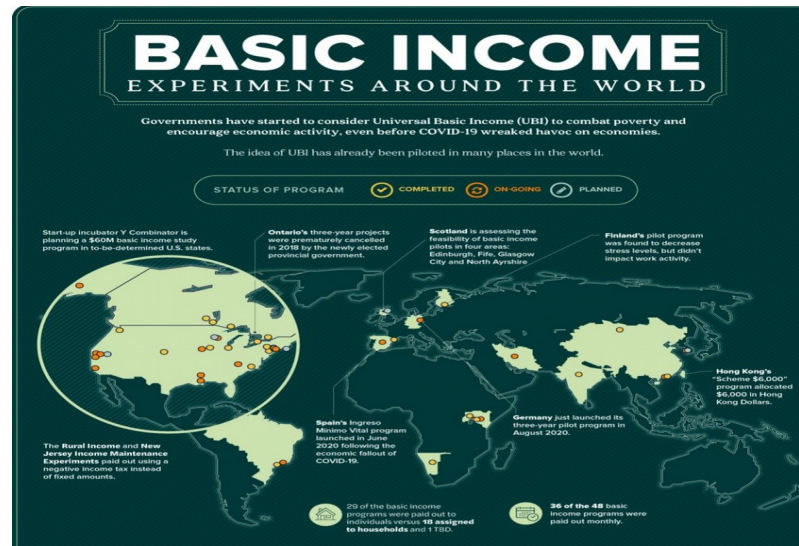


## Some suggestions on minimum income also for mobile workers within the EU from trials implemented in the world

Quali effetti positivi potrebbe avere il Reddito di base nelle esperienze e i percorsi dei lavoratori stranieri e quali risultati emergono dalle evidenze fornite dagli studi sulle sperimentazioni di erogazione diretta di denaro attuate nel mondo.



# REDDITO DI BASE: COS'È?

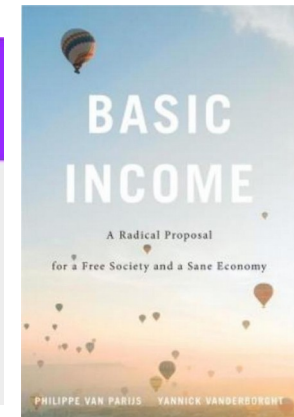
Il **reddito di base (o Basic Income)** è un pagamento periodico in denaro erogato incondizionatamente a tutti i cittadini e residenti di una comunità politica, su base individuale, senza verifica dei mezzi o requisiti di lavoro.



BIEN Basic Income  
Earth Network





A **Basic Income** is a periodic cash payment unconditionally delivered to all on an individual basis, without means-test or work requirement.




P. Van Parijs, Y. Vanderborght, *Basic Income: A Radical Proposal for a Free Society and a Sane Economy*, Harvard University Press, 2017

# Caratteristiche qualificanti


## What is Basic Income?

Some defining features




**Periodic**

It is a recurring payment, rather than a one-off grant.




**Cash payment**

It is paid in cash, allowing individuals to determine what they need.




**Universal**

It is paid to all members of a community, rather than targeted to a specific population.



**Individual**

It is paid on an individual basis.

