

## Model Unconditional Basic Income (UBI) I

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Allowance for special require- ments (tax- funded)	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	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, free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except UBI  commodity basket	873 billion Euro  50% net income plus varied inheritance tax, energy tax, capital levy, interest tax, capital export tax, only one income tax class	separate UBI fund, tax office	e.g. people with special needs, chronic illnesses	replaces all basic security provisions, 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, UBI as global social right	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 THE LEFT</b> 2009/12	everyone who claims main residency in Germany	over 16: 1,050 Euro, up to 16: 500 Euro, free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except UBI  50% of the national income/poverty risk level	ca. 829 billion Euro  35% levy on all gross primary income, real capital tax, primary energy tax, stock market tax, luxury goods sales tax, financial transactions tax, just one tax class, reduction of initial tax rate/maximum tax rate	separate UBI fund, public corporation headed by elected citizens	e. g. for expectant women, people with special needs, chronic illnesses	UBI replaces all basic security provisions, federal education loans, child and child-raising benefits; housing benefits will be modified	PI/HI/LTCI will be become equally funded citizens' insurance, UI will be modified, UBI as basic pension, elimination of the contribution assessment ceiling, lower contributions	expand, democratize, tendentially 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 6,000 Euro gross betterment, involved in emancipatory/transformational perspectives
Social dividends  <b>Matthias Dilthey</b> 2008	everyone with legal residence status in Germany, other analogous to former social welfare (BSHG)	over 18: 1,100 Euro, up to 18: staggered according to age (average 500 Euro) plus HI/LTCI contributions;  60% of the average gross income per capita	ca. 800 billion Euro  new social 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)	UBI replaces all tax-funded social benefits	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 through equal pay for equal work		

## Model Unconditional Basic Income (UBI) II

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Allowance for special require- ments (tax- funded)	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Solidary basic income</b>  NIT  <b>Johannes Israel/Frank Mai, among others</b> (Members of the Pirate Party Germany) 2012	everyone with permanent residency or legal residence status in Germany	540 Euro plus 360 Euro housing costs flat rate, together 900 Euro; free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except UBI  n.a.	566 billion Euro (calculated as social dividends)  50% flat tax – new income tax, 15% supplementary income tax if receiving housing costs flat rate	tax office	e.g. for those dependent on care, unable to work or with special needs	UBI replaces basic security provisions for job seekers, child benefits, child-raising benefits and parents money, family allowances and civil service benefits but not housing benefits.	PI will be converted into equally financed supplementary mandatory PI (citizens' insurance), HI/LTCI will be financed by inheritance tax, elimination of UI	The demand for free education is anchored in the party platform. In addition, several regional platforms/position papers demand a free public transportation system, the development of a free radio network and comprehensive public WLAN	legal MW		The possible, non-means tested housing costs flat rate (on application) qualifies as the flat rate for an apartment starting at 40 sq. meters, regardless of how many people live in it.
<b>Green basic income</b>  Social dividends or NIT (choice)  <b>Grüne Jugend/ Green Youth</b> 2008/2012	everyone who has resided in Germany at least four years (half of UBI after two years), others basic security provisions in the case of need	over 18: 800 Euro, up to 18: 400 Euro (2008), free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except UBI  possible commodity basket, sociocultural share should be ensured	n.a.  consumption tax, progressive income tax, excise tax, inheritance tax, estate taxation	n.a.	e. g. for single parents, those with chronic illnesses and people with special needs	replaces all basic security provisions, federal education loans, child, housing and child-raising benefits	PI/UI benefits up to the amount of UBI replaced by UBI, HI/LTCI becomes citizens' insurance	expand, free education for entire lifespan	MW, active labor market policy	gender equity, ecological restructuring, promoted by tax steering	consumption tax with ecological steering effects (pricing in of CO <sup>2</sup> emission and resource consumption), expand UBI globally (also use financial transaction tax)
<b>Solidary basic income</b>  NIT  <b>SPD Rhein- Erft/Social Democratic Party Rhein- Erft</b> 2010	everyone who claims residency in Germany for the legal minimum period	over 18: 800 Euro, up to 18: 500 Euro (2010), free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except UBI  above the poverty risk level (currently ca. 1,000 Euro)	731 billion Euro (calculated as social dividends)  50% flat tax – new income tax	n.a.	e. g. for those with special needs and in the areas of child and youth services	replaces all basic security provisions, federal education loans and child benefits	PI (possibly)/HI/ LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance, HI/LTCI contributions tax- funded for UBI recipients, lower the employment- dependent contributions when acquired	expand education infrastructures and make tuition- free, expand transportation infrastructure	MW	strive for a free activity society	

