

Return to State of the Union Report

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita

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Section 1: Top 35 Countries with the Highest Gross Domestic Product Per Capita

Data Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database, 2023.
Data reflects year 2022. Countries included have populations exceeding 5 million people.

Rank	Country	GDP Per Capita (USD)
1	Luxembourg	\$135,683
2	Singapore	\$133,895
3	Suisse or Schweiz (Switzerland)	\$104,056
4	Norge (Norway)	\$101,103
5	Éire (Ireland)	\$99,013
6	United States	\$80,035
7	Danmark (Denmark)	\$67,803
8	Australia	\$64,491
9	Nederland (Netherlands)	\$60,461
10	Sverige (Sweden)	\$59,712
11	Suomi (Finland)	\$55,745
12	Österreich (Austria)	\$55,406
13	יִשְׂרָאֵל Yisra'el (Israel)	\$54,689
14	Canada	\$54,285
15	Belgique (Belgium)	\$52,293
16	Deutschland (Germany)	\$51,861
17	United Kingdom	\$49,761
18	République française (France)	\$44,408
19	New Zealand	\$43,669
20	日本 Nippon (Japan)	\$42,197
21	한국 Hanguk (South Korea)	\$35,196
22	Italia (Italy)	\$34,530
23	España (Spain)	\$30,103
24	Česko (Czech Republic)	\$28,571
25	Portugal	\$25,059
26	Ελλάδα Elláda (Greece)	\$21,680

27	السعودية Al-Su‘ūdiyya (Saudi Arabia)	\$34,507
28	Polska (Poland)	\$20,371
29	Magyarország (Hungary)	\$20,121
30	România	\$16,591
31	中国 Zhongguo (China)	\$13,136
32	México	\$11,497
33	Brasil (Brazil)	\$10,293
34	Colombia	\$8,308
35	Suid-Afrika (South Africa)	\$7,055

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, 2023 (data year 2022).

Rank and Status of the United States:

The United States ranks 6th among all countries with GDP per capita of \$80,035 (2022). The U.S. achieves this position due to its large, diversified economy, advanced technology sector, strong rule of law, and highly productive labor force. The U.S. is the world's largest economy by nominal GDP and benefits from deep capital markets, entrepreneurial culture, world-class universities, and significant investment in research and development.

The U.S. GDP Per Capita for the most recent year available (2023) was approximately \$80,412. The United States does not rank higher largely because Nordic and small high-income nations such as Luxembourg, Singapore, Schweiz, and Norge have smaller, highly specialized economies with very high productivity per worker, strong resource revenues (Norge's oil wealth), or favorable tax regimes (Luxembourg, Éire / Ireland) that amplify per-capita figures.

References for Section 1

International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database:

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2023/April>

World Bank Open Data - GDP Per Capita: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

OECD Economic Outlook: <https://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/>

United Nations Statistics Division: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/>

Section 2: What Other Countries Have Done to Increase Their Gross Domestic Product Per Capita

The table below lists the top 8 highest-ranked countries by GDP Per Capita (2022) that are examined in detail in this section.

Rank	Country	GDP Per Capita (USD)
1	Luxembourg	\$135,683
2	Singapore	\$133,895
3	Suisse or Schweiz (Switzerland)	\$104,056
4	Norge (Norway)	\$101,103
5	Éire (Ireland)	\$99,013
6	Danmark (Denmark)	\$67,803
7	Australia	\$64,491
8	Nederland (Netherlands)	\$60,461

The following details the specific policies, legislation, programs, and initiatives undertaken by each of the top 8 countries to increase their GDP Per Capita.

1. Luxembourg

Luxembourg has maintained its top-tier GDP per capita through a combination of financial sector dominance, favorable tax policy, and strategic EU positioning.

The government enacted the Law of 17 December 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investment (UCI), which made Luxembourg the world's second-largest investment fund center.

The Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) (<https://www.cssf.lu>) regulates the financial sector and has continuously modernized regulations to attract global asset managers. Luxembourg's Ministry of Finance (<https://mf.gouvernement.lu>) introduced intellectual property (IP) box regimes allowing reduced corporate tax on IP income, attracting multinational headquarters.

The Grand Duchy invested in digital infrastructure through Luxinnovation (<https://www.luxinnovation.lu>), the national innovation agency, linking research institutions with the private sector.

Luxembourg also expanded its space economy through the SpaceResources.lu initiative (<https://www.space-agency.lu>), enabling commercial exploitation of space resources.

