MATERRA

Equal starting conditions

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Equal starting conditions

An equal start is not an equal outcome

Until 18, a child is supported within the family, whose basic package grows with each child. At 18, that person receives an individual package for independent life. From then on, people may work more or less, create, take risks, build businesses, own property and live in a villa. The start is equal, not the outcome.

Free markets and minimal regulation

After the equal start, the free market remains the economy’s main mechanism. Prices, career choices, business creation, investment, voluntary exchange, profit and fair competition are not set by a single state plan. Regulation is limited to protecting rights and contracts, preventing fraud, violence and monopolistic capture, respecting ecological boundaries and maintaining basic guarantees. Every restriction requires public justification, proportionality, independent review and a right of appeal.

What the basic package contains

At 18, the individual package includes protected use of basic housing, necessary healthcare, access to education and starter resources or tools for study and work. Basic housing cannot be sold, rented out, mortgaged or turned into an investment asset. Its precise contents and local standards are published, measurable and appealable.

The family package grows with the family

A birth or adoption increases the family’s basic package, accounting for more housing space, food, clothing, healthcare, education and daily needs. This is the child’s right, not a reward to the parents. At 18, the increase ends and the young adult moves to an individual basic package.

Ability cannot be bought

Parents invest time, care, upbringing, knowledge and personal example in a child. They cannot purchase a separate educational privilege. Private money may support only the common transparent education system, without a named place, preference or purchased result. Learning paths and extra resources follow a student’s abilities, interests, effort and special needs.

Property and money are not inherited

When a sole owner dies, money, real estate, land, securities, shares, businesses and other economic assets return to society. Joint marital assets return after the surviving spouse dies; that spouse keeps the home, ordinary security and use of shared assets. Children receive neither money, a villa nor a business. Families keep memory and personal keepsakes without significant market value.

Land as a shared finite resource

A building may be privately owned while the plot is held under protected long-term use. Charges and limits should reflect infrastructure, ecology and future generations. Land is not created by its owner’s work, so society retains the right to set boundaries on use.

Motivation for work and enterprise

A person may earn greatly, own a business they create, improve housing, buy a villa and use the results of work throughout life. The limit applies not to achievement but to passing economic power to the next generation. After death, assets return to society and fund equal starts; an enterprise receives a new responsible owner or a social governance form under published rules.

Transition without confiscatory panic

The model does not take earned property from a living person or evict a surviving spouse. Transition needs law, an asset register, rules for debt and joint ownership, independent valuation, judicial appeal and protection for dependants. New rules are announced in advance and phased in; hidden confiscation and retroactive law are excluded.

Open questions

The exact package at 18, the increment per child, rules for unmarried partners and other dependants, business continuity, debt valuation and the transition pace still require calculation. The principle is settled: economic assets are not inherited. The procedure must pass modelling, voluntary pilots, public objections and independent review.