

**Model Unconditional Basic Income I**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insu- rance(HI)/long- term care insu- rance(LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Special require- ments	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infra- structure (culture, education, social ser- vices, public transportation ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Subsistence allowance</b>  Social dividends  <b>BAG SHI/Unemployment and Social Welfare Initiatives Working Group</b> 2008	everyone living in Germany	1,060 Euro (incl. 260 Euro housing benefits), free HI/LTCI in the case of no income; commodity basket	873 billion Euro, 50 % net income plus varied inheritance tax, energy tax, capital levy, interest tax, capital export tax, all income tax class 1	separate unconditional basic income (UBI) fund, tax office	e.g. people with special needs, chronic illnesses	replaces all basic securities, federal education loans (BAföG), child, housing and child-raising benefits	remain in existing form	expand, democratize, free of charge	legal minimum wage (MW), legal reduction of working hours (RWH)	democratic appropriation of production and living conditions, gender equity	radical top-down redistribution, 2/3 better off, involved in emancipatory/transformational perspectives
<b>Emancipatory basic income</b>  Social dividends  <b>BAG Grundeinkommen DIE LINKE/ Basic Income Working Group DIE LINKE</b> 2009/10	everyone who claims main residency in Germany	up to 16: 500 Euro, over 16: 1,000 Euro; free HI/LTCI in the case of no income; half of the national income/poverty level	829 billion Euro; 35 % of gross primary income, real capital tax, primary energy tax, stock market tax, luxury goods sales tax, financial transactions tax, just one tax class	separate UBI fund, public corporation with elected citizens	e. g. for expectant women, people with disabilities, chronic illnesses	replaces all basic securities, federal education loans, child and child-raising benefits; housing benefits will be modified	pension insurance (PI)/HI/LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance, unemployment insurance (UI) on parity with modified UI, UBI as basic pension, elimination of the contribution assessment ceiling, lower contributions	expand, democratize, tententially free of charge	MW, RWH, labor market fund, public funded employment sector	democratic appropriation of production and living conditions, gender equity, ecological restructuring, UBI as global social right	radical top-down redistribution, up to 7,000 Euro gross betterment, involved in emancipatory/transformational perspectives
Social dividends and negative income tax (NIT)  <b>Matthias Diltthey</b> 2008	everyone with legal residence status in Germany, other analogous to former social welfare (BSHG/Federal Social Security Act)	up to 18: staggered according to age, average 500 Euro, over 18: 1,100 Euro, plus HI/LTCI contributions; 60 % of the average gross income per capita	ca. 800 billion Euro; new social and sales tax, new income tax on higher income (50 % flat tax starting with income of more than five times the amount of UBI, incl. UBI), capital levy tax on financial products	separate UBI fund	for special circumstances analogous to former social welfare (BSHG/Federal Social Security Act)	none	eliminated, HI/LTCI tax-funded for all	expand, free education	no MW or RWH, no standard wages, collective rights regulations if UBI is unable to push equal pay for equal work through		

**Model Unconditional Basic Income II**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance(HI)/long-term care insurance(LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administration	Special requirements	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infrastructure (culture, education, social services, public transportation ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Green basic income</b>  Social dividends or NIT (choice)  <b>Grüne Jugend</b> 2008	everyone who has resided in Germany at least four years (half after two years), others basic security in the case of need	up to 18: 400 Euro, over 18: 800 Euro, free HI/LTCI in the case of no income; independent assessment of the amounts, sociocultural share should be ensured	n.a.	n.a.	e. g. for single parents, those with chronic illnesses and people with disabilities	replaces all basic securities, federal education loans, child housing and child-raising benefits	no information on PI/general health insurance (GHI - AKV), HI/LTCI becomes citizens' insurance	expand, free education	MW, active labor market policy	gender equity, ecological restructuring	combination of national and global UBI discussed
<b>Solidary basic income</b>  NIT  <b>SPD Rhein-Erft</b> 2010	everyone who claims residency in Germany for the legal minimum period	up to 18: 500 Euro, over 18: 800 Euro, plus tax-funded HI/LTCI contributions	731 billion Euro (calculated as social dividends); 50 % flat tax	n.a.	e. g. for those with disabilities and in the areas of child and youth services	replaces all basic securities, federal education loans and child benefits	PI (possibly)/ HI/ LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance, HI/LTCI for UBI recipients tax-funded, contributions tied to employment are lowered when acquired	expand education infrastructures and make tuition-free, expand transportation infrastructure	MW	strive for a free activity society	