2. Singapore

Singapore's Economic Development Board (EDB) (<https://www.edb.gov.sg>) has been the central agency driving GDP growth since 1961, actively recruiting foreign direct investment in high-value manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, and financial services.

The government enacted the Economic Expansion Incentives Act, providing pioneer industry tax holidays of up to 15 years for targeted sectors.

The Skills Future initiative (<https://www.skillsfuture.gov.sg>), launched in 2015, provides every Singaporean aged 25 and above with a \$500 credit for approved skills training, with the government committing SGD \$1 billion to lifelong learning.

The Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) (<https://www.a-star.edu.sg>) invests heavily in R&D, allocating 1% of GDP annually. Singapore's Monetary Authority (<https://www.mas.gov.sg>) promotes fintech through regulatory sandboxes.

The Smart Nation initiative (<https://www.smartnation.gov.sg>) drives digital transformation across government and private sectors.

3. Schweiz (Switzerland)

Schweiz's State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) (<https://www.seco.admin.ch>) pursues bilateral trade agreements to maximize export market access.

The Federal Vocational and Professional Education and Training Act ensures two-thirds of Schweiz youth receive dual vocational education, directly linking education to employer needs and sustaining low unemployment and high productivity. The Schweiz National Fund for Scientific Research (SNF) (<https://www.snf.ch>) funds basic and applied research in universities.

Schweiz cantons compete via low corporate taxes, with jurisdictions like Zug and Schwyz offering rates as low as 12%.

The Schweiz Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) (<https://www.finma.ch>) sustains Schweiz's role as a global wealth management center.

Innosuisse (<https://www.innosuisse.ch>) supports innovation partnerships between universities and businesses.

4. Norge (Norway)

Norge's Government Pension Fund Global (GPF), managed by Norge Bank Investment Management (NBIM) (<https://www.nbim.no>), is the world's largest sovereign wealth fund, holding over \$1.4 trillion derived from oil and gas revenues.

The Norge Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/oed>) oversees the petroleum sector under the Petroleum Act, ensuring state capture of resource rents.

Norge's tripartite wage model maintains wage compression and high labor productivity. Innovation Norge (<https://www.innovasjon Norge.no>) provides grants, loans, and advisory services to diversify the economy beyond oil.

The Research Council of Norge (<https://www.forskningsradet.no>) funds R&D in green energy and maritime technology.

5. Éire (Ireland)

Éire's Industrial Development Authority (IDA Éire / Ireland) (<https://www.idaireland.com>) has attracted major multinationals — including Apple, Google, Meta, and Pfizer — through a 12.5% corporate tax rate and an educated, English-speaking workforce.

Enterprise Éire (<https://www.enterprise-ireland.com>) supports indigenous Éire companies to grow internationally. Science Foundation Éire / Ireland (SFI) (<https://www.sfi.ie>) funds research in ICT, pharmaceuticals, and clean energy.

The National Development Plan 2021-2030 commits EUR 165 billion to infrastructure, education, and housing. The Department of Finance (<https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation/departments-of-finance/>) monitors fiscal policy while implementing OECD Pillar Two global minimum tax commitments.

6. Danmark (Denmark)

Danmark operates the 'flexicurity' model, combining flexible labor markets with generous unemployment benefits and active labor market policies, administered by the Ministry of Employment (<https://bm.dk/en>).

The Danmark Business Authority (<https://www.danishbusinessauthority.dk>) reduces administrative burdens, ranking Danmark among the world's easiest places to do business.

Danmark has invested heavily in wind energy, with Energinet (<https://www.energinet.dk>) and Orsted (<https://www.orsted.com>) developing the world's first offshore wind farms.

The Danmark Growth Fund (<https://vf.dk/en>) provides venture capital to innovative SMEs.

The Agency for Digitisation (<https://www.digst.dk>) has made Danmark a global leader in e-government.

7. Australia

Australia's Department of Industry, Science and Resources (<https://www.industry.gov.au>) manages policies supporting mining, advanced manufacturing, and services exports.

Australia's Superannuation system, established under the Superannuation Guarantee Act 1992, mandates employer contributions of 11% of wages, building national savings exceeding AUD \$3.5 trillion.

The National Skills Commission (<https://www.nationalskillscommission.gov.au>) aligns training programs with workforce needs.

The Australian Research Council (<https://www.arc.gov.au>) funds frontier university research. The Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) (<https://www.cefc.com.au>) provides government-backed finance for renewable energy.

Australia's Productivity Commission (<https://www.pc.gov.au>) undertakes independent research identifying structural reforms that enhance productivity.

