

## Questioning the feasibility and justice of basic income accounting for migration

The Universal Basic Income (UBI), a regular unconditional payment to every individual of a defined society, is usually assumed to be introduced to a closed economic entity. The literature has barely discussed the feasibility and justice of the UBI, considering an open labor market. However, this debate is especially relevant regarding a universal policy in a globalized world. Therefore, this article incorporates migration incentives posed by a UBI and evaluates wage and employment effects, obtained by a neoclassical labor supply model, from a normative perspective. It contributes to the literature in four ways. First, I justify two open economy models of a UBI based on egalitarian and republican conceptions of justice: One is paid according to the residence and the other according to citizenship. Second, to my knowledge, this paper is the first attempt to model wage and employment effects of the UBI drawing on migration theory. Third, I argue that both UBI schemes pose migration incentives that ultimately reduce the tax base from which they are financed, making their feasibility questionable. Finally, if the UBI's positive income effect for low skilled individuals is offset by the pressure on wages due to immigration, the residence UB is no longer just. In conclusion, I aim to highlight the relevance of discussing the feasibility and justice of the UBI in the context of an open labor market.

Keywords: Basic Income, Egalitarian Justice, Republican Justice, Neoclassical Labor Supply, Migration Theory