

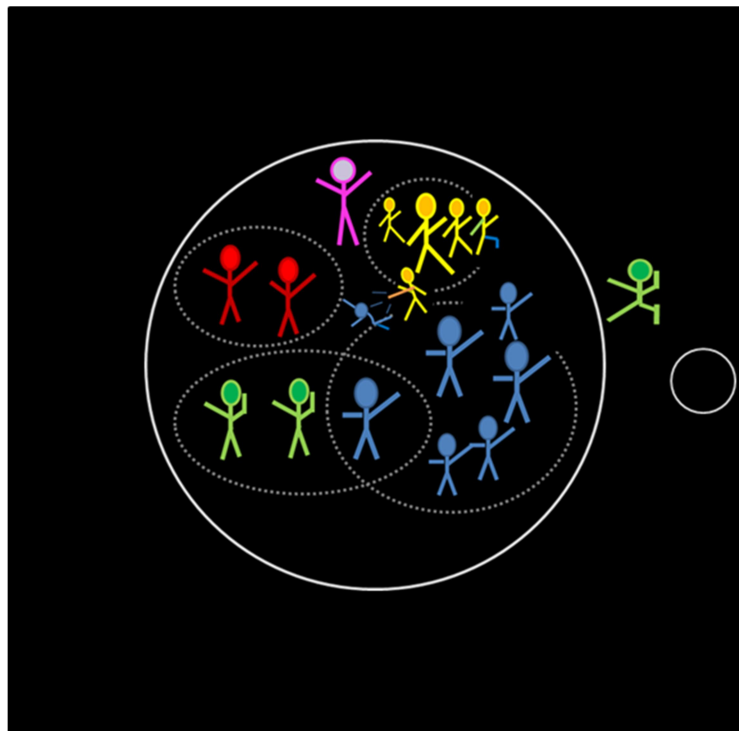
On the organisation of the species

A proposal for a better system of human organisation

August 2023 edition

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Darrell Moores

Complex systems engineer

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Contents | 2 |
| Document..... | 6 |
| Summary | 6 |
| Assumptions | 8 |
| Context | 8 |
| Current system..... | 9 |
| Proposed system | 10 |
| 1. Foster a global culture | 11 |
| Cultural toolkit | 12 |
| Ethics and values | 12 |
| Common vision | 17 |
| Law and judicial system | 18 |
| Common system governance | 19 |
| Taxation..... | 21 |
| Free movement of people, goods and services | 22 |
| Wealth management..... | 23 |
| Governance Language..... | 26 |
| Common economy..... | 26 |
| Global services..... | 27 |
| Culture summary | 28 |
| 2. Administer a global economy | 30 |
| Economics Model..... | 32 |
| Tax model | 36 |
| Model Examples | 38 |
| Interest rates..... | 43 |
| Instrumentation | 44 |
| Risks | 45 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 3. Provide Global governance..... | 46 |
| Existing systems | 46 |
| System actors..... | 50 |
| Behaviours from historical academia | 54 |
| Requirements | 56 |
| Candidate implementations | 57 |
| Administrative regions | 59 |
| Proposed governance system..... | 59 |
| Service descriptions | 72 |
| Health service | 72 |
| Judicial service..... | 73 |
| Education service | 74 |
| Infrastructure service..... | 77 |
| Social service..... | 78 |
| Agriculture and fisheries service (Food)..... | 80 |
| Environmental management service | 80 |
| Governance management service | 82 |
| Taxation service | 82 |
| Economy management service | 82 |
| Services no longer required | 83 |
| Services summary | 84 |
| How does the system resolve existing problems? | 84 |
| Wars, internal and external..... | 85 |
| Famine..... | 87 |
| Drugs trade | 89 |
| Pandemics..... | 90 |
| Tax evasion | 91 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Environmental issues | 91 |
| Disputed land..... | 92 |
| Migration..... | 92 |
| Government debt | 93 |
| General debt..... | 94 |
| Housing | 94 |
| Ageing populations | 96 |
| Business vs the individual..... | 96 |
| Corruption | 98 |
| Target operating model summary. | 99 |
| Transition | 100 |
| How do we get there?..... | 100 |
| Big bang approach | 101 |
| Agreement method..... | 101 |
| Enforced method | 102 |
| Incremental approach..... | 102 |
| Agreement method..... | 102 |
| Enforcement method | 104 |
| Do nothing approach – it will just happen | 105 |
| Transition summary | 107 |
| Conclusion | 109 |
| Campaigns..... | 111 |
| Enablers | 113 |
| Infrastructure | 113 |
| Citizen identifier and communications point..... | 114 |
| Task management system | 116 |
| Electronic payment system..... | 116 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Land ownership system | 117 |
| Organisation ownership system | 117 |
| Asset register | 118 |
| Organisation membership system | 118 |
| Candidate selection support and voting system..... | 118 |
| Environmental and social audit system | 119 |
| Partial System uptake | 120 |
| System bootstrap..... | 120 |
| System roll-out..... | 126 |
| Exits..... | 128 |
| Too hard? | 128 |
| Transition paths for current nations | 128 |
| EU..... | 129 |
| China | 130 |
| Russia | 133 |
| USA | 135 |
| UK | 136 |
| International institutions..... | 137 |
| Federations | 139 |
| Ideologies | 139 |
| Others? | 141 |
| Organisation system diagrams | 141 |
| 'Isms' | 144 |
| Government as a service (GAAS)? | 144 |
| Further work..... | 146 |
| Governance model..... | 146 |
| Bootstrapping | 147 |

Document

This work is a result of my desire to understand the way in which we humans organise ourselves, observing that our current situation of competing nation states does not work well and is not a fit model for a more integrated and globalised future, then asking the questions, “If we engineered a system of organisation from scratch, how could it be better?” and then “how could it be achieved?”

The first version of this document was released in January 2019. It has been iteratively improved and expanded through several versions. The version of the document you are reading is a snapshot of my own models-of-understanding at the date it was published. I work hard to test and improve these models, and the system of global human organisation that is proposed here is still emerging from the confusion that is our collective intelligence as I untangle and re-organise multiple threads of philosophy, political science, common sense, economics, neuro science, cosmology, theology, and a bunch of other academic and real life topics that are rarely seen together, into a consolidated system proposal. This is not finished. There will be more versions – try to find the latest.

You might consider this system a ‘Vision in waiting’, waiting for a significant event that will stimulate the human race to look for a better model of species collaboration. Or you might consider it a thought piece to help you better understand the way we organise ourselves, and retrain and reinforce your own mental models.

Oh, and apologies to the dead Mr Darwin for the deliberate morphing of the title of his life’s work, apologies to any reader for not following modern protocols for publications of this sort and for taking liberties with the English language, and grateful thanks to the many ancestors of our species who have done most of this thinking before me. High five!

Summary

The way in which we organise ourselves into a system of competing nation states is not a product of conscious design, but is a product of multi-generational evolution by independent groups isolated by geography and drawn together by the power of collaboration.

This paper proposes that we now have the tools to consciously design a better system of organising ourselves.

Nation states have been useful tools during the evolution of the human species. However, nation states, and more specifically the cultures that define them, perpetuate problems such as wars, land disputes, tariffs, borders, tax havens, trade wars, national

debt, terrorism and mass migration. They actively promote cultural differences that prevent us working together as a global society, and they are responsible for preventing global responses to natural disasters and man-made problems. They make us squander resources and effort on defensive and offensive competition and entangle many of us in economic debt that prevent us from improving our situation.

The paper proposes that we take a bold step in the way we organise ourselves, and move on from our current system of competing nation states towards one global system of government.

It proposes that cultures free themselves from geographical boundaries, enabling global diasporas to co-exist within a single efficient governance framework.

It focuses on a long term species vision that requires a better way to organise ourselves so that we do not destroy each other, or our home, and do develop the technologies necessary to live off planet before cosmic forces make earth uninhabitable.

It proposes common governance processes, common global services, and a common economics model to enable us to tackle major global issues and realise a long term vision.

It answers questions:

- How do we prevent wars?
- How do we raise living standards and 'level up' globally?
- How do we enable global free movement of people goods and services and remove trade barriers and tariffs?
- How do we finance green technology and infrastructure?
- How do we finance the research and development of technology to live off-planet?
- How do we organise ourselves at a global scale to achieve the benefits of species collaboration yet retain personal freedom, and the benefits of non-destructive competition?
- How do we manage migration, over-population and demographic change?

It proposes a contract between state, citizen and organisation that enables the exploration and adoption of new ideas, while providing the stability which allows us to achieve long term aims.

In systems engineering terms, it offers a target operating model for the future of our species. One which will help tilt the balance of our current evolutionary struggle to decide whether we are able to collaborate on a global scale or whether we can only exist in a state of competitive tribalism.

The paper then explores how we might adopt this new system, and transition from our current situation. It identifies blockers that might prevent transition, and behaviours that will make it easier. It also attempts to identify which of our current nations or

institutions might lead the charge, and most importantly what individuals and organisations can do to help.

Could the EU, UN, CCP, US or a religion lead us into a global system? How long might it take? What responsibilities would be required of a citizen? How could businesses and other organisations play a part in the system and contribute to the species vision?

Ah, the lure of Utopia! Too good to be true? Maybe. Have a read, absorb it, think on it, relax your own cultural bonds to become one with the species, even if it is only temporary, and then make up your own mind.

Assumptions

There are a number of building blocks you should already understand in order to make sense of this paper:

- Cultures bind people into groups of 'Us' which exclude 'Them'.
- A person can subscribe to many multi layered cultures.
- Evolution and the nature of competition and collaboration - Darwin's 'On the origin of the species'.
- Law, money, nation, religion, border – these are all man-made concepts that only exist because some of us agree they do.
- The nature of our globe, its place in the changing universe, and our fragile existence on it.
- The nature of a human, which is base animal, whose behaviour is shaped by genetic capabilities and education, morals, ethics and peer pressure.
- Our personal understanding of the way things work is unique to each of us and is determined by mental models that are learned through life, become fixed with age, but can remain malleable with effort.

Context

We live on a planet of fixed size, in a vast cosmic sea that is constantly changing. Our planet will only support life as we know it for a few million years. The planet itself may cease to exist in a few billion.

We have emerged from the evolutionary soup of possible creatures to dominate our planet. This has happened haphazardly with little conscious plan on our part.

During our evolutionary development we have not only refined our DNA, but also developed capabilities and tools that help us succeed both individually and collaboratively.

Most species, that have the ability to move, have evolved attempts at communal organisation, from ant colonies to fish shoals, from wolf packs to the solitary Panda. Social organisation allows us to form collaborative groups with those-who-share-the-present that can be more successful than individual efforts.

Our history is littered with the records of attempts at organising ourselves, some more successful than others. These methods are still evolving as can be seen in our many ongoing conflicts. We have formed tribes, states, nations, alliances, trading blocks, empires, federations We have many words for groups of Us.

We have organised ourselves using a multitude of mechanisms that separate Us from Them. We have experimented with and refined concepts and tools that help us co-ordinate our activities, such as language, ownership, ethics, law, religion, taxation, social services, money, uniforms.

We wrap some tools into cultures that help us differentiate ourselves into organisational units, and we use these units to compete for resources, status and control.

All wars are ultimately between cultures. Between 'Us' and 'Them'.

Our current best practice organisational unit is the nation state, which aims to co-ordinate the activities of its citizens-within-a-geography to benefit a variety of entities. A nation may try to benefit all its citizens, the top hierarchy, a single ruler. A nation may set as its priority the man-made notions of the state itself or those of a religion or ideology. We form national identities based on national cultures.

During this evolutionary journey we have developed technologies that can threaten the entire species and alter the systems of our planet, we have started to explore and colonise space, and we have just begun to manipulate our DNA so that the evolution of our species can be shortcut.

Modern travel methods and communications mean that cultures are spilling ever more fluidly across national boundaries. Cultural diasporas are becoming harder to reconcile to geographical boundaries.

We have only recently developed our communications capabilities to the point where a thought can be rapidly communicated to, and understood by, the majority of our species.

The question today, is whether we have harvested enough information from our experiments in social organisation, and have developed a good enough set of tools to enable us to consider, and put in place, a formal approach to organising ourselves on a global scale.

This paper suggests that we have, and that the time seems right to apply some conscious control to our activities.

Current system

Our current preferred method of organising ourselves is based on nations with self-contained legislative and executive powers that are defined by geographic boundaries. Every system and service of government is tailored to the nation. The nation 'owns'

resources based on its geographic boundary and seeks to harness the behaviour of people living within it through its national law and culture.

All existing nations are aggregations of previous entities such as families, villages, tribes, clans, and self-governing states of all kinds that have been hammered together on the evolutionary anvils of war, alliances, dissolutions, murder, pestilence, ideology, droughts, famines, cultural competition, migrations and scientific adaptation into ever larger collaborative units.

Our species has always tried to organise itself at scale using various ideological systems, but competition and system weaknesses still find us in a perpetual state of competitive tribalism.

This proposal extrapolates this path to consider whether there is a practical model that can work for the entire species, by removing the legislative and executive powers of all nations and providing a system that delivers common law, a common economy, common services and no boundaries, so that we can move away from our competitive model which is responsible for wars, land disputes, tariffs, barriers, borders, tax havens, trade wars, currency disputes, economic migration. A model that actively promotes cultural differences which prevent us working together as a global society, and prevent global responses to natural disasters and man-made problems.

It also considers whether there is a path to realise it which does not include the more destructive methods we have used to construct our existing nations.

Proposed system

So without any further preamble I am thrusting you into a proposal for a system of global government. Most of the policies that make up the proposed system are not new, but what is new is the selection of the best components from our existing diverse efforts and their combination into an overarching system.

For a global system to work, it should:

- Protect people from risks (within species, between species, environmental and cosmic) so that we can evolve further without destroying ourselves or the ecosystem on which we depend.
- Reduce destructive cultural competition, promote constructive competition and promote global collaboration.
- Provide an efficient global governance framework that is stable yet can adapt to change. One that encourages contributions from all who have a desire to do so yet allows the rest to get on with their diverse lives; Allows us to invest in development activities when they are required; Encourages self-reliance; Helps those who need it and helps those able to develop themselves strongly to do so.
- Work for all of us.

But most importantly it requires a species agreement that a global system of government is beneficial. It requires Trust.

The proposed system includes the following primary components:

- Global culture
- Global economy
- Global governance process

1. Foster a global culture

Our assumptions state that:

- Cultures bind people into groups of 'Us' which exclude 'Them'.
- A person can subscribe to many multi layered cultures.

Cultures are used to form a sense of national 'Us', to help the people within a nation work together. Where a nation has been formed from several cultures, and these have been allowed to persist, then multi-cultural differences can cause tension as each competes for control, and fault lines within the nation can develop into destructive cultural wars. There is often tension where a culture straddles national boundaries.

The proposal is to deliberately alter the hierarchy of cultural importance, by using our cultural toolkit to consciously form a top level global governance culture that we all belong to, and that can support sub-cultures without conflict.

Within the global framework, sub-cultures should be encouraged to thrive providing an avenue for natural human ingenuity, experimentation and desire to belong to many layered groups of 'Us'. These may be based on location, language, religion, dress, music, genetics, gender, cricket team or any of the other concepts that support a sense of Us and Them. However, they should all be secondary to the global governance culture. Cultures can then free themselves from geographical boundaries, enabling global diasporas to co-exist within a single governance framework. This structure reduces conflicts brought about by trying to use cultures to forge national identities tied to a geographical area.

There is a question over whether the human desire for nationhood based on cultural association to geography is so strong that it will be impossible to remove, and if you look at the strength of nationalism around the world today, this may seem like an impossible task. **However, consider that at birth, there is no notion of nationhood or culture. These are taught to us by those who have it already. It would be perfectly possible to instil a single global governance culture if the next generation were taught to do so from birth.**



Risk: If sub cultures are too strong, they just revert to competing systems.

Risk: Existing national cultures may be too strong to transition out of.

However great you imagine a past culture to be, it is up to Us to create a greater one.

Cultural toolkit

We have experimented with many tools that help us work together and give us a sense of 'Us'. This system proposes that existing tools are used to help form a global governance culture, and that it should not get involved in specifying other types of cultural behaviours.

This system proposes a cultural toolkit containing:

- System defined ethics and values
- A long range vision for the species
- A single governance system which provides global services to common standards
- Global law and a single economy
- A single governance language

It should not get involved in:

- Promoting any religion
- Promoting any ideology
- Promoting any ethnicity
- Specifying dress codes (apart from government officials)
- Suppressing cultural behaviours (unless they contravene global law)

Ethics and values

Ethics and values are the bedrock of civilisation. We have evolved the ability to collaborate to achieve greater things as a group than we can achieve individually. It is this tension between collaboration and competition, both as individuals and groups,

which is at the heart of cultures, societies and nations. Managing it is the key to unlocking a successful global organisation of our species.

Our species is naturally competitive, and our DNA enables us to compete using a variety of instinctive, physical, emotional and intellectual capabilities. In order to trust each other, and to live as a society, we must curb some of our more aggressive competitive abilities and compete using subtler tools. Morals and ethics help us do this. They help us define the rules which minimise competition between individuals and enable us to work collaboratively. They help define the boundaries between personal freedom and a rules based society. Achieving the correct balance is key. If there is too much freedom, there is too much open competition that tends to chaos. Too many rules, and our desire for the freedom to control our own lives causes us to rebel against the system.

A global system should encapsulate ethics and values into a common law, and reinforce them using common education and judicial components. Common ethics and values are an essential foundation for trust and respect between people, and trust and respect between the system and the people. They help us control and channel our passions.

Ethics and values are defined and reinforced in a number of ways. We absorb influences from our surroundings continuously, and these can reinforce our value systems or make us question them. Our family, friends, education system, edited media such as newspapers, TV and more recently the unedited cacophony of social media all accumulate to shape our individual understanding of how the world works, and what defines acceptable behaviour. These influences are absorbed into our mental models which then influence our actions. As we learn and as we progress through our life stages, our tolerance to rules, our strength of desire to go our own way, and our risk appetite, changes.

A global ethics system must be flexible enough to incorporate these variations.

History shows that ethics can swing over time between tightly controlled and looser behaviour. A global ethics system must be able to observe and adapt, but within bounds of core values.

Censorship

In order to trust each other we require a common value system. To achieve a common value system, a global system should provide tools and processes that evaluate influencing material, consciously edit or annotate it and be open as to why it is doing it. Moral reinforcement and reminders should be built into current influencing tools such as film, music, TV and internet media. Some degree of censorship should be consciously applied to uphold ethics and values within the media. The comeuppance of a soap opera villain is just as influential as the public trial of a fraudster, the recorded behaviour of a saint or the lyrics of a song.