**Key Points Unconditional Basic Income I**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance(HI)/long-term care insurance(LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administration	Special requirements	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infrastructure (culture, education, social services, public transportation ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
Social dividends or NIT  <i>Attac, AG Genug für alle/Enough for Everyone</i> 2010	everyone living in Germany	min. of 989,99 Euro (exemption limit), poverty level	n.a.; stock market revenue tax/ environmental tax, levys on higher incomes, asset profits, funded perspectively within the framework of citizens' insurance	perspectively integrated in self-administered citizens' insurance	In special circumstances (e. g. special needs, elderly) services free of charge	n.a.	PI/ HI/ LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance	expand, democratize, free of charge	MW, RWH, active labor market policy	Criticism of work socialization, appropriation of production conditions and public goods	UBI is understood as part of the entire public services and infrastructure; UBI as human right and as global social right
Social dividends (substitutive)  <i>Benedikt Hardorp/Götz Werner</i> 2006/08/10	n.a. (at least citizen), possible staggered amount according to duration of stay for non-citizens	various designation: up to 18: 300 Euro (resp. half), over 18: 600 to 1,500 Euro (gradual increase), separate HI/ LTCI with low start	n.a.; consumption tax (elimination of all other taxes resp. gradual lowering)	n.a.	special needs exceeding the transfer remain effective	gradual replacement up to final elimination leading to full amount of UBI (substitutive)	gradual replacement up to final elimination leading to full amount / sufficient amount UBI (substitutive)	are retained., personnel costs/labor costs lowered (substitutive)	MW among others collective rights regulations possible, no information on RWH	reform of resource use, money organization and private (PP)/ productive property (ProP) (separation of PP and private ProP as well as profit from production and ventures)	the only substitutive UBI model: gradual leading up to final replacement of other transfers. UBI amount replaces salary.
NIT  <i>Deutscher Bundesjugendring</i> 2004	n.a.	amount above 60 % of the average market income	n.a.; funded by more just tax policy and corporate profit	n.a.	n.a.	replaces child benefits and basic securities	remains effective	expand, education free of charge	MW, RWH	gender equity, comprehensive anti-discrimination law, top-down redistribution also for UBI	

**Key Points Unconditional Basic Income II**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance(HI)/lo ng-term care insurance(LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administration	Special requiremen ts	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infra- structure (culture, education, social services, public transportatio n ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Bundesju- gendwerk der Arbeiterwohl- fahrt</b> 2008	everyone who lives permanently in Germany	n.a. no age staggering (from claims), but: a portion paid into funds for children and youth and paid out as start capital after reaching legal age	n.a.; through top- down redistribution (a reason, among others, why capital tax and wealth tax are discussed)	n.a.	for certain groups of people	replaces basic security unemployment benefits (ALG II), child benefits, housing benefits, federal education loans	n.a., eliminate UI	expand	MW, RWH	gender equity	
<b>Naturfreunde- jugend</b> 2009	everyone who lives permanently in Germany	over 18: 800 to1,000 Euro, in addition assured health care; assessment of amount by independent expert committee	n.a.; e. g. with an income tax in the amount of 60 %	n.a.	e. g. for senior citizens, the chronically ill and those with disabilities	replaces e. g. child/ child- raising benefits	eliminate PI and UI	social infrastructure free of charge			basic income is globally strived for
<b>Transfer limit model – Ulmer model</b>  Social dividends  <b>Ute Fischer, Helmut Pelzer, Peter Scharl u. a.</b> 2008	all citizens, EU citizens permanently resident in Germany resp. regarding transfers migrants with equivalent status; other: asylum seeker benefits	n.a., calculation model; high orientation on tax-exempt amount that is politically decided	n.a., can vary with calculation model; social security contribution on all gross income (incl. social security benefits), results from the desired amount and transfer limit, increase of VAT possible	tax office (special fund), no further information	for certain groups of people	n.a., political decision	remain effective, can be varied (e. g. amount and contributions)	n.a., subject to political decision	n.a., subject to political decision		a calculation model, concrete structure is to be politically determined, transfer limit is the limit at which the transfer recipients pay more contributions to fund BI than receive as BI