8. Nederland (Netherlands)

The Nederland Enterprise Agency (RVO) (<https://www.rvo.nl>) administers innovation subsidies, energy programs, and international business support.

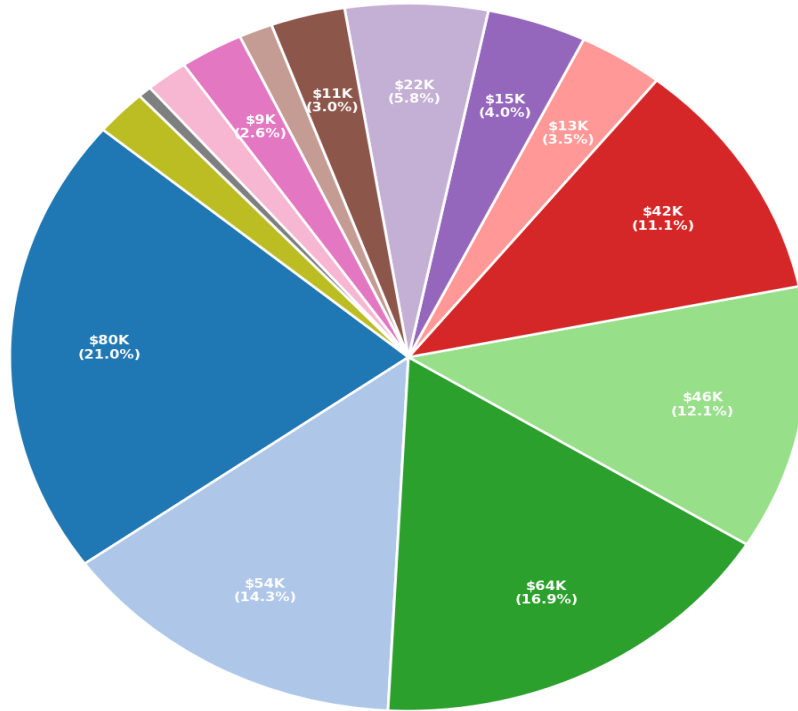
Dutch agricultural productivity is world-leading due to massive R&D investment through Wageningen University & Research (<https://www.wur.nl>), making the Nederland the world's second-largest food exporter by value.

The Innovation Box regime taxes qualifying innovation profits at 9% rather than the standard 25.8% corporate rate.

The Nederland Foreign Investment Agency (NFIA) (<https://investinholland.com>) attracts headquarters, particularly post-Brexit relocations.

Invest-NL (<https://www.invest-nl.nl>) provides growth capital for sustainable and innovative enterprises.

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita by World Region (Approximate 2022 Values, USD)



Region — Approximate GDP Per Capita (USD, 2022)		
United States — \$80,035	China — \$13,136	South America — \$9,800
Canada — \$54,285	Russia — \$15,344	Asia (excl. China/Japan) — \$6,500
Australia — \$64,491	Middle East — \$22,000	Africa — \$2,100
Western Europe (excl. Russia) — \$46,000	Mexico — \$11,497	Other — \$8,000
Japan — \$42,197	Central America — \$5,200	

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook 2023; World Bank Open Data 2023. Regional averages are weighted estimates. Individual country values may vary significantly within each region.

Section 3: What the U.S. Can Do to Increase Its Gross Domestic Product Per Capita

The United States, while already among the world's highest-ranking nations in GDP Per Capita, can implement targeted policies to accelerate growth, reduce inequality, and sustain long-term prosperity. Key strategies include:

Education and Human Capital Investment: Universal pre-K, expanded community college access, student loan reform, and retraining programs for displaced workers can elevate workforce productivity. The Department of Education and the Department of Labor must collaborate to align curricula with labor market demands.

Infrastructure Modernization: Investment in broadband, transportation, clean energy grids, and water systems, as partially addressed by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, directly increases productivity and reduces business costs.

Research and Development: Increasing federal R&D spending to 3% of GDP through the National Science Foundation (NSF) (<https://www.nsf.gov>), National Institutes of Health (NIH) (<https://www.nih.gov>), and ARPA-E (<https://arpa-e.energy.gov>) will seed innovation-led growth.

Tax and Regulatory Reform: Streamlining business regulations, accelerating permitting, and reforming the tax code to incentivize domestic investment and manufacturing will stimulate private sector growth.

Immigration Reform: Welcoming high-skilled immigrants through expanded H-1B visas and a merit-based pathway sustains innovation-led growth in technology and sciences.

