

Is a Sustainable Basic Income Possible?

Comparative Analysis of Sustainability of 3 Pilots Related to Rural Areas in Korea

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CS 34. (English) Country Case Studies on Basic Income

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1. Introduction

Background : Basic Income Pilots in Rural Areas of Korea

- Korea has seen a trend of basic income programs in the rural area spreading over the past five years. In the 2018 local elections, many candidates for local governments heads presented pledges related to farmers' allowances, rural residents' allowances, farmers' basic income, rural basic income, and other similar forms of basic income-like programs.
- Following this trend, many metropolitan governments in Korea have introduced various forms of basic income-like programs such as farmers' allowances, farmers' basic income, and rural basic income with different names and support amounts.
- Jeollabuk-do **Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance** (Abbreviated as **Farmers Allowance**) is a form of rural area program that pursues basic income projects at the level of the metropolitan governments. Following Jeollabuk-do (Jeonbuk Province)'s lead, many metropolitan governments in Korea are competing to pay subsidies to farmers using taxes as funds under different names such as farmers' allowances, farmers' basic income, and rural basic income.

Background : Basic Income Pilots in Rural Areas of Korea

- In areas where targeting only farmers or fishermen is deemed undesirable for sustainable rural areas, a rural basic income targeting all residents is being implemented as a pilot project, going beyond farmers' allowance and basic income for farmers and fishermen.
- This is the Cheongsan-myeon **Rural Basic Income Pilot Project** in Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do. Gyeonggi-do plans to gradually expand the project if its effectiveness is proven. In 2023, the chairmen's association of all provincial assemblies in Korea suggested that the government introduce rural basic income nationwide.
- If Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance or rural basic income programs were implemented using local government taxes, the Iksan City Sungdangpogu **Village Self-Governing Pension** shows a different approach in that it creates pensions through self-generated revenue.
- Strictly speaking, it is difficult to classify non-basic income pilot projects as pilot projects, but considering the possibility that ongoing projects similar to basic income or pension projects may change over time, **projects similar to basic income that are not pilot projects would be classified as pilot projects or pilots here.**

Background : Basic Income Pilots in Rural Areas of Korea

- It is not easy for local governments to review the abolition of basic income-related allowances, which have begun to be paid as a pledge in rural areas. Will residents who have received basic income beneficiaries readily agree to end the benefit?
- It is meaningful to review the status of rural basic income and similar programs that are spreading in Korea and examine how much sustainable attributes these programs have and how residents perceive the various basic income projects. The criteria for selecting Korean rural basic income and similar programs are as follows:
 - Firstly, the **Rural Basic Income Pilot Project** (Gyeonggi-do Yeoncheon-gun Cheongsan-myeon), which is being conducted as the most expanded form of rural basic income projects.
 - Secondly, the **Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance Project** (Jeonbuk Province), which was first implemented at the level of the metropolitan governments.
 - Thirdly, the **Village Self-governing Pension** (Sungdangpogu Village in Iksan City), which generates revenue through village communities regardless of local government tax support.

Research Method : Basic Income Pilots in Rural Areas of Korea

- This analysis will primarily examine several recent cases where basic income pilot projects have been discontinued or terminated, and explore why these basic income pilot projects were discontinued or terminated, as well as briefly examine the reactions to such discontinuations or terminations.
- Based on this, the research will review why research on the sustainability of basic income is important. From this, key categories will be established to make basic income sustainable, and the tasks associated with these categories will be reviewed.
- The aim is to organize the attributes that can sustain basic income (including similar basic income) being implemented or experimented in rural areas of Korea by category and task.
- Finally, by examining the perceptions of residents about basic income pilots (including pilot projects and similar basic income projects) being developed in rural areas of Korea, I hope to provide guidance for future direction setting.

Reasons for Discontinuation of Basic Income Pilots

- Why might a basic income pilot project not be sustained and discontinued? A simple summary is as follows:
 - ✓ Lack of funding: Basic income projects can be expensive to implement and sustain, and if funding is not secured, the project may not be able to continue.
 - ✓ Political opposition: Basic income can be a controversial policy, and if there is significant political opposition to the project, it may be difficult to sustain it over the long term.
 - ✓ Administrative challenges: Implementing a basic income project can be complex and challenging, and if there are significant administrative difficulties, the project may not be able to continue.
 - ✓ Lack of evidence: If there is not enough evidence to demonstrate the effectiveness of a basic income project, it may be difficult to justify its continued existence.
 - ✓ Changes in government priorities: Governments may change their priorities over time, and if a basic income project is no longer seen as a priority, it may be discontinued.

Why the sustainability of basic income pilots?

- Research on the sustainability can help in several ways to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of basic income pilot projects as follows:
 - ✓ By identifying best practices, research can provide valuable insights into how to implement and sustain basic income pilot projects.
 - ✓ Understanding the impact of basic income on individuals and communities can help inform policy decisions and ensure that the benefits of basic income are maximized.
 - ✓ Research can also help identify and address challenges that may arise when implementing basic income pilot projects, which can improve their sustainability.
 - ✓ By providing evidence of its effectiveness and benefits, research can help build support for basic income among policymakers and the general public.
 - ✓ Finally, research can provide valuable information to policymakers, helping them make informed decisions about whether to implement or continue a basic income pilot project.