Partial Basic Income I

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance(HI)/long-term care insurance(LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administration	Special requirements	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infrastructure (culture, education, social services, public transportation ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Guaranteed basic income</b>  Social dividends  <b>KAB</b> 2007/11	citizens with residency in Germany, newcomers after a five-year waiting period	up to 18: 50% of the amount of the poverty risk level socio-economic panel (SOEP), over 18: 80 %; free HI/ LTCI in the case of no income; poverty risk level single adults (SOEP 2008 = 935 Euro)	no current information; capital tax, varied inheritance/gift tax, top tax rate 53 % over 100,000 Euro, reduced tax avoidance, financial transaction tax, higher fiscal revenue due to increased purchasing power, increase of some excise duties	tax office; no further information	in special circumstances (e. g. single parents, diabetics, expectant women) basic income subsidy of 30 % of the poverty risk level amount	replaces basic securities, federal education loans, child benefits	PI/ HI/ LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance, basic income as base pedestal for pension	expansion and free access to education, libraries	MW, public-funded employment sector	goal: activity society	Basic income for singles below the poverty risk level according to SOEP, multi-person households over the household specific poverty risk level
NIT  <b>Bund der deutschen Katholischen Jugend</b> 2003/07	everyone born in Germany or who have claimed residency for the past eight years in Germany, at least 20 years before pension, those entitled to asylum or asylum seekers	min. 800 Euro; no information on HI/LTCI; no information on deduction, deduction of 40 % of the income up to the transfer limit (2,000 Euro), gradual increase of up to 53% on anything exceeding limit	n.a.; varied income tax, capital tax at OECD level, increased inheritance tax, luxury sales tax, gradually increased ecotax on use of resources/environmental pollution, possible currency/ stock exchange tax, added value levy	tax office, no further information	n.a.	n.a.	HI/ LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance	development and better cooperation of education offers/infrastructures, widening of education to include cultural, social, political, ecological learning	highest number of gainful employment hours at 1,500 per annum, redistribution of gainful employment hours, gender equity	Repeal of division poor and rich, all occupations mentioned should be equally recognized, ecological orientation of economy and tax system	obligation of return services: between the ages of 18 and 64 (no asylum seekers/sick), simple evidence of 500 hours annual activity (gainful employment/family and care work, education, civic involvement); in the case of no return services: education, counseling, activity

**Partial Basic Income II**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance (HI)/long-term care insurance (LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compen- sated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Special requirements	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infra- structure (culture, education, social ser- vices, public transporta- tion ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Green basic security</b>  Social dividends  <b>Manuel Emm- ler/Thomas Poreski</b> 2006/08	everyone with a permanent legal residence permit in Germany and who have lived in Germany for at least five years	up to 18: 400 Euro (only if children attend kindergarten from the age of three and school, resp.), over 18: 500 Euro, free HI/LTCI, in the case of no income; deducted by financial feasibility, with children depending on need	327 billion Euro; 25% levy on total gross income	tax office; no further information	costs of up to a defined income limit for housing and heating are covered in the case of declared need (gradual decrease), special needs to be declared for specified categories of persons (e.g. people with disabilities)	replaces child and child-raising benefits, basic security for job- seekers	PI and HI/LTCI are funded by a 25% flat tax as well as remaining employer's contributions, gradual integration of the BI into PI, (base rate, increasing to 700 Euro)	expand; re- structure education offers for young people (individual support)	MW	n.a.	similar to current distribution
<b>Solidary citizen's income</b>  NIT  <b>Dieter Althaus</b> 2010	everyone with a permanent residence permit for Germany	400 Euro plus 200 Euro health premium for HI/LTCI; statistical model means and consumption testing (MCT) (as for basic security standard benefits)	294 billion Euro, increase of VAT from 7% to 19% e.g. books, newspapers, culture, public transportation (except food and non-alcoholic beverages), as well as the repeal of VAT exemptions and new income tax of 40% (flat tax)	tax office; no further information	costs of housing and heating are covered in the case of declared need (regional flat rates), help with living costs/social welfare benefits, among others	replaces civil servants' pensions, among others basic securities for job seekers and for retirees, child benefits and parent benefits (no longer tax- funded)	current UI, PI/ HI/LTCI are eliminated; UI, parents' benefits, additional and parents' pensions are funded by 18% wage levy by employer; HI/LTCI tax- funded	remain in effect; expansion possible due to efficiency gains	by the employer and MW in the case of misuse (expansion of low-wage sector, combination wage)	n.a.	relief of upper incomes