## Key Points Unconditional Basic Income (UBI) I

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Social dividends or NIT  <i>Attac, AG Genug für alle/working group Enough for Everyone</i> 2010/2012	everyone living in Germany	min. of 1,029 Euro  exemption limit	n.a.  stock market revenue tax/ environmental tax, levys on higher incomes, assets, 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 as global social right	UBI is understood as part of the entire public services and infrastructure, involved in emancipatory/ transformative perspectives
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: over 18: 600 to 1,500 Euro (gradual increase), up to 18: 300 Euro (resp. half of UBI), separate HI/LTCI with low start, with higher UBI: n.a. about HI/LTCI in the case of no income except UBI  n.a.	n.a.  consumption tax (elimination of all other taxes resp. gradual lowering)	n.a.	special needs will be reimbursed on application	gradual replacement up to final elimination leading to full amount of UBI (UBI is 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	reform of resource use, money organization and private/ productive property (separation of private and productive property as well as profit from production and ventures)	the only substitutive UBI model: UBI gradually replaces all other transfers, also replaces the salary in UBI amount; concentration of wealth resp. power (no excise tax or inheritance tax)
NIT  <i>Deutscher Bundesju- gendring/German Federal Youth Council</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.	UBI replaces child benefits and basic security provisions	remains effective	expand, education tuition-free	MW, RWH	gender equity, comprehensive antidiscrimi- nation law, top- down redistri- bution also for UBI	

## Key Points Unconditional Basic Income (UBI) II

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutional formation, administration	Allowance for special requirements (tax- funded)	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional sociopolitical basic approaches	Remarks
Social dividends  <i>Bundesju- gendwerk der Arbeiterwohl- fahrt/ Federal Youth Organization of Workers Welfare</i> 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.	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	UBI replaces basic security provisions for job seekers (ALG II), child benefits, housing benefits, federal education loans	n.a., eliminate UI	expand	MW, RWH	gender equity	
Social dividends  <i>Naturfreunde- jugend/ Federal Youth Organi- zation of Friends of Nature</i> 2009	everyone who lives permanently in Germany	800 to 1,000 Euro, in addition assured health care  assessment of amount by independent expert committee	n.a.  e. g. with a 60% flat rate – new income tax	n.a.	e. g. for senior citizens, the chronically ill and those with special needs	UBI replaces e. g. child/ child-raising benefits	eliminate PI and UI	social infrastructure free of charge	n.a.		basic income is globally strived for
<i>Transfer limit model – Ulmer model</i>  Social dividends  <i>Ute Fischer, Helmut Pelzer, Peter Scharl u. a.</i> 2008	all citizens, EU citizens permanently resident in Germany resp. regarding transfers migrants with equivalent status; other: asylum seeker benefits according to BSHG	n.a., amount is assessed from calculation model  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 also 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 pure calculation model, concrete structure is to be politically determined, transfer limit is the limit at which the transfer reci- pients pay more contributions to fund BI than receive as BI

## Model Partial Basic Income (PBI) I

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Allowance for special require- ments (tax- funded))	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional sociopoli- tical basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Guaranteed basic income</b>  Social dividends  <b>Katholische Arbeitnehmer -Bewegung Deutschlands /Catholic Workers' Movement in Germany</b> 2007/11	citizens with residency in Germany, newcomers after a five- year waiting period	80% of the amount of the poverty risk level (according to SOEP), up to 18: 50%, free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except PBI  poverty risk level for single adults (according to SOEP: 2009 = 970 Euro)	no current information  income tax top tax rate 53 % over 100,000 Euro annual income, excise tax, tightening of inheritance/gift tax, reduction of revenue defraud tax, tax avoidance tax, 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) partial basic income subsidy of 30% of the poverty risk level amount	replaces basic security provisions, federal education loans, child benefits	PI/HI/ LTCI become equally funded citizens' insurance, partial basic income as base pedestal for pension	free access to education, libraries, expand education infrastructur s, tuition-free education for young and old	MW, public- funded employment sector	goal: free activity society	Basic income for singles is below the poverty risk level, multi-person households obtain more than the household specific poverty risk level
NIT  <b>Bund der Katholi- schen Jugend/ Federation of Catholic Youth</b> 2003/07	everyone born in Germany or who have claimed residency for the past eight years in Germany, at least 20 years before retiring, those entitled to asylum or asylum seekers	min. 800 Euro, no information on HI/LTCI  n.a.	n.a.  varied income tax (up to the transfer limit - 2,000 Euro - deduction of 40% of the income, gradual increase of up to 53% on anything exceeding limit), 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/infra- structures, 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	reduction of the gap between poor and rich, all occupations 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

