

A Basic income scheme aims at all the citizens between 18-60 years old. The first age group is 18-25. People at this age range are facing difficulties on professions. The money could allow them to have more choices to choose their desirable jobs or to start a business. The other age group is 26-60.

According to composition of average expenditure per resident in Chinaⁱ in 2020, 24.6% of consumption was used for accommodation, 5.8% was used for clothing, the daily necessities and service accounted for 5.9%, 13.0% was used for commuting and communication, 9.6% was the consumption of education, culture and entertainment, 8.7% was health care, percent of other service and supplies was 2.2%, the cost of food, liquor and wine is 30.2%. The average consumption for 2020 is 21210 RMB per person, So the cost for each person per month is 1767.5 RMB.

For residents from 18 to 25, We hold the hypothesis that they need the welfare basically for health care, daily necessities, accommodation and communication, food, liquor and wine, otherwise, they need more for education.

$$\text{UBI}(18-25): 1767.5 * (8.7\% + 5.9\% + 13.0\% + 30.2\% + 9.6\%) = 1191 \text{ RMB}$$

For residents from 26 to 60, the part of education should be cut for the decrease of burden of government.

$$\text{UBI}(26-60): 1767.5 * (8.7\% + 5.9\% + 13.0\% + 30.2\%) = 1021 \text{ RMB}$$

The funding resources of the money should be mixed. It should be paid by the fiscal department(50%), local government(35%) and social charity(15%). Cause it is a large funding and it will be a burden for any department which takes it on its own. There are three main sources of finance, including the surplus product value (taxes, corporate profits and fees paid with surplus product value), the part paid to individual workers in the form of labor remuneration (taxes, fees, Treasury bills, high rate consumer goods, etc.) and a part of the VALUE-ADDED tax based on the GROSS national product.

It is a general experimental plan for the overall environment in China, which can be applied to various regions in China, but it still needs to be changed in the actual implementation of the current plan.

The implementation of the basic income system will change China's economic, social and employment patterns to a large extent. First, from an economic perspective, the government's financial pressure is increasing, and some construction and other funds may be in short supply. The increase in the income level of the population will further promote market consumption and savings, and expand investment. The increase in social welfare has an income effect and a substitution effect. Second, from a social perspective, the basic income system can reduce social pressure and build a harmonious and cohesive society. Citizens can guarantee education to a greater extent, may work harder to find jobs, help people through more difficult times, guarantee people's basic material life, and improve people's happiness in life. Third, from the perspective of employment, the basic income system allows people to find jobs that they really like, instead of doing things they don't like for the sake of food and clothing. Women do not have to rely on their father or husband. They have the right and money to decide their career and life. Society will be more productive, with better employment models, and more entrepreneurial spirit. But people may also slack off because their basic income guarantees a basic life.

ⁱ http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2021-04/09/content_5598665.htm