Examples of Suspended or Terminated Basic Income Pilots

- Examples of Basic Income Pilots being discontinued or terminated are as follows:
 - ✓ The Ontario Basic Income Pilot began in the spring of 2017 and was canceled in August 2018. However, participants received payments until March 2019. The project was canceled due to high costs and failure to achieve its intended goals.
 - ✓ Finland's basic income experiment began in January 2017 and ended in December 2018. The experiment was considered a failure, but many researchers argue that the structure of the experiment was flawed.
 - ✓ The Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED) began in Stockton, California, USA in February 2019 and ended in January 2021. The program was supported by donations and ended after the planned period.

Discontinued Case	Start-End	Duration	Reason for Discontinuation
Ontario Basic Income Pilot, Canada	2017-2018	1 year	Cancellation by new government
Finland's Basic Income Trial	2017-2018	2 years	Not extended
Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration	2019-2021	2 years	End of pilot project

2. Challenging Categories / Tasks for Sustainability

Challenging Categories for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable 1

- The discussion of the main challenging categories for making basic income pilot projects sustainable can be presented as follows. :
- ✓ Funding: Philippe Van Parijs proposes a basic income funded by a tax on natural resources as a sustainable source of funding for the program. (Philippe Van Parijs, “Basic Income: A Radical Proposal for a Free Society and a Sane Economy,” Harvard University Press, 2017)
- ✓ Political Support: Guy Standing argues that a basic income is affordable, but it requires political will and a shift in the way we think about social protection. (Guy Standing, “Basic Income: A Guide for the Open-Minded,” Yale University Press, 2017)
- ✓ Performance Evaluation: Karl Widerquist points to the Alaska Permanent Fund as an example of a successful and sustainable basic income program that has been evaluated and shown to be effective. (Karl Widerquist, “Independence, Propertylessness, and Basic Income: A Theory of Freedom as the Power to Say No,” Palgrave Macmillan, 2013)

Challenging Categories for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable 2

- The discussion of the also important categories for making basic income pilot projects sustainable can be presented as follows.
- ✓ **Community Engagement:** The Income Movement has a Pilot Community Engagement Program that provides resources and tools for basic income pilot organizations to use in building successful pilots that maximize opportunities for deep community engagement. (Income Movement, “Pilot Community Engagement Program,” incomemovement.org, 2023)
- ✓ **Collaboration:** Organizations such as the Basic Income Earth Network (BIEN) work to bring together researchers, activists, and policymakers from around the world to collaborate on advancing the idea of a basic income. (Basic Income Earth Network, “Home,” basicincome.org, 2023)
- ✓ **Administration:** A well-designed and efficiently administered program can help ensure that the basic income is delivered effectively and efficiently to those who need it. Basic income is posited as a vehicle to reimagine public bureaucracies by consolidating the plethora of social assistance programs and streamlining their administration. (Ugo Gentilini, Margaret Grosh, Jamele Rigolini, and Ruslan Yemtsov eds, “Exploring Universal Basic Income,” World Bank, 2020)

Tasks for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable 1

- 1) Tasks of Funding for Sustainable Basic Income Pilots
 - ✓ ① Securing funding: Ensuring that the basic income project has the necessary financial resources to be sustainable in the long term; ② Exploring alternative funding mechanisms: Identifying new and innovative ways to fund the basic income project, which can increase its sustainability; ③ Building partnerships: Collaborating with organizations and institutions that support the idea of basic income, which can increase its sustainability and effectiveness.
- 2) Tasks of Political Support for Sustainable Basic Income Pilots
 - ✓ ① Gaining political support: Necessary for the implementation of a basic income project. Without the support of politicians and policymakers, it may be difficult to pass the necessary legislation and allocate resources; ② Addressing concerns about disincentives to work: Can help to alleviate fears that basic income will lead to a reduction in the labor force. Providing evidence and arguments that demonstrate that basic income does not discourage people from working may help gain greater support; ③ Raising public awareness: Can help to increase support for basic income among the general population. Educating people about the benefits of basic income and addressing common misconceptions can help build a broader base of support.

Tasks for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable 2

- 3) Tasks of Performance Evaluation for Sustainable Basic Income Pilots
 - ✓ ① Conducting rigorous evaluations: Helps to determine the effectiveness and impact of the basic income project. Rigorous evaluations can provide valuable data and insights into how the project is working, what is working well, and what could be improved;
 - ② Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the project: Helps to track progress and identify areas where changes may be needed. By regularly monitoring the impact of the project, it may be possible to make adjustments that improve its effectiveness and sustainability.

- 4) Tasks of Community Engagement for Sustainable Basic Income Pilots
 - ✓ ① Engaging with the community: Helps to improve citizens' knowledge and skills in problem-solving, empower and integrate people from different backgrounds, create local networks of community members, create several opportunities for discussing concerns, and increase trust in community organizations and governance;
 - ② Engaging with stakeholders: Helps to translate stakeholder needs into organizational goals and creates the basis of effective strategy development. Discovering the point of consensus or shared motivation helps a group of stakeholders to arrive at a decision and ensures an investment in a meaningful outcome.