## Model Partial Basic Income (PBI) II

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<p><b>Green basic security provisions</b></p> <p>Social dividends</p> <p><b>Manuel Emm-ler/Thomas Poreski (member of Green Party)</b> 2006/08</p>	everyone with a permanent legal residence permit in Germany and who have lived in Germany for at least five years	<p>over 18: 500 Euro, up to 18: 400 Euro (only if children attend kindergarten from the age of three and school, resp.), free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except PBI</p> <p>deduction by financial feasibility, with children depending on need</p>	<p>327 billion EUR;</p> <p>25% flat rate - new income tax</p>	tax office; no further information	by need (on application) up to a defined income limit costs for housing and heating are covered (gradual decrease), special for specified categories of persons (e.g. people with special needs)	PBI replaces child and child-raising benefits, basic security provisions for job seekers	PI/HI/LTCI are funded by a 25% flat tax as well as employer's contributions, gradual integration of the PBI into the pension fund (base rate, increasing to 700 Euro)	expand; re-structure education offers for young people (individual support)	MW	n.a.	very slight top-down redistribution
<p><b>Solidary citizen's income</b></p> <p>NIT</p> <p><b>Dieter Althaus (Christian Democratic Union)</b> 2010</p>	everyone with a permanent residence permit for Germany	<p>400 Euro plus 200 Euro health premium for HI/LTCI</p> <p>based on MCT (as for basic security provisions)</p>	<p>306 billion Euro (calculated as social dividends)</p> <p>increase of VAT from 7% to 19% e.g. books, newspapers, culture, public transportation (except food and non-alcoholic beverages), repeal of VAT exemptions, 40% flat tax – new income tax</p>	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	PBI replaces civil servants' benefits, among others basic security provisions for job seekers and for retirees, child benefits and parent benefits (no longer tax-funded)	current UI, PI, HI/LTCI are eliminated; UI, wage replacement benefits, parents' benefits, supplementary and parents' pensions are funded by 18% wage levy by the employer, HI/LTCI income tax funded by flat tax	remain in effect; expansion possible due to efficiency gains	in the case of misuse by the employer (payment of low wages) MW	n.a.	the higher the income, the greater the tax relief resp. the greater the increase in income

## Partial Basic Income III

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutional formation, administra- tion	Allowance for special require- ments (tax- funded)	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional socio- political basic approaches	Remarks
Social dividends  <b>Michael Ebner/ Johannes Ponader</b> (members of the Social Pirates/Pirate Party Germany) 2012 (Version 1.2, Introduction)	everyone who lives permanently in Germany	up to 18: 490 Euro (2009), over 18; 483 Euro, free HI/LTCI in the case of no income except PBI  75% of the current tax subsistence minimum over 18, for children and youth 150 % of the subsistence minimum (MCT statistical methods)	370 billion Euro  45% flat tax – new Income tax, not subject to social insurance contributions income: 5% additional taxation (solidarity surcharge), increase of VAT from 19% to 20%	n.a.	housing benefits by need to family member households (oriented on the local rent level, not on the actual housing costs, on average: 320 Euro for singles, 480 Euro for a 2 person household), 33% of own income towards housing costs, portion of social welfare benefits is retained	PBI replaces child benefits, basic security provisions for job seekers, federal education loans, child-raising benefits and parents money. Family allowance and civil servants' benefits are cut.	PI/UI remain in existing form, HI funded by national budget taxes	n.a Free education is demanded within the party platform. In addition, several regional platforms/positi on papers demand a free public transportation system, the development of a free radio network and comprehensiv e public WLAN	n.a.		expansion of the tax subsidized low wage sector
Social dividends  <b>Thomas Straubhaar</b> 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	in case of discontinuation of all social welfare benefits: annual budget savings of roughly 39 billion Euro, in case of more moderate discontinuation costs of approx. 256 billion Euro  new income tax (flat tax), possible mix of income tax and increase in VAT	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, elimination of employment protection and broadspread tariffs	expansion of low wage sector	radical cuts in social rights create unstable labor conditions