A Global ethics system should seek to find the delicate balance between censorship and freedom of speech, with the aim of maintaining common ethics, while allowing the

natural desire of people to innovate, test boundaries, control their own environment, and express themselves by testing views which may not be complete or true. Education should openly reveal these mechanisms and teach why they are useful.

We are only just starting to explore how to apply this to the age of social media and more work needs to be done to improve it.

Freedom of speech

The system should embrace freedom of speech, as long as it can be challenged, and as part of the challenge process, we must become more flexible in our ability to change our views through debate, and more forgiving in the understanding that people's models of the truth evolve over their lifetime. Freedom of speech must be balanced with respect for others to restrict libel and malicious use of propaganda.

Social media technology has provided spaces for many ill formed, developing, naive models, to collide with each other without also providing for the discussions that help model resolution and development. A cacophony of emotional and intellectual mismatches. It is tempting to restrict professing to those whose models have developed, but who could measure that? Current forum platforms seem to help models sort themselves by closeness to each other, which then reinforces those models and restricts their development leading to strongly polarised views. It would be useful if platforms changed to aid model development and thereby, reconciliation.

The current demand for anonymity when expressing views is often driven by the permanency of electronic media records, and how they portray people's understanding at a point in time. These recorded snapshots do not allow us to change in the eyes of others, which makes it difficult to debate views that require open debate to grind out the truth. Forgiveness, forgetfulness and the delete key are all useful tools.

We should teach debating skills, encourage lifetime development of personal understanding, and forgive prior mistakes in the light of improved understanding of the truth.

Religions

Morals and Ethics have historically been developed by, and reinforced through, religions. Daily and weekly urgings by the religious hierarchies and their moral police forces have cajoled, encouraged and threatened us into submitting to value systems, and as such have become integral parts of our cultures. Their ethics have seeded our national laws; their reinforcing methods have seeped into our national habits.

Religions have required the invention of something bigger than any man, 'it is not me telling you what to do, it is GOD'. In some instances this was perverted into, 'I am a GOD' or 'I am an anointed appointee of GOD'. They have also provided an enticement that can never be proved wrong, 'you may have a hard life here, but as long as you don't rebel against the system I have put in place, then you will have your reward in heaven', and when these did not work so well, men invented concepts like Hell and Satan to add the fear of ostracised damnation to the lure of blissful brotherhood.

Religions have been useful when used as ethical beacons and repositories of knowledge, and to kick-start our current states of collaborative living by instilling habits that reduce competitive conflict. However religions have, and are still, also used as cultural tools to reinforce a sense of Us that can be used in national and ideological conflicts.

With our evolving scientific knowledge and communication systems, and our adoption of ethics and values into our legal systems, we can do better. They have been a useful stepping stone in the development of civilisation, but it is time for religions to relax their grip on the rules required for collaborative living, let go of the superstitions of the past, and help evolve our understanding of the big unknowns in line with our developing knowledge of our cosmic system.

In a global system, religions should be tolerated as sub-cultures, but they should not be allowed to diverge in law or erode common ethics. A sub culture may require additional ethics, values and habits of its believers, and this is fine. We should teach the truth about all religions, and clearly differentiate fact from human invention. We should acknowledge that we do not currently know everything, and all manner of things may be possible. Religions should also try to adapt their practices and beliefs to our evolving understanding of ourselves and our cosmic environment. Static ideological models have caused much conflict. To accomplish this, education on the reality of religions may have to be taught before any religious teachings build mental models from shaky foundations. No religion should be given precedence over another.

Essentially, the system should take the position that "there is no higher religion than truth".

What values are important to enable the system?

Many cultures already express them.

Freedom, equality, fraternity, equality of opportunity, freedom of speech, harmony, benevolence, righteousness, courtesy, wisdom, honesty, loyalty, trust. All roads lead to trust. Trust is necessary for collaboration.

The system should encapsulate equality. True global equality of opportunity within a common legal and educational framework where assets and success are available to those who compete strongly. This will however lead to inequality of achievement, which is a fundamental feature of our natural environment and the system must embrace and accept it. To counter the extremes of inequality of achievement, the system should cap the highs and lows using wealth taxes, minimum wage, and social services.

The system should encapsulate freedom. True freedom of expression and freedom of action-within-a-common-legal-framework. Freedom enough that citizens feel in control of their own fleeting destinies. The system should incorporate a process to allow citizens to challenge, affect and change the legal framework. This process should help grind out the best path of action between competing views. This process should help

educate and enrich knowledge around topics. This capability will require people to be able to evaluate conflicting views and update their mental models throughout their lifetimes.

Freedom should not encourage citizens or organisations to break the law, but the law must not become so prescriptive that people feel they cannot contribute to its change or take charge of their own lives to make a better life for themselves and their families.

The system should encourage brotherhood, fraternity and collaboration. True global brotherhood where we-the-species are all aware of, and work towards, some common aims. Currently, half the world has developed its technological infrastructure, the rest are developing, struggling to develop, or are waiting for some fundamental change that enables them to develop. There is a persistent model of rolling change and development across nations that can lead to a mess of protectionism, envy, theft, migration and belligerent competition. There will probably always be differences in development between regions, but we should ensure that regions are not left behind. Brotherhood and fraternity support 'levelling up' which is in the best interests of the species.

It is interesting to look at the emotions that support nationalism. Pride, division, fear of a common enemy, confidence of strength in numbers, arrogance, a need for brotherhood. These emotions have helped us evolve through competition, but to progress further we should try to identify, understand and control them in order to refocus our nationalistic and cultural addictions to a larger purpose. Our competitive instincts are strong and necessary to our development, but they come with emotional downsides such as maligning and demeaning competitors to reduce their effectiveness, and we have recently developed a whole new set of electronic toys that we are using to develop victimhood and blame and snide insinuations that consume the effort which we could better use in our development. Because all these things are part of our emotional palette, we must train ourselves to recognise them and control their use, and this self-training should be part of our through-life education system. The system must recognise that in our youth, emotions can be rampant and uncontrollable, but as we age our emotions tend to come under control through habits governed by models which have been trained to manage conflict. If self-control is not possible, then the system should help to filter the emotional influences that enflame people.

Achieving this balance between conforming to a rules based society and freedom of expression and action, are what every system of government is struggling with. We need a system that encapsulates both, and we should educate ourselves better in how and why this works.

Risks

Risk: Ethics and values can be undermined by corruption, fake news, malicious intent, and anonymity.

Risk: There will always be some humans who cannot control their behaviours to conform to ethics, whether because of lack of control based on drug dependency,

mental incapacity or demand for success regardless of methods used (criminals). There are those who have become powerful enough to think they are above ethical behaviour, and those who just want to cross boundaries to test them. Mitigations include ensuring opportunities for success are available to all, social services for those that need it, a justice system for the rest.

Risk: We have an occasional tendency to be emotionally wound up into a mob-with-pitchforks state, usually by some perceived fear, injustice or sense of victimhood. Peer pressure can be a strong social force. Nation states and ideologies have often been adept at raising emotions to overcome moral boundaries on the way to war and destructive conflict. Education, debate, morals and ethics need to be developed to identify and defuse these situations. Media monitoring should highlight bubbles of frothy emotional risk and divert some intelligent effort to counter it, or make changes to the system if it is found to be justified.

Risk: The human predilection for telling others what to do ('Control freakery') tries to control too much of our human behaviours. Mitigate by encapsulating freedom of speech and challenge by debate. The aim should be for the system to educate people to live within ethical and moral boundaries and allow them to apply it to the minutiae of their own lives rather than control every action through law. People must be trusted to take charge of their own lives within the system framework. Humans love to experiment and find their own way in the world. Curiosity and experimentation are strengths of our species. We should encourage the young to experiment with new ideas, and encourage humanity to evaluate and improve its organisational system. We should try to resist procrastination and emotional bullying by a thousand words and minutiae of rules, little ropes that eventually immobilise us. We should be aware of our emerging abilities in marketing and psychological operations to alter behaviours and, through education, inoculate people to their use.

Common vision

Common aims for the future help bind diverse people together.

A Global system should describe and maintain a vision for the species and use it to enthuse the species to work towards global aims without coercion. We require a vision we can all subscribe to, to help us work together as a group towards common goals.

A species vision should be simple and so true it is unassailable. Keeping the vision in mind through education and media, should provide the species with a common cause, and provide common aims that align efforts across multiple generations

The vision for the human species is ultimately governed by our nature and the nature of our cosmic environment.

The long term need to escape the planet, the shorter term need to ensure that our planetary home can continue to support us, the short term need to ensure we do not destroy ourselves, should all be part of our thought fabric and education system.

Our vision therefore should be very simple. Something on the lines of.....

Long term

- Before the planet can no longer support us, the species must be able to transport itself and our underlying ecosystem to other hosts, and be able to generate the things it needs to sustain life, so that we may continue to evolve.

Shorter term

- Resolve global inequality (Help all regions to attain a minimum level of 'technology based prosperity'.)
- Ensure our technology based prosperity is sustainable and we do not destroy our supporting ecosystem or ourselves during the process of our evolution.

These broad aims can be broken down into more achievable tasks that can be accomplished in a lifetime or in a multi-year government cycle.

We may disagree about how best to achieve the vision, and this is what people will vote for. Electioneering and government action prioritisation should refer back to the vision to show how changes in our short term activities will move the species towards achieving a longer term vision.

Vision attainment may be structured into sequential or parallel tasks that, as a whole, help us to achieve the vision.

Risk: Humans have believed many whopping untruths during the development of our understanding of ourselves and our cosmic system. We must ensure the vision can be challenged and can adapt to change. We must ensure that alternate versions of truths are openly discussed and tested. We must continue to improve our understanding of our state as temporary transformational beings and the cosmic system from which we have evolved.

Risk: The system becomes obsessed with visionary activities, to the detriment of those-who-share-the-present. The system must balance long term visionary activities with the short term activities of everyday life.

Risk: The system becomes so concerned with day to day issues that we spend no effort to achieve long term aims.

Law and judicial system

Different legal systems are a major source of misunderstanding and implementation inefficiency.

This proposal includes a single global legal system with:

- Common criminal law
- Common business law

- Common tax law

Monitored and adjudicated by a global judiciary and supported by a global police and penal system.

Law should be created, deleted and amended by the process of government. A judicial service should judge events according to the law. The judicial service applies the law, they do not create law.

Laws help us collaborate by restricting behaviours that can cause conflict, and a common law must be supported by common ethics. Common law requires a common language to ensure a common understanding and implementation.

Common law ensures common standards for production, testing, and labelling of goods, workers' rights and taxation. All of which remove the need for tariffs and customs checks. It supports free movement of people, organisations, goods and services.

Common law enables global responses to global issues.

Risk: Fear of tight state control stifling human ingenuity and freedoms. Mitigate by enshrining tolerance of criticism and processes that enable system evolution. No law is so sacrosanct it cannot be challenged and refined.

Risk: Legal system is manipulated. Mitigated by: Build in an independent judicial monitoring and oversight process. No person or organisation is outside the law.

Risk: Regions interpret law differently. Mitigated by: Common legal education, oversight and global judicial appointments to reduce regional diversification and implementation.

Risk: Laws interpreted by rote often contain logical loop holes, and accumulate restrictive refinements over time. This can make them cumbersome and complex. Laws are defined using language which can have many interpretations, and although 'legalese' attempts to mitigate misinterpretation, it often makes it difficult to understand the true purpose of the law. Mitigation: consider some laws as 'interpret by principle'. The aim should be that the individual trusts the system and the system trusts the individual (unless evidence proves otherwise).

Sub-cultures and religions may prescribe additional constraints on their adherents wherever they happen to live, but they should not bother the rest of the species, and sub-culture rules would not be part of global law. Nor can sub-cultures opt out of global governance law, but they can of course influence it to change, using the tools provided by the system.

Common system governance

A common governance system is a strong cultural bond.

The many methods of system governance our nations use are both a source of ideological competition (East/West, Autocracy/Democracy, Communism/Capitalism

etc.), and a force for unifying Us into collaborative groups. A global organisation of the species requires a single governance system to give us a sense of unity and to reduce ideological competition. It is also required to support a global ethical code, law and economy.

It does not mean that the system should be static. We still have much to learn about the best way to organise ourselves. The system should be open to exploring self-improvement, allowing open discussion and providing processes for change.

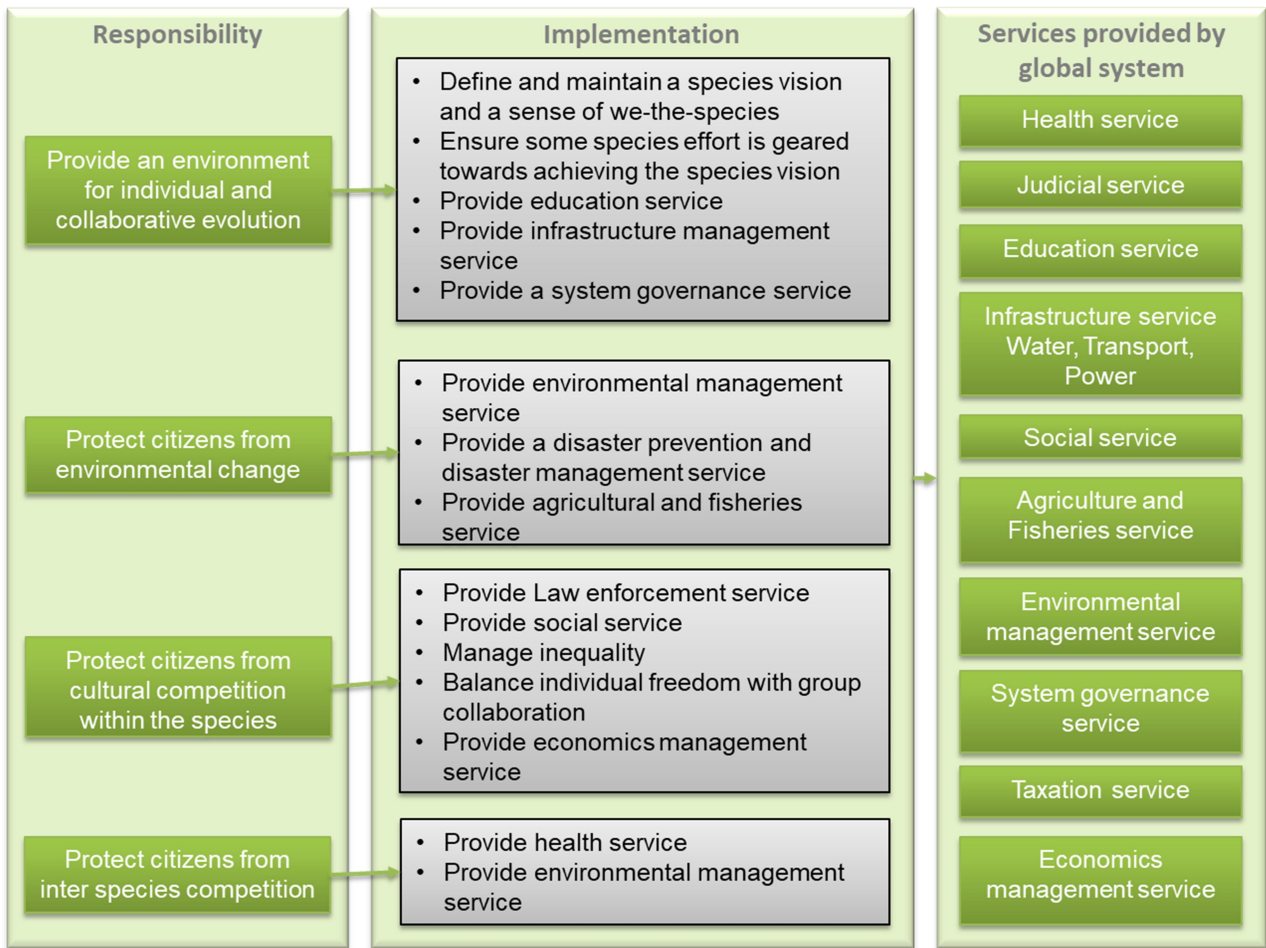
Citizens should feel invested in the system, and the system should value the citizen. The system should reduce the feeling of Them-the-government opposing We-the-people, and at the same time maintain respect between the two by providing processes to ensure that citizens can moderate the behaviour of those in government and that government can moderate the behaviour of citizens.

During our evolution we have trialled many models of organising ourselves, and our dictionaries and histories are littered with structures of control and governance. Fundamentally they all try to guide our behaviour and transform us from independent animals into a group force to satisfy some vision set by those 'in charge' (however the role was gained).

So here is an interesting question – What should a 'government' be responsible for?

Internet searches provide various lists from historical characters. It is well worth reading through some of these search results which are not repeated here. Instead I have collated some and organised them into responsibilities, implementations and services suitable for a global government.

Government responsibilities and services



The proposed system is operated and governed by a single global government, which makes use of a common set of processes and provides common global services. This system will remove competition between national and ideological systems.

The proposed governance system is described in detail in the system governance section below.

Risk: Our organisational structures are still evolving, so there will always be differences of opinion on the best governance system. Requirement: The system must be open to challenge, debate and capable of adapting to change.

Taxation

Taxation is currently used by our nation states to provide the resources that can be applied to the benefit of all, in the form of services, infrastructure development and defence/offence. Different taxation regimes can be used to gain competitive advantage for nations or regions or corrupt officials.

It is good that people contribute to the benefit of the species, but taxation can also seem to be a fight between the individual trying to improve themselves and the system trying to improve society.

This proposal includes a common taxation system, which is described in detail in the economics section below, supported by common property and asset registers, and a common law.

A common tax system:

- enables free movement of goods, services and people;
- enables global service funding and provision;
- simplifies global employment and trade, and increases commercial efficiency;
- removes opportunities for individuals and organisations to commit cross nation tax fraud and obfuscate assets and income;
- levels commercial competition amongst regions, reducing opportunities for unfair trade practices, and the demand for tariffs;
- can be used to reduce inequality.

Common global taxation rules give a sense of commonality and continuity, and contribute strongly to a common culture.

Regional taxation systems - while they could enable regions to tackle specific regional issues, can also be used as a competitive weapon. This proposal does not include diverse regional taxes. Taxation should be consistent globally to reduce the risk of regional divergence.

Free movement of people, goods and services

In a world of protectionist nations this seems scary. We instinctively want to protect and hoard what we see as **Our** resources.

However, in a world with the same tax system, minimum wage, law, language, currency and standards, free movement makes perfect efficient sense. It takes us back to a simpler global state before we erected our social and commercial barriers.

