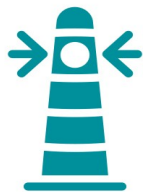




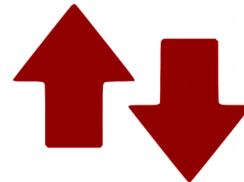
The **working hours** will gradually be **reduced** – and thus the level of consumption. There will be more time for **family, friends** and **political work**. People **repair, recycle** and **share** more and buy less.



Machines are increasingly replacing **manpower**. However, working hours shall remain the same and consumption shall be further increased. Thus, **new products** are constantly being developed and **demand is created** through advertisement.



Companies with good **common good balance sheets** pay lower taxes and lower tariffs. Moreover they are preferred in public purchasing. Outsourcing costs are not worthwhile and responsibility is systematically **promoted**.



The rules of the system reward companies with **price advantages**, if they **create external cost** for other people and **the environment**. Responsibility hardly pays off economically, but pushing costs and prices does.



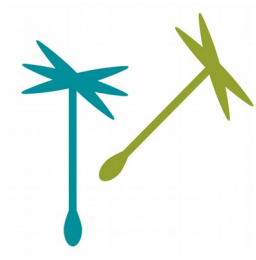
Economic **success** is measured by the common good. Companies measure their success with a **common good balance** in addition to the financial balance.

For the entire economy, the **common good** product is charged.

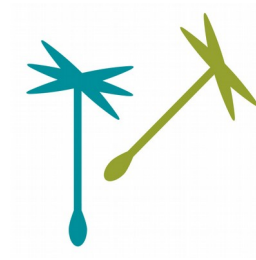


Economic **success** is **measured by money**. Anyone who makes a profit is considered successful, no matter how the profit came about.

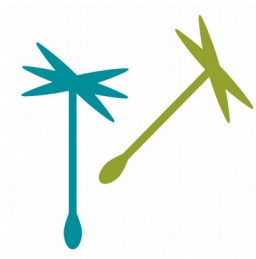
Growth of the entire **gross domestic product** is also considered a success.



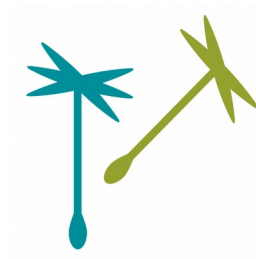
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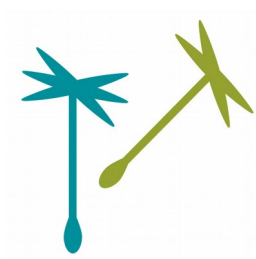
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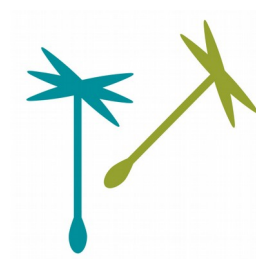
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Profit is only a means, but no longer a final goal. Investors are satisfied with a meaningful **public interest** return. Companies can strive for their **optimum size** without the pressure to keep growing - just like in nature.



Profit and **sustained growth** are a constant goal. Not only to be able to repay **lending rates** to the lenders. Those who do not grow are in danger of being bought out by the competitors.



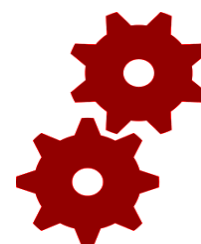
Financial profit is used **solely** for employee pay-outs, loans for competing companies, or for investments that make sense in a social and ecological aspect.



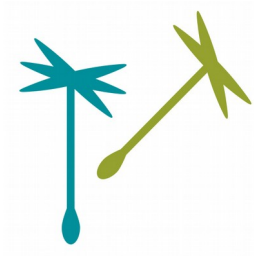
Financial profit may be used for everything, e.g. money investors are paid out with a return (interest) because they have invested their assets in the company. Also speculation in the stock market are possible with the profit.



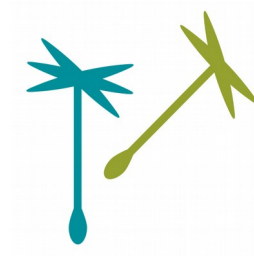
The economy for the common good is based on **trust**, **appreciation**, **cooperation** and **sharing**. Because Successful relationships are what makes people happiest and most motivated.



