



Towards a Municipalist Basic Income

BIRAL (Basic Income Research & Action Lab)

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Comparison of 3 basic income systems in:

- Brasil (Maricá)
- South Korea
(Gyeonggi)
- Germany (Berlin)

새로운 경기 **공정한 세상**

꿈꿀 시간에 알바해,
먹는 건 부실해,
학원비에 망설어...

우리 청년들

경기도, 2021년 농촌지역 국내 첫 기본소득 실증 실험

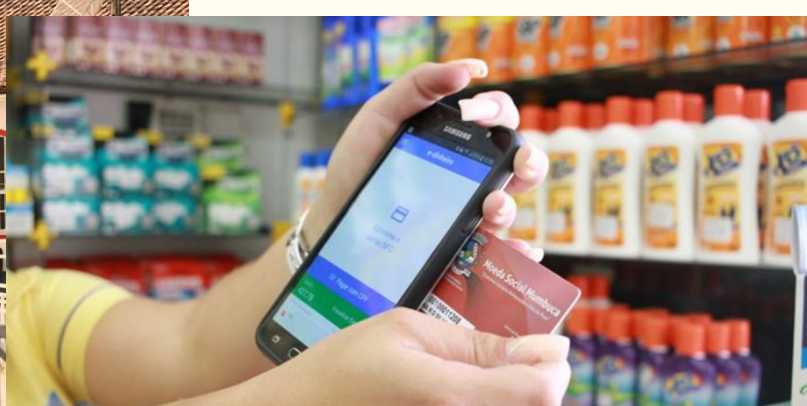


새로운 경기 **공정한 세상**

축 24세! 축 청년기본소득!