Send goods anywhere and provide services to anyone.

Commercial organisations would compete on a level playing field of taxes, standards, laws and minimum wage. No tariffs, no barriers, no import/export licences – this is efficient. Product design, production efficiencies, delivery efficiencies and sales tactics will be the commercial differentiators.

It removes opportunities for corruption and 'agents' who manipulate complex permit and tariff processes.

It frees time spent on paper work and process.

Live where you will, work where there is employment.

Free movement of people is emotive. Today, economic migrants and those displaced by destruction and climate change may cause cultural conflict where large scale migration occurs. But consider this:

- In a world with a common governance culture of language, law, morals, ethics, taxation system and service availability, it will be easier to integrate into a new local community, and multiple subcultures should prove less divisive as there is more that unites than divides.
- Flexible labour force. If there is employment, then by all means apply for the work wherever it is. It will be up to the regions and local professions to ensure that housing availability, infrastructure and services match employment opportunities and the labour force organisations located within its boundaries.
- Free movement of capital, goods and services will make it easier for businesses to move to areas with excess labour or specific skills.

Risk: Mass migration causes culture wars. Mitigated by global minimum wage, common language, common ethics, regional planning policies, common social services, and common education standards, all of which should reduce the need for economic migration, and should reduce the causes of cultural conflict when migration does occur.

Risk: 'Not in my backyard' attitudes may encourage protectionist planning and development behaviour.

Risk: Local property businesses may seek to manipulate local policies for their own profit. Mitigation: Regional Planning and development services should be overseen by a central department with an overarching integrated view that can monitor and act on these risks. Its role would be to provide an integrated global planning oversight where it is useful to do so, but generally leave regions to their own development planning.

Risk: Cultural ghettos are common in multi-cultural societies. We trust those who think as we do, dress as we do, speak as we do, believe what we believe. A global system will not stop this from happening, but it should provide enough core commonality that people think of themselves as global human first, then whatever cultural groupings they wish to associate with. The global culture will require constant reinforcement via media and education. Cultural dispersion, mixing and so called 'cultural appropriation' should all be encouraged. Economic inequality often associated with 'ghettos' is mitigated in the economic section.

Wealth management

Wealth disparity is a major cause of conflict, of Us and Them, the have-too-much and have nots, the elites, the workers, the destitute and homeless. A global system should manage wealth disparity to reduce conflict and contribute to a sense of global Us.

As a species, humans need to compete with some expectation of success, and we have a natural need to be able to demonstrate our success to others. Those with bigger houses, jewels, retinues or those who can offer safety in a volatile environment have always been attractive as breeding partners, but then so have the edgy, the rule breakers, the famous and the powerful – Inequality and differentiation are good.

However, as a society, it is unhealthy when wealth and resources are disproportionately controlled by a few, as the few then control a higher proportion of the available labour, and so can influence the direction of the species to suit themselves.

If people cannot succeed by competing within the framework of a system, then the system must be changed, or people will compete outside the system or compete against the system. Sharing wealth reduces inequality.

A global system should aim to resolve these competing demands by putting in place a lower bar, consisting of a global minimum wage and a social security service for the unemployed, aged and disabled, so that all can live decent lives, and place a top cap implemented by a wealth tax to reduce excess accumulation. Between these boundaries, competition should be encouraged to enable our competitive natures.

The proposed wealth tax would promote competitive advantage by allowing individuals to accumulate up to a specified threshold with no wealth taxes applied, and then apply a wealth tax to accumulations above the threshold. The threshold needs to be high, say £30M in assets (2023 value), so that people can benefit their families and their inclinations, can be seen to do so, and to encourage 'levelling up'. The new wealth tax would apply a 10% charge on assets over the threshold to be put back into the wider system. Successful individuals can still accumulate beyond the threshold, but this policy will reduce the ability to become untouchable princelings. It will also gradually reduce the ability of less successful generations benefiting from a single successful ancestor. It makes more resources available for competitive acquisition by breaking the stranglehold that oligarchs and the inherited elite have on wealth and assets.

Threshold and tax rate would be reviewed each year. Assets would include everything that can be valued, such as property, shares, businesses, cars, planes, boats, art, and cash in all its forms at a point in the year.

This would be an additional tax. Standard income tax rules would also apply as described in the economics section.

Risk: Individuals will try to avoid the tax by masking ownership of assets, and denying applicability. Mitigation: Laws will have to be refined to ensure compliance and collection. Asset registers must be able to track through and assign ownership of all assets to individuals.

Risk: No Oligarch or Princeling is going to vote for this, and they can easily relocate. A wealth tax will be difficult to enforce until it can be implemented globally.

Risk: Wealthy investors reduce spending on risky business ventures. Mitigation: Tax incentives closely monitored to ensure it does not become a loophole.

Risk: Wealthy philanthropists reduce charitable donations. Mitigation: The global system should be responsible for funding social and infrastructure services, researching species specific global benefits and mitigating disaster events. Charitable and philanthropic organisations should still exist so people can fund their pet subject areas not covered by the state.

Risk: Wealth is transferred in exchange for income. If wealth discounts debt then people will just borrow to reduce their wealth tax and rely on high income to service debt, especially if there is no income tax. Therefore wealth taxes must be applied in conjunction with income taxes to differentiate the wealthy who have taken on debt to reduce wealth and increase income, and those who are seriously in debt with no means to service it. Income tax should be applied to those whose aggregate income gives them significant buying power over and above that required for a good life. One aim of income taxes should be to block wealth tax evasion.

Supported by: Global Asset registers, and laws to be able to seize shares, cash, properties and sell them.

Organisational wealth needs further consideration.

While a wealth tax will apply a force that helps to share organisation ownership more widely, some organisations may accumulate such a large store of wealth that they can shape the development of the species by a disproportionate use of labour and assets. Should a government 'cut organisations down to size' with wealth taxes? Should a government restrict the power of cartels and other market movers, to maintain 'healthy competition' in all markets? This section describes tools that encourage a common culture of Us-the-species, and in that spirit then yes, government should try to manage over-achieving organisations to help them support species development.

Especially where there are accumulations of land and housing, which reduce the pool of property that citizens can compete for.

- Land used for farming and agriculture require economies of scale to be able to produce food and other grown materials efficiently.
- Organisations such as pension funds, that accumulate housing stock for long term rental purposes, seems an efficient model as long as it does not impinge on the pool of property available for purchase.

The system should have a way to restrict excessive organisational accumulation of land and buildings.

Governmental units, religious organisations, and other organisational types that have no specified owners, also accumulate wealth, land and buildings.

- Beneficiaries of trusts should be considered owners for wealth tax purposes.

- Members of an organisation where no beneficiaries exist should be considered owners for wealth tax purposes.
- Charities need further consideration, but the principle should be that no organisation can accumulate so much wealth that it significantly restricts that which is available for competition.
- Government organisations would be exempt from wealth tax, but their stored wealth should be monitored and adjusted.

Governance Language

Language is a tool that allows us to communicate, and communication provides the foundation for collaboration. Two languages defeat the purpose.

This system proposes one governance language that all citizens speak, read and write to enable common systems and processes to be communicated and applied efficiently. All signage, official documentation and official processes would be deployed in a single language. Administration then becomes efficient.

Extra languages, whether regional, or otherwise, are fine, as long as one common language is maintained and used for all official documents, law, communications and signage.

Risks: Other Languages are key cultural tools that can be used to separate Us from Them. Mitigation: Education mandates a common global language. No other language can be mandated. Any language can be an education option.

The system would 'own' the governance language and it could be adapted for efficiency, clarity and inclusion of any missing terms that are expressible in other languages. It should soon change enough to become divorced from the culture that initially donated it, and become a flexible dynamic tool that can support our communications into the future.

Common economy

Living in a single economy supported by a common set of rules would enable the free flow of goods, services and labour that would return us to a more natural state of a world without borders, and removes multiple layers of complexity, inefficiency and waste. This is probably the biggest change we could make that would generate a sense of a global 'Us'. A truly globalised economy which can only exist within a framework of common law, common taxation, with common working and environmental standards that remove so many areas of conflict and wasted effort.

This system proposes a single economy supported by a single global currency. See full detail in the economics section below.

In a single economy we can balance investment in the species with personal and organisational enterprise. Inequality, while inherent in our diverse natures, can be managed. Services and infrastructure development can become globally consistent. The value of things can be maintained through controlling global money supply and

interest rates. A single managed economy can steer investment towards species enhancing technology transitions such as energy generation or pandemic support.

National debt. Our current system where nations become indebted, and where some borrow money in foreign currencies, has made it difficult for some nations to break free of their debt burdens or develop their infrastructure and industries, and a system with multiple national currencies tends to bake in global inequality and maintain international tensions. All of this man made economic quagmire can be swept away by our proposed economic model, which also dissolves regional inequalities in infrastructure and living standards and contributes to global 'levelling up'.

Risk: A one world government may try to control commercial activity too tightly, or too loosely. This system proposes a global government should seek the sweet spot within the triangle of private enterprise, commercial regulation and government funded development.

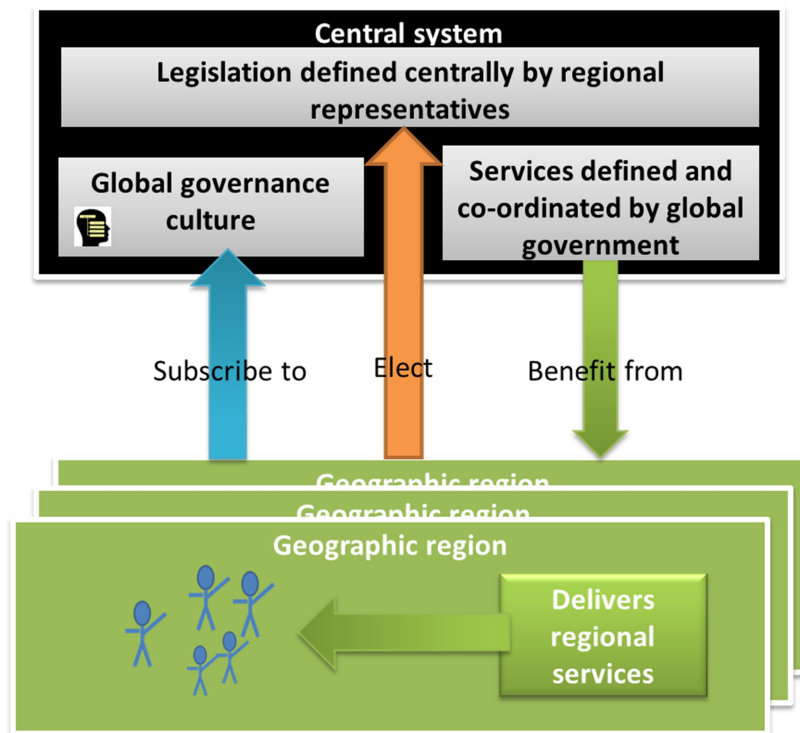
Global services

Common global services support a common global culture, and vice versa.

In tandem, they enable sub-cultural diasporas to co-exist inside a single governance system. They enable free efficient movement of people, goods, services, organisations and labour. They reduce the conflict brought about by borders, barriers and national cultures tied to geography. Most importantly they assist levelling up at a global scale, which will free up effort to solve the bigger problems that face our species.

For a system of global government to work for all, the right mix of responsibilities and service provision should be found between regional and global government.

This proposal removes the legislative and executive responsibilities of nations and places them at the global level. It is then up to the geographic regions to administer service delivery, and provide monitoring and feedback services to common standards. The executive function of all regions should be co-ordinated by the global executive. A service provided by any region should appear the same to any citizen or business wherever they are located.



The system proposes that the following services are provided to all:

- Health service
- Judicial service
- Education service
- Infrastructure service
- Social service
- Agriculture and fisheries service
- Environment management service
- Governance management service
- Economy management service

These services should come as no great surprise to readers, as most national governments try to provide them in one form or another. The main difference in this proposal is that they would be delivered to the same standard across the planet.

And there is a big difference in how they would be funded.

Service descriptions, while they describe the benefits delivered to citizens, can be a little dull so, in order to keep up the momentum in the mind of any reader who has made it this far, they have been moved to a later section of this document.

Culture summary

If we all spoke the same language, lived by the same ethics and values, had a common long term vision for the species, lived under the same laws, economy and governance system and were provided the same services to common standards, would that be

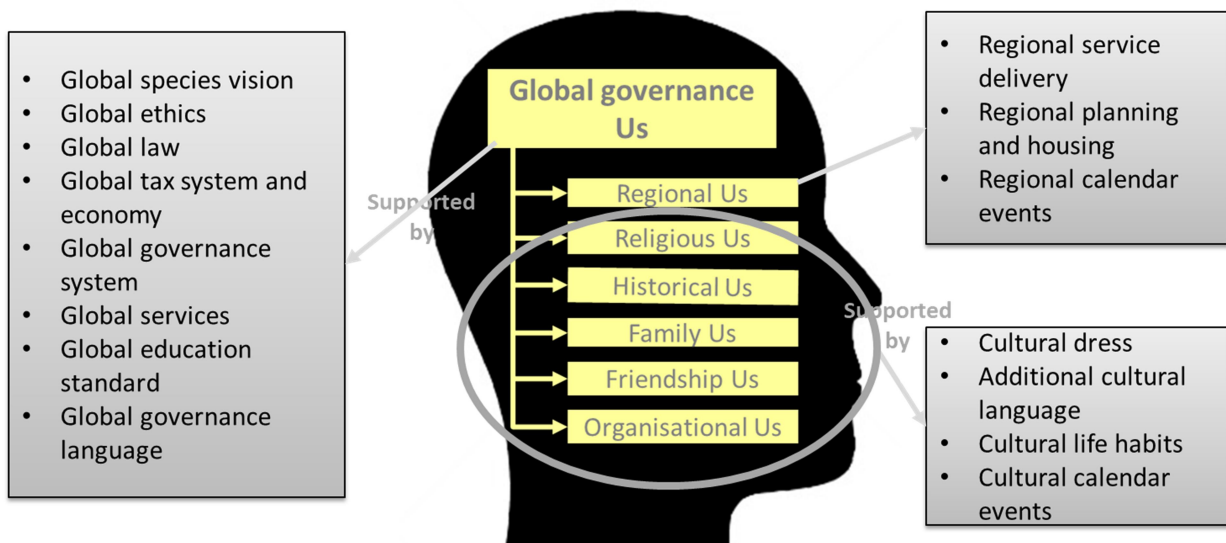
enough to form a sense of we-the-species, and allow sub-cultures to thrive and co-exist but not dissolve into conflict?

A common education system would have to teach common cultural aspects, and media influences would have to reinforce them. Further emotional support may be required from a flag, anthem and a few culture supporting calendar events which all focus attention on the presence of the global culture and act as frequent reminders and reinforcement.

Essentially this is the same model we use for our existing nations. The proposed system just expands that model.

Many challenges to this proposal take the form of 'We are too diverse', 'What works for one culture does not work for another' etc. Really? All humans have the same basic concerns driven by our common genetics. As long as the governance system busies itself with what is common and does not interfere with smaller 'cultural' behaviours then cultural diversity can exist within its framework, and we already do this. Take a look at major cities around the globe, many of which contain multiple cultures regulated by a single code of ethics embodied in a single legislature and executive. Yes there are problems with rule breakers and preferences for working and living with those you trust the most (generally those who are most similar in behaviour to yourself) and that is why any government needs to foster tolerance of different behaviours but intolerance to law breaking. Take a look at the way we adopt corporate cultures when we are at-work, then drop seamlessly into all manner of alternative cultural groups at home. We already have the skills necessary to adopt this system.

**For a Global 'Organisation of the Species' to succeed
Global governance 'Us' must be stronger than regional or cultural 'Us's**



However great you imagine a past or present culture to be, it is up to Us-who-are-alive-today to create a greater one.

The system enables subcultures and ideologies to freely exist as diasporas within the global governance culture, and provides an environment to help them coexist without friction.

Risk: This all boils down to how sub cultures are managed in relation to a single global governance culture. Too forceful, and people will twist and turn in their global culture shackles. Too weak and competing sub cultures will rip it apart. How to maintain this balance?

Risk: A global system removes national competition and may become static and not open to further development and evolution. How to maintain and manage a process of continual improvement without destabilising the system?

Risk: One of the biggest issues we have today is our ability to record and remember and write and embellish and make movies and stories that glorify cultures, old or current. These toys of ours divide us and nail us to past and present cultures. We would have to learn to use these tools to generate positive images of a global system to counteract the negative ones already generated, and to relax our emotional attachments to historical victimhood and the plucky band of national Us's who were pitted against the big bad world.

2. Administer a global economy

This section describes the proposed economics system once a one world government has been achieved. The economics of transition will be different and are described in the 'Partial system uptake' section.

A vision to raise living standards in the 'developing world' and consolidate standards in the 'developed world' entails a huge demand for capital.

An environmental transition to greener technologies to help stabilise our ecosystem, and our exploitation of it, will require further massive investment.

Transitioning to an interplanetary species will require lengthy research and development, and further investment at a scale not seen before.

Most national economies have, for generations, spent more on services than they extract in taxes. They have borrowed money to deliver services, invest in infrastructure, raise an impoverished population out of poverty, capture competitive advantage and in many cases to provide wealth to the powerful. National debt, especially foreign debt, strangles a nation's ability to develop. Nations are always trying to balance tax revenue, service delivery and debt repayment with development activities, and as the proportion spent on debt repayment increases, citizen's benefits suffer.

Our current method where individual nations accrue debt and become debt slaves to debt holders is unsustainable.

To achieve our vision we require a different model.

Many challenges to a proposal for a global government that promises so much, take the form of “how are you going to pay for it then”, closely followed by “you are going to take it from the rich (usually the challenger who has worked hard or been lucky to acquire their wealth) and give it to some undeserving rat”.

So, here is how the system proposes to pay for its promises without reducing the wealth of those who have already acquired enough, and increases the wealth of those who do not. As mentioned above, the super-rich will be impacted by a wealth tax for good reasons, but super-richness can still be achieved.

Consider this. **Essentially, money and debt are man-made concepts. They have no basis in reality and we can bend them to our needs as required.**

In a system where there is a single government, and a single currency, the system can generate (keystroke or print) as much money as it needs, with some controls, to ensure the species can achieve its aims. For those throwing up their arms in horror of ruinous inflation – bear with me and read the detail.

Constraints:

- We have already decided that the tool of money, using a single currency, forms part of the system culture.
- The proposed system is a single economy which has no exchange rates, has no imports and exports, imposes common taxes, and provides common services and capital projects.