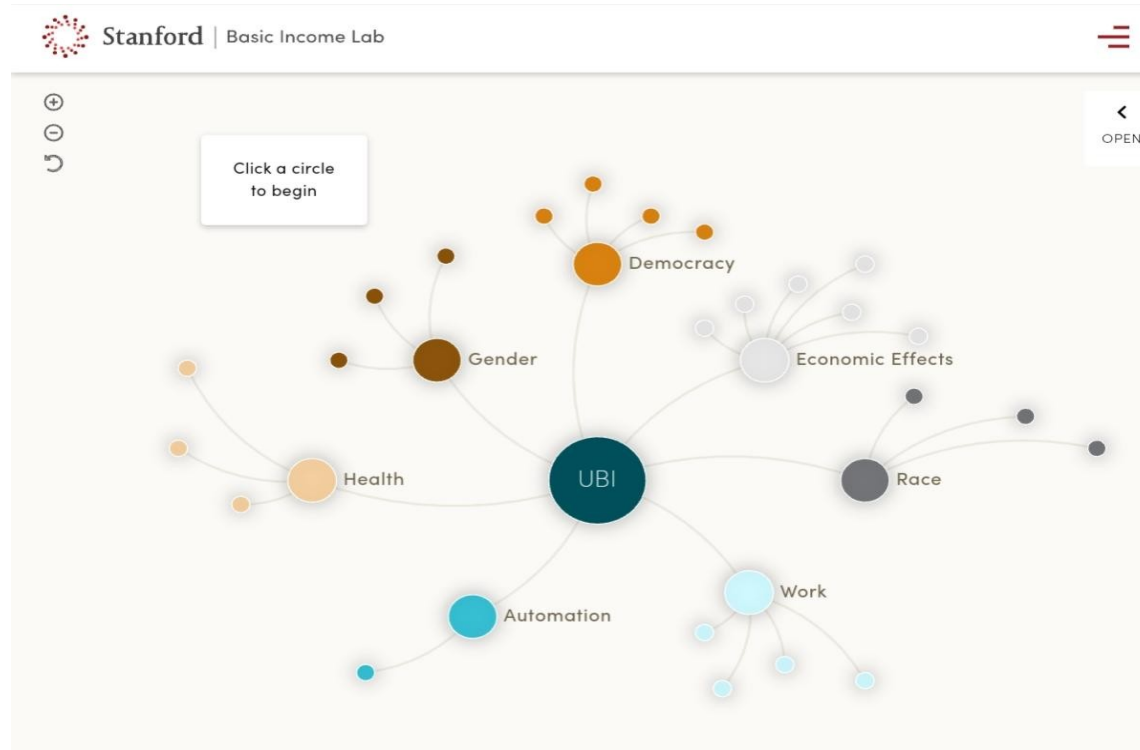


**Unconditional**

It is provided without a work requirement or any other conditions.

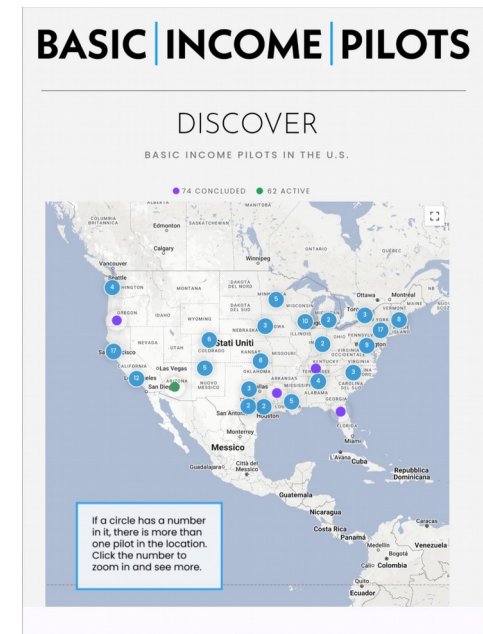
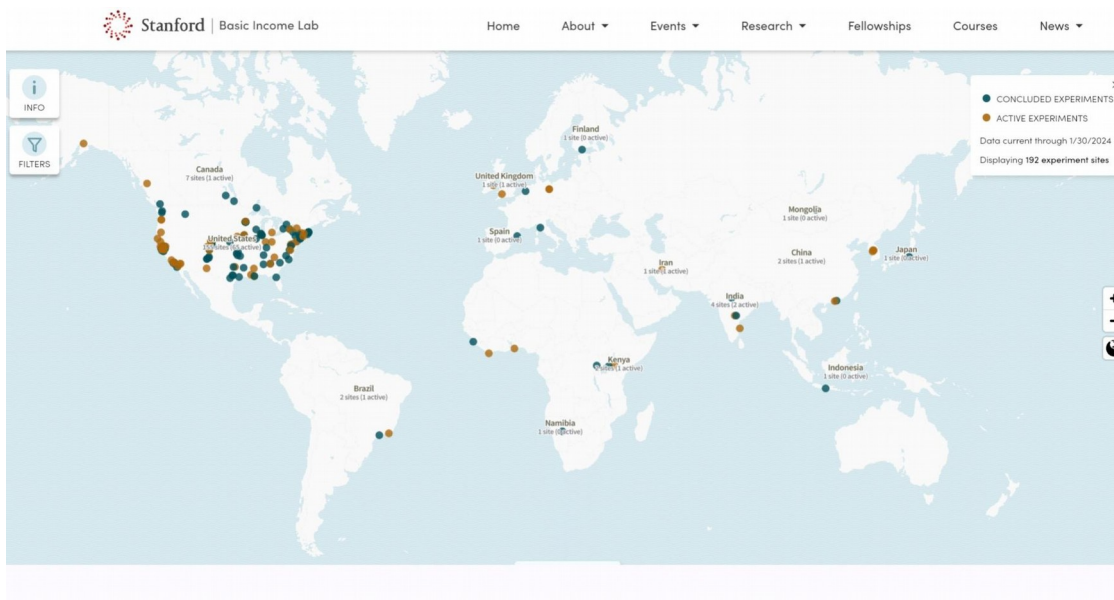
# L'impatto importante e multiforme del Reddito di base incondizionato

