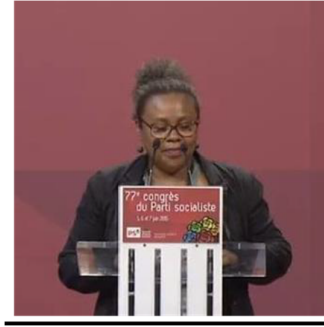


Contribution



"Dare to develop a new economic paradigm".

Solidarity-based growth

The world needs growth, the key is to agree on the growth we want! We want growth that takes into account the men and women of this planet, the resources at our disposal, in short, growth in solidarity.

Growth, as it is presented today in an ultra-liberal context, has led us to plunder the planet's natural resources for the benefit of a tiny part of humanity. Thus we can enumerate: the waste of natural resources (water, forests, soil, minerals...), all kinds of nuisances (polluted seas, disfigured coastlines, ransacked land...), with, at the end of the day, climatic disorders that have turned against the human species and threaten its very existence. Global warming and the pandemic that strikes us are déjà **concrete** and **visible** consequences.

The world needs growth in solidarity. It needs it all the more, as the majority of its inhabitants is still far from having reached this minimum level to live in the dignity that every individual has the right to expect when coming into the world.

We propose that growth should move from quantitative to qualitative, controlled, useful, supportive, taking into account all economic, health and cultural aspects. We propose a growth that is part of human development.

Boost consumption by increasing purchasing power.

We can see that it is the lowest paid employees who make our country work today. Is it normal to see that the nurses, care assistants, cashiers, maintenance and cleaning staff, and all those who keep France on its feet despite the difficult situation we're living through are so poorly paid? No !

It is clearly necessary to quickly convene a new Grenelle to review the wage scale in our country.

These measures involve income redistribution to put an end to the income inequality that has reached an outrageous level in the world (1% of the world's population holds 50% of the world's wealth). Today we must find structuring mechanisms to promote and concretize the redistribution of income and the wealth created.

Many of our compatriots mobilized to care for others or feed them are in a situation of over-indebtedness. We are asking for a moratorium on the debt of over-indebted households and in some cases, a forgiveness of this debt.

Sustained development of the social and solidarity economy

The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) is a key element of the change in society that we are calling for. The SSE opens the way to an economic and social model that serves citizens, as close as possible to the territories.

It seeks to produce and distribute wealth more equitably, to animate an economic project in a way that is more respectful of people, the environment and territories. It is an economy that brings people together, that has already proven its effectiveness and that can develop in all areas.

We must request the presence of employee directors on company boards of directors as staff.

It is a question of moving away from the principle of "corporate governance" which gives shareholders full powers (the right to appoint and dismiss the manager at any time) and sacrifices long-term requirements for profitability.

When we get out of the current period of containment, there is no way we will be back in the race for profit.

We can see the damage is terrible and we cannot go on like this. There are already thousands of companies in France where men associate their work rather than their capital. In 2016, cooperatives, mutual insurance companies and associations employed more than 2.3 million people, or more than 12% of private sector employment.

One of the priorities of the Public Investment Bank must be to finance and encourage the social and solidarity economy.

It is necessary to encourage the development of fair trade, the multiplication of AMAP (?) and the creation of cultural associations that promote social ties.

The green economy a tool to support environmental policies, the green economy a breeding ground for jobs.

The need to move towards an energy-efficient and environmentally friendly society is a recent awareness increasingly shared by all French people.

Over the past 60 years, global energy consumption has increased sixfold. Fossil fuels, namely oil, gas and coal, have provided the bulk of the increase, which is not without consequences for our environment and our climate, with increasingly obvious effects.

Biodiversity is already paying a heavy price because of this sudden rise in temperature.

Thus, it is necessary for States and especially industrialized countries to drastically reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energies are an essential element in this new phase.

Think global, act local. This is the leitmotiv that we must follow in order to succeed in the ecological transition and the exit from the crisis linked to the end of containment.

The state in its role as strategist must provide a framework and set a political course. At this stage, we have seen with the crisis that has just hit us that decisions taken locally where local authorities have become more involved in taking needs into account were more effective. We must use this experience to extend it to the green economy and **the** ecological transition, i.e. what will revolve around eco-activities. The general movement of decentralization naturally argues for this.

The green economy can be found everywhere, **from** building insulation to electric cars, biotechnologies, health, the timber industry and urban transport. The green economy will definitely be local and the jobs created will not be relocatable. The State, accustomed to managing its energy programs centrally, will have to make a revolution in its practices, by letting local authorities subsidize the most relevant eco-activities.

Taxation

The tax is a necessary contribution to meet our needs such as education, security and national solidarity: health, RSA, CMU... We propose the reinstatement of the ISF.

A progressive tax on capital, including real estate, stocks and bonds, should be introduced.

We propose to modulate the rates of VAT, which is a particularly unfair tax because it is a consumption tax that weighs all the more on households with low incomes and high family expenses.

Combating tax fraud and tax havens

Tax evasion plagues the public accounts of the state, contributes to social injustice and distorts economic activity. The various forms of tax evasion represent between 60 and 80 billion euros each year.

It is therefore imperative that :

To increase the human, material and legal means in the field of fiscal control.

Boycott companies with subsidiaries in tax havens by prohibiting access to public procurement.

Introduce a European or even global tax such as the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT).

Fight against programmed obsolescence

Many products of our daily consumption, household appliances, high-tech devices, television sets, cell phones, tablets, etc. end up in the trash, whereas a simple repair can extend their existence for a few years.

We must put an end to our linear economy and take into account the production limits of our planet by developing as a priority a circular economy, (production, use, repair and recycling) that is greener and therefore more respectful of nature. In this respect, here are our proposals:

Oblige manufacturers to increase the initial warranty for each appliance. Impose strict rules on recycling, incorporation of already recycled material in the design, reconditioning or simply waste reduction.

Promote and develop clusters and create research channels on eco-design.

Promote large-scale reconditioning.

Relocate strategic companies that ensure the protection of citizens.