Aims:

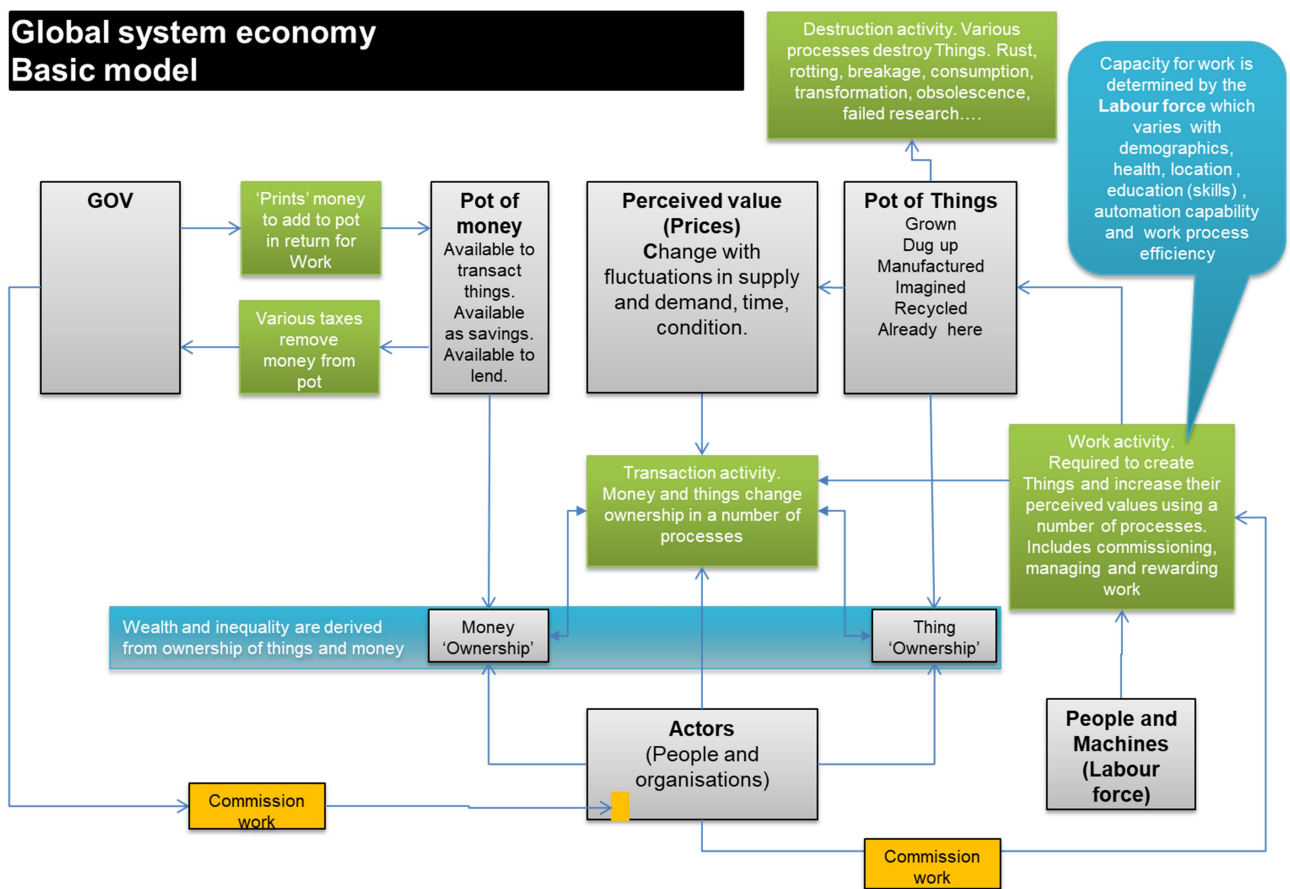
- No system debt. A system that is capable of loading itself with debt by borrowing money is just asking for trouble in the long term. **The new system should not try to balance the books – it is an impossible task.** It should be impossible to inflict system debt on our descendants.
- The system must be able to fund major projects and services considered beneficial to the species.
- The system must work in collaboration with a private sector of competing individuals and their organisations to ensure the species can benefit from diversity of effort and research and entrepreneurship.
- The system should maintain the value of things and savings, and not let years of effort be eaten up by inflation.
- The system should encourage full employment. The species needs to add value to its assets in many areas to level-up globally, transition to green technology and escape the confines of the planet. Work is the only way to increase global assets.

Economics Model

There are many ways to describe the interaction between actors (people and organisations), the things that they produce, and the money that is used to ease change of ownership.

Current mathematical economic models can be difficult to justify, given that national governments do not have access to the whole data sets required to train and test models. This proposal includes the instrumentation necessary to form more accurate mathematical models which can come later.

In this document we are going to use the general interaction diagram below as a base, then overlay it to show specific interactions.



Model Entities

We have a number of interacting entities in our model which should be recognisable even to economics students.

Actors (People and organisations)

Actors can own money and things. They can exchange things for money and money for things. They can commission work from the Labour force.

GOV is also an actor in that it can own things and commission work.

We have separated the behaviours of people into Actors (ownership, exchange, and commissioners of work) and Labour (People actually doing work).

Pot of Money

The store of money available to global actors to aid the exchange of goods and services.

Money is held in the bank accounts of actors. This system proposes to do away with cash.

Current national systems use a mix of cash and account based money. The proposed system would only use account based money of a single currency. Cash would disappear. Global infrastructure would have to be in place so that every citizen had access to bank accounts and trusted exchange systems. Account management would have to be monitored and trusted not to just increase account balances. See the 'enablers' section.

Only Government can add to the pot of money, by commissioning work.

Only Government can destroy money, by collecting it through taxation.

Government's role (Economic management service) is to balance the pot of money, by creating and destroying it. The pot should grow as global wealth increases, to enable more transactions and savings, but not so much that inflation weakens the buying power of savings.

Currency. Money enables the trade of goods and services. It can act as a store of wealth. In reality, it does not matter what form the store takes as long as everyone accepts its value. Maintaining more than one currency is inefficient. Maintaining accounts and prices in multiple currencies, being subject to exchange rate changes and exchange costs, all add to commercial and personal cost, uncertainty and risk. This model sweeps away the complexities of multiple currencies and proposes a single global currency.

Pot of Things

This pot contains every sort of thing that an actor can own or rent. It does not include buying services, which is modelled as 'work'.

Things can be grown (food), dug up (coal), collected (fish), manufactured, imagined (IPR, shares in an organisation), already here (Land, air waves).

Things disappear by being eaten, burnt, becoming obsolete, destroyed by natural events (such as fire, flood or earthquake), or vanishing into thin air like IPR time limits or organisation receivership. Munitions can be test fired or live fired, and research can fail to deliver anything of value.

Things require Work to get them into the economy.

Perceived Value

Things have a perceived monetary value, which equates to its price. The perceived value of a thing will change over time with supply, demand and condition.

An actor measures its wealth by the sum of the money it owns, and the perceived value of the things it owns, minus its debts.

Work

Work is required to create things. Even land can be created by reclamation, and work is required to parcel it up as a legal thing that can be exchanged.

Work is required to maintain and enhance the perceived value of things.

Work is required to provide a service.

People or machines can perform work. In this model the Labour force is comprised of people and machines. The system envisages that more and more work will be performed by machine.

Work is performed in exchange for ownership of money or things.

Capacity for work is determined by the Labour force (people or machines) which varies with demographics, health, location, education (skills), automation capability and work process efficiency. The automation of basic tasks increases work capacity available to more interesting developments.

At any one time the amount of work that can be done is limited. The key to managing an economy is helping to co-ordinate which sectors consume work. The private sector of course has its own ideas, but government has services to provide and capital projects that move us towards our species vision. If the private sector is just left to get on with it, government doesn't actually govern, it just reacts to market forces. The private sector may move some work towards the species vision but it will be uncoordinated, inconsistent and it will generally be driven by competitive advantage and the whims of whoever has access to investment rather than any desire to aid species collaboration. The proposed system needs to both govern and let market forces find their own paths. Government should aim to engage a proportion of the available work to manage services, a proportion to provide capital and research projects to achieve species aims, the rest it should leave to private enterprise to spark and fizz in its entrepreneurship. Achieving this balance is the crux of global government economics.

The private sector will always compete with the government for work. This is expected. Wealthy people and organisations have a disproportionate ability to direct the sectors of society that consume work, and can alter the direction of societies. Wealth taxes should help to bring some balance to controlling the direction of work. Government

should ensure that some progress is made towards achieving the species vision by commissioning species enhancing work, but it should not seek control of the majority of the workforce.

Essentially we are saying that capitalism needs some government guidance, and government must have a vision for the species.

- National Governments with money have tended to spend the labour of citizens on their own glorification, grande edifices and well organised armies to threaten competitors and subdue them in awe.
- Most capitalists have no long range species vision. Those with money to invest often just invent another café, or a slightly different distilled gin – very few research and invent.
- History has recorded generations of waste on every continent, and all because we have no species vision.
- Most developments happen during periods of crisis when governments marshal citizens to focus on resolving immediate threats.
- This proposal provides a focus for both economic and social development, where a global government would marshal a proportion of available labour and leave the rest to develop its gins, ever more efficient washing machines and the occasional technology transformation.

There will never be enough labour to satisfy government service demand, and provide all the capital projects required. It is the process of government that will have to reach daily consensus on prioritisation of government funded tasks and to balance it with the desire of those citizens who need freedom to manage their own work to explore novel possibilities. Government will have to resist the urge to employ ever more of the economy in delivering its services and projects, and this means there will always be demand from citizens for GOV to do more, and demand from organisations to fund more work.

There are a number of activities that produce work of fleeting value, or where the products become obsolete quickly. Media, art, sport, game playing etc. are all important to cultural adhesion, but GOV should take care that these industries do not consume too much of the available labour. There are also activities that seem to be designed to mire people in extra work, like vexatious and spurious legal claims, activities that are just inefficient and deliver no value, or activities that waste valuable skills on menial work that can be automated. GOV should aim to commission work that delivers things and services of value, and resist work that wastes the value that citizens can add.

The workforce is also limited by those who do not work (Prison populations, the unemployed, the retired, the students), those who are paid to wait (Armed forces) or watch. Government should aim to encourage relevant skills accumulation for those with time, and help those who want to engage with work.

Capacity for work is limited. It should be used wisely. A society's capability for change and transition is limited by the availability of work and materials.

Relevant instrumentation of effort spent in which industries will be required by government to feed into realistic plans and expectations, and to help balance activities.

Ownership and transaction activity

This system embraces ownership, which seems an instinctive force that enables clarity of responsibility, care and self-reliance. People or organisations can own a mix of money and things.

The system proposes to keep records of the ownership of things and record ownership history (blockchain is ideal technology).

Financial accounts record the ownership of money.

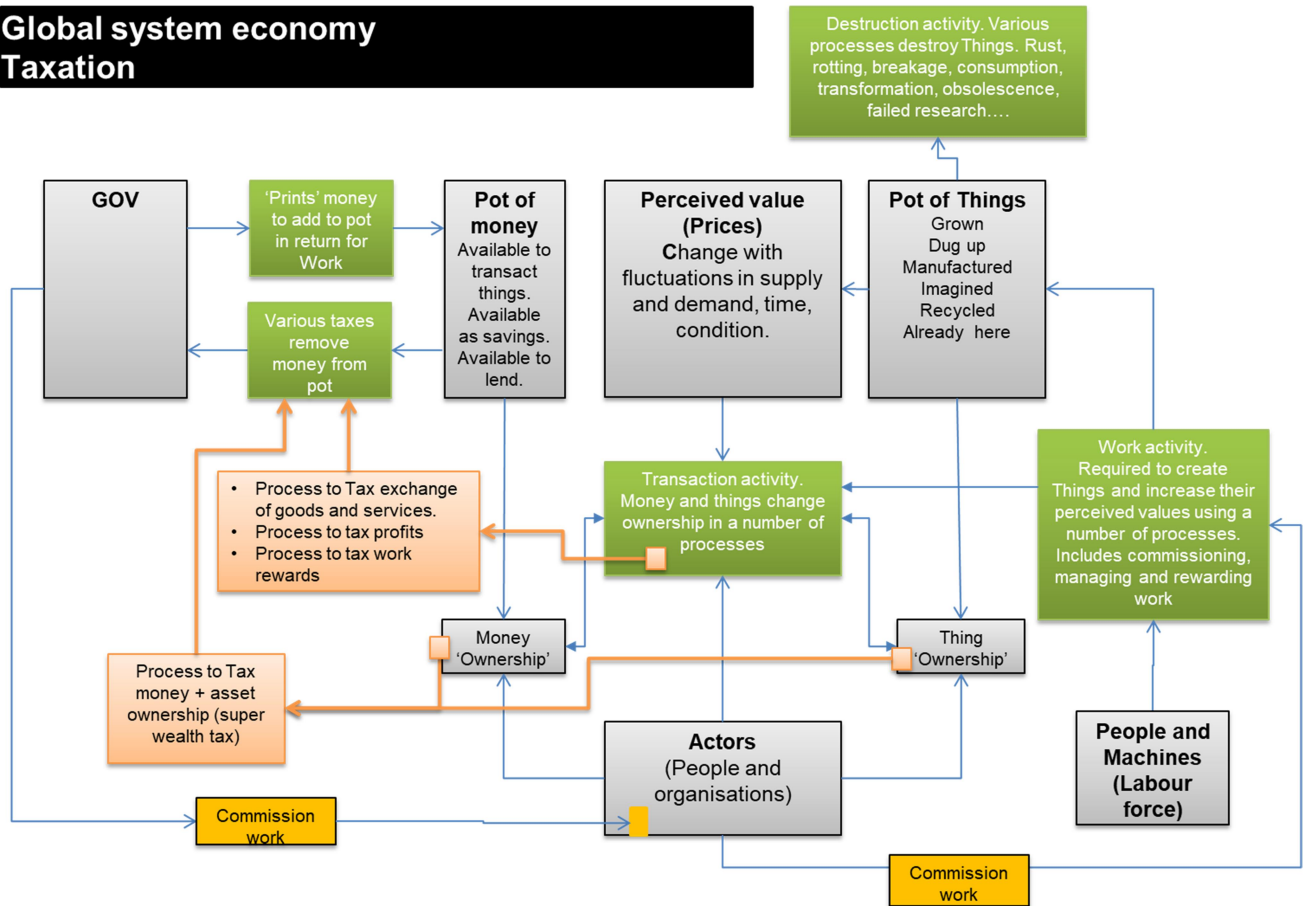
The system requires the ability to assign organisation ownership to people, and to see through the current system of multinational organisation structures that obscure wealth assignment.

Tax model

The system does NOT use taxation to fund services or capital investment.

The system uses taxation to remove money from the Money Pot. The aim being to roughly maintain the perceived value of Things, manage inflation and deflation, and not allow a lifetime of effort and its resulting savings to be eaten up by inflation. To achieve this, a number of tax points can suck money out of various parts of the economy, and GOV would vary the rates of tax at these points to try to stabilise the economy, removing excess money created by GOV that did not create Things, removing excess money that could cause inflation, but increasing the money supply in line with increasing volume of Things and their Transactions, and to support broader based savings and levelling up.

Global system economy Taxation



In this system, all tax rates are the same globally.

Work tax

Work taxation may well be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of wealth taxation and transaction taxation.

If required, work taxation would be applied as for income tax in current systems.

Income tax data highlights where work is being applied, how much work is being consumed by government funding and how much by the private sector.

Because all money is electronic, the shadow economy will become visible to the system.

Transaction tax

Taxed as for normal Sales tax or Value added tax in current systems.

Because all money is electronic, all financial exchanges become visible to the system. Fraud and the proceeds of crime will be difficult to hide.

Exchange taxation data can highlight areas of the economy that are subject to inflation or deflation and can indicate changes in supply and demand.

Organisation profits tax

Taxed as for corporation tax in current systems.

Organisation taxation data can indicate which sectors are consuming work, which sectors have over capacity or under capacity and which sectors are affected by changes in inputs from other industries.

Company profits are required for corporate investment and shareholder profits. So what should the taxation rate be? Zero taxes? Then corporate investment and private spending could dominate the use of labour and set the direction of civilisation. Heavy taxes? Then Government spending could dominate use of the labour force. A combination of species investment, corporate investment and private spending might be best. A one world government could invest just enough money to ensure species investment, while using light taxation to reduce the money supply, maintain the value of things, and also prevent a few accumulating most of the wealth.

Wealth tax

As described in the wealth management section.

For this to work, GOV needs accurate ownership information for every actor.

It needs financial account balances, and knowledge of the current owner of a thing and its perceived value. It needs to be able to drill through layers of organisation ownership to correctly assign wealth to people.

Wealth data can indicate the span of social inequality and show how well government policies work to bring these within socially acceptable bounds.

Wealth taxes can be strengthened if wealth is being aggregated into the hands of a few super wealthy people, and loosened if wealth is so spread out that few invest in private enterprise.

Inheritance tax

It is natural to want to improve our children's situation, and passing down wealth to family is a key method of achieving it. The system would put a wealth tax in place, and this should make inheritance taxation unnecessary.

Model Examples

Example -Capital project

- GOV decides to add desalination plants to coasts of California and Namibia regions.
- GOV chooses commercial construction partner and agrees construction price.
- GOV chooses commercial operations partner and agrees water volumes and prices to be paid by citizens.

- GOV invents construction money and pays commercial partners, who build new assets, and the money enters the global economy via materials suppliers, wages and investor profits. The money supply has increased as does employment and capacity in the supply chain for these activities (Employment reduces in other areas as workers are repurposed). Operational and maintenance activities continue year-in year-out which increases the service economy, and clean water is supplied to areas that need it.

In this model GOV can only create money if it can spend it on goods and services, and can kill money that it claims back in various taxes. Which has some issues.

Keeping control of costs will be necessary otherwise price inflation will be inevitable.

Balancing volume of GOV projects and services, and matching to available labour and industrial capacity will be necessary otherwise all work will move towards GOV sponsorship. Private enterprise is important. GOV should encourage the manufacture of resilient and useful things, which means that it could increase GOV sponsored species enhancing projects, to suck some of the Work away from frivolous or wasteful private enterprise work. This is a key feature to keep up a steady pace to realise a species vision, but should not be overdone. Frivolous playfulness and the arts have evolved as part of our characters, and wastefulness enables re-invention and improvement. A government that mobilises the whole of the workforce to achieve specific aims will neglect the benefits of free enterprise and cause tension in society.