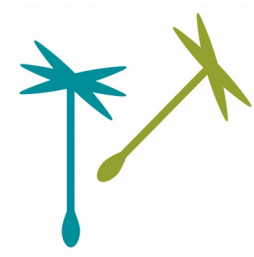
The economy is fundamentally based on values such as **efficiency**, **competition** and **financial rewards**. The competition for maximum profits is supposed to encourage innovation and progress - even if so sometimes fear and greed go along with it.



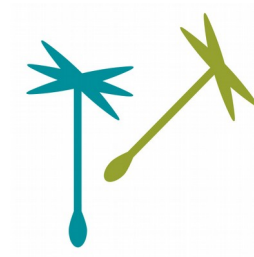
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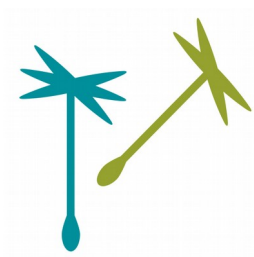
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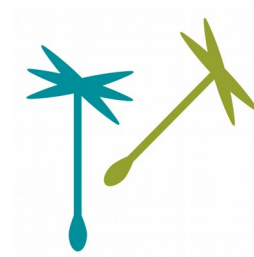
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Companies can **help each other** with knowledge, employees or financial support.
Everyone can evolve all together through **collaboration and sharing**.



Companies are **competing** with each other and everyone is fighting for their own benefit. Patents and **trade secrets** protect ideas from disclosure and development.



There are **banks for the common good** that only lend loans to meaningful projects and businesses. The interest rate system will be gradually phased out. Instead of money-return there is a **sense-return**.



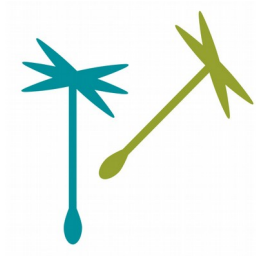
Banks grant **loans for particularly low-interest** projects. How the company makes its money, for example with nuclear facilities or weapons, does not play a special role.



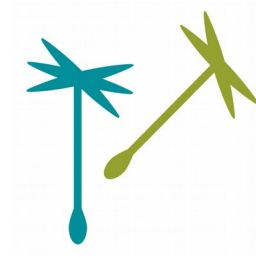
The **differences** in income and wealth are **limited**. The exact limits shall be determined **democratically** by a business convention. For example, 10, 20 or 100 times.



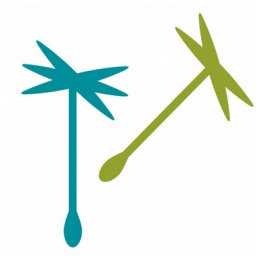
There are **no limits** to **differences** in income and wealth. Theoretically, you can earn and own **infinitely** more money than the poorest. That is the prevailing understanding of freedom.



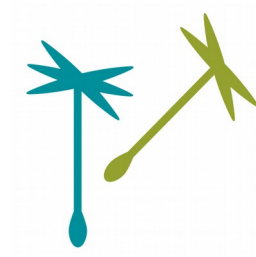
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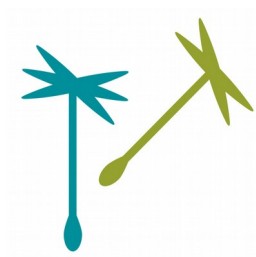
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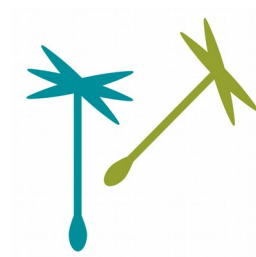
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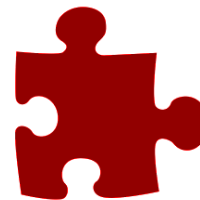
From a certain **company size on**, **voting rights** are partly transferred to the employees and the general public. Decisions are made by directly elected economic parliaments.



Theoretically, companies can only belong to **one person**. The company can make **decisions as it pleases**, even if it affects 10,000 employees and the entire region.



The rules for a **economy for the common good** are discussed by **everyone** and shaped by a **democratically** elected economic convention. In the end, the proposals will be decided by the whole population.



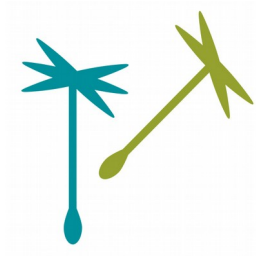
Historically, today's economic system has evolved from individual political decisions. We have never really voted as a (sovereign) **population** on the **most basic rules** of the game as a whole.



