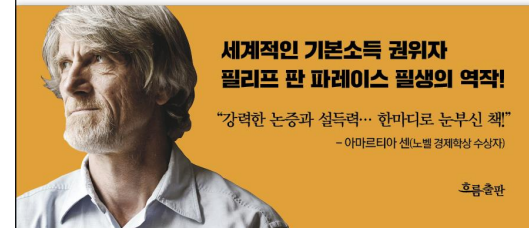
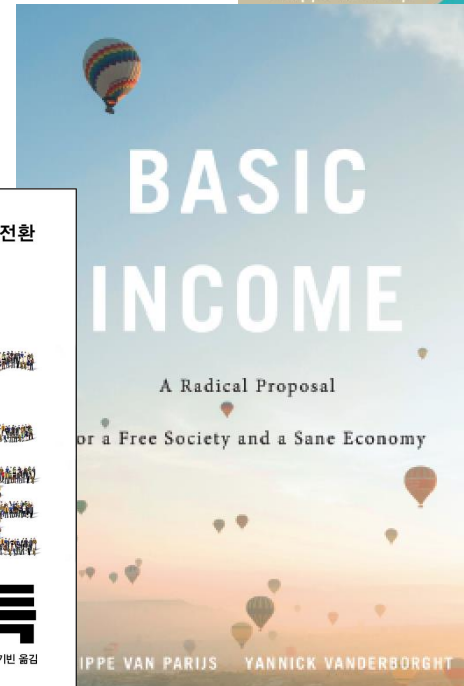
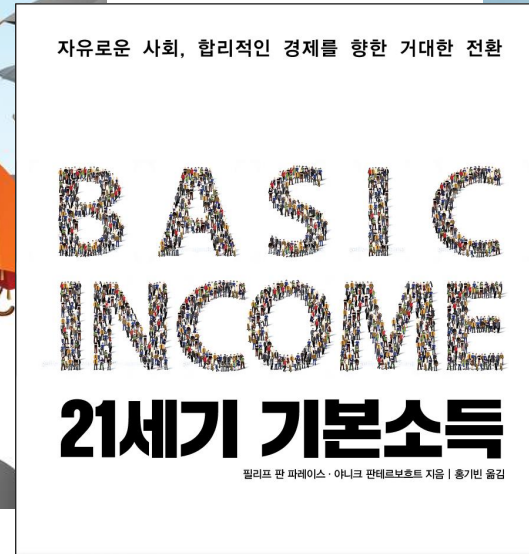


Why an Unconditional Basic Income?



Philippe Van Parijs

Seoul, 19 June 2018



1. Three models of social protection

1. Social assistance (public charity)

1526: Juan Luis Vives

1597: England's Poor Laws

2. Social insurance (workers' solidarity)

1794: Condorcet

1883: Germany's Social security

3. Social dividend (fair sharing of gifts)

1848: Joseph Charlier

1982: Alaska's Permanent Fund

2. Differences with usual minimum income schemes

1. Individual

No housing test

> No isolation trap

2. Universal

No means test

> No unemployment trap

3. Oligation-free

> No work test

No employment trap

3. Why this unprecedented popularity ?

(1) Some contingent events

- A national referendum in Switzerland (June 2016)
- A presidential campaign in France (December 2016)
- An experiment in Finland (January 2017 – December 2018)

(2) Underlying causes

1. **Polarization** of earning power due to

- globalization
- labor-saving technical change

2. **Doubts about growth** in affluent countries

- desirability
- possibility

4. Some objections

(1) Economic

- unaffordable ?
- unsustainable ?

(2) Ethical

- Gives up the right to work ?
- Scraps the duty to work ?

(3) Political

- Unacceptable for the labor movement ?
- Neither right nor left ?

5. Next steps

1. Conditional minimum income ?
2. Basic income experiments?
3. Local basic income ?
4. Basic income for the young/ for the elderly ?
5. Refundable tax credit
6. Partial basic income ?

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자유로운 사회, 합리적인 경제를 향한 거대한 전환

**BASIC
INCOME**

21세기 기본소득

필리프 판 파레이스 · 야니크 판데르보호트 지음 | 홍기빈 옮김



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“강력한 논증과 설득력... 한마디로 눈부신 책!”
- 아마르티아 센(노벨 경제학상 수상자)

흐름출판