## Basic/Minimum Securities I

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutional formation, administration	Allowance for special requirements (tax- funded)	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional socio- political basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Hartz IV (SGB II, basic security provisions for job seekers), SGB XII (subsistence aid respectively basic security provisions for retirees and those with reduced earning capacity)</b>  <b>SPD, Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen, CDU/CSU, FDP</b> 2003/04/12	everyone in need (except asylum seekers and tolerated aliens), family members of a household resp. members of a household irrespective of relationship	single adults 374 Euro (couples 337 EUR each) plus appropriate costs for housing (approx. 300 Euro on average for singles), Children in a family household: under 6: 219 Euro, under 14: 251, under 18: 287, under 25: 299, plus HI/LTCI contributions  MCT	approx. 32 billion Euro (4 billion Euro administrative fees)  general taxes	federal state, municipalities (general tax revenue) employment agencies, social welfare and basic security provisions agencies	in case of pregnancy, special, high-cost nutrition, for people with 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 legal MW (some industries MW), nominal 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; expansion of low wage sector
<b>Citizen's income</b>  NIT  <b>Joachim Mitschke</b> 2004	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	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 and operating expenses; under 12: 250 Euro (350 for children of single parents), under 18: 350 Euro  should not be an amount that offers "a comfortable standard of living permanently"	n.a. (budget neutral)  restructured 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. for people with special needs, long-term care, for periods of stay in special facilities or in the case of exceptional stress or burdens	all replaced by entitlement to citizens' income	similar to current situation, without tax-funded elements of guaranteed minimum income	citizens' income replaces material subsidies in subsidized housing, youth welfare services, public transportation and municipality	MW rejected, expansion of low wage sector (combination wage), amount is "incentive-directed" for the labor market	"tax and welfare systems from the same mold"	sanctions in case reasonable gainful employment is refused, married couples living together/single parents with children represent a transfer unit (total need, not individual)



## Basic/Minimum Security II

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requiremen ts <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Institutio nal for- mation, admi- nistration	Allowance for special require- ments (tax- funded)	Handling of other tax- funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra- structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional socio- political basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Basic security provisions</b>  <b>Michael Opielka</b> 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	over 18: 640 Euro, half to be repaid as a loan by those able to work, in actuality 320 Euro, plus free HI/LTCI, income tax exempt  n.a.	n.a.,  funded in the framework of citizens' insurance	in the framework of citizens' insurance self-admi- nistered by citizens	additional benefits in the case of special circum- stances	replaces basic security provisions, housing benefits remain effective, child benefits, child-raising benefits and federal education loans integrated into citizens' insurance	HI/LTCI/ PI are converted into <i>no</i> equally 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 preschool and kindergarten	n.a.	n.a.	basic security provisions assessed individually according to need within the framework of citizens' insurance
<b>Sanction-free minimum security</b>  <b>DIE LINKE/THE LEFT</b> 2009	those in need, including asylum seekers	over 18: 500 Euro standard benefits plus appropriate housing costs (compared to the current increased rates), resp. a min. of 1,050 Euro over 18 (resolution from 2012), basic child security for all children and youth, federal education loans irrespective of parents' income (not to be paid back), min. of 1,050 Euro minimum pension within the framework of a solidary PI  calculated according to MCT statistical methods, poverty risk level, exemption level, deductible in the case of obligatory support, exempt from paying back federal education loans	n.a.	n.a.	similar to current situation	replaces asylum seeker benefits, basic child security for all children and youth replaces current standard benefits and housing costs for children/ youth	HI/LTCI converted to equally funded citizens' insurance, PI converted to equally funded employment insurance or citizens' insurance (solidary PI), improved unemployment benefits	expansion and demo- cratization	legal MW, RWH, voluntary access to publicly funded employment	Democratize- tion of econo- my/society, appropriation of production means, gender equity	basic security provisions assessed individually according to need without being forced or obligated to work or provide services in return for benefits

