ECONOMIC AND FISCAL POLICY
1. There should be shifts from tax on labour to tax on environmentally-harmful practices that generate large amounts of waste, pollution and use resources in an unsustainable manner. Such taxation shifts require prior proper analysis as to social, economic and environmental impacts and public consultation after all available information has been placed in the public domain. In particular there should be attention such that there is no social regressivity.
2. Fiscal measures on property speculation, from third vacant property onwards. Fiscal mechanisms should encourage the renting and selling of properties which are kept vacant for speculation purposes.
3. Financial transaction tax on financial transactions and on windfall profits of banks and financial institutions – thus curbing financial speculation.
4. Widening of the income limit for exemption from income tax for anyone earning less than an established amount established following scientific studies, coupled with reduction of income tax for lower and middle income earners.
5. Regulatory Authorities should take a more pro-consumer stance and should also ensure the elimination of discrimination to foreigners living in Malta.
6. Increase in the national and hourly minimum wage, including that for part-timers and contractual workers on a pro-rata basis.
7. The generation of green jobs should be given priority in areas such as production and distribution of alternative energy sources. This involves employment in various levels, such as professional, administrative, technical and agricultural.
8. FORUM should be represented in MCESD together with other trade unions.

SOCIAL POLICY AND HEALTH
9. Improved legislation and policies that encourage the work-life balance such as more affordable and accessible childcare centres, flexible and/or reduced working hours as per workers' choice and equality of rights among workers in public and private sectors.
10. Workers in precarious employment, including foreign workers, are granted equal rights as full-time workers on a pro-rata basis in all areas including wages.
11. Discrimination on various social levels should be confronted not only at work but also in other social spheres. Fully paid maternity leave, which is currently the lowest in the EU, should be increased to twenty weeks, with additional paternity leave (also at full pay) of at least 2 weeks.
12. There should be a realistic assessment of social benefits, as some are very low (for example for single parents and disabled persons) or even inexistent for vulnerable groups (for example Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME) and Fibromyalgia (FM) sufferers) respectively.
13. Social security benefits should be streamlined as much as possible, thus doing away with bureaucratic labyrinths. This is resulting in unnecessary stress and hardships on vulnerable groups. Similarly, persons who have been waiting to receive benefits or refunds (tax, national insurance, etc.) for a long time should receive such payments as soon as possible.
14. A national social mobility plan to be devised envisaging investment on poorer families and children to ensure that these received the best education and work opportunities amongst others.
15. Pension reform that matches fiscal sustainability with social justice, which, whilst introducing a second pillar, reduced the 40-year mandatory working period to be eligible for a full pension. Such a system would be rigid and inflexible, resulting in further inequalities for workers such as carers and part-time workers. Women, in particular, find it difficult to balance contributory requirements with the competing demands of family life, child-bearing and insecure work.

16. Provision of equal access to quality medical treatment for all patients without discrimination. Public Health Services should ensure the availability of all essential drugs at all times and to all patients including those who cannot afford to pay. Government should take more action to ensure a decrease in medicinal prices, including considering importing them itself alongside importers from the private sector.

17. Inclusion of Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME) and Fibromyalgia (FM) in the list of disabilities covered by the Maltese Social Security Legislation Act. For example, ME and FM patients should be given the same support and access in cross-border care as is given to sufferers of other conditions for which treatment is not available locally. Funds should also be allocated for appropriate education and training of doctors and other health care professionals that would enable them to diagnose ME and FM patients at an early stage and advise them on appropriate forms of health management.

18. Increased investment in the provision of facilities and services to disabled persons, including for residential homes, which currently cannot cope with demand.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, ENERGY, TRANSPORT AND ANIMAL WELFARE


20. Reactivation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development, which has not met for around 3 years.

21. Implementation of the national strategy on sustainable development, ensuring that all Ministries have an action plan. These action plans should be in place had not the National Sustainability Commission been effectively disbanded.

22. The formulation of a strategy on how economic instruments can be used for environmental improvements, as proposed by the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

23. Serious investment in enforcement of littering and dumping laws and giving the tools to local councils for enforcement in this area, who are at present toothless to prevent dumping and littering in their communities. Lack of enforcement risks seriously ruining all the good work put into waste recovery scheme.

24. Hybrid cars should be encouraged. Incentives should be in place so that existing heavily-polluting vehicles not up to standard are taken off the road as soon as possible.

25. Need for more investment in renewable energy, to reduce dependence on oil.

26. Utility tariffs should penalise wasteful practices and not basic consumption.

27. In order to combat the issue of stray dogs, an obligatory registration system should be introduced where all dog owners have to get their pets micro chipped.

EDUCATION, CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

28. Increased investment for the creativity of students, for example by encouraging contact with various artistic/cultural forms throughout their scholastic years (primary, secondary and post-secondary).