Example - Pensions

When people reach a specified age, their capacity for work diminishes and the system should support them through end of life. This would be basic living wage support, and eventually increased medical support. Citizens should still be encouraged to save for their retirement during their working lives so that they can add to their state pensions, and so differentiate themselves post retirement, which will also enable the existing layers of financial products and service providers.

- GOV invents money for living-wage pensions for all retirees.
- This adds to the money supply, much of which will find its way into care and health service industries and their supporting technologies. Some may find its way into savings and be passed to others via inheritance. Standard economy money flows eventually lead the money to exchange tax, corporation tax, work tax and wealth tax. GOV may choose to add an inheritance tax if wealth taxes do not claw back enough to maintain value stability.

As mentioned earlier, the work consumed by end of life health care has the potential to grow exponentially as we try to evade the inevitable. This government provided service would have to be limited and would therefore always appear unsatisfactory as it can never satisfy demand of all who seek to put off an appointment with the void, the unknown or, if you believe in such things, heaven or hell.

Example - Unemployment

Value (assets and service capacity) is added to the economy by work (people or automation) so it is necessary to keep people adding value to support global levelling-up and the environmental and off-planet initiatives which require huge amounts of work over generations.

- GOV should try to balance 'spare labour' with GOV funded projects and services, and commercial expansion and contraction. This means it requires flexible employment relationships in some areas so that it can absorb and release work capacity quickly.
- GOV should try to improve the value that spare labour (unemployed) is capable of adding to the economy, through skills upgrade, education and keeping people healthy and relatively happy. GOV might commission educational work to improve labour value where skills are short, and in this case, money enters the economy through education service providers, and some is returned via work taxes, exchange taxes, corporation taxes and wealth taxes.
- There will also be some who are broken and unable to contribute, and GOV will have to support those to keep them from interfering with the value-add process.
- GOV would pay the living wage to the unemployed. This new money enters the economy through housing and basic living commodities and services. Again, some is balanced via work taxes, exchange taxes, corporation taxes and wealth taxes.
- Gov must try to balance a service economy that might just grow to service an increasing number of unemployed, by maintaining some pressure on the unemployed to add value to the system, by encouraging the private sector to grow to employ more people and by investing in species enhancing projects and services. GOV should aim to keep the unemployed number low.

Example – Services

Government must fund the services it provides to citizens.

- GOV sets up and runs a global health service.
- GOV agrees a budget every year to provide a specified level of service globally at a known cost.
- GOV invents the money and pays the health ministry, who push it into the economy through the regions, via health worker wages, health centre development and maintenance, commercial equipment suppliers and pharma. Again some money flowing through the economy will be returned via work taxes, exchange taxes, corporation taxes and wealth taxes.

If the service budget is too great, taxes may have to rise to compensate for greater money inputs to the money pot, and commercial service provision may shrink and move over to GOV funded economy. If the budget is too small, health will suffer as people generally are not paid enough to be able to afford expensive procedures should the need arise. The health service will always be some way short of demand by its very nature, and commercial service provision is likely to help extend it.

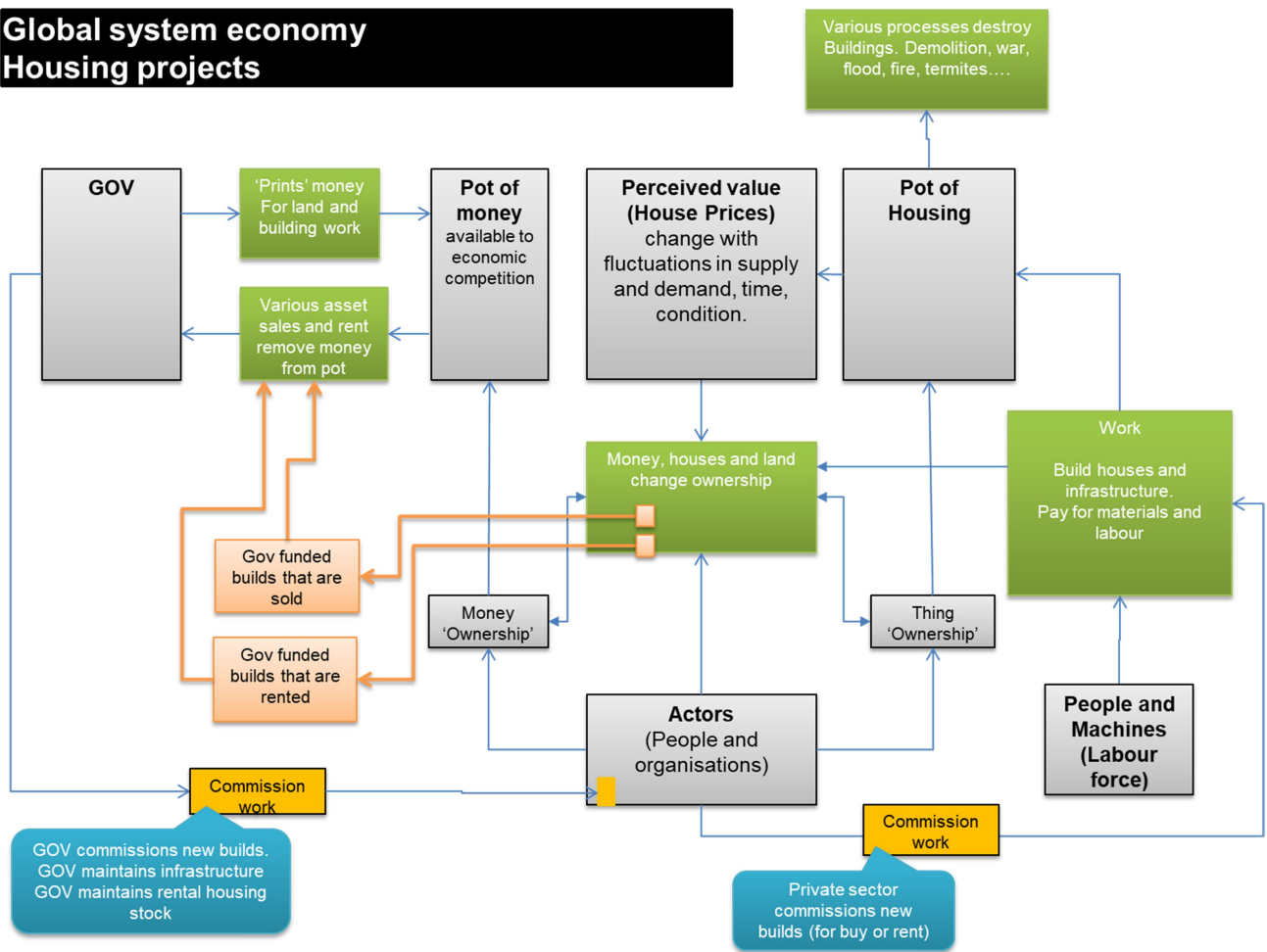
Example - Housing

Housing and infrastructure need investment in many areas of the world to aid levelling up, and this should be accomplished through a mix of commercial building and GOV projects to deliver houses for sale or houses for rent.

- If a region identifies a need for more housing which commercial builders will not fill, the regional council would identify purchasable land, or identify land it already owns.
- Regional council applies for development funding to the relevant ministries who will aggregate and prioritise the application with wider regional and global initiatives to ensure a global levelling up.
- GOV approves funding.
- If the land needs to be bought, then GOV invents money to buy the land (which comes with risk of cronyism and overpayment so the transaction will have to be reviewed). This money enters the economy via landowners.
- GOV invents construction money and pays commercial partners, who build new houses and surrounding infrastructure. This money enters the global economy via materials suppliers, builder's wages and construction profits. The money supply has increased as does employment and capacity in the building supply chain. Houses are added to the pot of things.
- Construction spending will be overseen and monitored by the regional council and the ministry. Costs and contracts should be scrutinised centrally to reduce the risk of fraud and corruption. Plans should be scrutinised centrally to ensure compliance with global standards (working practices, ecological impact of materials, methods and maintenance costs).
- GOV may choose to sell the houses at market rates or cost depending on need. The money is returned to GOV and cancelled.
- GOV may choose to rent the houses at market rates or lower. Rent is returned to GOV and cancelled. Rent could initially be low, but should be increased to eventually match market conditions in the region.
- GOV invents money to maintain rental stock.

If GOV tries to keep inflation low, and the supply and demand for housing in each region is stable, then house prices should not increase as existing developed economies are used to. Of course this is unlikely, as regional demand will vary with multiple factors. In the longer term, the global population may stabilise and the global housing stock may have increased to match it.

Global system economy Housing projects



Inequality

As discussed previously, inequality is inevitable and is part of the system. However it would be GOVs job to keep inequality within bounds and still provide a system that rewards entrepreneurship and success, and encourages some people to take investment risk.

GOV would fund regional development programmes to develop infrastructure assets and improve services. The aim is to 'level up' to common standards across all regions.

'Levelling up' – A great idea to tilt our governance systems so that those who have little have more, and those that have a lot still have a lot. Levelling up has to increase the resources available; More housing, more infrastructure, more things that last and don't have to be remade, less wanton destruction. When an uplift in resources is accompanied by a strategy to restrain unlimited acquisition and enable easy acquisition by the mass, then levelling up is possible. Levelling up demands that cheap labour is consigned to the past. Any industry that relies on cheap labour to make its products or provide its services to the mass will have to automate. The private sector will always use the cheapest option first and it is the job of government to guide this transition if the private sector does not.

So, what happens to all the new money created by GOV to level up? It circulates in a bigger economy. Capital projects and services would help grow the economy more evenly across the globe. As now, a lot will still gravitate through the system to the accounts of Amazon or Alibaba like organisations, or those who 'own' industrial capabilities. These organisations will be taxed. Their perceived value (shares) will increase, and their shareholders assets will go up in value. If the shareholders are super wealthy, they too will be taxed, and in order to pay the tax they may well have to sell some things or release savings which make them available for others to own.

This should not be a nil sum game. More people need more wealth circulating in the global economy to improve living standards, accrue some savings, and increase their supporting assets.

Inequality will still exist. Some businesses will fail, some will get rich, some will become bankrupt, but the system will support those with little, and reduce the assets of those who start to control a high proportion of labour and things.

Debt, Savings, Sector investment and inflation

The system should support actors who want to take the risk of spending (invest or consume) more than they have. Current debt service provider industries should be encouraged if demand is there. Debt however does increase demand, and that can drive up prices. If lenders only lend out money that has been saved by other actors, then the pot of money does not grow, but the money is now in play and creating demand rather than parked as savings and 'powder' for future investment. The system will have to monitor the amount of money 'in play' and the amount 'parked' in various sectors of the economy. If too much is parked then demand will weaken, and GOV should increase capital projects and service provision to stimulate levelling up and achieving the long term vision. If there is very little that is parked, then GOV might want to increase the money supply by reducing taxation. Loans should only be made available from stored money, lenders cannot invent money. GOV may provide temporary loans to banks so that they can balance their models of deposits, loans and capital on a day to day basis. GOV could manage this from a pot sourced from savings products to support pensions saving, and in this way control how much money is 'at rest'.

Interest rates

National governments control interest rates to dampen or stimulate demand, and this is a core tool in national armouries used to tame inflation. In a one world economy, could interest rates be fixed to aid long term planning of investment and lending? This model proposes that excess labour can be always be used by GOV if there is slack, and as long as it can be released if the labour market becomes too tight through commercial demand, then this should be the main tool used to regulate labour demand. The model also proposes that GOV controls the money supply, so as long as it can react quickly to change by commissioning work or altering taxation, then this should be the main tool to keep inflation within acceptable bounds. It does mean that

the system requires constant monitoring, feedback and government action, so the governance processes must support this.

Commercial lenders would of course still adapt the base rate to match lending risk.

Instrumentation

What information does GOV need to be able to monitor and balance the economy?

- Knowledge of People - relationships to employers, skills, wealth (ownership of money, ownership of things)
- Knowledge of Ownership transactions - actors (buyers and sellers), price paid.
- Knowledge of Organisations - relationship to owners (parent organisations or people), relationship to employees,
- Knowledge of Things - current and historic owners, current perceived value.
- Knowledge of Industrial capacity, to support capital project and service sizing.
- Knowledge of sector vacancies and salaries to understand the impact of government spending, the gaps in education, the need for automation research.

New systems will be required to gather this data

- Data on ownership of money can be obtained either from every licensed bank giving GOV read access to all accounts, or by GOV hosting its own blockchain backed currency wrapped in commercial bank account services. By removing cash, this system will also make visible all aspects of existing shadow economies, and make the proceeds of crime easier to identify.
- Data on ownership of things can be obtained by GOV hosting its own blockchain backed Thing ownership system. Care will have to be taken to ensure that Things do not fall out of the system and exchange hands with no transaction records, or records losing their relationship to Things. Processes will have to be designed to record Thing creation, aggregation, exchange and end of life. These processes could also support the proposed environmental audit system, and will reduce theft.
- Data on organisation ownership will be available using the Thing ownership system to navigate through hierarchies of organisation and personal ownership of shares.
- Data about the value of Things is a problem. However, with access to all transactions and the price paid, similar value can be estimated and assigned to Things for wealth tax purposes, although condition and depreciation state may be hard to value accurately.
- Labour skills should be gathered from education establishments and recorded against people's identities.
- Employment records can be gathered from organisations and the self-employed.
- Measuring industrial capacity is a problem, as it can shift rapidly with a number of factors. However, access to employment and skillset records by region may be useful to estimation models, as will organisation profit records. Engaging industries in the proposed organisational councils will also help in estimating and

prioritising GOV funding. Vacancy data can be gathered from commercial recruitment organisations and those hiring, while salary data can be collected from the tax system.

With access to the above information, all manner of analyses can be performed on wealth and inequality. Money flows become visible throughout the various pools of consumption, savings and wealth aggregation, and taxes can be calculated and tailored to stabilise the system. Regional analyses can be performed if the data is merged with actor location information and this will support capital and service uplift projects to make use of spare capacity, and rebalance regional economies to maintain momentum in levelling up and other species aims.

'Proper' mathematical models can be developed by relevant experts when data is available.

GOV should not forget that humans are adaptable and, given the right incentives, we can reinvent our careers and skillsets.

Risks

In theory this model may provide the necessary structure to support a global transition first of all to global prosperity and secondly to ecosystem stabilisation. It will also support the species in a world where automation will take an increasing role in many aspects of our society, and where intensive research and capitalisation will be required to lift our species and its supporting ecosystem off the planet.

This is essentially MMT (Modern Monetary Theory), but on a global scale with a single currency, no imports or exports, and a single taxation system.

This economic model can only work where there is a single global currency. In a world of multiple nations, inflation and exchange rate movements caused by national money invention would cause international friction.

Risk: There is a risk that in a digital world anyone can keystroke/print money. The system must assure the accountancy of every digital account.

Risk: There is a risk that more and more of the economy will move across to provide services to government. The system will need to ensure that it does not drain labour from the private sector and become the owner of state run industries. The system should encourage businesses to compete and not be used to bail out failed organisations. Evolutionary forces amongst commercial organisations is good, but investors do need to be aware of and accept the risks as part of an entrepreneurial environment.

Risk: There is a risk that suppliers to the government will overcharge for goods and services. After all, the government can just print the money it needs. A strong contract review process should be put in place to control labour and material costs for government contracts. Standards should be applied globally to all regional and central

government bodies that buy and hire, and should be reviewed constantly to mitigate these risks.

Risk: Fraud must also be controlled to clip the wings of 'rascals' within the system.

This model begs the question of what happens to the existing mountain of very clever debt instruments that have been devised to put off government debt repayment into never never land. These instruments do serve a useful purpose as a place to park savings, especially for pensions which rely on guaranteed repayment and some form of interest. If they were to disappear then savings would have to find another home. While commercial lenders can take in savings and lend these to commercial and private actors, they must manage the default risks, and match savings supply with loan demand.

- Does the demand for loans match the availability of savings? GOV could provide a low interest rate savings service to satisfy excess savings demand. GOV could provide liquidity to lenders to satisfy excess loan demand (but this does inflate the money supply until it is repaid).
- Should GOV provide an insurance service to savers that mitigates banking default risks, or should this be a commercial service paid for by lenders?

Risk: The system needs to be stable to allow commercial organisations to plan effectively. GOV may have to restrain rapid tinkering to allow organisations (including service ministries) time to change their processes and plans, yet we have already required that GOV needs to be able to affect the labour market and tax rates quickly. This dichotomy needs resolving probably through technical systems that have adaptability built in.

Risk: In an international system, tying a currency to a geographic area ensures wealth cannot actually leave that area. Even if the wealth has distant owners, it must still circulate in that micro economy. A global single currency may strip some areas of wealth and accumulate it in others. Mitigation: A global system must provide policies that contribute to a global 'levelling up', in order to address regional inequalities in wealth, infrastructure and services.

These questions need more work, but **an economic system such as this could overcome all of the financial dead ends we have invented for ourselves, and enable the entire species to continue to evolve without financial restraint.**

3. Provide Global governance

This section looks in more detail at how the proposed system could be governed and regulated. But before we do that we should gather some threads in mind which we can use to weave a new model.

Existing systems

We have trialled many models of organising ourselves, many of which are still evolving as we try to improve them.

Current economics and governance models include socialism, communism, single and multi-party democracies, hereditary hierarchy, dictatorship, or a mash up of any of these, and in good evolutionary fashion we are competing them against each other to see which ones improve and survive. Those happy within any one of these systems often complain about other flavours, pointing out their failures and claiming that Our system is better than Your system. Our pride in our supposed ideological supremacy causes friction and sometimes war. But if you look at what they are trying to achieve, they are all very similar in intent, they just differ in their execution. The fact that every system is being tweaked, or its citizens want to tweak them, means we have not yet found an optimum system.

The labels we commonly assign to national systems are lazy. They make little attempt to separate out the citizen involvement model from the economic model and the social support model.

Existing models for citizen involvement can be generalised into a couple of themes.

Electoral systems

Allow the mass of humanity to contribute to changes in the system. To work as intended they do require an educated public. When the electorate is asked to vote for candidates to represent them or to vote on a specific issue, they need relevant information that is true and balanced, they also need the time, the desire, and the ability to improve their understanding of issues and candidate representatives so they can make a good decision. The risk is that electoral systems make poor choices and elect amateurs, the glamorous, whoever their peers vote for, idiots, or those with a single agenda relevant to a voter's problem. Once elected, the diversity of elected officials may find it difficult to achieve consensus where they have little common ground on an issue, and are not capable of adjusting their mental models through research and discussion to arrive at a consensual solution. Electoral systems tend to promote short term aims due to the frequent change of officials and governing parties, and longer term threads of change can be hard to maintain.