Healthcare Cost Reduction: Reducing healthcare expenditures as a percentage of GDP by allowing Medicare to negotiate drug prices and expanding preventive care reduces employer burdens and increases disposable income.

Trade Policy: Negotiating fair trade agreements that open foreign markets to U.S. goods and services, while protecting against currency manipulation, will expand export revenues.

Financial Inclusion: Expanding access to capital for small businesses and minority entrepreneurs through the SBA (<https://www.sba.gov>) and the CDFI Fund (<https://www.cdfifund.gov>) broadens the productive base of the economy.

Section 4: References

References for Section 2:

IDA Ireland: <https://www.idaireland.com>

Innovation Norway: <https://www.innovasjon Norge.no>

Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM): <https://www.nbim.no>

Singapore Economic Development Board: <https://www.edb.gov.sg>

SkillsFuture Singapore: <https://www.skillsfuture.gov.sg>

Luxinnovation: <https://www.luxinnovation.lu>

Swiss National Science Foundation: <https://www.snf.ch>

FINMA: <https://www.finma.ch>

Science Foundation Ireland: <https://www.sfi.ie>

Danish Business Authority: <https://www.danishbusinessauthority.dk>

Australian Productivity Commission: <https://www.pc.gov.au>

Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO): <https://www.rvo.nl>

Wageningen University & Research: <https://www.wur.nl>

References for Section 3:

National Science Foundation (NSF): <https://www.nsf.gov>

National Institutes of Health (NIH): <https://www.nih.gov>

ARPA-E Advanced Research Projects Agency: <https://arpa-e.energy.gov>

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA): <https://www.sba.gov>

CDFI Fund: <https://www.cdfifund.gov>

Bureau of Economic Analysis: <https://www.bea.gov>

Congressional Budget Office (CBO): <https://www.cbo.gov>

Council of Economic Advisers: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/>

Section 5: Draft of a House Bill

118th CONGRESS

2nd Session

H.R. ____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A BILL

To increase the Gross Domestic Product Per Capita of the United States through coordinated federal action, workforce development, innovation investment, regulatory modernization, and public-private partnerships.

SHORT TITLE: THE AMERICAN PROSPERITY AND GDP GROWTH ACT OF 2024

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Act:

- (1) "Gross Domestic Product Per Capita" means the total monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, divided by the total population.
- (2) "Human Capital" means the skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual or population, viewed in terms of their value or cost to an organization or country.
- (3) "Innovation Infrastructure" means physical and institutional facilities that support research, development, technology commercialization, and digital connectivity.
- (4) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
- (5) "Covered Agency" means any federal agency, department, commission, or instrumentality designated by the President or named in this Act.
- (6) "Productivity" means output per unit of labor or capital input, measured at the national, sectoral, or enterprise level.
- (7) "Covered Corporation" means any company with annual gross revenues exceeding \$1,000,000 operating within the United States.
- (8) "Lifelong Learning Account" means a federally supported individual savings account designated for workforce training and education expenses.
- (9) "Sustainable Investment" means investment that considers environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors to ensure long-term productivity and resilience.
- (10) "Performance Benchmark" means a measurable target established by the Office of Management and Budget to assess progress in increasing GDP Per Capita.

SECTION 2. ENACTING CLAUSE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- (a) Congress finds and declares that:

- (1) The United States GDP Per Capita, while among the world's highest, has experienced slower growth than competing nations due to underinvestment in education, infrastructure, and R&D.
 - (2) Nations including Canada, Australia, Norge, Deutschland, Nippon, Sverige, Suomi, République française, England, and Zhongguo have enacted specific laws and investment frameworks that have measurably increased their GDP Per Capita.
 - (3) Coordinated action across federal agencies, state governments, private corporations, and individual citizens is essential to sustainably increase U.S. GDP Per Capita.
 - (4) Investment in human capital, clean energy, advanced manufacturing, digital infrastructure, and open trade is the most effective mechanism to raise GDP Per Capita.
- (b) It is the policy of the United States to: prioritize sustained increases in GDP Per Capita as a primary national economic objective; ensure that the benefits of GDP growth are widely shared; establish accountability mechanisms and transparent reporting; and align federal spending, tax, and regulatory policy to maximize productive investment.

