

**TOWARDS THE COMPLEMENTARITY OF
AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MODEL FOR
THE FUTURE**

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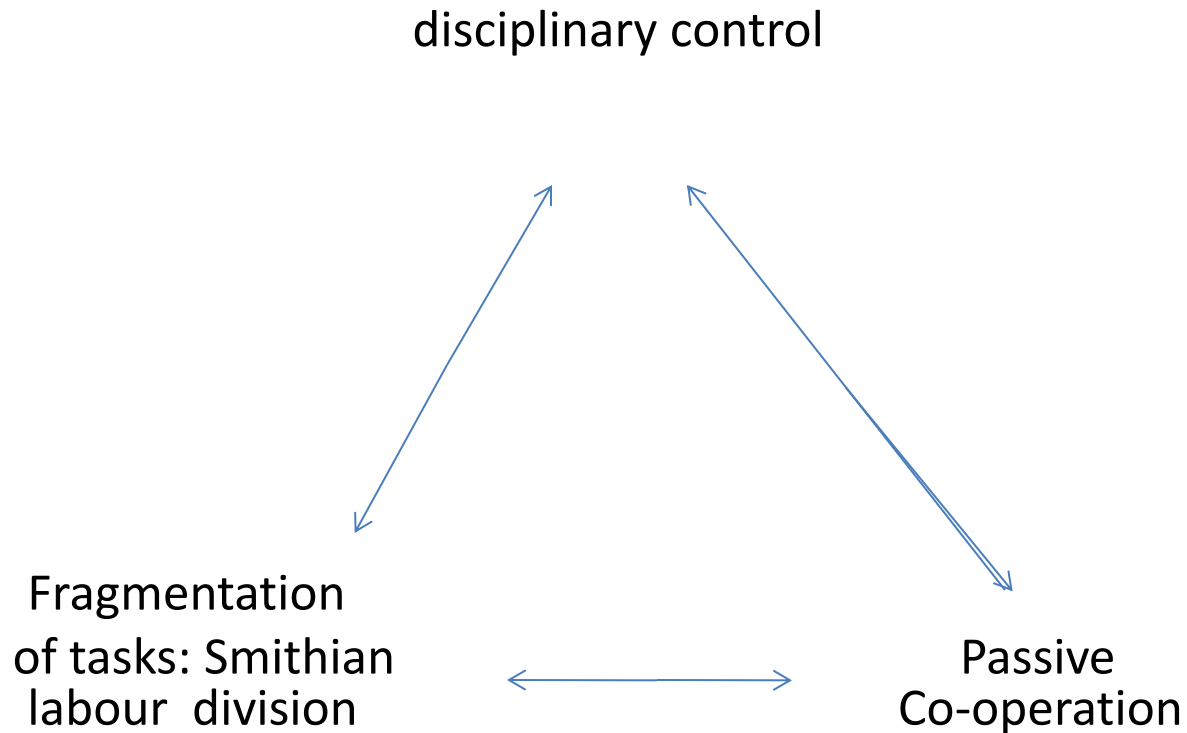
**UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME AS REMUNERATION OF
ACTIVE LIFE**

Labour transformation

- Artisan Labour: → artisan worker:
M-C-M' (decreasing returns of scale)
- Tayloristic labour: → mass worker
M-C-M' (increasing returns of scale: static economies)
- Relational-cognitive labour: general intellect
M-C(k)-M' (dynamic scale economies: learning and network)