청년기본소득은
만 24세 청년에게 연간 100만원 지급하니까-
청년에겐 힘을 주면서

경기지역화폐로 지급되어 우리 동네에서 사용되니까-

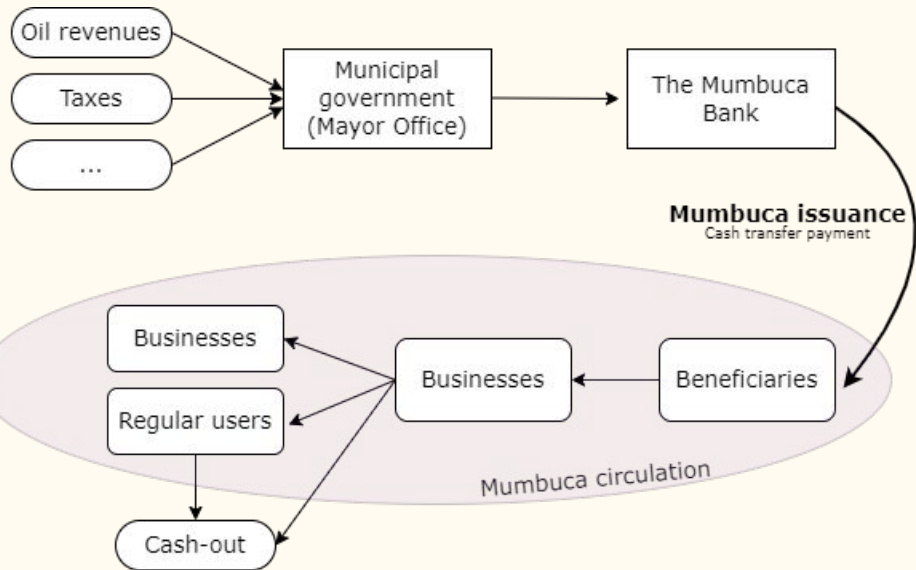




The Basic Income Systems



The Citizens' Basic Income



Maricá Municipality - Banco Mumbuca

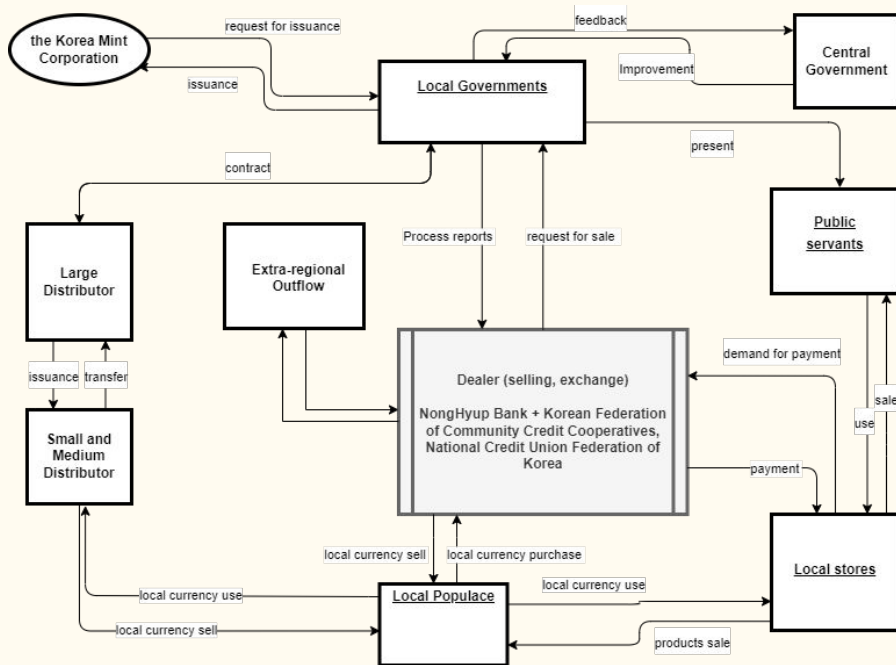
Over 42,000 Recipients

- $\sim\frac{1}{4}$ of the city population and 70% eligible population
- Low income residents - 3 minimum wages monthly income

Digital Social Currency & Cartão Mumbuca

- 200 mumbucas/month = 200 reais = ~ 39 €

Gyeonggi Basic Income

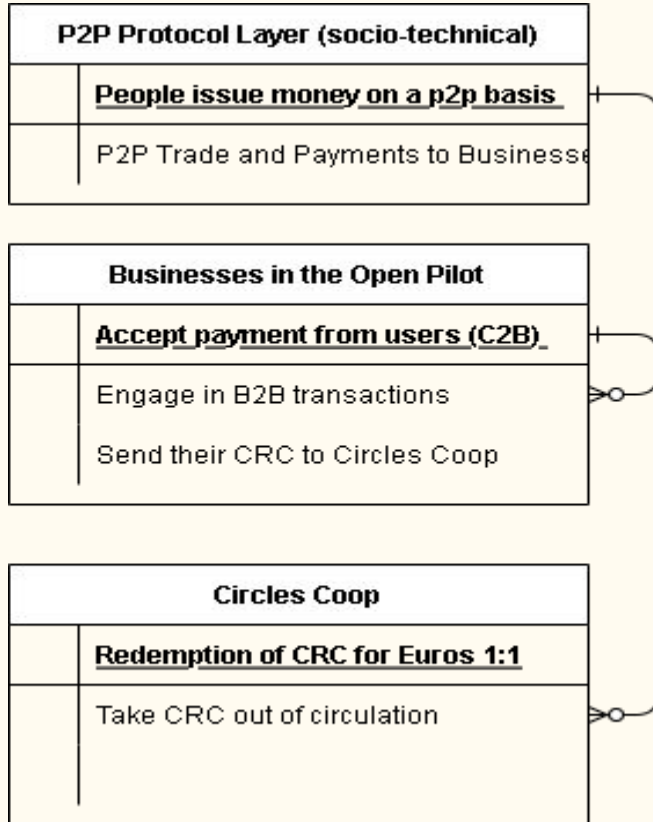


Flowchart of local currency (Jeon, 2018).

Can be purchased, or be a means of policy including basic income

- 170,000 people for YBI
- 240,000 people for FBI
- 3,000-7,000 people for RBI (pilot)
- Gyeonggi Provincial Government + Local counties and cities.
- Social currency given in a Debit card, QR code, or paper.
- 1:1 basic income units to Won
- Non convertible. Only businesses can cash out

Circles UBI



1000 people in Berlin. More than 120,000 accounts opened world-wide.

Subsidy Model for the B2B/B2C sector. Privately funded.

P2P issuance of Money - Based on Trust

Self-Organised by Circles Cooperative and Community.

