



## Capping and redistribution of incomes and assets.



In each country -or group of countries- economically capable (already more than half of UN member countries in 2020), legal thresholds for private resources can be established, and periodically revalued, by legislative decision of the competent political authority.

In this context, a conditional basic citizen's income (BCI) may be established, of which the annual amount may be fixed, in absence of better reference, and for each individual beneficiary, at [1/2] of the average GDP per capita. This income is to be paid as much as possible by public bodies in monthly instalments.

The amount of this BCI can be modulated. For example, for a couple without dependent children, each parent's BCI may be corrected by a multiplier of [0.8]. And for a family with dependent children, each minor child can receive a BCI with a multiplier of [0.5].

The BCI may be supplemented by other personal income, provided that the annual accumulation of such income does not exceed the maximum legal limit of [10] times the amount of the annual BCI.

As long as minor children do not have their personal assets directly at their disposal, their property and their BCI are under the delegated temporary responsibility of their parents (or legal representatives).

Each adult parent may use a portion of his income and wealth to constitute a Minor Child Heritage Reserve, up to the legal maximum limits. The establishment of this heritage reserve is not included in the calculation of the total amount of assets of the contributing parent, provided that it remains a passive saving that does not allow another use.

The surplus of income exceeding the maximum legal limits of resources can be redistributed voluntarily to works and projects of public and collective utility independent of the donor's interests. Otherwise, this surplus is automatically incorporated into public resources.

The amount of the legal maximum personal wealth may be fixed at [200] times the amount of the annual BCI.

Any net private economic asset, whether entrepreneurial or not, belongs to the public domain for the part that exceeds the legal maximum wealth capacity of its private holder set. The excess part is unavailable for any private act, and is managed by the public authority in the general interest.

In this situation, if assets and liabilities of enterprise are concerned, and except for exceptional reasons confirmed by a judicial decision, the public authority may not dispose of the resources entrusted to it against the legitimate and sincere interests of the private co- users of these resources.

Such a framework-process is progressive. The legal capping of private income and wealth is firstly established by country, or by group of countries constituting a same political and economic community.

Then, after establishing in these countries legal levels (minimum and maximum) of private resources, a wider equalization system can be introduced, allowing the richest countries and groups to help the poorest countries and groups, through a global public fund for the solidary redistribution of economic resources of general interest.

Nota bene. These provisions comply with the [\*\*Fundamental Charter of the Protective Societal Principles\*\*](#) (eco-humanist conventions 1998/1999). But they can be effectively applied only within the framework of a sufficiently direct democracy (including electoral processes by pre-qualified drawing lots, a legitimate Constitution, and citizen-initiated referendums). Direct democracy and balanced redistribution of resources are essential eco-humanist claims, as well as the prohibition of any anonymity or secrecy as regards economic ownership and/or management.

### *Addendum. On the spirit of the Basic Citizen Income :*

" Most of modern human production has already become robotized, both in industry and in services. But as long as machines remain operated within the limits of the will, mind, and legitimate usefulness of human activity, it is acceptable for these machines to relieve and replace human labor. In return, the reduction in the cost of labor, and the employability which is attached to it, must be compensated by an equitable management and redistribution of the resulting gains, which must benefit the whole of the involved society. Furthermore, knowing that there are no longer enough productive jobs for all capable adults, those who have the privilege of occupying them cannot, in particular, prevent others from having a minimum of resources. " (...)

" The guiding idea is then that, as long as he does not behave in anti-social manner, and whatever events occur in his life, every citizen must always be able to have a decent minimum of means of existence, resulting from an equitable distribution of a portion of public wealth.

According to this guiding idea, every citizen must have for life a minimum income of public origin, which he can raise up to a legal ceiling by supplementing it with the product of his lawful activity. This minimum resource must constitute an inalienable income, which can be called Basic Citizen Income (BCI), or any other formula in the same spirit.

In an eco-humanist logic, this income must be considered as a dividend owed to every citizen, because of the exploitation of the common resources carried out by the mutual enterprise of the whole involved society; it is a share of the global wealth in which he participates.

Everyone can thus become, in a way, neo-capitalist, but in a socialized capitalism where everyone receives a just dividend from the exploitation of the common patrimony, made by the mutual, and cooperative, enterprise of the whole real economy. In counterparty for the asset value of the general public wealth, each participant in the natural capital of the involved community, notably each citizen, has then an account as social creditor (sub-account of the public liability) in proportion to its fair personal share.

And he can make liquid and usable a part of this claim on the common resource, in order to live and to consume in a fair and decent way among the other social agents. "

*(Excerpts from the book "**the great human project**" Ed. LEAI 2012 ISBN 2-9516456-1-9)*

Note. The values and amounts shown in brackets [..] are to be adjusted by the legitimate public authorities of each concerned country.