

Market Price Regulations

To provide for a competitive market environment, opportunity to earn a reasonable profit from effort, ensure product quality, and promote adequate supply, minimum and maximum pricing structures are necessary.

Survival products - products necessary for basic living should be priced new at no less than 25% above their cost to produce and no more than twice that cost. Competition, quality, and supply and demand will also aid in determining the price range of each product. (Examples of survival products include unprocessed food, clothing, seeds, plants, manual tools, etc.) Note: Attached Structures located on Homestead Land are priced for sale and rent independently of this price regulation structure.

Comfort products – products not necessary for basic living but may enhance its enjoyment through its functional use or the increased efficiency its use produces may be priced new at no less than 50% above their cost to produce and no more than thrice that cost. (Examples of comfort products could include electric kitchen tools, a tractor, a restaurant meal, or a commercial building located on Commercial Zoned Land.)

Luxury products – products that serve a want versus a need shall be priced new at least three times their cost to produce. (Examples of luxury products could include a private yacht, jewelry made from precious metals, or fine art.)

A scarcity of a Survival or Comfort product will be addressed through rationing, not price increase. A scarcity of a Luxury product may be addressed through increased price. To ensure prices reflect actual costs and supply reflects true availability, speculation on market goods and services inclusive of natural resources is prohibited.

Rental of Goods may be priced at no more than the cost to procure them new multiplied by their use margin (125% to 200% survival, 150% to 300% comfort, 300% or above for luxury) divided by their factory normal use longevity warrantee. Example 1: A Comfort car retails new for \$20,000 with a factory normal use longevity warrantee of 5 years. The minimum rental price would be $\$20,000 \times 150\% = \$30,000 / 5 \text{ years} = \$6,000 / 365 \text{ days} = \16.44 per day or $\$0.68 \text{ per hour}$ (divide the daily rate by 24 hours); the

maximum rental price would be $\$20,000 \times 300\% = \$60,000 / 5 \text{ years} = \$12,000 / 365 \text{ days} = \32.88 per day or $\$1.37 \text{ per hour}$. Example 2: A Comfort gas chainsaw retails new for $\$300$ with a factory normal use longevity warrantee of 90 days. The minimum rental price would be $\$300 \times 150\% = \$450 / 90 \text{ days} = \5.00 per day or $\$0.21 \text{ per hour}$.

Monetary Loans may charge interest of no more than 12% per year for loan terms exceeding one year or 1% per month for loan terms of one year or less. Loan terms are restricted to 10 years maximum. Payments are to be structured whereby each payment applies 50% to principal and 50% to interest for loans exceeding one payment. No penalties may be assessed for early loan pay-off. Loans secured by assets may require no more than a 12.50% down payment; Loans not secured by assets may require no more than a 25% down payment. No individual or organization may incur debt payments beyond an annualized amount greater than 25% (including interest) of their annual gross income/revenue.

Surplus products (services or goods) produced in excess of domestic needs for the purpose of export to other Nations shall be priced according to Domestic Market Price Regulations plus the cost of shipping.

Imported products that are also produced domestically shall be subject to tariffs that increase the cost paid by the domestic buyer to 125% of the average price it can be purchased from a domestic vendor. The purpose of the tariffs (import taxes) is to provide a disincentive to import items which can be produced in the home Nation (retaining Citizen jobs and localizing supply which supports a healthy planet). No tariffs shall be levied on imported products not produced in the domestic market.