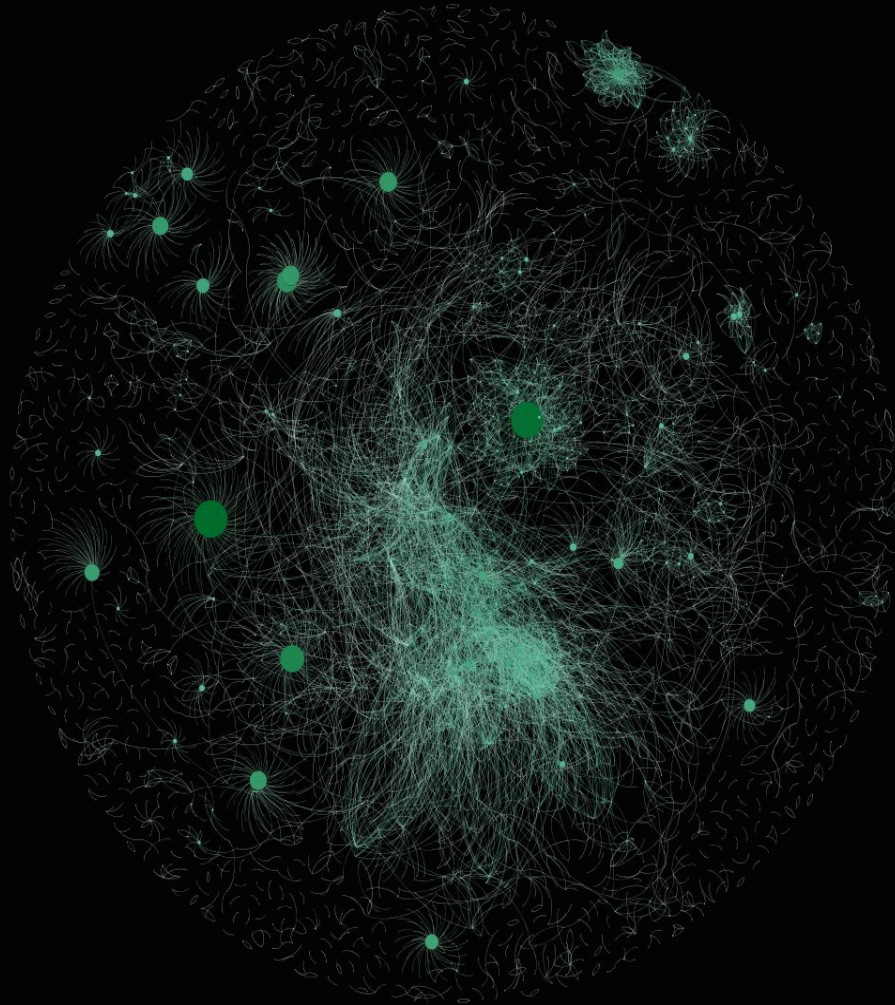
1 CRC per hour or 720 CRC per month = 72 €

Basic Income Economies Require New Economic Methodologies

Transaction Network Data of the
Circles UBI Network in Berlin

- Strongly & Weakly Closely
Related Components
- Cyclical Motifs
- Arborescence

Circles UBI Network, 2020-21, March 2021



Synthesis



How do these
systems differ?

How are they
similar?

Similarities and Differences

1. Unconditional and Individual but not Universal;
2. Paid in Local Currency;
3. Beneficiaries
 - a. Reach differs depending system design and policy
4. Monetary Sustainability money orientation (commodity/credit money)
5. Municipality - Role of local counties/cities in Gyeonggi/community organising



	Universal	Unconditional	Individual	Consistency	Cash	A means of payment	Reach (Size)	Finance	Municipality	Beneficiaries
Marica	△	○	○	○	△ (local currency-commodity/c credit hybrid)	Mumbuca	¼ of population	Oil revenues	Municipal	Low income
Gyeonggi	△ (limited to certain subjects)	○	○	△ (regular or irregular)	△ (local currency-credit money)	Gyeonggi Local Currency	Depends on the type of policy - differentiated	Tax revenue (policy budget)	Provincial government + local cities/counties	Certain categorized subjects
Berlin	△ Pluriversal/polycentric	○	○	○	△ (local currency-credit money)	Circles	Lack of political sovereignty	P2p issuance + subsidy program	Local assemblies	Free to join



From Pilot to Policy

새로운 경기 > 공정한 세상



Conclusion: Towards a Municipal Basic Income

- Scalability with a bottom-up structure - Federation by Design - International Municipalism
- Basic Income Systems act as a political and social incubator.
- Expansion of fiscal and monetary policy possibilities at local gov level. Beyond MMT.
- Focus on value creation, production, circulation and autonomy at the local level. E.g. Regional supply chains
- Basic income in praxis: Through the segmented five principles of basic income, we can grasp the essential meaning of each and apply it practically.