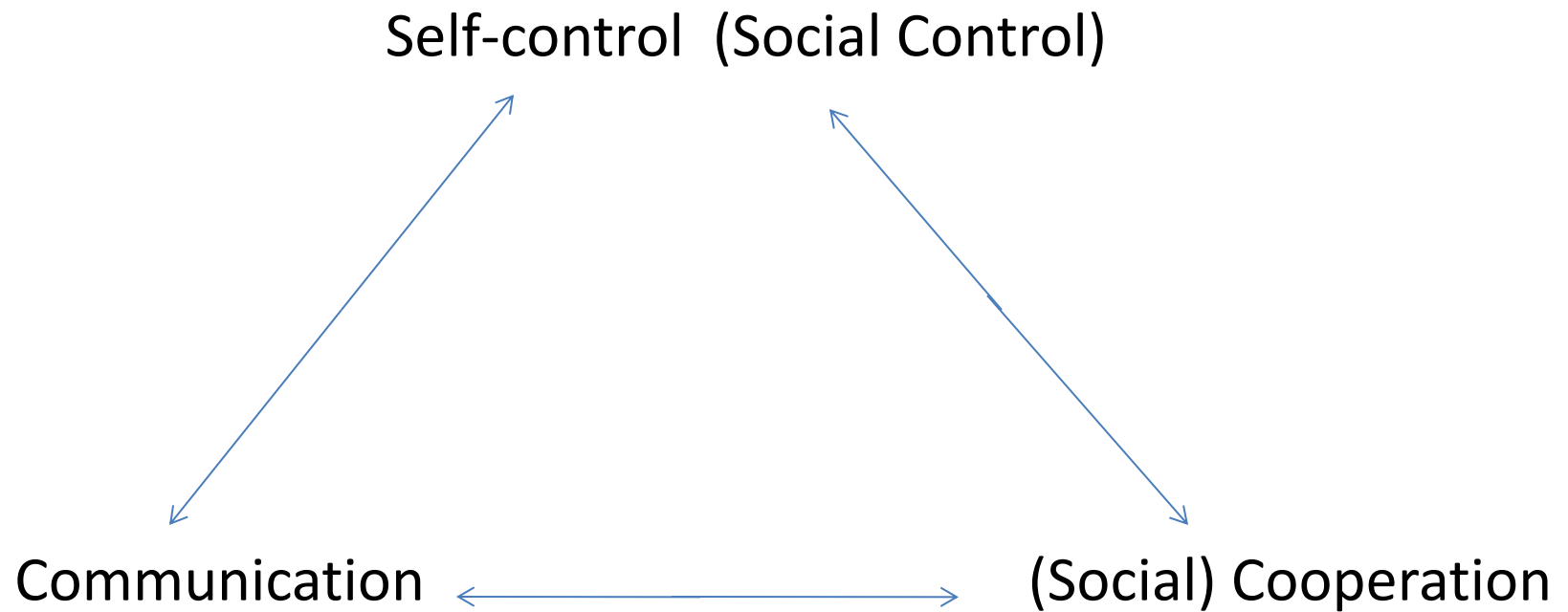
Taylorism: Smithian division of labour

Fig. 1 Philosophy and dialectics of Tayloristic labour



Cognitive Bio-capitalism: cognitive division of labour

Fig. 2: Philosophy and dialectics of Cognitive-relational labour



Precarity

- Existential: life precarity. Life put to work (and to value) (Fumagalli, Morini, 2011, *Ephemera*)
- Structural: individualization of labour relations, resulting from life put to value as new form of capital-labour ratio in bio-cognitive capitalism
- Generalized: homogenous conditions to everyone, independent on labour contract, but subjectively perceived in different ways

Peculiarities of Cognitive-relational labour

Cumulativeness, Relationality



Dynamic learning economies

Coordination (more or less taylorised, according to the knowledge content)



Dynamic network economies

Precurity Trap

Precarious conditions: existencial, structural, generalized

→ PRECURITY TRAP

as the result of a vicious circle, that leads individuals not be able to exit precarity conditions because of too much costs to find a stable job in front of basic needs (G.Standing, 2012)

Precarity Trap as new Industrial Reserve Army

According to our analysis, precarity trap is physiological, overall in short term. It is constantly “fueled” by the peculiarities of the existing labour activity, based on the exploitation of life faculties and subjectivities of human beings.

From this point of view, precarity is the modern form of a reserve industrial Army, non more defined as external to labour market but inside

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Precurity Trap (3)

Precurity trap affects four different situations which correspond to three different subjectivities:

- precarious workers that are no stable to reach a stable and certain labour activity,
- discouraged inactive but potentially active people,
- Neet young, who are neither unemployed nor discouraged, but with a precarious existence and the certified unemployed workers.

The traditional category of permanent employed workers can be considered as potentially precarious workers, just because of the generalized nature of today precarity.

Definition of Unconditional Basic Income I

The Unconditional Basic Income (UBI) does not replace the welfare state but does complete and transform the same from a compensatory into an emancipatory welfare state.

The emancipatory Unconditional Basic Income is defined by the following four criteria: **universal, individual, unconditional, high enough to ensure an existence in dignity and participation in society.**

Definition of Unconditional Basic Income II

Universal: In principle every person, irrespective of age, descent, place of residence, profession etc. will be entitled to receive this allocation. Thus we claim a European-wide, guaranteed, unconditional basic income.

Individual: Every woman, every man, every child has the right to a basic income on an individual basis, and definitely not on a couple or household basis. The Unconditional Basic Income will be independent of their circumstances: of marital status, cohabitation or household configuration, or of the income or property of other household or family members. This is the only way to ensure privacy and to prevent control over other individuals. It enables individuals to make their own decisions.

Definition of Unconditional Basic Income III

Unconditional: We regard basic income as a human right which shall not depend on any preconditions, whether an obligation to take paid employment, to be involved in community service, or to behave according to traditional gender roles. Nor will it be subject to income, savings or property limits.

High enough: The amount should provide for a decent standard of living, which meets society's social and cultural standards in the country concerned. It should prevent material poverty and provide the opportunity to participate in society. This means that the net income should, at a minimum, be at the poverty-risk level according to EU standards, which corresponds to 60% of the so-called national median net equivalent income.

Definition of Unconditional Basic Income IV

Basic income is the most suitable distribution (not redistribution) variable of cognitive bio-capitalism. In a context, in which life is not only enslaved to labour, but is put to value and to work, it becomes clear that basic income is the remuneration of a productive existence: thus, it is a “primary” income

Definition of Unconditional Basic Income V

Basic income is therefore defined by two components: the first component is a purely wage, on the basis of the performance of life that immediately translates into labour performance (labour time certificated and remunerated, but also the life time used for the formation the activity report and reproductive activity): the latter is a component of income (in addition to the first) as result of the distribution of social wealth to each individual, coming out from social cooperation and productivity of the territory. This latter is today entirely prerogative of profits and financial and real estate rent.

Definition of Unconditional Basic Income VI

Basic Income can play as function of income stabilization, enhance learning processes and ultimately foster capital accumulation, according to the following scheme:

Basic income → general intellect ↑ → productivity ↑ → accumulation ↑

Paradoxically, from this capitalistic point of view, Basic Income can be a valuable tool to escape from precarity trap. But, it is generally more convenient for enterprises to be less efficient and profitable, in order to keep the control on labour force, thanks to the precarity trap, as argued by Kalecki (1943) about the political reasons of unemployment.

UBI is not encouraged by Trade Unions

- a. The ideology of the «ethics of labour» is still high → It is unconceivable to get money without working (but today is life to be productive!)
- b. Ubi can favour wages reduction (that's a good point: it is necessary a minimum wage, too)
- c. Ubi is a redistributive tool. It has nothing to do with labour – capital social ratio (since it is a primary distributive variable, the struggle in favour of a UBI is similar to the struggle for higher wages and that has to do with exploitation)

**“Emancipate yourselves from mental slavery
no-one but ourselves can free our mind”**

(Bob Marley, Redemption Song)

THANK-YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION