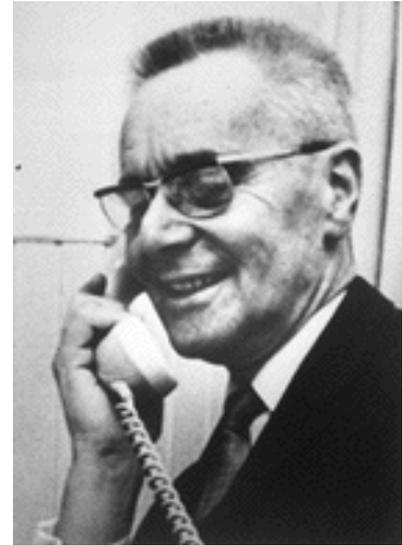


Jan Tinbergen, 1903-1994

Kort biografi

Hollandsk økonom. Jan Tinbergen var leder af det hollandske departement for økonomisk planlægning 1945-55, professor i Rotterdam 1933-73. Tinbergen er en af grundlæggerne af anvendelsen af matematisk og talmæssig analyse af økonomiske problemstillinger. Tinbergen modtog i 1969 nobelprisen i økonomi sammen med Ragnar Frisch. Tinbergen var den første økonom, der brugte begrebet "basic income", og i 1970'erne var han optaget af, at klodens fælles ressourcer måtte fordeles retfærdigt.



Dokumentation

A.B. Atkinson: the Distribution of Income: Evidence, Theories and Policy. De Economist 144, No. 1, 1996. pp. 1-21

“One good reason for considering the basic income proposal is that Tinbergen is the first person known to have used the term “basic income”. In his (Jan Tinbergen; Economic Policy: Principles and Design. North-Holland Publishing Company. Amsterdam. 1 st ed. 1956), published in 1956 he referred to:

“The establishment of a “basic income” to certain groups of population especially exposed to risks of poverty. Such a basic income should not necessary be a sufficient income, but it might be a contribution to it, to be supplemented by other income dependent on the individual’s activity of savings, or on provisions of a less general character.” (pp. 191-192)

As may be noted, he had in mind that the basic income might apply to certain groups, and he refers specifically to those aged 65 and over. A second good reason is that there is a need for new ideas in debate about the relation between social and economic policy, and The Netherlands has been particularly fertile ground in this respect. There has already been extensive discussion of basic income, including the report of The Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (1985).

Jan Tinbergen, 1903-1994

Much of the debate about basic income has focused on the impact on the labour market. Tinbergen himself emphasised the positive effect of the basic income on the labour market, arguing that it would led to lower wages and hence to grater employment.”

Tinbergen, Jan, coordinator, 1976, Reshaping the International Order: A Report to the Club of Rome (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc.) 1976 p. 123

Sovereignty and Common Heritage of Mankind

“If all are to live in a better and more stable world in which all members of the international community deal among themselves as equal partners, the first objective to be achieved is the attainment by Third World countries of full sovereignty over their resources in compliance with the UN Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Only after this objective has been achieved can the concept of the common heritage of mankind, traditionally limited to resources considered as res nullius such as the oceans and outer space, be expanded to new domains such as mineral resources, science and technology, means of production and other sources of wealth. After the exercise of national sovereignty has contributed towards the creation of a more equitable international order, the aim should be to pool all world resources – material and non-material – with a view to ensuring effective planning and management of the economy and of global resource use in a way which would meet the dual objective of equity and efficiency. In this perspective, resources would need to be managed on the bases of decentralized planetary sovereignty.”