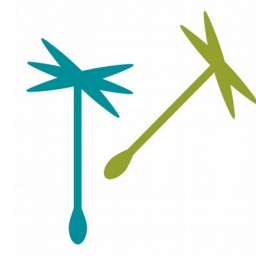
Nature is given an intrinsic value, which is why it cannot easily become private property. The use of land for housing and agriculture is linked to ecological requirements and **actual use**.



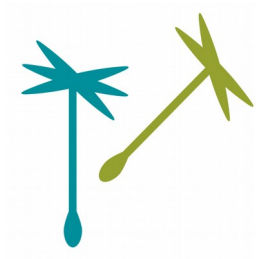
Land can be acquired as property - even if it is not actually used but only for speculation. Large investors can theoretically buy an infinite amount of land and **exclude** other people from it.



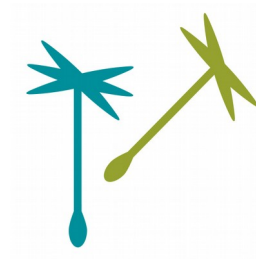
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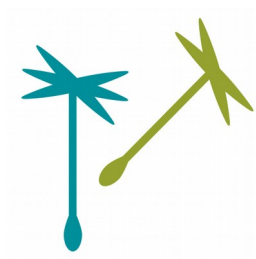
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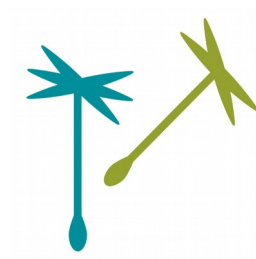
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Free trade is a means and is sought if it makes sense in a ecological and social way. Countries and companies trying to circumvent environmental and social standards pay higher tariffs or are not allowed to trade freely.



Free trade is the highest principle. Customs, rules and other **trade barriers** will be abolished. Companies benefit from low environmental, social or tax standards in other countries.



Assets are inherited only up to a **certain limit** (for example € 1 million). Everything above it is put into a common pot and is **evenly distributed** in the sense of **opportunity-justice** to all who start into adult life.



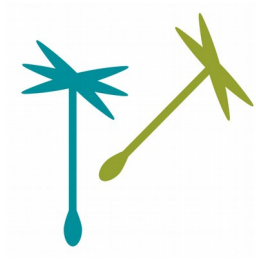
One's **assets** can be completely **passed on** to one's children. Some people start as billionaires in life and some with nothing at all. With how many **chances one starts in life**, is therefore – to a certain degree - good luck.



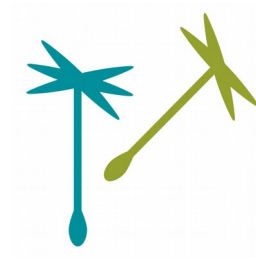
The **freedom** of individuals ends where the **freedom of others** becomes limited. Everyone can only consume and **exhaust** as much, as it will last for every-body in the long run. Satisfaction does not mean having much, but needing only little.



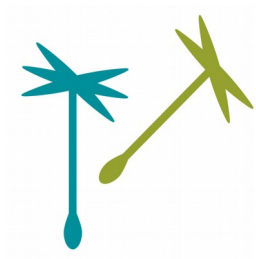
Personal freedom and happiness are defined in a way that allows everyone to **consume as much** as they want, even if it limits the **freedom** and needs of others and future generations.



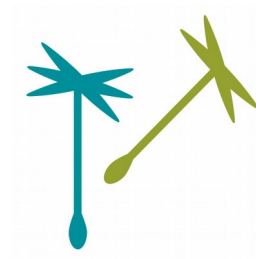
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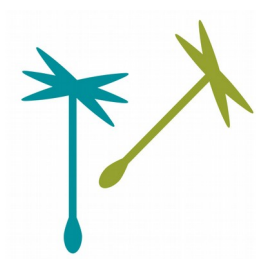
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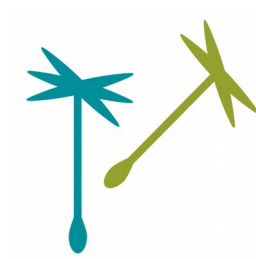
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