## Basic/Minimum Security III

Name Type Author Year	Category of persons	Monthly amount <sup>1</sup>  Calculation base of the amount	Fiscal requirements <sup>2</sup>  Financing sources	Instituti onal forma tion, ad minis tration	Allowance for special require ments (tax funded)	Handling of other tax funded social transfers <sup>3</sup>	Social security regulations <sup>4</sup>	Public infra structure and services <sup>5</sup>	Labor market policy <sup>6</sup>	Additional sociopolitic al basic approaches	Remarks
<b>Green basic security provisions</b>  <b>Bündnis 90/Die Grünen/Green Party</b> 2009	everyone in need, including asylum seekers	over 18: 420 Euro plus appropriate housing costs, up to 18: 500 Euro basic child income, federal education loan base rate independent of parents' income (not to be paid back), guaranteed pension in PI  calculated according to MCT	n.a.	n.a.	similar to current situation	elimination of asylum seeker benefits, basic child income replaces child benefits and current standard benefits resp. housing costs for children	HI/LTCI and PI to equally funded citizens' insurance	expansion and demo cratization	MW, RWH (paid by employer), right of choice regar ding job offers; basic security provisions as a bridge between two jobs (during professional re-orien tation)		basic security provisions assessed individually according to need with mitigated obligation to work, resp. to provide services (civic engagement)
<b>Liberal citizens' insurance</b>  NIT  <b>FDP/Free Democratic Party</b> 2009	everyone in need (after calculation may be a claim to citizens' income according to the principle of family members in a household)	over 18: 662 Euro, up to 18: n.a., university study: loans to be fully re paid  calculated according to MCT	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 security provisions, child support und housing benefits	HI/LTCI as capital equity incentive plan, old-age insurance needs to be more strongly developed in the direction of private capital equity	commerciali ze and privatize social services, introduce tuition fees	MW and RWH rejected, expansion of low-wage sector (combination wage)		prerequisite: willingness to work, citizens' income will be reduced when reasonable work is refused; "The UBI is not conducive to performance."

## Notes

- 1 The monthly amount does not include HI/LTCI contributions.
- 2 The fiscal requirements take into account the savings by the replaced tax-funded social transfers but not the HI/LTCI expenses.
- 3 Replaced, modified or new tax-funded social transfers that should additionally be counted as UBI or PBI.
- 4 Social security (UI, HI, LTCI, PI) which should also remain part of the UBI or PBI, respectively part of the basic security provisions/guaranteed minimum income.
- 5 Statements about what should happen to public infrastructures and services in the areas of culture, education, social affairs, and public transportation following introduction of the UBI, PBI, or the basic security provisions/guaranteed minimum income.
- 6 Statements on whether and which labor market political instruments are envisaged in the concept, e.g. MW or RWH.

## Abbreviations

BAG-SHI	Unemployment and Social Welfare Initiatives Working Group
BSHG	former Federal Social Security Act
HI	Health Insurance
LTCI	Long-Term Care Insurance
MCT	Means and Consumption Testing statistical methods
MW	legal Minimum Wage or another form of minimum wage
NIT	Negative Income Tax
PBI	Partial Basic Income (does not secure existence and participation)
PI	Pension Insurance
RWH	legal or according to tariff negotiated Reduced Working Hours
SOEP	Socio-Economic Panel
UBI	Unconditional Basic Income (secures existence and participation)
UI	Unemployment Insurance
VAT	Value Added Tax

## Terms

The terms UBI, PBI, social dividends, NIT and basic security provisions/guaranteed minimum income are explained at <https://www.grundeinkommen.de/die-idee/glossar>

### Note on the boundary between UBI and PBI

The boundary between UBI and PBI was drawn at 850 Euro minimum (monthly net sum without HI/LTCI contributions) for a single adult in 2012. This is a result of the flawless application of MCT statistical methods (ca. 550 Euro) plus accommodation and heating costs (ca. 304 Euro) which, on average, are currently recognized as appropriate. This is a very conservative demarcation; newer results on the amount of transfers needed to secure existence and participation average at least 200 Euro more. When allocating models, it was taken into consideration that some of the transfer amounts listed in the table were established and decided upon by the respective authors several years ago; they should be adjusted to the year 2012.

translated by Dayna Sadow