Tasks for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable 3

- 5) Task of Collaboration for Sustainable Basic Income Pilots
 - ✓ ① Collaborating with other pilot projects: Allows for the sharing of knowledge, resources, and best practices. By working together, pilot projects can learn from each other's successes and challenges, and can develop more effective and efficient strategies for implementing and sustaining basic income programs.
- 6) Tasks of Administration for Sustainable Basic Income Pilots
 - ✓ ① Addressing administrative challenges: Helps to ensure that the basic income project is implemented effectively and efficiently. By identifying and addressing potential administrative challenges, it may be possible to avoid delays or other problems; ② Developing a clear and comprehensive implementation plan: Helps to ensure that all aspects of the basic income project are carefully considered and planned for. A well-designed implementation plan can help to ensure that the project is rolled out smoothly; ③ Raising public awareness about the goals and benefits of the project: Helps to build support for the project among the general population. By educating people about the benefits of basic income, it may be possible to build a broader base of support.

3. Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Characteristics

Characteristics of 3 Pilots Related to Rural Areas in Korea 1

- **The Rural Basic Income Pilot Project** in Cheongsan-myeon, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do, which was implemented for the first time in Korea, is for preliminary prediction and analysis of Gyeonggi-do's Rural Basic Income policy.
- ✓ It is a cash payment project implemented on a regular basis. In the pilot project ordinance, “basic income in rural areas” means “Basic Income in Basic Income in Gyeonggi-do” in Article 3, Subparagraph 5, Item Ga of the 「Framework Act on Agriculture, Rural Community and Food Industry」. defined as paying income.
- ✓ **Characteristics of Rural Basic Income:** ① Monthly ② 150,000 KRW in local currency ③ paid on an individual in Chongsan Myeon ④ paid to all Chongsan Myeon residents ⑤ there are no conditions for fulfilling the obligations presented when determining the payment of basic income for rural areas.
- ✓ The subsidies are covered by provincial and city/county expenses, and the Cheongsan-myeon Rural Basic Income Pilot Project is currently in progress for a limited period of five years..

Characteristics of 3 Pilots Related to Rural Areas in Korea 2

- **Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance** in Jeollabuk-do, which was implemented for the first time in Korea at the level of a metropolitan governments, is in accordance with the Public Value Support Project for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Villages implemented by Jeollabuk-do to promote the sustainable development and public function of fisheries and rural areas.
- ✓ This is a cash payment project implemented in accordance with the 'Ordinance on Public Value Support for Agricultural and Fishing and Rural Villages in Jeollabuk-do', which was enacted and entered into force in 2020. The governor of Jeollabuk-do has the responsibility to make efforts to organize the budget necessary for the public value support project.
- ✓ **Characteristics of Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance** : ① Every year ② 600,000 KRW in local currency ③ farming and fishing unit ④ paid to farmers and fishermen ⑤ supposed to fulfill the conditions presented by the provincial governor
- ✓ The subsidy is covered by provincial and local governments expenses, and the provincial governor is required to organize the budget necessary for the project, and the period is not particularly limited.

Characteristics of 3 Pilots Related to Rural Areas in Korea 3

- Iksan Seongdangpogu **Village Self-Governing Pension**, "Korea's Village Self-Governing Pension Project No. 1", is not a project in which local governments pay cash as tax, but a village community that is interested in generating joint profits based on a strong sense of community. It was born with an interest in creating sustainable profits by selecting villages and supporting the installation of initial facilities or equipment. In 2021, it started as a Village Self-Governing Pension support project in Iksan City with a new provision for Village Self-Governing Pension payment through a change in the articles of association of Seongdangpogu Village Corporation.
- ✓ **Characteristics of Village Self-Governing Pension Pension** : ① Monthly ② 100,000 KRW in cash ③ For individual residents of Seongdangpogu Village ④ Only paid to seniors aged 70 and over ⑤ There are no obligation fulfillment conditions presented at the time of payment
- ✓ It is a long-term continuing project that the Seongdangpogu Village Farming Association Corporation pays with the proceeds of solar power generation and village community business as financial resources (Payment from the date of solar power generation profits to the point when no more profits are generated due to facility deterioration, lasting 20 years)

The Implications of 3 Pilots Characteristics

Basic Income Characteristics	Rural Basic Income	Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Village Self-Governing Pension
Periodic	<input type="radio"/> Monthly	<input type="radio"/> Annually	<input type="radio"/> Monthly
Cash Payment	<input type="radio"/> 150,000 KRW (partial)	<input type="radio"/> 600,000 KRW (partial)	<input type="radio"/> 100,000 KRW (partial)
Individuality	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farming and Fishing Unit	<input type="radio"/>
Universality	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmers/Fishermen (categorical)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70 years old or older (categorical)
Unconditionality	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Duty Imposed	<input type="radio"/>
Sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5-year experiment	<input type="radio"/> Continuous project	<input type="radio"/> As long as revenue is generated

strong, middle, weak

- From the perspective of the characteristics and sustainability of basic income, the **Rural Basic Income** needs to supplement its sustainability, the **Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance** needs to supplement the basic income characteristics through cases aimed at farmers' basic income/rural basic income, and the **Village Self-governing Pension** needs a strategy to supplement the categorical type with a universal type.

4. Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots: Challenging Categories / Tasks

Funding for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable in Korea

Task	Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension
Securing funding	5-year pilot project funded by taxes from Gyeonggi-do and Yeoncheon-gun at a ratio of 70:30.	Ongoing project funded by taxes from Jeollabuk-do and 14 cities and counties at a ratio of 40:60.	Long-term ongoing project funded by solar power generation revenue and village community business revenue from Seongdangpogu Village Agricultural Cooperative Corporation.
Exploring alternative funding mechanisms	Mayors and county governors may bear additional financial burdens if necessary, in consultation with the governor.	The governor shall strive to expand the amount paid by considering financial conditions and economic indicators.	The proportion of village community agricultural corporation revenue can be adjusted according to solar power generation revenue to be used as an alternative source of funding.
Building partnerships	The governor may request deliberation or consultation from the Basic Income Committee under Article 7 of the "Gyeonggi-do Basic Income Basic Ordinance."	N/A	Coordination is made through a general meeting of members of Seongdangpogu Village Agricultural Cooperative Corporation and procedures such as approval by Iksan City are followed.

Political Support for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable in Korea

Task	Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension
Gaining political support	Gyeonggi-do enacted ordinances to secure funding for basic income projects through taxes. Gyeonggi-do's rural basic income can be seen as a result of expanding the youth basic income implemented by the mayor of Seongnam during his tenure as governor of Gyeonggi-do.	In May 2018, "Introduction of Jeollabuk-do Public Interest Direct Payment System" was announced as an agricultural pledge in the Jeollabuk-do governor's election. The farmers' group submitted a resident petition ordinance amendment proposal twice to the Jeollabuk-do Council to raise the annual payment. The Jeollabuk-do Council eventually passed the current ordinance proposal to pay KRW 600,000 per year.	In recent years, domestic basic income projects have tended to be promoted with taxes as a source of funding. If the mayor and council are not affiliated with the same party, it is unlikely that the council will show enthusiasm for a project that strengthens the mayor's support base. In a situation where it is difficult to rely solely on taxes for stable funding, Iksan City's village self-governing pension was born.
Addressing concerns about disincentives to work	N/A	As a condition for fulfilling obligations based on rural areas, farmers are required to maintain the shape and function of paddy fields and fields,	N/A
Raising public awareness	Rural basic income supports projects such as discovering and fostering village enterprises linked to rural basic income pilot projects and selecting targets for resident capacity-building projects linked to rural basic income pilot projects to strengthen awareness of rural basic income.	As a condition for fulfilling obligations based on rural areas, farmers are required to maintain the shape and function of paddy fields and fields, comply with proper use of fertilizers and safe use of pesticides, and practice voluntary environmental protection in agriculture and rural areas.	When variables such as reduced revenue or increased beneficiaries occur, coordination is made through a general meeting of members of Seongdangpogu Village Agricultural Cooperative Corporation and procedures such as approval by Iksan City are followed.

Performance Evaluation for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable in Korea

Task	Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension
Conducting rigorous evaluations	The “Gyeonggi-do Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Ordinance” stipulates that the governor shall develop evaluation indicators and evaluate them accordingly to analyze the effects of pilot project policies.	The “Jeollabuk-do Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Public Interest Value Support Ordinance” does not stipulate the performance or policy effects of the farmer’s public benefit allowance.	There is no specific evaluation of the performance of Iksan City’s village self-governing pension.
Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the project	Gyeonggi-do Agricultural and Marine Promotion Agency is conducting an evaluation of its performance by commissioning a research service on the analysis of the effects of Gyeonggi-do rural basic income pilot projects.	Although there is no institutional provision for performance or policy effects in the ordinance regarding Jeollabuk-do farmer’s public benefit allowance, cash payment projects are requested to review performance or effects during consultations with the central government.	There is no specific evaluation of the performance of Iksan City’s village self-governing pension at present.