**Partial Basic Income III**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance (HI)/long-term care insurance (LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Special requirements	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infra- structure (culture, education, social services, public transportati on ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
Social dividends  <i>Thomas Straubhaar</i> 2006/08	all citizens, foreigners receive increasing amount depending on length of stay	600 Euro (variant 1), 400 Euro (variant 2), children/teenager s may receive less, both variants plus HI/LTCI voucher; political decision depending on monetary social budget disbursed to date	costs in case of discontinuation of all social welfare benefits: savings of roughly 39 billion Euro, in case of more moderate discontinuation costs of approx. 256 billion Euro	tax office, no further information	depending on variant, discontinuation of all benefits or retention of some in specific circumstances	depending on variant	eliminated entirely; HI/LCTI tax- funded	retain, no further information	MW and RWH rejected	growth of lower wage sector	strong commodification

Basic /Minimum Securities I

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance (HI)/long-term care insurance (LTCI), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social transfers and without HI/LTCI); financing	Institutional formation, administration	Special requirements	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infrastructure (culture, education, social services, public transportation ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<p><b>Hartz IV (SGB II, basic security for job seekers), SGB XII (subsistence aid respectively basic security for retirees and those with reduced earning capacity)</b></p> <p><b>SPD, Bündnis 90 Die Grünen, CDU/CSU, FDP</b> 2003/04/11</p>	everyone in need (except asylum seekers and tolerated aliens), family members of a household resp. members of a household irrespective of relationship	children staggered according to age – under 6: 215 Euro, under 14: 251 Euro, under 18: 287 Euro; single adult 364 Euro (couples 328 Euro each) plus appropriate costs for housing/heating (approx. 300 Euro on average for singles), plus HI/LTCI contributions; MCT statistical model (expenses of lowest income ranges)	approx. 40 billion Euro, general taxes	federal state, municipalities (general tax revenue) employment agencies, social welfare and basic security agencies	in case of pregnancy, special, high-cost nutrition, special needs, for single parents	elimination of unemployment benefits (instead, Hartz IV), everything else remains as is	remains as is	remains as is, expand childcare centers	expansion of low wage and temporary employment sector as well as precarious employment, no MW, no RWH		sanctions or reduced benefits of up to 0 possible (in case of Hartz IV (vouchers are possible); assertion: family member household arrangements, sanctions and standard benefits are unconstitutional
<p><b>Citizen's income</b></p> <p>NIT</p> <p><b>Joachim Mitschke</b> 2004</p>	everyone whose permanent and ongoing residency has been in Germany for the past two years, who retain it and remain in Germany, for asylum seekers benefits according to asylum seeker law	under 12: 250 Euro (350 for single parents), under 18: 350 Euro, over 18: 375 Euro; total requirement marriage transfer unit: 625 Euro plus regional fixed rate housing requirement (excluding heat, net) plus 15% of rent excluding heating costs for heating and operating expenses; should not be an amount that offers a comfortable standard of living permanently	n.a., budget neutral, re-structured income tax (includes income for consumption, not for safeguarding the earned income that is spent)	federal state, income tax, tax office	pertains to the claim for citizens' income, e.g. special needs, care, period of stay in special facilities or exceptional charges, stress, burdens	all replaced by entitlement to citizens' income	similar to current situation, without tax-funded minimum security elements	citizens' income replaces material subsidies in subsidized housing, youth welfare services, public transportation and municipality	MW rejected, expansion of low wage sector (combination wage)	"tax and health and welfare systems from the same mold"	sanctions or reduced benefits in case reasonable gainful employment is not accepted, married couples living together/single parents with children represent a transfer unit (total need not individual), amount is "incentive-directed" for the labor market, strong commodification