Il Reddito di base può avere un impatto positivo su molti fronti



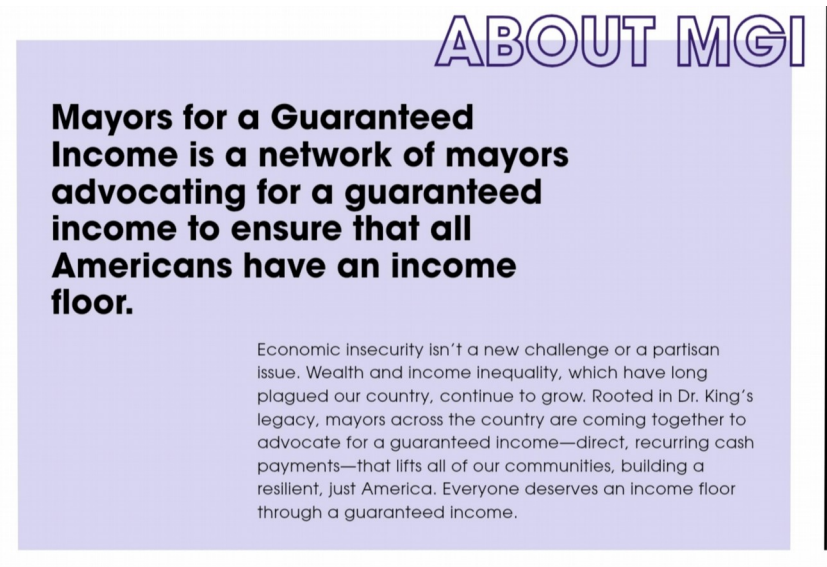
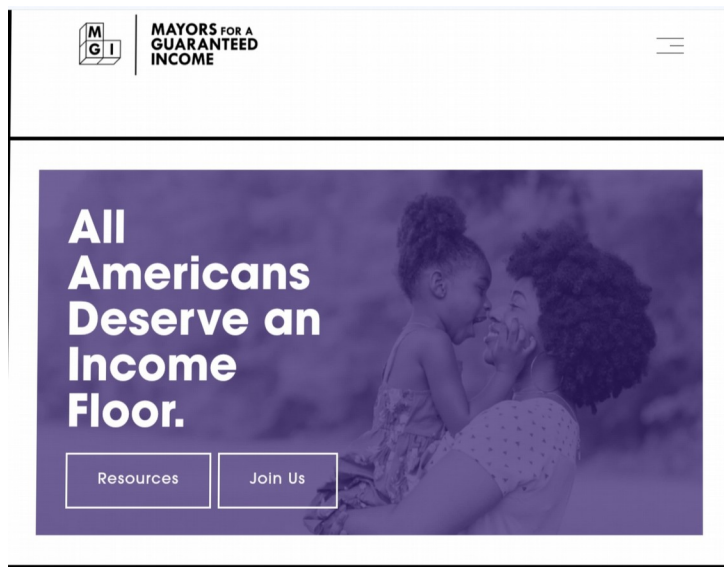
# Sperimentazioni nel mondo

Esistono più di 500 sperimentazioni nel mondo di cash transfer (OCSE 2022), dei quali circa 150 di vero e proprio Reddito di base incondizionato, tra progetti conclusi e in corso, di cui 136 negli Stati Uniti



# Mayors for a Guaranteed Income

Mayors for a Guaranteed Income è una rete di sindaci che si batte per assicurare un reddito a tutti gli americani. Un'iniziativa analoga sta partendo in Europa.