Community Engagement for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable in Korea

Task	Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension
Engaging with the community	Rural basic income supports projects such as discovering and fostering village enterprises linked to rural basic income pilot projects and selecting targets for resident capacity-building projects linked to rural basic income pilot projects to strengthen awareness of rural basic income.	As a condition for fulfilling obligations based on rural areas, farmers are required to maintain the shape and function of paddy fields and fields, comply with proper use of fertilizers and safe use of pesticides, and practice voluntary environmental protection in agriculture and rural areas.	When variables such as reduced revenue or increased beneficiaries occur, coordination is made through a general meeting of members of Seongdangpogu Village Agricultural Cooperative Corporation and procedures such as approval by Iksan City are followed.
Engaging with stakeholders	Currently, individual and regional conditions for evaluating the effectiveness of rural basic income are analyzed through a “quantitative survey,” residents’ direct and indirect experiences, perceptions, and attitudes after receiving rural basic income are conducted through a “qualitative survey,” and whether a virtuous cycle of local economy is possible through rural basic income is reviewed through a “business survey.”	The farmer’s public benefit allowance is positively evaluated by beneficiaries in terms of policy objectives of support projects and has a positive impact on production, value-added, and employment when analyzed through an industrial correlation table. However, it cannot be said that the expected effect is high because there are slight differences depending on the region even if farmer’s public benefit allowance is paid.	Coordination is made through a general meeting of members of Seongdangpogu Village Agricultural Cooperative Corporation and procedures such as approval by Iksan City are followed.

Collaboration for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable in Korea

Task	Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension
<p>Collaborating with other pilot projects</p>	<p>Gyeonggi-do is managing both the Rural Basic Income and the Farmer's Basic Income through its contributing organization, the Gyeonggi-do Agricultural and Fisheries Promotion Agency. They are continuously promoting social experiment research services for rural basic income, construction services for integrated management systems for farmer's basic income and rural basic income, operation services for domestic academic conferences and international forums for Gyeonggi-do rural basic income social experiments, production services for promotional content for farmer's basic income and rural basic income, and research services for analyzing the effects of Gyeonggi-do rural basic income pilot projects.</p>	<p>The Agricultural and Fishery Public Benefit Allowance focuses on measures for regional agricultural policies to maintain agriculture and rural areas, as well as on the formation of compensation for public functions of agriculture and rural areas.</p>	<p>The Village Self-Governing Pension has been able to maintain a sustainable operating environment due to its cooperation with the National Pension Service's pension business. The National Pension Service has proposed and promoted the first public-private partnership project "Village Self-Governing Pension" in Korea to revitalize local communities and expand the income of elderly people in rural areas. In order to expand the "Village Self-Governing Pension" nationwide and establish standard operating methods, it is leading the expansion by collaborating with the Korea Foundation for Cooperation of Large&Small Business, Rural Affairs to implement a "Village Self-Governing Pension" model nationwide.</p>

Administration for Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable in Korea

Task	Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension
<p>Addressing administrative challenges</p>	<p>The Rural Basic Income is managed by the Gyeonggi-do Agricultural Policy Division and Yeoncheon-gun Agricultural Policy Division based on ordinances, with budget secured and overall management. The rural basic income system and performance management are handled by the Gyeonggi-do Agricultural and Fisheries Promotion Agency, and on-site civil services are handled by the Cheongsan-myeon Office.</p>	<p>The Agricultural and Fishery Public Benefit Allowance is managed by the Jeollabuk-do Agriculture and Distribution Division and 14 city and county agricultural departments based on ordinances, with budget secured and overall management. On-site civil services are handled by 14 cities and counties' eup/myeon/dong.</p>	<p>The Village Self-Governing Pension is supported by the Iksan-si Rural Vitality Division in terms of system and overall management according to the Seongdangpo-gu Village Farming Association Corporation regulations and Iksan-si Village Self-Governing Pension Support Guidelines.</p>
<p>Developing a clear and comprehensive implementation plan</p>	<p>The Gyeonggi-do Agricultural and Fisheries Promotion Agency supports the development of a clear and comprehensive implementation plan for the Rural Basic Income.</p>	<p>The Jeollabuk-do Agriculture and Distribution Division supports the development of a clear and comprehensive implementation plan for the Agricultural and Fishery Public Benefit Allowance.</p>	<p>The Iksan-si Rural Vitality Division supports the development of a clear and comprehensive implementation plan for the Village Self-Governing Pension.</p>
<p>Raising public awareness about the goals and benefits of the project</p>	<p>The Gyeonggi-do Agricultural and Fisheries Promotion Agency supports raising public awareness about the goals and benefits of the Rural Basic Income project.</p>	<p>The Jeollabuk-do Agriculture and Distribution Division supports raising public awareness about the goals and benefits of the Agricultural and Fishery Public Benefit Allowance project.</p>	<p>The Iksan-si Rural Vitality Division supports raising public awareness about the goals and benefits of the Village Self-Governing Pension project.</p>

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Challenging Categories / Tasks

Challenging Categories / Tasks for Basic Income Pilot Sustainable		Rural Basic Income	Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance	Village Self-Governing Pension
Funding	Securing funding	▲	○	○
	Exploring alternative funding mechanisms	○	○	○
	Building partnerships	○	×	○
Political Support	Gaining political support	○	○	○
	Addressing concerns about disincentives to work	×	▲	×
	Raising public awareness	○	○	○
Performance Evaluation	Conducting rigorous evaluations	○	▲	×
	Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the project	○	○	×
Community Engagement	Engaging with the community	○	○	○
	Engaging with stakeholders	○	○	○
Collaboration	Collaborating with other pilot projects	○	▲	○
Administration	Addressing administrative challenges	○	○	○
	Developing a clear and comprehensive implementation plan	○	○	○
	Raising public awareness about the goals and benefits of the project	○	○	○

