|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Social Platform | ETUC | ILO |
| **Coverage :** “Set **common approaches on coverage,** **avoiding exceptions and backdoors**, and efforts to ensure take-up and common information requirements.”[[1]](#footnote-1)**Level :** “Set common methodologies for defining adequacy (e.g. **60% at risk of poverty indicator, material deprivation, reference budgets**).”[[2]](#footnote-2)**Instrument :** “We call for the adoption of an **EU framework directive** **on Adequate Minimum Income Schemes** that establishes common principles, definitions and methods, to achieve a level playing field across Europe.”[[3]](#footnote-3) | **Coverage :** Common European principles should be agreed to ensure a decent standard of guaranteed income **for everyone in the EU** taking into account that such schemes need to be inclusive and embedded in a broader EU and national policy response while combining income support with active inclusion and access to quality services.”**Level :** “Not all countries have a minimum income scheme. Minimum income schemes, **at an adequate level**, should be introduced in all national social protection legislation.”[[4]](#footnote-4)**Instrument :** “**A European Directive on adequate minimum income schemes** to establish common principles, definitions and methods to grant rights throughout the EU.”[[5]](#footnote-5) | **Coverage :** Principle of **universality of coverage**: “The Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) provides guidance on closing social security gaps and achieving **universal coverage** through the establishment and maintenance of comprehensive social secu­rity systems. It calls upon governments to ensure the coverage of as many people as possible, at least at a minimum level, and to progressively reach higher levels of protection. Ensuring universality of protection requires eligibility criteria for social security benefits to be determined in such a way as to ensure that all those in need are effectively covered. The relatively low take-up rate for social assistance benefits in some EU Member States might indicate the need for a careful review of both the eligibility criteria and the ways in which benefits are delivered.”[[6]](#footnote-6)**Level :** “According to ILO standards, an adequate level of minimum income guarantee would provide at least a basic level of income security, allowing life in dignity, taking into account wage levels and incentives to engage in declared work. Yet, several EU Member States’ schemes would not pass that test. A commonly used meas­ure of adequacy of benefits is a comparison with the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which in the EU is set at 60 per cent of the national median equalized disposable income.[…]The Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) sets out that basic income security **should allow “life in dignity”**, which may cor­respond to the monetary value of a set of necessary goods and services, national poverty lines, income thresholds or other comparable thresholds established by national law or practice.”[[7]](#footnote-7)**Instrument:** “A universal and adequate minimum income guarantee in each EU Member State, that takes account of national circumstances, would not only protect the most vulnerable members of society, it would also help create a level playing field at the EU level.”[[8]](#footnote-8) |

1. Social Platform’s [position paper on an EU Directive on Adequate Minimum Income](http://www.socialplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/20140624_SocialPlatform_PositionPaper_Directive-Minimum-Income.pdf), 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Social Platform’s [position paper on an EU Directive on Adequate Minimum Income](http://www.socialplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/20140624_SocialPlatform_PositionPaper_Directive-Minimum-Income.pdf), 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Social Platform’s [position paper on an EU Directive on Adequate Minimum Income](http://www.socialplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/20140624_SocialPlatform_PositionPaper_Directive-Minimum-Income.pdf), 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [ETUC Action Programme 2015-2019](https://www.etuc.org/sites/www.etuc.org/files/publication/files/ces-congrecs_2015-rapport-uk-ld_def_0.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [ETUC Position on the European Pillar of Social Rights Working for a Better Deal for All Workers](https://www.etuc.org/sites/www.etuc.org/files/document/files/european_pillar_of_social_rights__0.pdf), 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. ILO, [Building a Social Pillar for European Convergence](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_490959.pdf), 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. ILO, [Building a Social Pillar for European Convergence](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_490959.pdf), 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. ILO, [Building a Social Pillar for European Convergence](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_490959.pdf), 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)