# NAMIBIA

La proposta per un Basic Income Grant in Namibia è stata avanzata nel 2002 dal Namibian Tax Consortium, una commissione nominata dal governo. Ha avuto grande successo ed è stato un punto di riferimento per altri progetti successivi.



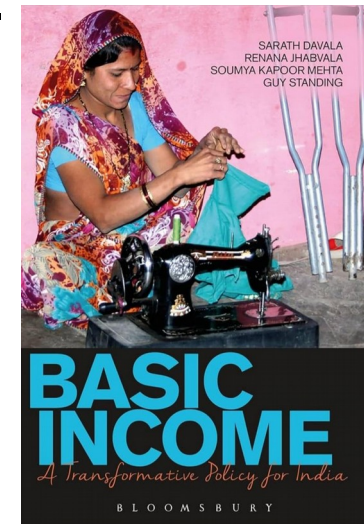
# INDIA

Al progetto attuato in India per la prima volta, per iniziativa del sindacato femminile Self Employed Women's Association, seguito personalmente da Guy Standing, uno dei massimi esperti mondiali della rete del Reddito di base, sono seguiti altri progetti nello stesso paese.



Sperimentazioni 08 Gennaio 2016

India Conference on Unconditional Cash transfers





# KENYA

«Un esperimento enorme e senza precedenti». Dal 2017 l'organizzazione benefica statunitense GiveDirectly fornisce a migliaia di abitanti di alcuni villaggi in Kenya un reddito di base, di circa 50 dollari al mese, per 12 anni. Di questo progetto è disponibile uno studio che evidenzia risultati molto significativi.



## Universal Basic Income: Short-Term Results from a Long-Term Experiment in Kenya\*

Abhijit Banerjee<sup>†</sup> Michael Faye<sup>‡</sup> Alan Krueger<sup>§</sup>  
Paul Niehaus<sup>¶</sup> Tavneet Suri<sup>||</sup>

15 September 2023

### Abstract

What would be the consequences of a long-term commitment to provide everyone enough money to meet their basic needs? We examine this hotly debated issue in the context of a unique field experiment in rural Kenya. Communities receiving UBI experienced substantial economic expansion—more enterprises, higher revenues, costs, and net revenues—and structural shifts, with the expansion concentrated in the non-agricultural sector. Labor supply did not change overall, but shifted out of wage employment and towards self-employment. We also compare the effects to those of shorter-term transfers delivered either as a stream of small payments or a large lump sum. The lump sums had similar, if not larger, economic impacts, while the short-term transfers had noticeably smaller effects, despite having delivered the same amount of capital to date. These results are consistent with a simple model of forward-looking lumpy investment, and more generally with a role for savings constraints, credit constraints, and some degree of (locally) increasing returns, among other factors.

# FINLANDIA

Tra le più significative anche la sperimentazione in Finlandia



VALTIONEUVOSTO  
STATSRÅDET

Julkaisuarkisto Valto  
Publikationsarkivet Valto

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Ricerca  Hae

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## The basic income experiment 2017–2018 in Finland : Preliminary results

Kangas, Olli; Jauhiainen, Signe; Simanainen, Miska; Ylikännö, Minna (2019-02-08)



The basic income experiment 2017–2018 in Finland  
Preliminary results

Julkaisun pysyvä osoite on  
<http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-00-4035-2>

**Julkaisun muut kieliversiot:**

Suomeksi

Prime Minister Juha Sipilä's Government set customer orientation of services as one of the strategic objectives of the Governmental Programme. To achieve this goal, Sipilä's government decided to launch a basic income experiment during its term. By experimenting with basic income, Sipilä's government tried to find out whether the introduction of a basic income could make the social security system in Finland more inclusive and further increase the labour supply.