○ strong, ▲ middle, × weak

The Implications of the Challenging Categories / Tasks of 3 Pilots

- From the perspective of the challenging Categories / Tasks for making basic income sustainable,
- Looking at the 6 categories and 14 tasks to make the basic income project sustainable, the **Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income** is generally well-designed through the pre-basic income ordinance, pilot project ordinance, basic income committee, and pre-research process. In this regard, the Rural Basic Income project in Cheongsan-myeon has the conditions to be properly positioned as a proper model for other basic income projects while properly managing its performance.
- **Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income** needs to **supplement securing funding**. If appropriate results are extracted through the performance evaluation of the Rural Basic Income pilot project in Cheongsan-myeon, the reinforcement of the funding for the Rural Basic Income project in Gyeonggi-do will be further strengthened.

The Implications of the Challenging Categories / Tasks of 3 Pilots

- From the perspective of the challenging Categories / Tasks for making basic income sustainable,
- At the level of metropolitan governments, Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance was first implemented jointly with 14 cities and counties, but after Jeollabuk-do's project, other metropolitan governments launched universal projects such as individual payment of allowances, expansion of allowance scale, conversion to farmers' basic income, and rural basic income.
- Considering that other provinces are aiming for farmers' basic income and rural basic income, **Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance** needs to strengthen **conducting rigorous evaluations**, such as performance evaluation and policy impact evaluation, in the ordinance to make the basic income project sustainable. It is necessary to supplement **collaborating with other pilot projects** by reviewing Gyeonggi-do's Basic Income Committee and various basic income projects collaboration cases.

The Implications of the Challenging Categories / Tasks of 3 Pilots

- From the perspective of the challenging Categories / Tasks for making basic income sustainable,
- **Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension** is differentiated from other similar basic income projects in that it is operated through the sustainable securing of funds by the village community autonomously.
- However, due to its small scale, there are limitations in conducting rigorous evaluations professionally, supervising the impact of the project, or evaluating performance. In this regard, rather than simply evaluating the performance of Seongdangpogu Village alone, support is needed through the enactment of ordinances at the level of local governments for the construction of a management/evaluation system for jointly managing and sharing the performance of the 2nd and 3rd village self-governing pensions that have begun to emerge in Iksan City.
- Furthermore, a strategy is needed to strengthen sustainability through management in cooperation with government-funded public institutions such as the National Pension Service and related foundations..

5. Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 1

- In order to ensure the sustainability of the basic income projects, conducted **a survey of the Rural Basic Income Pilot Project including other projects**, focusing on categories that are easy for residents of the pilot area (beneficiary area) and comparison area (non-beneficiary area) to respond to, such as Funding, Political Support, and Performance Evaluation. The survey items were manipulated according to the category.
- **Survey population**: Residents of Yeoncheon-gun Cheongsan-myeon, Jeongok-eup, Dongducheon-si Soyo-dong, Pocheon-si Sinbuk-myeon Changsu-myeon, Jeollabuk-do
- **Survey samples**: Pilot area (beneficiary area) Yeoncheon-gun Cheongsan-myeon **100**; Comparison area 1(non-beneficiary area) Yeoncheon-gun Jeongok-eup **100**, Dongducheon-si Soyo-dong **43**, Pocheon-si Sinbuk-myeon **66** Changsu-myeon **41**; Comparison area 2(non-beneficiary area) Jeollabuk-do **800** (The sampling error varies depending on the sample size)
- **Survey method**: Random ARS survey using Korea Telecom's home phone DB
- **Survey agency**: Monoresearch
- The survey results were applied by converting them to 100 points according to the **5-point scale survey**.

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 2

Category	Survey Question	Yeoncheon-gun Cheongsan- myeon	Yeoncheon-gun Jeongok-eup, Dongducheon-si Soyo-dong, Pocheon-si Sinbuk-myeon, Changsu-myeon	Jeollabuk-do
		Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Beneficiary Area	Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Adjacent Area	Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Non- Adjacent Area
Basic Income Perception	Do you think you have heard of basic income, which is widely known in Korea due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including disaster relief funds, and other similar programs?		67.42	68.81
	Do you think you have heard of the Cheongsan-myeon Rural Basic Income Pilot Project in Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do, which pays KRW 150,000 per month to all residents of Cheongsan-myeon regardless of conditions from March 2022 to December 2026?		63.11	40.27
Village Self- governing Pension Perception	Do you think you have heard of the Iksan City Sungdangpogu Village Community Pension, which pays KRW 100,000 per month to residents aged 70 or older using village community revenue and solar power generation revenue and is paid sustainably?			45.49
	Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance program and the Cheongsan-myeon Rural Basic Income Pilot Project are both programs that are implemented using local government taxes. However, the Iksan City Sungdangpogu Village Self-governing Pension is different in that it is implemented using self-generated revenue from village communities. Do you think it would be desirable for your village to introduce a Village Self-governing Pension?			68.50