29. Bigger share of Royalties to be given to Musical performers and artists, authors and writers and less to the big companies

30. More investment in sports training and opportunities, for example through interschool leagues in various sports.

FOREIGN POLICY

31. Increased investment for more Maltese participation in UN and EU peace keeping, civil protection and natural disasters and humanitarian missions abroad.

32. Reassessing and increasing Malta's contribution to development fund. The building and upkeep of detention centres is not to be considered part of this aid.
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POLITIKA EKONOMIKA U FISKALI
3. Taxxa fuq tranzazzjonijiet fiskali u fuq profitti straordinarju tal-banek u istituzzjonijiet finanzjari sabiex tonqos l-ispeskalazzjoni finanzjarja.
4. Ghandu jizzied il-limitu ta’ dhuł sabiex wiehed ikun ezenti mit-taxxa fuq id-dhul ghal kull min jaqla inqas minn ammont stabil tat wara studji xjentifici, kif ukoll tnaqqis ta’ taxxa tad-dhul fuq min ghandu dhuł baxx jew medju.
5. Awtoritatjiet li jirregolaw ghandhom ikollhom pozizzjoni iktar favur il-konsumatur kif ukoll jizguraw li tispicca diskriminazzjoni kontra barranin li jgħixu Malta.
7. Ghandha tinghata prioritata’ ghall-holdqien ta’ green jobs, bhall-produzzjoni u distribuzzjoni ta’ energija alternattiva. Dan jinvolvi xoghol f’livelli varji, bhal dak professjonali, amministrattiv, tekniku u agrikolu.
8. Il-FORUM ghandha tkun rapprezentata fl-MCESD flimmien ma’ unjins ohra.

POLITIKA SOCJALI U SAĦHA
9. Titjib fil-legizlazzjoni u politika li jinkoragixxu bilanc bejn ix-xoghol u l-hin hieles, per ejempju permezz ta’ childcare centres iktar affordablebli u accessibbli, sieghat ta’ xoghol flessibbli u/jew reduced working hours, skond l-ghazla tal-haddiem, u ugwjaljanza fid-drittijiet bejn haddiema li jaħdmu fis-settur pubblika u fis-settur privat.
12. Ghandu jkun hemm assessjar realistiku tal-beneficcji socjali, peress li bosta huma baxxi hafna (per ejempju ghall-genituri wahedhom u nies b’dizabilita’) jew inezistenti ghal xi gruppi vunnerabbli (bhal dawk bl-Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME) u Fibromyalgia (FM) rispettivament).
14. Ghandu jithejja pjan nazzjonali ta’ mobilita’ socjali favur investiment f’familji u tfal foqra sabiex jigi zgurat li dawn jircievu l-ahjar edukazzjoni u opportunitajiet ta’ xoghol fost oħrajn.


18. Zieda fl-investiment ghall-provista ta’ facilitatijiet u servizzi lil dawk b’vizibilita, inkluz ghad-djar residentzjali, li bhalissa ma’ jistgux ilahhqu mad-domanda.

POLITIKA AMBIENTALI, ENERGIJA, TRASPORT U HARSien TA’ L-ANNIMALI


22. It-tnedija ta’ strategija dwar kif instrumenti ekonomici jistghu jintuzaw ghal titjib ambjentali, kif proposit mill-Kummissjoni Nazzjonali ghall-Izvilupp Sosteniblibli.


25. Iktar investiment f’energia rinnovablibli, sabiex tonqos id-dipendenza fuq iz-zejt.

26. Il-kontijiet tad-dawl u l-ilia ghandhom jippenalizzaw il-heel u mhux il-konsum baziku.


EDUKAZZJONI, KULTURA, ZGHAZAGH U SPORT

28. Iktar investiment favur il-kreattività ta’ l-istudenti, per ezempju li jigi inkurraggit il-kuntatt ma’ forom varji artistici u kulturali tul il-hajja skolastika (primarju, sekondarju, post-sekondarju, terzjarju).

29. Ikun hemm tqassim iktar gust tad-dhal lill-muzicisti, artisti, awturi u kompizitiuri, u inqas ghall-kumpanijji kbar.

30. Iktar investiment fit-tahrig u oppurtunitajiet sportivi, per ezempju permezz ta’ kompettizzjonijiet bejn skejjel ta’ sports varji.

POLITIKA BARRANJA

31. Iktar investiment ghal iktar partecipazzjoni Maltija fiz-zamma tal-paci, protezzjoni civili, dizastri naturali u missjonijiet umanitarji barra minn Malta (tal-Gnus Maqghuda u UE)

32. Revalwazzjoni u zieda fil-kontribuzzjoni ta’ Malta ghall-fond ta’ zvilupp. Il-bini u l-operat ta’ centri tad-detenzjoni m’ghandhomx jitqiesu bhala parti minn dan il-fond.