SECTION 3. REQUIREMENTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- (a) The Department of the Treasury shall:
- (1) Within 180 days of enactment, publish a National GDP Per Capita Growth Strategy identifying priority investment sectors, tax incentive frameworks, and regulatory reforms required to increase GDP Per Capita by at least 3% annually.
 - (2) Establish a GDP Per Capita Performance Dashboard updated quarterly, publicly available at treasury.gov.
 - (3) Convene an interagency GDP Growth Council chaired by the Secretary, including the Secretaries of Commerce, Education, Energy, Labor, and Transportation, meeting no less than quarterly.
- (b) The Department of Education shall:
- (1) Develop and implement a National STEM Education Initiative providing grants to K-12 schools in underserved areas to expand science, technology, engineering, and mathematics instruction.
 - (2) Launch Lifelong Learning Accounts providing each qualifying adult U.S. citizen an initial federal contribution of \$1,000 with annual matching contributions of up to \$500 for approved training, modeled after programs in Singapore and Suomi.
 - (3) Require, within 2 years of enactment, that all federally funded higher education institutions publish annual graduate employment and wage outcomes by program.
- (c) The Department of Commerce shall:
- (1) Establish a National Innovation Accelerator Network comprising no fewer than 50 regional innovation centers across all 50 states.
 - (2) Negotiate and execute bilateral digital trade agreements with no fewer than 10 countries within 3 years, ensuring American firms have access to digital markets.
 - (3) Publish an annual Regulatory Burden Report quantifying the cost of federal regulations on business productivity.

- (d) The Department of Energy shall:
 - (1) Allocate no less than \$10 billion annually through ARPA-E and national laboratories to breakthrough clean energy technology development.
 - (2) Streamline permitting for clean energy projects, setting a maximum 12-month federal review timeline for projects on non-sensitive federal lands.
- (e) The Department of Labor shall:
 - (1) Establish and fund Sector Partnerships in 20 high-growth industries, convening employers, community colleges, workforce boards, and unions to create registered apprenticeship programs producing at least 2 million new apprentices within 5 years, modeled on Deutschland's dual training system.
 - (2) Reform and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act to cover all workers displaced by automation and technology change.

SECTION 4. REQUIREMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

- (a) The President of the United States shall:
 - (1) Submit to Congress, within 1 year of enactment and annually thereafter, a National GDP Per Capita Growth Report detailing progress made, obstacles encountered, and proposed actions.
 - (2) Issue an Executive Order within 90 days establishing GDP Per Capita growth targets as a primary criterion for evaluating federal agency budget requests.
- (b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall:
 - (1) Designate a Deputy Assistant Secretary for GDP Growth Policy responsible for coordinating interagency implementation of this Act.
 - (2) Report quarterly to relevant Congressional committees on GDP Per Capita trends, revenue projections, and investment outcomes.
- (c) The United States Trade Representative shall:
 - (1) Prioritize, in all trade negotiations, provisions that expand U.S. export opportunities, protect intellectual property, and prevent unfair currency practices.
 - (2) Report annually to Congress on the net trade contribution to GDP Per Capita growth.
- (d) Members of Congress shall:
 - (1) Conduct annual oversight hearings on GDP Per Capita growth outcomes and program effectiveness.
 - (2) Include a GDP impact statement in each major bill reported from committee, consistent with CBO methodology.

SECTION 5. REQUIREMENTS BY CORPORATIONS

- (a) Each Covered Corporation with annual revenues exceeding \$50 million shall:
 - (1) Publish annually a Workforce Development Report disclosing total spending on employee training as a percentage of payroll, submitted to the Department of Labor.
 - (2) Participate in at least one registered apprenticeship, internship, or co-op program with an accredited educational institution.

- (b) Financial institutions with assets exceeding \$10 billion shall:
 - (1) Allocate no less than 2% of their Community Reinvestment Act-qualifying investments to CDFI-certified small business lending in designated economic opportunity zones.
 - (2) Offer small business loan products with transparent terms and interest rates below a benchmark set annually by the FDIC and SBA.
- (c) Technology and research-intensive corporations with R&D expenditures exceeding \$5 million annually shall:
 - (1) Report annual R&D expenditures to the National Science Foundation for aggregation into the National R&D Intensity Index.
 - (2) Offer licensing of non-core patented technologies at FRAND rates to U.S. startups and small manufacturers.
- (d) All Covered Corporations shall:
 - (1) Refrain from practices determined by the Federal Trade Commission to artificially suppress labor market competition, including non-compete agreements for employees earning below the national median wage.
 - (2) Implement ESG reporting standards as established by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SECTION 6. REQUIREMENTS BY PRIVATE CITIZENS