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- As a result of the survey by dividing it into adjacent and non-adjacent areas where rural basic income is implemented,
- The **basic income perception** was **67.42** points in adjacent areas and **68.81** points in non-adjacent areas, showing little difference in perception of basic income.
 - ✓ This shows that awareness of basic income in Korean society has increased as cash in the form of disaster subsidies has been paid several times at the central or local government level during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- However, the **rural basic income perception** was **63.11** points in adjacent areas and **40.27** points in non-adjacent areas, showing a large difference in perception.
 - ✓ This is because, in addition to information on rural basic income, neighboring areas are Dongducheon-si, Pocheon-si, and Yeoncheon-gun(at the same time the rural basic income pilot project is in progress), where the Gyeonggi-do farmer's basic income project is being implemented in 2023. This shows that there is an inevitable difference in perception between regions in Jeollabuk-do where there is only a Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance without any implementation of a kind of basic income.

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 4

Category	Survey Question	Yeoncheon-gun Cheongsan- myeon	Yeoncheon-gun Jeongok-eup, Dongducheon-si Soyo-dong, Pocheon-si Sinbuk-myeon, Changsu-myeon	Jeollabuk-do
		Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Beneficiary Area	Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Adjacent Area	Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Non- Adjacent Area
Funding	Do you think that the current Rural Basic Income will continue to be paid to you even after the pilot project?	68.00		
	Can Yeoncheon-gun and Gyeonggi-do secure enough money to pay for a continuous Rural Basic Income?	70.00		
Political Support	Do you think Yeoncheon-gun's support and willingness for the Rural Basic Income pilot project is strong?	83.00		
	Do you think Gyeonggi-do's support and willingness for the Rural Basic Income pilot project is strong?	80.50		
	Do you think the central government's support and willingness for the Rural Basic Income pilot project is strong?	75.25		
	Do you think the Rural Basic Income pilot project is receiving support from all walks of life or from residents of other areas who do not receive benefits?	63.50	64.75	65.40
	Do you think that residents of non-beneficiary areas will also demand the same benefits if they learn about the Rural Basic Income pilot project in Cheongsan-myeon?	73.25	79.82	73.80

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- In relation to the **Funding**,
 - ✓ Cheongsan-myeon residents who are part of the rural basic income pilot program have a 68.00 points expectation for the continuation of the program after the rural basic income program ends. Respondents have the perceptions that Yeoncheon-gun and Gyeonggi-do have a 70.00 points possibility of securing sufficient funds for rural basic income payments.
- In relation to the **Political Support**,
 - ✓ The residents of Cheongsan-myeon have a score of 83.00 for the support and willingness of Yeoncheon-gun,
 - ✓ 80.50 for the support and willingness of Gyeonggi-do,
 - ✓ and 75.25 for the support and willingness of the central government.
 - ✓ The awareness of support from various sectors and other regions for the Rural Basic Income pilot project is 63.50.
 - ✓ In response to these expectations, the support for the Rural Basic Income pilot project by residents of adjacent areas in Cheongsan-myeon is 64.75,
 - ✓ and the support by residents of non-adjacent areas in Jeollabuk-do is 65.40.

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 3

- ✓ Cheongsan-myeon residents have a **73.25** points expectation for **the possibility of demanding the same benefits** if non-beneficiary residents become aware of the Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income pilot program. Adjacent residents have a **79.82** points support while non-adjacent residents have a **73.80** points support.
- In summary,
- **Funding** is expected to be higher than the middle level with a score of 69-70 points, and
- Local governments are perceived to be stronger than the central government in terms of **Political support**: Yeoncheon-gun 83.00, Gyeonggi-do 80.50, central government 75.25
- ✓ All sectors and regions show scores in the range of 63-65 points for support for the rural basic income pilot program.
- ✓ The expectation of demanding the same benefits is in the range of 73-79 points, with high expectations from adjacent residents. **This fact can act as political support and pressure to sustain and expand the basic income program in the future, while also showing a high likelihood of facing challenges in securing funds.**

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 4

Category	Survey Question	Yeoncheon-gun Cheongsan- myeon	Yeoncheon-gun Jeongok-eup, Dongducheon-si Soyo-dong, Pocheon-si Sinbuk-myeon, Changsu-myeon	Jeollabuk-do
		Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Beneficiary Area	Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Adjacent Area	Rural Basic Income Pilot Project Non- Adjacent Area
Performance Evaluation	Do you know clear and consistent design content on how the Rural Basic Income pilot project will develop in the future?	64.25		
	Are there accurate standards and methods for measuring the impact or performance of the Rural Basic Income pilot project?	68.60		
	Do you think that a Rural Basic Income of the same nature as the Rural Basic Income pilot project can be expanded and paid to all eupmyeon areas in Yeoncheon-gun?	61.50	58.75*	
	Do you think that a Rural Basic Income can be expanded and paid to all cities and counties in Gyeonggi-do?	57.50	56.76	
	Do you think that a Rural Basic Income can be expanded and paid to all provinces in Korea?	48.50	49.69	57.08
	Do you think that the population of Cheongsan-myeon is increasing due to the Rural Basic Income pilot project?	75.25	42.62**	42.73**