# ONU

Un recente report del relatore speciale presso l'ONU sulla povertà estrema e i diritti umani, Olivier De Schutter, cita il Reddito di base incondizionato tra le soluzioni da adottare per combattere la povertà e i malesseri che ne derivano.



A/77/Slot number 2203001

## Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter

### The burnout economy: poverty and mental health

#### Summary

The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, identifies the mechanisms that expose people in poverty to a heightened risk of mental health conditions, and he examines how, despite the extraordinary resilience of many people in poverty, mental ill-health in turn can perpetuate poverty. He calls on States to move from a biomedical approach to mental health, which treats it as a problem of the individual, to an approach that addresses its social determinants: in order to combat the global tide of depression and anxiety, more should be done to fight poverty and inequality, and to address economic insecurity.

In addition to increasing investments in mental healthcare, he identifies addressing the psychosocial risks caused by the casualization of labour, strengthening social protection by providing an **unconditional basic income**, destigmatizing mental health conditions, and facilitating access to green spaces allowing to reconnect to nature, as priority interventions. The vicious cycles connecting poverty to mental health problems are the price we pay for the current focus on stimulating competition and performance, in a society obsessed with increasing total economic output: these cycles can be broken, provided we put well-being above the endless quest for economic growth.

# Fondo Monetario Internazionale

Un'apertura analoga al Reddito di base si trova già nel Fiscal monitor FMI del 2017, al fine di evitare che eccessive diseguaglianze possano compromettere la coesione sociale



## FISCAL MONITOR

### IMF Fiscal Monitor: Tackling Inequality, October 2017

October 2017

[SUMMARY ▼](#)

[INTRODUCTION ▼](#)

[CHAPTER 1: TACKLING INEQUALITY ▼](#)

[METHODOLOGICAL & STATISTICAL APPENDIX ▼](#)

[BACK MATTER ▼](#)

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## Summary

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Rising inequality and slow economic growth in many countries have focused attention on policies to support inclusive growth. While some inequality is inevitable in a market-based economic system, excessive inequality can erode social cohesion, lead to political polarization, and ultimately lower economic growth. This *Fiscal Monitor* discusses how fiscal policies can help achieve redistributive objectives. It focuses on three salient policy debates: tax rates at the top of the income distribution, the introduction of a universal basic income, and the role of public spending on education and health.

# OCSE



In questo studio, nel 2022, l'OCSE ha passato in rassegna i risultati e i metodi di osservazione relativi a 38 report scelti tra quelli allora disponibili sulle sperimentazioni già concluse o già analizzate dai gruppi di studio e monitoraggio, suggerendo, per quelle successive, di prevedere campioni più ampi, con tempi di erogazione di durata maggiore.

## Abstract

Since 2015, the idea of a universal basic income (UBI) has gained significant traction. This report provides a rapid evidence review of the characteristics, indicators, and outcomes of these basic income experiments in OECD countries. In this report, we provide a rapid evidence review of the characteristics, indicators, and outcomes of these basic income experiments in order to inform policymakers about gaps in knowledge and to make suggestions for future experimental design. We found 38 experiments across Europe, North America and Asia that met inclusion criteria. Most experiments involve cash benefits targeted at a relatively small number of low-income households for a period of roughly two years dispersed across a relatively large area. We consider that this makes a sound case for the development of more heterogeneous target groups, a longer time period and a greater examination of community effects. We also provide some suggestions for more policy- and political-oriented goals, which we argue are an oft-ignored elements of these experiments in policymaking and research.

## Basic income experiments in OECD countries: A rapid evidence review

Authors:  
Joe Chrisp, Laura Smyth, Claire Stansfield, Nick Pearce  
Rachel France and Chris Taylor



Funded by the



# Pilastro Europeo dei Diritti Sociali e risoluzione del Parlamento sul RMG



Il Reddito Minimo Garantito europeo dovrebbe corrispondere alla soglia di povertà o rischio povertà, circa il 60% del reddito mediano nazionale pro capite, in ogni paese membro.