Expert systems

I include monarchies, dictatorships, oligarchies, autocracies and appointed bureaucracies in this category. They either have no process for citizens to get involved with government, or they tightly control access by limiting candidates or parties to those approved by the 'experts'. These systems are prone to undue influence from the powerful, often exhibit nepotism, and do not allow citizens to influence the system, either by ignoring them completely or placating them with ineffective placebos. The experts know best, and some even refer to their systems as meritocracies. If a dictator, autocrat or single party acts like an idiot, has an axe to grind, or is only looking out for the interests of a small group of influential supporters, the system is unlikely to benefit its citizens. However, expert systems do have some benefits in that professionals may have been educated and trained in systems of government, and appointees are likely to achieve consensus quickly. If you are lucky enough to get an aware and knowledgeable autocracy that works for your benefit, then long term aims

can be achieved. However, autocratic systems often turn bad with changes at the top, and long terms in power often alters the behaviour of an autocrat. Problems of succession can turn autocrats into tyrants, and tyrants often leave chaos in their wake.

The difference

The success (however you measure it) of democracies depends on the qualities of citizens. The success of autocracies depends on the qualities of the autocrat.

Expert systems are capable of dramatic turns (not always beneficial to the citizen) as they can make decisions quickly. Electoral systems can be slow to change, due to the confrontational nature of multi-party politics and an inability to learn and adapt personal views to achieve consensus.

Some citizens do not feel they have what it takes to participate in a democracy, and some autocrats do not believe their citizens are ready for democracy (whatever citizens might think).

Expert systems rely on the experts to hold moral authority, electoral systems rely on citizens to hold government actors to account. If experts become immoral, there is not much that citizens can do about it as the experts will alter the system to suit themselves. Expert systems can quickly become immoral and support systemic corruption when experts have the tools to alter the risk/reward profile of their actions. Democracies can get rid of leaders who turn out to be immoral or are idiots, but they cannot get rid of voters who constantly vote for idiots or immoral representatives.

Expert systems do not trust their citizens to act appropriately and make sensible decisions on the questions asked of them. Electoral systems do trust their citizens to make decisions - but usually only basic ones. Some blend the two by allowing citizens to vote for a limited choice of state approved representatives who then make all the decisions for the citizen. All kinds of system try to influence the material that citizens use to make decisions.

It is all about trust. Does the state trust that its national culture can marshal the component cultures into a collaborative unit, or do the component cultures compete so strongly that they tear the state apart? Does the state trust its citizens to identify and select representatives who can work together and benefit the state, or does the state have to filter and preselect the candidates? Does the state trust that its governance processes can cope with dissent of diverse views in government, or does the state have to filter the candidates to gain easy consensus? Does the government trust that its citizens understand difficult situations that require compromise, and do citizens have the time and the skills to develop their understanding of complex issues, or should their representatives make all the decisions for them? Citizens can often articulate what they want, and in a democracy candidates can reflect this in manifestos, but there is often a problem with translating 'want' into actions that deliver benefits. Voters may be unable to differentiate the actions that will work, and representatives may not be expert enough to know how to achieve results.

Electoral systems require education, a free press, processes to vote out immoral actors, and opportunities for anyone to become a representative. Electoral systems that work for the benefit of all citizens need them to play their role and should educate them to do so. Raw fact is that many people just have not spent enough time developing their mental models of how social organisations work, and so make poor members of a democracy, and make poor experts. Democracies may have to accept that a good proportion of the population just does not want to get involved in governance and are quite content to let others do it for them. Expert systems need to train citizens to obey the experts.

In an expert system, it is easy for the value of the state or the value of the expert to become greater than the value of the citizen. In electoral systems the value of the citizens, whatever their role, should be equal (even though wealth and social status will vary).

At an even baser level, some states may need more force than others to get their citizens to just stop fighting each other and collaborate as a state, and in this situation achieving democratic consensus is impossible.

Historically, successful democratic systems have evolved from authoritarian systems once cultural conflict has diminished, law and order has been established, and the citizens have been educated to the point where they can be trusted.

Transitioning between authoritarian and democratic systems can be hard. Citizens might think they are ready and clamour for greater participation. Authorities may disagree or have become used to power and not want to relax it. Citizens may want the power of democracy, but are culturally so diverse they can never achieve the consensus necessary for government.

In a world of competing cultures, with citizens offering a mixed education and poor ability to control being swayed by emotional or superstitious hysteria, then an authoritarian regime may be the only way to force initial collaboration, which can then pave the way for a democratic system to evolve from it.

What is the best model for a global system?

Essentially, the art and science of social organisation is still emerging, so this proposal aims for 'better' rather than 'best'.

The aim of this system is to globally reduce cultural conflict, level up education, improve people's ability to manage their passions and make better decisions not only for their own benefit but also for the species. Achieving this would support a democratic system with experts such as the one described below.

Requirement: For those who are interested in system governance, the system should provide multiple ways for candidates to upskill, educate themselves and to engage. Candidates should not just come from wealth, nepotism, class or region.

Requirement: For those who are quite happy to let others run the system, the system should provide simple ways they can engage periodically to provide feedback, and so guide governance.

Requirement: The system should provide voters with awareness of, and education around, current issues and a process to help them understand the character of candidates offering to represent them. Aim to improve the decision making capabilities of citizens, and adopt the responsibilities of a citizen.

Requirement: The system should help upskill all candidate representatives with a grounding in the system and the workings of humanity and themselves. Aim to get the best people in the roles that matter. Representatives should be experts in system governance processes and in gaining consensus through exploration and elaboration of topics.

Requirement: The system must include processes for self-examination and continual improvement.

System actors

A governance system needs to be aware of the various actors that can exert forces in the system.

Organisations

It is astonishing how much businesses and other organisations shape our world and provide competition that enables us to develop at pace. Those who provide investment and employment have found a variety of ways to influence existing systems to their advantage. The lobby groups, the business forums, the guilds, professions, industry associations, cartels, are all forms of influence that could be better managed in a more open fashion.

There is often a conflict between the aims of organisations and the social aims of people who are employees, customers, suppliers or just live in the regions affected by manufacturing, transportation and waste disposal.

Organisations themselves often have a life of their own, where a constantly renewing collection of employees work to maintain the organisation.

The Mob

A label for a body of people absorbing similar ideas through the various media available to them, who mostly conform to the views ethics and morals of those around them, however mundane or extreme.

The mob is often susceptible to emotional forces, less used to complex logic and critical thinking, and whose mental models of how the world works are often underdeveloped in system governance, are good enough for general life, and can be expert in various specialisms. The mob are generally quite happy doing their own thing, and don't want to be bothered too much by the complexities and conflicts involved in governance.

The Majority of people do seem happy just to get on reproducing, making money to improve their social standing and having fun, and as long as we are well fed, housed and entertained we are not that bothered about how the system works. In the first half century of my life, I include myself in this category.

BUT

People with too much spare time are at risk of asking questions, interfering and wanting greater influence. 'The devil makes work for idle hands'. This document is a case in point.

AND

Unhappy people are more inclined to want to change things, and often approach problems from their own viewpoint with little desire to compromise.

The more people who want to express an opinion, which is based on their unique set of mental models of how the world works, the more difficult it is to gain consensus and make decisions. To achieve a consensus, open discussion is required to help get everyone's mental models to a similar level of understanding and people need to be open to learning. If this process is undertaken only by representatives, there is a risk that citizens are left behind in their old mental models, which causes conflict as the understanding gap widens. Representatives and the media need to spend time bringing their citizens up to speed with increased understanding of topics as they develop.

Various governance systems make attempts to include the mob in decision making, and some try to exclude it.

In systems with a representative democratic process, the Mob is woken up once every 5 years or so, to make a simple decision on a representative, with lots of affirming pointers from the media and advertisements, then put gently back to sleep. Party (theme) politics have evolved to allow an individual to make a simple choice, often the same one at every election, without having to understand too much about current issues or the character of the individual candidates they are voting for. This means that idiots can be voted in on the back of a party manifesto. Once the voting process is over, citizens then pay their tax and expect the political service to just take care of the rest. Present the mob with a question that has far reaching consequences, and watch out. They must be educated to be able to answer it intelligently, and they will have strong and diverse opinions which flex as their personal models evolve with the discussion. Some are unable to evolve their personal models and remain polarised on a particular view. Others can learn and adapt. In these situations, education often comes via the media which does not always provide a balanced view to their niche market of readers.

Other systems have taken the approach that experts should just get on with it, and they will look after the mob and everything will be fine, you don't have to do a thing. The problem here is that experts then tend to milk the system for their own benefit while the mob sleeps. An elite layer can then develop and atrophy into a class or caste system which makes social mobility and governance involvement difficult for those with ambition and talent.

The media

A free media can play an education role, a polarising role or an oversight role by employing journalists to measure and report on the ethical nature of officials and candidates, the quality of service provision, and the logical consistency of a system plan. As long as these are genuine issues, a free press provides a valuable service.

Free speech encapsulated in reporting 'news' does require some control and standards to prevent it becoming salacious, malicious, polarising or just wrong in its bid to capture the financial power of a large readership with emotional content. A delicate balance needs to be achieved to maintain the quality of messages reaching the electorate and steer people away from polarised views. News reports written to achieve emotional involvement in a market segment that leads many to part with cash, has consequences. Editors should be aware of the effect of their publications, and should be held to high standards. A global culture requires something that is rarely in balance, a free press but within limits.

Social media has no editors, and anonymity allows us to reveal our rawest mental models. The system proposes to remove anonymity, but in combination with a proper delete function which will allow people to self-edit as their understanding develops.

Democracy would work better if the right privacy policies were applied to the right actions.

- Privacy in voting for a representative prevents targeted attacks from those who did not get your vote, and from those who do not share your views.
- Privacy of a representative voting for a policy, shields representatives from accountability to their electorate. Elected representatives should have their voting record scrutinised to ensure they are doing what they promised and are doing what their electorate have asked them to do.
- Privacy in commenting in media (mass or social) shields the commenter from accountability for their comments. The fact that the comment is published must allow the receivers to reply and engage in discourse to the same audience. Media privacy is one of the causes of lack of self imposed ethical moderation, identity based polarisation, and international manipulation that are common today.

Governance systems that control media output rarely provide a balanced education. Approved views of the experts are often the only ones allowed, which can be a symptom that the governance system has no process to deal with diverse and dissenting views, or it is a quite deliberate ploy to disseminate state propaganda. Any nation whose government lies to its citizens, removes the ability of citizens to moderate the behaviour of its government. The government might know that its actions go against the collective moral code of citizens, so it removes the information necessary for citizens to make good critical decisions. Some cultures (nations and religions) use the media to keep their citizens in a heightened emotional state ready to fight 'them' at any time that might gain an advantage for the culture. It is emotional energy that helps us leap across our flimsy moral barriers into animal behaviours.

Telling the truth is difficult. Everybody lies. Religions lie. Governments lie. Exaggeration is used to raise emotions to levels that demand action. Charismatic people can lead us a merry dance. Emotion can easily overcome logic. Our experts and scientists only know a portion of the truth, and in the land of the blind we tend to believe our one eyed 'experts'. Best to assume that everything you think you know, everything you have been told is only an approximation, and sometimes it is completely wrong. Be prepared to test your own thinking and to restructure your own truth without pride. Pride holds on to untruths. Those with no pride learn faster and adapt quicker.

Requirement: The system should help the free press and social media to keep influencing standards high, while enabling dissent to be managed by open discussion that leads to improvement of understanding.

Requirement: The system should allow citizens to monitor and moderate government actions, by not hiding the truth.

Requirement: The system must have a process for discussing diverse and conflicting views and reaching consensus through mutual education and discovery.

Requirement: The system should educate citizens in the ways that they can be influenced, so they can identify risk.

Political party

Parties are useful to encapsulate a basket of issues and proposals which can be easily differentiated at election time, so that voters can just vote for the general theme of a party without having to bother themselves with understanding the full implementation detail, or spending time interviewing candidates and understanding their individual differences.

Multi party politics tend to separate us into polarised tribes and seems to thrive on antagonism rather than compromise, division rather than unity of purpose. In a representative democracy with party politics, a representative has two masters, locality and party. Can a representative truly represent the locality in such systems? A system with many parties none of which have a majority, may force compromise and coalition, but it often results in factional infighting which can cripple a nation causing chaos.

Party funding gives undue election campaign influence to better funded parties, and those who provide party funding are often interested in the subsequent influence they can exert on the government once in power.

A system where governments are formed from a winning party results in major swings of policy and law as successive governments lurch between short term this and short term that. In this environment, the executive departments that implement these changes may act as a brake on major changes as it often takes longer to realign law and processes than a single term of office.

Some will take this to mean that a single party is the correct response, and several nations have taken this route. However single parties tend to autocracy where a few

make the rules for everyone else, which as we have discussed, only works if the few are enlightened and work for the benefit of us all. Unfortunately we are still evolving the ways in which we control our competitive natures and develop our mental models, as such the result of single party rule is often negative. However, a single party system can maintain a longer term vision, but can also be prone to becoming stuck in an ideology which fails to adapt and evolve due to lack of challenge.

- Do party identities mask the true characters of individual candidates leading to bad voter choice of representative?
- Do parties make for lazy voters who just align themselves to the same party time after time?
- Should your representative be allowed to vote freely on any issue or should they be made to tow the party line? Is it a benefit that your party representative is made to tow the party line even if it contravenes the wishes of their electorate?
- Should businesses, religions and other entities interested in specific outcomes be allowed to fund parties to gain influence?
- Should the largest party form a government, discounting all other views, or is there a better way to propose legislation and make decisions?
- Should the largest party control both the legislative and executive functions?

Requirement: Election funding should be the same for all candidates.

Requirement: Elected officials should represent the interests of their electorate and not their affiliated party. They should also help to educate their electorate, where views have become polarised, to help nudge them towards consensus.

Requirement: The system should help voters make better choices.

Behaviours from historical academia

It may also be useful to bear in mind some terms from the history books, which I am going to plagiarise and, with apologies to Master Plato and to numerous academics whose models are based on his thoughts, twist agonisingly into my own versions.

Aristocrat

An Aristocracy is a state run by 'philosopher kings' who 'possess a love of wisdom, as well as intelligence, reliability, and a willingness to live a simple life'. 'Aristocrat' has a different modern connotation, so dear reader, please try to adjust your understanding of the term while reading this document. The interpretation I want to use here, is that aristocrats are people who have spent time developing their mental models of how the world and people work, have spent time developing their ethics and morals and controlling their instincts, know how to marshal people and resources to get stuff done, and have bought into the longer term vision for our species future. These people are rare.

Oligarch

An Oligarchy is a state run by people who are expert at influencing the law to accommodate the materialistic lust of its citizens. The interpretation I want to use here

is that oligarchs are people who have spent just enough time developing their mental models of how the world and people work, have not spent too much time developing their ethics and morals and controlling their instincts, do know how to marshal people, have access to the resources to get stuff done, and whose vision is short term and self-serving.

Democrat

A Democracy is a state where the idea of freedom is the extreme good. The interpretation I want to use here is that a democrat is not constrained by the models, ethics and morals of their peers, they are allowed to, and allow others to, think and get on with all kinds of things that their desires lead them to. Extreme democracy, where there are no rules, is chaos, and that is what we have spent the last few millennia trying to get away from. But because democrats can also choose to conform to peer group behaviours and thoughts, a form of democratic government can exist that requires the majority of free thinking democrats to voluntarily conform to peer group models, ethics and morals, which enables collaboration. Such a system can maintain only a few true rule ignoring democrats who push the boundaries and shake the status quo. Peer group democracies tend to burble along without much long term direction, reacting and adjusting to issues as they arise in common consciousness, and occasionally morphing towards new ground broken by a true democrat.

The difference between a peer group aligned democrat and a member of the mob? The democrat is aware and consciously chooses his alignment, while the mob members tend to sing along automatically with their peer group anthem.

Chaos

A state that lacks discipline, and common models, ethics and morals. No peer group or leader is able to seize enough power to maintain order and transition to one of the other states.

Tyrant

In any of the above systems, a champion may come along and acquire power, and as a lot of us have observed, power may corrupt, absolute power may corrupt absolutely, and this may cause them to become a tyrant. The people will start to hate them and eventually try to remove them, but will realize they are not able. Tyrants tend to install themselves for life. Succession from tyrants often leads to chaos or another tyrant.

There are a myriad of other organisational and behavioural categories that build on these simple bases, which I am going to ignore for the sake of simplicity.

It is also worth noting that people rarely fall squarely and consistently into a single category of behaviour. A person can act mostly as an oligarch, be on a transitional path to an aristocrat and occasionally act as a tyrant. A member of a mob can occasionally act as a democrat, or an oligarch or an aristocrat depending on the situation. People can change with applied energy and accumulated experience.

As we discuss the roles proposed to govern a global system we will refer back to some of these terms to suggest which ones are likely to be useful and which are likely to predominate.

Requirements

Our organisational structures are still evolving, so there will always be differences of opinion on the best governance system, and the improvements that can be made to it.

Requirement: The system must be open to challenge, debate and capable of adapting to change.

System Governance can be described at a high level by a system that satisfies a set of responsibilities and principles, and mitigates a set of risks.

Responsibilities:

- The governance system must help the species achieve long term aims and improve living standards now.
- The governance system should protect citizens from environmental change
- The governance system should protect citizens from inter species competition
- The governance system should protect citizens from cultural competition within the species.

Implementation principles:

- The governance system must work efficiently and consume only a small proportion of available workforce effort.
- The governance system must be capable of evolution.
- The governance system must be open to interrogation.
- The governance system should not stifle human spirit or invention.
- The governance system should resist being controlled by small sectors.
- The governance system should encourage participants who can learn, adapt and compromise.
- The system should be governed using a published, easy to understand set of laws.
- No-one is above the law.
- Truth should prevail.
- It must be possible for an individual to get their voice listened to, and trace resulting actions.
- The system should enable people and their organisations to experiment and evolve without impacting others.
- Corruption should not be tolerated.
- Nepotism should not be tolerated.

Risks that require mitigation:

- Revolution occurs when a system cannot be changed by any other method.
- The system becomes controlled and overly influenced by powerful groups.

- Decision making power becomes concentrated and polarised.
- Propaganda and fake news obscure the truth and provide aims that are not beneficial to the species.
- The governance system becomes too controlling of citizens behaviours.
- Long term vision becomes lost in the pursuit of short term aims.
- Competing factions are unable to reconcile their views and the system ceases to function.
- The system becomes bogged down in complex detail and is unable to change at the rate required.
- Corruption reduces trust in the system.
- How to balance free will with ethics encapsulated in law?
- An uneducated electorate is easily swayed into bad decision making.
- The system becomes obsessed with visionary activities, to the detriment of everyday life.
- Citizens become too comfortable or hedonistic and forget long term aims.