* Jeongok-eup Resident Survey

** Do you have any plans to move to an area where you can receive the benefits of Rural Basic Income payments?

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 3

- In relation to the **Performance Evaluation**,
 - ✓ The residents of Cheongsan-myeon, the area of the Rural Basic Income pilot project, have an awareness of the clear and consistent design content of the Rural Basic Income pilot project with a score of 64.25 points.
 - ✓ The possibility of expanding the Rural Basic Income pilot project to all eupmyeon areas in Yeoncheon-gun is 61.50 points (58.75 points for residents of Jeongok-eup in Yeoncheon-gun); expanding to all cities and counties in Gyeonggi-do is 57.50 points (56.76 points for adjacent eupmyeon); expanding to all provinces in Korea is 48.50 points (49.69 points for adjacent eupmyeon, 57.08 points for Jeollabuk-do).
 - ✓ Regarding the possibility of expanding to all provinces in Korea, both Cheongsan-myeon residents and adjacent eupmyeon residents are below 50 points, while Jeollabuk-do residents, who are considered to be less aware of the situation, are 57.08 points, indicating that there are many skeptical positions on the possibility of expanding the Rural Basic Income pilot project to all provinces in Korea.

Comparative Analysis of 3 Pilots Perceptions 3

- ✓ The population increase effect of Cheongsan-myeon due to the Rural Basic Income pilot project is 75.25 points (thoughts on moving to the Rural Basic Income beneficiary area: (adjacent area) 42.62 points, (non-adjacent area) 42.73 points).
- In summary,
- ✓ According to the performance evaluation results of the Rural Basic Income pilot project, if it is deemed effective, the Rural Basic Income can be expanded to Gyeonggi-do, and the performance evaluation of the Rural Basic Income pilot project in Gyeonggi-do is a subject of close attention.
- ✓ Cheongsan-myeon residents and respondents from adjacent areas are giving low evaluations on the expansion of the Rural Basic Income to all of Korea, and the level of thought on moving to the Rural Basic Income beneficiary area from adjacent/non-adjacent areas is also low, showing a gap between ideals and reality.

The Implications of 3 Pilots Perceptions

- ✓ In the case of beneficiaries of the Rural Basic Income pilot project, there is a high expectation that the project will continue even after its completion.
- ✓ Given the high level of demand from residents of non-beneficiary areas for this type of rural basic income, it is shown that as the level of political support or pressure for the basic income project increases, more acceptance and consensus among members of society will be required to secure funding.
- ✓ If the Rural Basic Income pilot project is deemed effective, it can be expanded to Gyeonggi-do; however, Cheongsan-myeon residents and respondents from adjacent areas give low evaluations on the expansion of the Rural Basic Income to all of Korea.
- ✓ There is a gap between ideals and reality, as the level of thought on moving to the Rural Basic Income beneficiary area from adjacent/non-adjacent areas is also low; Most of the incoming population appears to be due to the influx of families(temporary residents), so an accurate analysis of future population inflows is needed.

6. Conclusion

- Making Basic Income Pilots Sustainable -

Research Summary

- This presentation was conducted to answer the question of whether the basic income pilots is sustainable, following a plan to conduct research on three basic income pilot projects in rural areas of Korea.
- ✓ Examined recent cases of discontinued or terminated basic income pilot projects
- ✓ Explored reasons for discontinuation or termination and reactions to them
- ✓ Established key categories to make basic income sustainable and reviewed associated tasks
- ✓ According to the characteristics of basic income compared the basic income pilots in rural Korea
- ✓ Compared attributes to sustain basic income pilots in rural Korea by category and task
- ✓ Conducted Survey the perceptions of residents about basic income pilots in rural Korea
- Through comparison according to the characteristics of basic income, comparison according to the categories and tasks to make basic income sustainable, and surveys of the perceptions of beneficiaries, adjacent and non-adjacent residents about the basic income pilots, the following implications were found:

Concluding Implications for Making Sustainability

- **From the perspective of the characteristics and sustainability of basic income,**
 - ✓ Rural Basic Income needs to supplement its sustainability,
 - ✓ Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance needs to supplement the basic income characteristics through cases aimed at farmers' basic income/rural basic income, and
 - ✓ Village Self-governing Pension needs a strategy to supplement the categorical type with a universal type.
- **From the perspective of the challenging Categories / Tasks for making basic income sustainable,**
 - ✓ Cheongsan-myeon rural basic income needs to supplement securing funding
 - ✓ Jeollabuk-do Farmers and Fishermen Public Interest Allowance needs to strengthen conducting rigorous evaluations and supplement collaborating with other pilot projects
 - ✓ Seongdangpogu Village Self-Governing Pension needs to overcome the limitations in conducting rigorous performance evaluations in collaborations with other pension pilots using ordinances
- **From the perceptions surveys of beneficiaries, adjacent and non-adjacent residents**
 - ✓ There is a high expectation that the project will continue even after pilots completion.
 - ✓ High level of demand from residents of non-beneficiary areas
 - ✓ As the level of political support or pressure increases, more acceptance and consensus among members of society will be required to secure funding.