Towards a Municipalist Basic Income

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Comparison of 3 basic income systems in:

- Brasil (Maricá)
- South Korea (Gyeonggi)
- Germany (Berlin)
우리 청년들
경기도, 2021년 농촌지역
국내 첫 기본소득 실험 실험
The Basic Income Systems
The Citizens’ Basic Income

Maricá Municipality - Banco Mumbuca

Over 42,000 Recipients

- \( \frac{1}{4} \) 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 = \( \approx 39 \text{ €} \)
Gyeonggi 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

Flowchart of local currency (Jeon, 2018).
Can be purchased, or be a means of policy including basic income.
Circles UBI

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


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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Universal</th>
<th>Unconditional</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Consistency</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>A means of payment</th>
<th>Reach (Size)</th>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Municipalit y</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marica</td>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Δ (local currency-commodity/credit hybrid)</td>
<td>Mumbaça</td>
<td>¼ of population</td>
<td>Oil revenues</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>Low income</td>
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<td>Gyeonggi</td>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>(limited to certain subjects)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Δ (regular or irregular) (local currency-credit money)</td>
<td>Gyeonggi Local Currency</td>
<td>Depends on the type of policy - differentiated</td>
<td>Tax revenue (policy budget)</td>
<td>Provincial government + local cities/countries</td>
<td>Certain categorized subjects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>Pluriversal/polycentric</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Δ (local currency-credit money)</td>
<td>Circles</td>
<td>Lack of political sovereignty</td>
<td>P2p issuance + subsidy program</td>
<td>Local assemblies</td>
<td>Free to join</td>
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From Pilot to Policy
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.