**Basic/Minimum Security II**

Name Form Author Year	Category of persons	Amount (excluding health insurance (HI)/long-term care insurance (LTCl), therefore, net); deduction amount	Expenses (net = less compensated tax-funded social trans- fers and with- out HI/LTCl); financing	Institutio- nal for- mation, adminis- tration	Special requiremen- ts	Tax-funded social transfers	Social securities	Public infra- structure (culture, education, social ser- vices, public transporta- tion ...)	Labor market policy	Additional sociopolitic- al basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Basic security</b>  <i>Michael Opielka</i> 2005	starting at 18: those in need who do not have a record of minimum contribution payments with the citizens' insurance or who do not accept offers of gainful employment	starting at 18: 640 Euro, half to be repaid as a loan by those able to work, in actuality 320 Euro, plus free HI/LTCl, income tax deductible amount; no deduction	n.a., funded in the framework of citizens' insurance	in the framework of citizens' insurance self- administer- ed by citizens	extra benefits in the case of special circumstanc- es	replaces basic securities, housing benefits remain effective, child benefits, child-raising benefits and federal education loans integrated into citizens' insurance	HI/LTCl, PI are converted into unequally funded citizens' insurances, except UI (employer's contribution as levy on added value or wage bill)	expansion of education offers for children and teenagers, introduction of mandatory pre-school and kindergarten	n.a.	n.a.	basic security (individual means-tested) within the framework of citizens' insurance
<b>Sanction-free minimum security</b>  <i>DIE LINKE</i> 2009	those in need, including asylum seekers	up to 18: basic child security (child benefits 200 Euro and a 200 Euro supplement after individual need has been assessed), over 18: 500 Euro standard benefits plus appropriate housing/heating costs (compared to the current increased rates), federal education loans irrespective of parents' income (not to be paid back), minimum pension (800 Euro) in employment pension insurance and old age basic security; MCT statistical model	n.a.	n.a.	similar to current situation	replaces asylum seeker benefits, basic child security replaces current standard benefits and housing/hea- ting costs for children	HI/LTCl converted to equally funded citizens' insurance, PI converted to equally funded employment pension insu- rance, improved unemployment benefits (ALG I)	expansion and democratizati- on	MW, RWH, voluntary access to publicly funded employment	democratizati- on of economy and public, appropriation of production means, gender equity...	basic security (individual menas-tested) without being forced or obligated to work or provide services in return for benefits

**Basic/Minimum Security III**

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<b>Green basic security</b>  <b>Bündnis 90/Die Grünen</b> 2009	everyone in need, including asylum seekers	up to 18: 500 Euro basic child income, over 18: 420 Euro plus appropriate housing/heating costs, federal education loan base rate independent of parents' income (not to be paid back) guaranteed pension in citizens' insurance; MCT statistical model	n.a.	n.a.	similar to current situation	elimination of asylum seeker benefits, basic child income replaces child benefits and current standard benefits and housing/heati- ng costs for children	HI/LTCI and PI to equally funded citizens' insurance	expansion and democratizati- on	MW, reduc- tion of working hours, right of choice regarding job offers; basic security as a bridge between two jobs (during professional re-orientation		basic security assessed individually according to need with mitigated obligation to work, resp. to provide services (civic engagement)
<b>Liberal citizens' income</b>  NIT  <b>FDP</b> 2009	everyone in need (after calculation may be a claim to citizens' income, according to the principle of family members in a household)	up to 18: n.a., over 18: 662 Euro, university study: loans to be fully re- paid; MCT statistical model	n.a.	tax office; no further informati- on	in special circumstance s, as with current social welfare benefits, supplements in the case of high housing costs, additional lump sums for those with special needs, in training and education and unable to work	replaces all basic securities, child support und housing benefits	HI/LTCI as capital equity incentive plan, old-age insurance needs to be developed in the direction of private capital equity	commercializ- e and privatize social services, tuition fees	no MW, no RWH, expansion of low-wage sector (combination wage)		prerequisite: willingness to work, citizens' insurance will be reduced when reasonable work is refused ; "The general basic income is not conducive to performance " .

Translation: Dayna Sadow, Oktober 2011