equitable, if the EU agrees that the one-year-running-time of any initiative should start only with the possibility to sign online. This could be applied also in a retroactive way concerning the running initiatives.



## 5. Frage

Ist das Unterzeichnen über „Papier-Formulare“ sinnvoll?

It is necessary to have in addition to the online collection possibility, the possibility to collect signatures on paper forms. This is important, because not all persons have an internet access.

The problem is, that the paper forms (and the online fields) are different in the Member States. The Annex III of the Regulation should be harmonized and simplified (all “hurdles” for collecting signatures, e.g asking for a passnumber) should be avoided.

## 6. Frage

### Ist die Datensicherheit ausreichend?

We have no problem concerning the treatment of personal data, because the "security against misuse" is very high after the certification procedure.

The problem is, that we have to destroy all data after the end of an ECI process.

In an ongoing handling of the same topic, it would be very useful to have at least E-mail addresses of the persons, how have signed the ECI online. If this will be taken into account, also E-mail addresses are necessary and then the E-mail address could be used also as immediate answer, if a signature is accepted.

## 7. Frage

Anzeige während des Sammelprozesses über die Anzahl der Unterschriften?

The possibility of tracking the number of signatures obtained throughout the collection period was implemented and it was very useful to see every day by everyone the numbers in each Member States.

In our case we have asked the organizers in each Member State to give the number of signatures on paper forms per E-mail to the webmaster (Robin Ketelaar). The webmaster updated the statistic every day.

## 8. Frage

Erfahrungen mit der Zusammenarbeit mit den „National Authorities“?

It should be made clear in the improved regulation 2015, that the task to come in contact with the “national authority” should be decentralized. Each organizer in a country has to get authorized (letter of attorney) by the organizer of the ECI, that she / he can act as “Organizer” with the “National Authority”, however from the “security management” point of view a centralized control should be secured (e.g. destroying the CDs and the paper forms). Only in cases, where Member States are not involved in a specific ECI, the “general organizer” should contact the national authority (if from those Member States also online signatures were received).

The contact with national authorities was in most cases in a “friendly supporting atmosphere”. In our case the national authorities were not obliged to make the validation, but some have done it or are in progress to do it.

Very important for us was, that by postal service delay we received many paper forms after the end of our collection time (14<sup>th</sup> January 2014). So we have now in sum about 300.000 signatures (but not yet validated).

## 9. und 10. Frage

Welche Änderungen der EBI Regulierung werden vorgeschlagen?

In our case we were very happy to get the offer from the EC for a hosting agreement and the possibility to use the host of the EC in Luxembourg free of costs. This offer should be given in future to all ECIs and should be mentioned as possibility in the improvement of the regulation 2015.

The certification procedure was much time consuming, although we got very much support from the EC-team and the certification authority in Luxembourg. Therefore we would recommend the starting time of an ECI not be bound on the day of registration, but on the day, on which all technical problems are solved, that online signatures are possible.

# Fortsetzung Änderungsvorschläge

Annex III should be harmonized and the simplest rule should be used for all Member States.

FULL FIRST NAMES, FAMILY NAME, PERMANENT RESIDENCE  
(street, number, code, city, country), DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH,  
NATIONALITY, DATE AND SIGNATURE (E-mail Address???)

## Fortsetzung Änderungsvorschläge

The possibility to sign an ECI should be possible for all persons living in the EU, independent of the address, from where the signature will be performed.

## Fortsetzung Änderungsvorschläge

In many cases the organizers have not enough "money as background". Everything has to be paid private and this is in many cases a very big disadvantage.

Therefore the improved regulation should give also financial support for all registered ECIs.



# Fortsetzung Änderungsvorschläge

One very important improvement would be, that the criteria for the registration of a proposed ECI should be changed, by deleting criteria (b):

Article 4 (2)

**(b)** the proposed citizens' initiative does not manifestly fall outside the framework of the Commission's powers to submit a proposal for a legal act of the Union for the purpose of implementing the Treaties;

This Paragraph should be deleted or should include beside the

.....for the purpose **of implementing** the Treaties;

.....for the purpose **of amending** the Treaties.

# An ECI for the Next Generation

(Brüssel, 14. Okt. 2014)

The regulation implementing the ECI will be up for review by the European Parliament and the Council **in early 2015.**

Now is the perfect time to begin preparing for this review and to develop recommendations based on the real-world experience of ECI organizers and

the expectations of young people so it can work for the next ECI generations to come.

What Gerald Häfner is organizing now is „**democracy international**“, a campaign for a **new European convention**. You need a convention to change the Lissabon treaty. Convention changes for more democracy but also for more solidarity, for many purposes. And we call for an European referendum at the end of this European convention process. „It is not **their** Europe. **We** are Europe, it is a Europe of the Citizens.“