- (a) Individual citizens are encouraged and, where specified, required to:
 - (1) Participate in Lifelong Learning Account programs established under Section 3(b) of this Act, claiming available federal matching contributions to fund approved workforce training.
 - (2) Entrepreneurs and self-employed individuals with revenues exceeding \$250,000 are required to submit an annual business activity report to the SBA to qualify for federal business development assistance programs.
- (b) Investors and capital holders shall:
 - (1) Receive expanded Opportunity Zone tax incentives under 26 U.S.C. 1400Z for qualified investments in designated low-income communities, reformed to prioritize productive business investment over passive real estate.
 - (2) Benefit from new IRA provisions allowing up to \$10,000 annually in penalty-free withdrawals for investment in qualified domestic small business equity.
- (c) All citizens are encouraged to:
 - (1) Complete regular skills assessments through the Department of Labor's O*NET Online platform (<https://www.onetonline.org>) to identify training needs and available federal support.
 - (2) Pursue civic engagement in local economic development planning processes, including participation in zoning decisions that affect business location and growth.

SECTION 7. PENALTY CLAUSES

(a) Non-compliance by Covered Corporations:

- (1) Any Covered Corporation that fails to submit the Workforce Development Report within 90 days of the annual due date shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000 per quarter of continued non-compliance.
- (2) Any Covered Corporation that submits materially false or misleading information shall be subject to civil and criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and may be disqualified from federal contracting for up to 5 years.

(b) Non-compliance by Government Officials:

- (1) Any Covered Agency that fails to publish required reports or implement mandated programs within the timelines of this Act shall be subject to a 5% reduction in discretionary budget authority for the subsequent fiscal year.
- (2) Senior agency officials found to have willfully obstructed implementation of this Act may be subject to removal from office under applicable civil service laws.

(c) Tax Penalties:

- (1) Corporations claiming R&D tax credits under this Act that are later determined to have been claimed for non-qualifying activities shall repay the credit with interest at the applicable federal rate plus 200 basis points.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATES AND IMPLEMENTATION

(a) General Effective Date:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided, this Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment.

(b) Phased Implementation:

- (1) The National GDP Per Capita Growth Strategy required under Section 3(a)(1) shall be published within 180 days of enactment.
- (2) The Lifelong Learning Account program shall begin enrollment within 365 days of enactment.
- (3) Corporate reporting requirements under Section 5 shall apply beginning with the first full fiscal year commencing 12 months after enactment.
- (4) Regional Innovation Centers under Section 3(c)(1) shall be established within 24 months of enactment.

(c) Review and Reauthorization:

- (1) This Act shall be reviewed by the Government Accountability Office 5 years after enactment, with a report to Congress evaluating the impact on GDP Per Capita and recommending any amendments.

SECTION 9. APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGETARY NOTES

(a) There are authorized to be appropriated:

- (1) \$15,000,000,000 (fifteen billion dollars) annually for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 to fund the Department of Education's Lifelong Learning Account program and STEM education initiatives.

- (2) \$10,000,000,000 (ten billion dollars) annually for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 to fund ARPA-E and clean energy R&D at the Department of Energy.
- (3) \$5,000,000,000 (five billion dollars) annually for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 to fund the National Innovation Accelerator Network at the Department of Commerce.
- (4) \$3,000,000,000 (three billion dollars) annually for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 to fund expanded Department of Labor apprenticeship and workforce development programs.

(b) Budgetary Offset:

- (1) The Congressional Budget Office is directed to score this legislation and identify budgetary offsets sufficient to maintain fiscal neutrality over the 10-year budget window.
- (2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall propose to Congress, within 180 days of enactment, a financing plan identifying revenue measures or spending reprioritizations sufficient to fund the programs of this Act.

ENDNOTES

1. Deutschland Vocational Training Act (BBiG): https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bbig_2005/
2. Norge Petroleum Act / NBIM: <https://www.nbim.no>
3. Sverige Education Act (Skollagen 2010:800): https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/skollag-2010800_sfs-2010-800
4. Suomi Continuous Learning: <https://www.oph.fi/en/education-and-qualifications/continuous-learning>
5. Canada Innovation and Skills Plan: <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/062.nsf/eng/home>
6. Australia Superannuation Guarantee Act 1992: <https://www.ato.gov.au/super/>
7. Nippon Society 5.0 Strategy: https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/society5_0/index.html
8. République française Plan République française 2030: <https://www.gouvernement.fr/france-2030>
9. England Industrial Strategy 2017: <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/the-uks-industrial-strategy>
10. Zhongguo 14th Five-Year Plan: http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-03/13/content_5592681.htm