Candidate implementations

As mentioned above there are a number of governance models (many of which are in use by nation states):

Freedom: Where there are no rules and everyone does and says what they want. Often referred to as chaos. This is our natural starting point, where those wanting some order kicked off some social engineering and collaboration to force others to obey their rules.

Autocracy (zero citizen participation): Good choice where citizens are culturally combative and unable to reach consensus, where society is fractured into feudal castes, where citizens cannot control their emotional and superstitious hysteria, where morals are weak and crime and corruption are rife, or where the state is at risk and requires a united response. Also useful if you want to extract the wealth of a nation and use citizen's work to bolster your own position. Autocracies can force rapid societal change (not necessarily to the benefit of citizens unless you are lucky and get a 'good' autocracy). All nations started from autocracies that kicked citizens into some shape and order.

Representative democracy (single party): This is really a democratic veil hiding an autocracy where citizens can vote for any representative but only from a single party. The party hierarchy controls the change agenda and candidate representatives. There are several versions where autocrat approved alternative parties are allowed to put forward representatives to give the impression of a multi-party system. Single party systems may be the best choice where there is no process to resolve conflicting and diverse views, or where citizens are still not trusted to make good decisions. These systems are often the first stepping stones from an autocracy when citizens start to ask for some say in their governance, but autocrats are not ready to relinquish power.

Representative democracy (multi party, first past the post): Party manifestos obscure the calibre of representatives. Multiple parties stoke competitive division and polarisation. First past the post systems effectively give temporary autocracy to the winning party to ride roughshod over all minority views. Tied elections sometimes offer opportunities for power sharing and the limited injection of minority party views into the majority party agenda. Multi party first past the post systems may be the best choice where representatives have little or no training, where citizens are not good at selecting relevant representatives, instead relying on broad party manifestos, where consensus is generally not possible due to polarisation, and where representatives have not developed an ability to use discussion to educate compromise and achieve consensus.

Representative democracy (multi-party, proportional representation): Has all of the multi-party issues above, with the added complication of who gets to choose which minority representative is elected and which majority representative is deselected, although additional representatives selected by the parties on a statistical basis can inject some diversity.

Direct democracy: People do not have the time or the inclination to get directly involved with all legislative and executive issues. Direct democracy is only viable if day to day activities are already performed by slaves or automation to give citizens time, all citizens voluntarily agree to collaborate and play their roles, and where the mental models of all citizens are already closely aligned. Direct democracy is suitable only at small scale.

Representative democracy (zero party): Representatives in a zero party system must represent all the citizens in their region, not just those who support a particular party. It is they who must resolve local minority /majority views and contribute that diversity of opinion to government discussions. This can only succeed where citizens, organisations and representatives can be trusted to play their roles, where the system has robust processes for training representatives and engaging them in governance, where competing cultures have subordinated themselves to a higher purpose, where citizens have emotional control and media moderates its ability to polarise, and where processes are in place for discussions that lead to the discovery and evolution of consensual solutions. Representative democracies also need to create and maintain a long term inspirational vision that all citizens can subscribe to and that lasts across generations.

I did try summarising the above in a succinct diagram. You can find the not very successful results in an appendix. It does provide some amusement in pinning your own national system onto the diagram, but be warned it also stirs up some emotional energy.

In short, autocratic systems are the most basic of our organisational structures. They can knock diverse populations into shape and establish order, but only work until a mass of citizens start to question and want to engage. Democratic party based systems give a semblance of citizen involvement for the few who want to engage. They give

temporary autocracy to the elected party, and enable a state to lurch and zigzag into the future with no long term vision. Democratic zero party systems would seem to be the pinnacle of an organised civilisation but require many stepping stones laid into a firm foundation, and no state has yet managed to successfully implement such a system.

Administrative regions

As our social organisations have achieved scale by incorporating neighbouring cultures, we have experimented with various ways to organise ourselves using administrative regions within an overarching governance unit. We have many words for these organisational entities such as federations, empires, unions. These are all systems that to some degree try to aggregate regions with disparate cultures into a single organisational system. The systems vary in the legislative and executive 'powers' assigned to the overarching system, and those assigned to the various regions. Some systems encompass completely autonomous regions, others allow regions to vary some laws, and others allow no legislative divergence. Some systems allow regions to define, levy and spend some taxes. Most systems allow regions to flexibly deliver services so that they become specific to regional cultures and geography.

Proposed governance system

So, what governance execution model should be proposed for a global system?

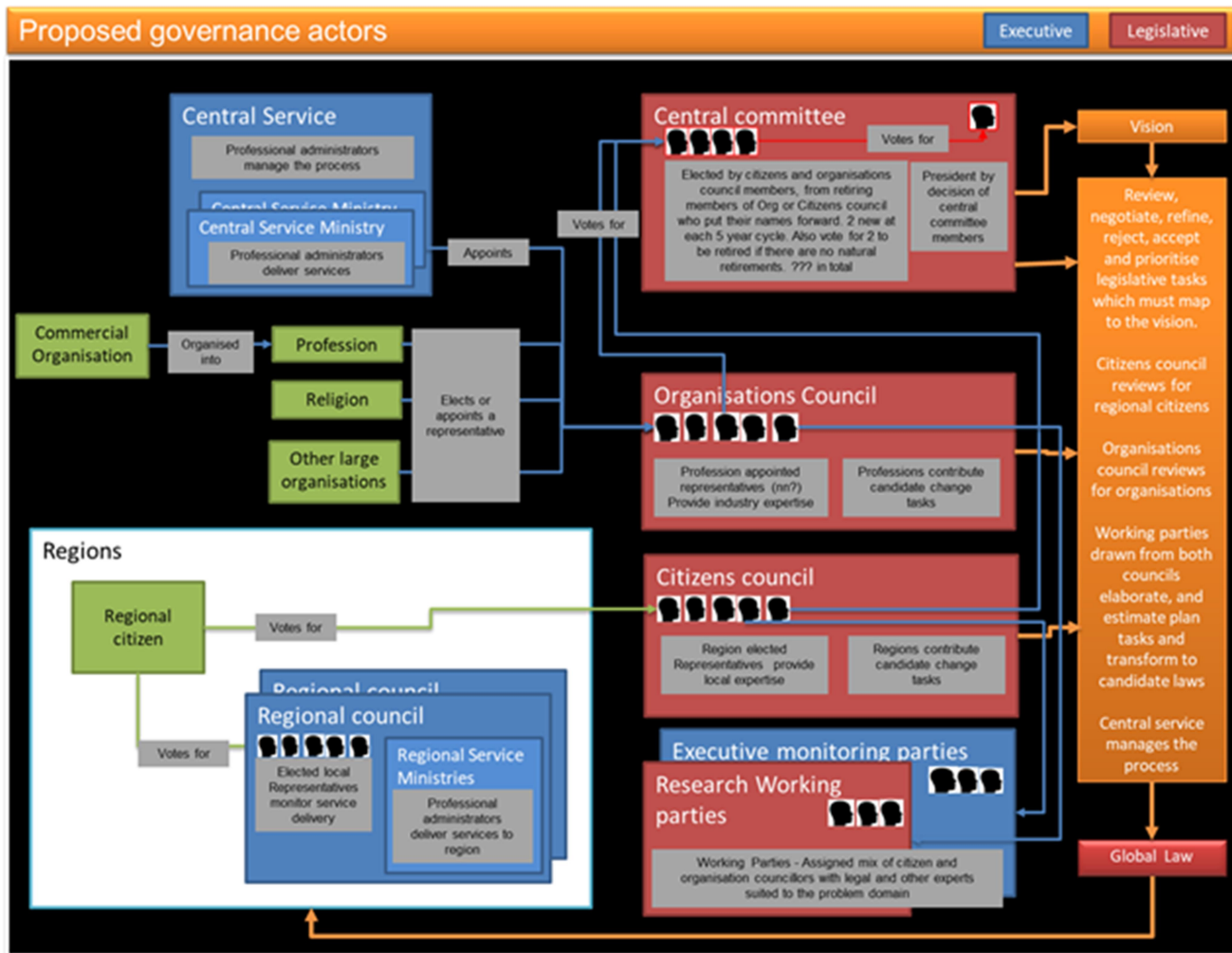
A lot of people are going to disagree with any proposal that is different to the one they are used to, so I am just going to lay out what I currently think would work. It can be refined later by challenge and debate.

The proposed global governance system is a representative democracy with zero parties, configured to combine a democracy of citizens with expert representatives, both of which have been trained to play their respective active roles, as shown in the diagram below. It proposes that the democratic aspects have real power and are not just a façade covering an autocracy. It also proposes that our organisations, which commission and guide much of our work, should have a part to play in a governance process.

This choice can only work if the system trusts citizens to make good decisions, and the citizens trust the system to follow them through.

The system proposes a common governance culture, including law, taxation and services, which means that geographical regions have a clear responsibility to provide services in their area to common standards. This limits their 'power' for legislative variance. To seek legislative change they must influence the system through their representatives. The system must enable regions to solicit rapid change if it is required, and provide due and expert consideration of change requests. This method reduces competition between regions as they cannot differentiate themselves through laws, taxation and service provision. Geographical entities then become administrative regions within a global entity.

The diagram below encapsulates the proposed system actors, their responsibilities and interactions.



The Citizens council, Organisations council and Central committee make up the legislative arm of the system, whose output is Global law.

Citizens council (Legislative)

The Citizens council gives the citizens living in each region a voice.

Elected Citizen Councillors represent the residents, bring regional expertise to debates, and balance their interests with the interests of competing regions to grind out common positions.

Councillors can raise and promote system change tasks. A councillor might be involved in working parties that elaborate change tasks if they have a specialism or the region they represent has a particular interest. A councillor reviews and votes for change task rejection, acceptance and prioritisation.

The back and forth between the citizens council and the organisations council must balance organisational and regional initiatives to identify and refine the best actions to take.

Council members would be responsible for communications back to those they are representing. They are also the main point of contact for their own regional councils.

The issue of how council candidates are funded is present in most systems. Today, fund raising is normally required, but this allows organisations and rich people to influence the candidate. This system proposes that every candidate is funded by the system. The system should provide mechanisms for getting candidate messages to the electorate during an election, and should provide the same electoral budget and tools to each candidate.

Risk: There may be a proliferation of candidates. Mitigation: The system proposes that a citizen must find at least 500? local supporters on their own, before they can become an official candidate. A supporter cannot support more than 1 candidate.

Risk: Councillors put their own adoration and finances before those of the region or long term vision. Councillors should be held to a high standard and work for those they represent. There should be no influential (financial or otherwise) relationship between citizen council members and organisations. Hidden collusion will wreck the system.

Mitigation: An investigation of all councillors should be undertaken by the system pre-election to identify and reveal deep relationships. It can be difficult to discover a person's true nature, as deceit is part of our natural human toolkits. The system should include tools to help voters assess candidates. Candidates should be publicly interviewed so voters can gauge their intent. During electioneering, candidates must reveal the changes they would support or initiate during their term. The system must take care not to use the investigation stage to remove viable candidates who hold radical views.

Risk: Any idiot can be elected as a councillor. There is a good argument for enforcing some training on 'wannabe' councillors (from either council). However this should be restricted to procedural training and should avoid influencing the diversity of opinions that is necessary for system evolution. It should also be used to get councillors up to speed on those tasks already proposed and in progress, and to help councillors initiate any new change requests they want to campaign for. The system proposes that every currently unelected candidate attends a system funded course as part of the electioneering process, and that every elected representative is educated further so they can hit the ground running.

Risk: Too many or too few regions mean voices are not heard. The number of regions will decide whether a hierarchy of a single step from region to global system works, or whether more layers are required. There are 195 countries today. In the EU there are 781 elected MEPs, to represent 28 smallish countries, and the regional breakdown varies from country to country. A simple global extrapolation gives 5000 regional representatives. In China there are c3000 members of China's National People's Congress, and a hierarchy of sub regions represented by each member. Further work is required on how the system scales.

Risk: Famous candidates may region hop and may not understand local issues.

Mitigation: Candidates must be a resident of a region before they can become a candidate. The electioneering process must help voters assess how well a candidate can represent the issues and desires of the region.

Ideally citizen councillors should be peer group aligned democrats, and some may be on the path to aristocrats. It is likely that those attracted by power and fame will be good at electioneering, so a proportion of oligarchs will make it to these roles. Others will be attracted by their desires to help their peers, so members of the mob, democrats, and the odd aristocrat will also apply.

How many regions should there be? Initially one per nation would be good start, although larger nations will require a regional breakout. If the bonds which form nations are loosened there may be an initial demand for many regions to break out on their own based on sub culture lines. The desire for self-determination only stops at cultural or geographic boundaries. However if the global system provides a top level governance culture, and ensures free movement, then desire for regional based cultural self-determination should diminish, and simpler geographical delineations become possible.

- Regions should be based on population size and geography.
- Regions will have a complex interface to the global system. Too many regions and this will become inefficient, too few and local voices may not be heard.
- The finer detail of the system will determine if a regional hierarchy is required or whether a single layer of regions will work efficiently.
- Regions should have limited ability to define 'bylaws' that assign global laws to local assets and apply planning rules to local developments and transportation schemes.

Organisations council (Legislative)

The system proposes an organisations council to help engage businesses and other organisations in our species vision. The system proposes that organisations assign themselves to industry specific professions. Each profession provides a councillor to the organisations council.

Whether an organisations councillor is elected or appointed, is left to the organisations to sort out, as is the frequency of replacement. Ideally the system should not be involved.

The organisations council allows business interests to be openly represented, where they can lobby freely and visibly.

It allows business expertise to be brought into decision making. This council should balance and blend the competing views of different professions.

This council also provides a representative home for other types of organisation that have mass membership and a strong influence on the behaviour of its members. These

might be religious organisations, ethical bodies, environmental groups or trade union federations. Organisations should be of a certain membership size to be included.

This council should also contain a representative from each service ministry, so that proposals for change can be tested, challenged and refined by those who must implement them. Service ministry councillors can also raise system change tasks, that may require investment to help 'clean up' aspects of service provision and make service delivery more efficient.

The back and forth between the citizens council and the organisations council must balance organisational and social initiatives to identify and refine the best actions to take.

Organisation councillors can raise and promote system change tasks. A councillor might be involved in working parties that elaborate change tasks if the organisations they represent have a relevant interest or expertise. A councillor reviews and votes for change task rejection, acceptance and prioritisation. Not all change tasks will be relevant to an industry, and rather than developing a view on every aspect, a councillor may decide to abstain from voting on issues that have no effect on the organisations they represent. Risk: This may encourage councillors who do have an interest to 'buy' spare abstention votes, so it may be better if councillors justify a legitimate interest in each change task.

Council members should be responsible for communications back to those organisations they represent.

It would be nice if organisation councillors were funded by the system so that their administrative budgets were capped and equal. However, this is unlikely to prevent rich professions using outsized resources to influence issues, so the electoral service should monitor influence in all its forms and try to balance discussions.

Once elected or appointed, every new organisation councillor should attend the same course as the citizen councillors before taking up their duties. Representatives should not be amateurs.

Organisations can amass huge wealth, develop their own corporate cultures, and through their commercial power and influence can bend the legislative and executive functions of nations. A few organisations today operate at such a scale that they can sink huge investments into technologies that compete with national initiatives such as space flight. Commercial organisations have always taken on this type of risk, it is a natural outlet for human inventiveness and energy and the proposed system encourages this to a degree. The system seeks to provide some research guidance to commercial organisations by applying the system vision through the organisations council, and the vision should be influenced by new commercially developed capabilities. The aim is to help organisations find their place within a sustainable vision for the species.

Risk: Organising professions in this way could lead to the formation of cartels, guilds and other closed shops that stifle free trade and reduce industry standards in search of profit. It is up to the service ministries embedded in the organisations council to ensure that their monitoring and control capabilities are not eroded. It is up to the citizen's council to ensure the case for better work life balance is realised and that the organisations council does not enshrine uncompetitive behaviours into law.

Risk: A single large organisation dominates a profession effectively becoming an organisational tyrant.

Risk: Membership is inflated to achieve representation. Mitigation: The system should maintain personal and organisational profession assignment records. Businesses can allocate themselves to one or more professions if they are diverse. Representation should not be skewed by profession scale (employment or financial metrics).

The number of organisational representatives on the council is open to debate. Should there be a similar number of organisation and citizen council members? How many professions are there? A simple commercial business categorisation using current international standards shows 20-40 categories. Add in members from the central services, major religions, ethical bodies, environmental groups and party themes to arrive at a figure of 100 or so. Maybe that is all that is required to act as a conduit for organisational expertise into task elaboration debates. Further work is required on how the system scales.

Organisation council members are likely to be Oligarchs, or be accountable to industry oligarchs who do not want the hassle of being a council member. A few from the ethical organisations may be aristocrats, and a few of the oligarchs may be transitioning towards aristocracy through their experience in the governance process. Representatives appointed by service ministries could be anywhere, but ideally would be peer group aligned democrats verging on aristocrats. Tyrants or servants of tyrants are also likely to be present.

Central Committee (Legislative)

We appear to need figureheads. Some hierarchy, some visible authority at the top. We also need to maintain a long term species vision.

The system provides the central committee to fulfil this role, but in order to prevent abuse, dictatorship and other ills of centralised power and influence, it does not do much, it guides.

It owns the vision, but because the vision is long term, there may not be many changes to it. The aim of the central committee is really to keep the councils on track with the vision, and prevent short term issues completely clouding long term transitions.

The Central Committee members can raise and promote system change tasks to help realisation of aspects of the vision, but these go into the same pot as any other task and are rationalised, refined, agreed or rejected and prioritised by the 2 councils. A

central committee member might be involved in working parties that elaborate change as a non-executive guide. Committee members review, and vote for change task rejection, acceptance and prioritisation.

Ideally, it would comprise those with intellect, common sense, practicality, understanding, virtue, and a passion for the long term species vision which is only achievable with deep experience. In short a bunch of aristocrats.

To achieve the full hierarchy and provide a ceremonial figurehead, the committee may elect a system Head from its members, and cloak it with all the bling and protocol necessary to outshine any other celebrity or oligarch.

