

2. To assure all members of society that accumulation does not make a person happy – that is why redistribution leads to a harmonious state of the whole society.

3. Responsible attitude to the money received and altruistic giving one's opportunities to society.

Thus, the successful realization of the Basic Income concept lies, first of all, in the worldview transformation on the path to altruism as a natural form of society of the future and spiritual evolution of the inner essence and generic attribute of man. H. P. Blavatsky defined the principle of altruism very simply in her work "The Golden Steps": "Unblemished Life, open soul, pure heart, energetic intellect, unshaken spiritual perception." All we have to do is to make altruism a practice of everyone's life. The introduction of the Basic Income concept at the local or state level is a natural form of altruistic consciousness manifestation in the period of dramatic changes in the understanding of the person's purpose, his social activity, conscious attitude to work and enjoyment of everyone's life improvement and society as a whole.

UNCONDITIONAL BASIC INCOME: PUBLIC PASS TO CORPORATIONS

Maryna Pashkevych
Ukraine

*Doctor of Science (Economics), professor,
Head of Accounting and Audit academic department
Dnipro University of Technology*

"What emotion do you live with?" – the team of Ukrainian popular social and political TV show "Freedom of Speaking by Savik Shuster" asked the youth of Ukraine aged 18-29 on 04/24/2020. The answers were distributed as follows: 49% – hope for tomorrow, 39% – fear for tomorrow, 12% – humiliation because of living conditions²⁰.

Despite the fact that almost 50% of Ukraine's young people have positive emotions about their lives, just over 50% feel uncertain and dissatisfied. In our view, such a pattern of emotions cannot characterize modern Ukrainian society as sustainable for the development and build-up of human capital. It is difficult to predict whether the answers of young

²⁰Freedom of Speaking by Savik Shuster – 24.04.2020 – повний випуск // <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cnge6moslsu> (1:33:51).

Ukrainians would change if they were offered a guaranteed, equal for all, periodically paid basic unconditional income. This question requires additional investigation, but according to its idea, the economic instrument of the basic unconditional income is aimed, among other targets, at providing confidence in the future, guarantees for existence and freedom of action to people.

In the light of current economic theories of stakeholders and agents, we propose to look at the problem of basic unconditional income not so much through the prism of monetary or fiscal (tax) policies, but through the prism of the main participants in the economic process. There is a need to provide the answer to the following question: Who should provide basic income to citizens? Who should protect their economic freedom? It is worth noting here that the concept of "economic freedom" is multifaceted and broad in its understanding, and in economic practice there are mechanisms such as minimum wage, pension benefits, social benefits, indexation of payments in line with the inflation rate, etc., which are intended to give a person economic protection. However, in fact, in the Ukrainian economy, the effectiveness of these mechanisms is almost offset because of their lower level than actual minimum amount of money required to satisfy basic needs for living. Therefore, when considering the guarantor of basic income, there should be a clear understanding of what basket of basic goods and services should be provided in real terms due to the income. Otherwise, it will lose its social and economic meaning, as it has lost its feasibility and sense, and has caused outrage among retirees over Ukraine's next pension increase in 2019 by an average of UAH 10, equivalent to \$ 0.5. So in the further considerations we will proceed from the assumption that the real basic income will really make it possible to avoid the feeling of fear of becoming a hungry homeless person in the future.

Theorists of the concept of basic income usually refer to the state as the main actor and sole guarantor of the new social and economic system²¹. However, there is a contradiction between theoretical ideas and

²¹ Jones, D., & Marinescu, I. (2018). The labor market impacts of universal and permanent cash transfers: Evidence from the Alaska Permanent Fund (No. w24312). National Bureau of Economic Research.

Tideman, N., & Tsang, K. P. (2010). Seigniorage as a source for a basic income guarantee. *Basic Income Studies*, 5(2). p. 1-6.

Van Parijs, P. (1992). *Arguing for basic income* (Vol. 995). London: Verso.

Andre Coelho. Ukraine: basic income experiment has started being prepared in Ukraine. *BIEN / Basic Income Earth Network* (12 december 2018) //

the economic realities of today. For decades, a progressive and dominant economic model of development has been the liberal design of supply-demand relations, which are the self-regulating forces of the market and development. The model is characterized by rigid division of labor, specialization, competition, the power of private property, and targeted profit. This model has become a pivotal point for globalization and the emergence of transnational corporations whose assets, manufacturing processes and financial resources are distributed among different continents on the principle of economic benefit and logistical expediency. What is the role of the state in this model? Declaratively, since the time of Keynesianism, the liberal market model of the economy has relied on a limited regulatory function of the state, that is, the state acts as an invisible actor, which in the event of any problems will immediately help the market (supply and demand) to recover. At the same time, in our opinion, the role of the state, and more precisely the level of its current influence and ability of influence, is in fact minimal, if not to call it zero. For confirmation, let us analyze the dialogue between US President Barack Obama and one of the Apple's founders, Steve Jobs, about the serious U.S. economy problem of concentrating multinational corporations in other countries and cutting jobs in the US. In response to President Obama's efforts to address the issue and his question: when jobs will be returned to the United States, Jobs replied: "They will not be returned"²². US President Trump, calling on multinational corporations to withdraw assets and production from China, eventually received their relocation to other Asian countries, but did not return them to the US²³.

The example shows that firstly, transnational corporations that do not feel belonging to a particular state but operate in the world have ceased to be affiliated with the state and the state has become too "close" for them;

secondly, the state cannot influence the behavior and decisions of global corporations, and therefore has almost completely lost its actual regulatory function for the economy;

thirdly, the center of social and economic decision-making was transferred to the directorates of transnational corporations.

<https://basicincome.org/news/2018/12/ukraine-basic-income-experiment-has-started-being-prepared-in-ukraine/>

²² Günter Walzenbach, Global Political Economy (December 29, 2016) // <https://www.e-ir.info/2016/12/29/global-political-economy/>

²³ J.R. Reed President Trump ordered US firms to ditch China, but many already have and more are on the way (September 1, 2019) <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/09/01/trump-ordered-us-firms-to-ditch-china-but-many-already-have.html>

There are no multinational corporations in Ukraine, but there are oligarchic business clans who similarly withdraw financial assets abroad and have little regard to the recommendations of state authorities.

In this regard, how can the state provide basic unconditional income to citizens if it is most likely controlled by business corporations, which means making the most favorable decisions for global business?

Thus, in our view, taking into account that resources, processes and power in the current economic model are more concentrated in multinational corporations than in the state authorities, it is necessary to make a public pass to corporations in the issue of unconditional basic income and to demand the payment of it to citizens from corporations. It is advisable to raise the issue of conflict of interest between citizens and business. Citizens seek protection and freedom in the form of basic income, which should be provided primarily by tax deductions for businesses that, in turn, seek to reduce taxes and increase profits. It is for this purpose that global corporations locate production in countries where wages are lowest and transfer profits to those countries where they are highest at the expense of the lowest or zero taxes. Therefore, the public pass to corporations and the claim of a fair basic income undermines the intrinsic idea of transnational corporations - to find and use the world's cheapest labor. Whom should corporations pay basic income to: citizens of the country of actual presence or citizens of the country of brand affiliation? Then, if there is a significant wage gap between countries of presence and affiliation, will it remain in basic income and continue to maintain national discrimination in economic security and fear or hope of tomorrow?

To conclude the thesis of theoretical research, we can argue that in the current free market economic model controlled by multinational corporations the issue of providing basic unconditional income should be addressed to the business sector. Otherwise, the economic model needs to be reformatted in order to significantly enhance the real impact of the state on economic processes.