European Parliament

Procedure : 2022/2840(RSP) Document stages in plenary

Document selected : B9-0099/2023

Texts tabled : B9-0099/2023 Debates : Votes : Explanations of votes Texts adopted : P9\_TA(2023)0076

Texts adopted

Wednesday, 15 March 2023 - Strasbourg

Adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion P9\_TA(2023)0076 B9-0099/2023

European Parliament resolution of 15 March 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (2022/2840(RSP))

The European Parliament,

– having regard to Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union and Articles 4, 9, 14, 19, 151 and 153 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),

# Indicazioni ipotetiche studio FMI



WP/18/273

## IMF Working Paper

Universal Basic Income: Debate and Impact Assessment

by Maura Francese and Delphine Prady

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Il Reddito di base incondizionato invece, proprio perché andrebbe sommato al lavoro, potrebbe ammontare al 25% del reddito disponibile mediano nazionale in ogni paese.

### B. Gross Fiscal Cost and Redistributive Impacts

To begin with, for the selected countries sample we estimate the gross fiscal cost of a UBI whose yearly amount is calibrated as 25 percent of the country net median market income per capita (i.e., earned market income minus direct taxes paid).<sup>22</sup> This amount is then distributed to all residents in a country, without further conditions or targeting criteria (e.g., a one-year old and a 30-year old receive the same amount, irrespective of their individual or household income). This exercise gives a sense of the magnitude of the necessary resources to finance a UBI program calibrated in a comparable way for a heterogeneous set of countries.

A UBI calibrated at 25 percent of net median market income per capita would substantially reduce inequalities and poverty, but at a substantial gross fiscal cost (Table 1). All things being equal, the reduction in inequality would be substantial (around -5 percentage points of the Gini index) and rather similar across countries; the reduction in poverty would be higher in emerging economies than in advanced ones in our sample (-10.4 percentage points on average vs. -7.5) suggesting “diminishing returns” to a UBI in this respect. The gross fiscal cost would be sizeable and on average higher in richer economies than in poorer ones (6.5 percent of GDP vs. 3.8).

# Proposta RED - Reddito Europa Diritti



## REDDITO DI BASE

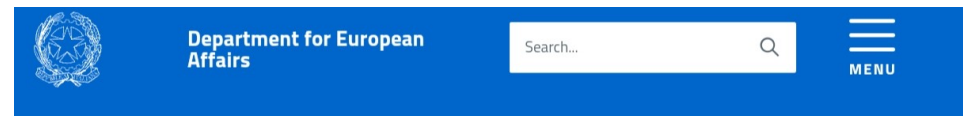
**incondizionato, individuale, integralmente sommabile** al reddito da **lavoro** o a **proprietà** e **cumulabile in famiglia**, esentasse, secondo il seguente schema:

- Assegno compreso tra una forbice di **€500/700 mensili, da 12 a 55 anni**,
- Assegno compreso tra una forbice di **€800/1.000 mensili, da 55 anni in su e per soggetti fragili, anche parzialmente invalidi, sia abili che inabili al lavoro**,
- **Bonus figli di €300 per ogni figlio da 0 a 11 anni**, senza limiti al numero dei figli, integralmente cumulabile con reddito da lavoro e/o da proprietà familiari e redditi di base dei genitori.
- **Destinatari:** tutti i cittadini **italiani e gli stranieri** residenti da almeno 2 anni, compresi senza fissa dimora con residenza fittizia, a partire dai soggetti più deboli.



# Iniziativa dei Cittadini Europei

L'ICE RBI è uno strumento essenziale per fare pressione sulle istituzioni europee, al fine di ottenere una direttiva che obblighi gli stati membri a introdurre redditi di base in maniera autonoma, ma omogenea, che valgano per tutti i lavoratori stranieri, senza discriminazioni.



☰ Espora contenuti correlati

Activity > [European Citizens' Initiative](#)

## European Citizens' Initiative

The **European Citizens' Initiative** (ECI) is an important tool of participatory democracy available to European citizens to have a greater say in shaping EU policies that affect their lives. The ECI allows citizens across the EU to mobilise around issues of common concern, foster debate and initiate reform by proposing concrete legislative changes.

Introduced by the 2009 [Lisbon Treaty](#), the ECI allows one million citizens from a quarter of EU Member States to ask the Commission to **submit a legislative proposal** in an area of its competence. More information on the stages for submitting an initiative can be found on the [European Commission's website](#).

# Rete internazionale UBI