Members are elected by... and herein lurks a big risk. If the existing members control their own membership, it will inevitably lead to cronyism and possibly tyranny. If the entire population votes for members, then every citizen must be good at identifying an aristocrat, but their impressions will come from the media, who have their own biases, and those expert at manipulating popular opinion, like oligarchs and tyrants, will gain footholds. So this system proposes that the Citizen and Organisation council members control the membership, from a pot of outgoing members of Organisation or Citizen councils who put their names forward. 2 new ones can be elected at each 5 year cycle. 2 can be voted for retirement if there are no natural retirements. 13? in total. In this way, new blood can be added from those already experienced in the system, and duffers can be removed. Longevity in these roles should be encouraged. A threshold voting system should be used so that good people are not forced to retire, and if all new candidates are unsuitable, one does not have to be voted in.

Central Service (Executive)

The system proposes that a professional central service delivers changes to the system. It should be organised into various ministries that deliver a particular service. This is the executive arm of the system that implements and monitors Global law.

Each ministry should appoint a representative to the organisations council so that it can provide executive expertise, statistics and cost of change assessments to task proposals as they are being discussed and refined.

The central service can propose change tasks, if they are required to improve service delivery.

Tasks should be delivered using a mix of commercial contractors and service ministries own staff. This could lead to lethargy or overcharging in a ministry that has no competition. Task change estimates should include separate figures for commercial and government costs to provide information to the economics service, which is trying to balance the labour consumption of commercial and government actors.

The central service should be responsible for matching tasks to global delivery partners using open tender processes. Task delivery can be delegated to regional councils or controlled centrally. Risk: Task delivery that requires commercial contractors can be an opportunity for corruption and crime.

Task and service delivery should be monitored by a working party formed from the citizens and organisation councils. This oversight board should ensure that tasks are being implemented as defined by the legislative arm, within the budgetary constraints agreed, and should provide progress feedback to both regional councils and the legislative councils. How is the oversight board selected or appointed? How large should it be? There will be a lot of work required to monitor a global service. There is opportunity for corruption. Different ministries will vary in presence and glamour. Every member of the citizen's council should have a presence in one oversight board. Members of the professional council may be 'drafted in' to provide specific expertise if that is relevant to the service. It will take time to gain expertise of a global service and any rotational policy should ensure expertise is retained. Maybe a random assignment of new or available councillors would be appropriate to reduce politicking to gain glamorous roles.

The oversight board should also hire and fire the ministry's executive head. Hiring should be from a selection provided by the ministry.

Regional council (Executive)

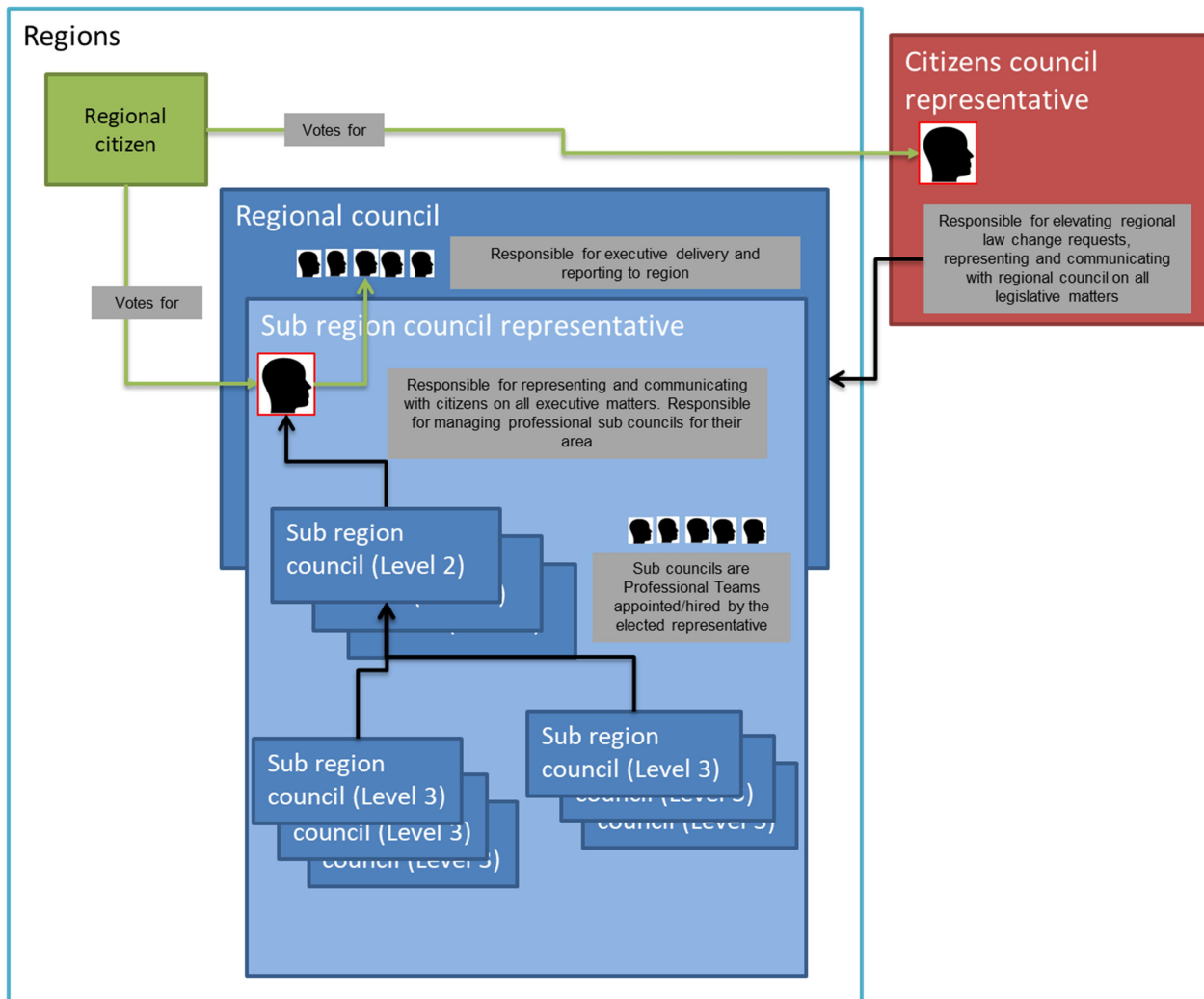
Regional councils facilitate local service delivery and capital projects funded by the central ministries. Regional council members should also be assigned to 'cover' the full range of ministries. They contract local suppliers where a global supplier has not been contracted by the Central Service. They monitor and report progress to the central service ministries, to oversight committees and their regional constituents. They give feedback to their citizen's councillor, and gather change requests from the region.

Regional councillors are elected, would ideally be experienced managers of complex tasks, and exhibit democrat peer aligned behaviours. They should have local knowledge of current issues and services. As with the citizen councillors, some training should be required before an election, and further training and induction for successful candidates. Some oligarchs and tyrants are likely to be present, but this is natural, and as long as corruption is actively monitored and punished then trust should not be lost. Contract awards, property development decisions, standards monitoring are all opportunities for corruption. The Central Service must provide corruption monitoring services to regions and it must be adequately funded. Central service ministries should monitor delivery across the regions to ensure equality of their services. Regional media can also play their part in outing idiosyncrasies.

How large should a region be? A region could organise itself hierarchically to contain sub councils for cities or for geographical distinctions. Splitting on cultural differences is a risk as discussed above. Regions should be strongly discouraged from developing a culture that is stronger than the global culture. Sporting and other competitive endeavours should be encouraged.

To reach a global scale, regional councils may need to be organised hierarchically, so the questions arise of how are sub council representatives selected, and how many elections/votes can a citizen be expected to be involved in? Involving voters in endless layers of elections is too time consuming. It would make sense for each elected

regional representative to be backed up by professional people appointed or hired by the elected representative. Essentially the elected representative becomes a manager of professional administrators for their region using whatever structure makes sense. Each representative would have a budget set for the task. In this way, expertise is not lost across changes of elected representative.



There is a question of who holds the service delivery budget. Is it the central service responsible for delivering a global service, in which case a region's service budgets must be accounted for distinctly by service? Or is it the region that is given a bucket of money for all services and it then has some discretion on individual flexing of service budgets? The former allows central ministries to balance equality of service across regions by flexing regional allocations. This will help to even up regional service quality, at the cost of some regions feeling hard done by because they can already provide services efficiently. Allocations should be split into 'business as usual' funding and 'improvement' funding to reduce the risk of service degradation and level-up rather than level-down. Regional councils should work with the central service to identify and cost service provision and service improvement tasks.

Party (theme) politics

The system proposes that a single long term vision for the entire species replaces current party visions. Differences then come down to alternative implementation strategies and priorities. The system proposes that parties as organisations cease to exist.

Councillors should be free to promote and vote for changes that are beneficial to those they represent, rather than having to conform to a broader party theme.

For this system to work, voters should take voting seriously and try to understand the changes a candidate would promote or initiate. The system should provide a clear, unbiased and easy way for candidates to describe their intentions and for voters to consume it. It should also be easy to see which changes an elected councillor has voted for and against.

Council members may organise themselves into groups of like-minded theorists on particular topics to promote their theories for change. However these should be topic related and not constrain councillors on other topics. 'Horse trading' of votes should be actively discouraged. The members supporting a topic then determine how it is turned into change tasks ready for further elaboration and discussion by the councils. It may be useful for the system to help manage definitions of a basket-of-issues that multiple candidates can subscribe to if it makes it easier for voters to understand the intentions of candidates.

Working practices

The system does not propose traditional Party politics, where the largest party forms a government which then decides on and implements change.

Instead, the system requires that the two councils propose, discuss, refine and elaborate various tasks to the point where they are practical to implement, where the impacts and costs are known, and the funding agreed, so that they can be one of: Agreed and prioritised for implementation, Rejected, Postponed for further consideration. The relevant executive service will then pick up prioritised tasks, implement them and an assigned oversight committee will report on their progress.

The system should provide a process to allow citizens to challenge, affect and change the legal framework. The system needs to exhibit some friction, some resistance to change requests, otherwise it will flip flop between whatever views are currently in fashion. This balance is difficult to achieve. If a closed group of experts form the vision and the plans for action, then people have no freedom to contribute to the species path. If anyone can force the system to consider change, then the system will become bogged down in a myriad of competing change requests. The process for registering, evaluating and deciding on change requests should include a clear documentation path that includes arguments for and against the change, relevant statistics and evidence, as well as a process to estimate the costs of proposals for change. Similar change requests should be consolidated to prevent duplication. Approved change requests can be fragmented into smaller achievable tasks that eventually add up to the whole. This

needs to be managed professionally. See 'Task management system' in the enablers section.

The system proposes that any citizen or organisation can raise a change request. Their peers should build momentum for the request, which if it has enough support would then be picked up by their appointed representatives to move into discussions within the councils. The documented change logs should be open to view, and rather than add controls on who can add comments, maybe a simple voting platform may be enough to control the more rabid comments that can erupt from diverged mental models and seem common on today's media platforms. Personal attribution should be enforced on comments.

Candidate tasks should be prioritised for elaboration by the councils, and Working parties assembled to include industry, regional, legal, operational and visionary expertise. Working parties should develop the task till its implications and implementation tasks are known and costed, opinions are solicited and feedback incorporated before the task is then voted on for acceptance, rejection, further elaboration, and if it is accepted, then prioritised for implementation.

This process should help grind out the best path of action between competing views. This process should help educate and enrich knowledge around topics where people's mental models are not initially well developed.

Risk: This process will take time, and occasionally rapid action is required. The system should contain a short cut process to reach a non-rigorous decision quickly, which is then reviewed and refined in slow time.

Many change tasks will require government funding, and input is required from the economics service to understand the impact of government commissioning on the economy and the balance of work available to commercial and government enterprise.

Decision making

The question then arises as to how decisions are made. For a task to be rejected, postponed, accepted and prioritised, do both councils vote independently, do all councillors vote in aggregate, should the central committee decide hung votes?

Aggregate voting across both councils would require a balance in numbers of the organisations council and the citizens council. The citizen's council is likely to contain many more members than an organisations council.

Both councils voting independently and agreeing an action is likely to result in many hung votes. Maybe this is the correct decision as more work should be undertaken on refining a task to gain social, commercial, operational and visionary consensus. However 'blocking' would be too easy.

The option to allow the Central committee to decide hung votes could give central committee members undue influence and increase opportunities for corruption.

The option for the central committee to vote on issues, and then include that single committee vote in the organisations council seems a good way forward, however this may allow short term issues to override the long term vision as the organisations council could swamp the committee voice. It may be better to require that every task under elaboration is assessed by the central committee. The idea here is that every task must be related back to the long term vision in some way, or at least not fight against it.

Many nations have the concept of 'executive orders' where action is required so quickly that there is insufficient time for due process decision making. Who should have the power to make such ad-hoc laws? Probably the central committee. However such orders should be reviewed using due process as fast as possible, and adopted or revoked as normal. This will limit the power of the central committee to override due process.

Voters and candidates

In a democratic system, it is worth considering our role as a voter in terms of:

- Do I care? I might be perfectly happy in my situation with no major gripes. I am quite happy that someone else worries about species governance and does it all for me.
- Am I capable of rational thought? Am I currently in a situation driven by drugs or alcohol, strong passions or dementia?
- Do I have time to consider issues? Life gets in the way, and time is consumed by work, family and children, finding a mate, creating music or watching tv, following cricket, or pursuing some other interest or hobby. If I really have to vote, then peer group or basket-of-issues models are easy to adopt, where little thought is required.
- Do I have the information to make a good choice? Whether it is an open discussion of all aspects of an issue, or insights required to differentiate the candidates who will represent me.
- Do I have the ability to develop my mental models around an issue? Age and repetition tend to crystallise mental models. Am I able to confront myself with conflicting viewpoints which will force me to say 'I was wrong – I need to destroy that model and everything it supported, and spend some time rationalising all aspects to build a better model'. Does my pride prevent admitting it even though I now know better? If I am unable to reconcile conflicting views, does my internal conflict raise an emotional response strong enough for me to want to damage those with other views, or for me to let off steam with endless prevarication that can never be resolved?

These questions determine whether we are capable of being a good and useful voter in a democratic process, and can make a voting decision that is beneficial to us and thereby the species.

A democratic system should frequently remind citizens of their responsibilities to try to understand issues and make beneficial decisions.

It also matters what questions the system is asking its voters to vote on. If the citizen is asked to vote on a specific policy, then the system must ensure that every voter has enough time and information to develop their models around the relevant risks and benefits.

It is more usual in a democratic system to ask voters just to choose a representative to do the detailed work for them. In this case voters need to understand the capabilities of the candidates and try to assess how well they perform the role. Replace the 'I' in the questions above with 'this candidate' and we are partially there. Add to these an understanding of the motives of the candidate, whether it be personal aggrandisement, desire to improve the voters long or short term situation or a desire to promote an ideological theme. It would also be useful to gauge the candidates own level of understanding of current issues, and discover how good are they at communicating ideas and working in teams. Relying on the candidates own advertising is not going to allow voters to make good decisions. The system should help voters by providing a process to examine and test the candidates to reveal their strengths and weaknesses. This would be useful in any democratic system.

How can voters assess candidates on these criteria to help them choose the best representatives at the time? Does the media help? Do the ideological parties aid understanding with their advertising, or obfuscate the capabilities of their candidate through bluff and bluster? Current democratic electoral systems mixed with party politics make it very difficult to select the right people for the job. This system proposes that the focus be on the individual candidates rather than any basket-of-issues theme they may adopt.

It is unreasonable to expect every voter to want to vote.

It is unreasonable to expect every voter who does want to vote, to be able to pick the best candidate or policy choice without help.

It is unrealistic to expect every voter to reach the same level of understanding and achieve consensus.

Democratic systems will always seem chaotic to some degree, but they do provide some sense of collective ownership and control, and as in some probabilistic models, the outliers at either end of a discussion may cancel each other out.

If you ask a question and recorded a poll of answers, there will be a range of answers dependent on the individual understanding of citizens at the time. Our views on any topic vary with age, experience, the views of our peers etc, and we can normally only achieve consensus if the question is so simple that it ignores variations or we are led down a path that blocks off divergence. The process of reaching a new law or regulation is important. The process should help representatives and interested citizens increase their understanding of a topic from a usually low and diverse set of starting points. The process of open discussion should help people learn together and move them towards consensus. Of course this process is hampered by pride, polarisation and

inability to learn, but that is the crux of choosing a good representative. So, is a consensus reliable or trustworthy? If there has been enough time for participants to research and navigate to the truth then possibly. If participants are flexible enough to be able to collectively learn, then maybe. Do they have enough knowledge in the collective tank of common consciousness to reach the truth or is there a great dollop of guesswork and extrapolation in the thinking? Is an approximate consensus 'just good enough for now'? No group of people will ever get it completely right. Sometimes procrastination and delay is the correct course of inaction to see how events or understanding unfolds. Sometimes a rough decision, quick action, learn from doing, reviewing and adapting is better.

It is also worth reminding ourselves that the governance system is after all just a collection of living citizens who play various interacting roles. It is just an invention that we agree to maintain because it is useful to us and we should all **Own it**.

Service descriptions

At this point we should review the proposed service descriptions to remind us what the executive part of the system provides for its citizens.

The services below have not been elaborated in any great detail. They are documented here to show the underlying principles of the service. Funding is explained in the system economics section.

Health service

The system proposes a health service freely available to all, funded by the system, providing care to anyone who demands it.

Inevitably the demand for care will far exceed the resources provided by the allocated funding.

Demand is infinite, as ever more expensive solutions will become available to those wanting to delay death. The population is growing through improved health and extended lifespan. Constantly raising expenditure and effort to meet demand is not the right approach.

There must be limits to the cost of treatment provided, to the procedures and treatments available, and the work consumed by providing the service. There must be an acceptance of risk of using the service, and an acceptance of personal responsibility for our own wellbeing.

The service should provide:

- Care for the aged, long term disability, mental health.
- Promotion of self-health and mutual support.
- A framework for the healthcare profession to include training and operational standards, accreditation, monitoring of professionals. The healthcare profession

should contribute a member to the legislative Council and provide prioritised candidate research tasks for global funding.

The service should assess health products provided by commercial pharma, and issue advice and recommendations to health care professionals. Where the service provides free treatment, only service recommended products should be used.

Additional health provision can be provided by commercial organisations to standards set by the profession.

Quacks, witchdoctors, snake oil salesmen and other alternative treatment organisations will always exist. Anything supported by science should be adopted into the system service, alternative options should be scientifically trialled and advice published to the public.

Specifically:

- The research/IPR/patent process proposed in the education section will help reduce drug and equipment costs.
- The service should develop and provide a global online diagnosis tool.
- The service should provide a remote consultation system mechanism to distribute supply and demand globally. Instruments that monitor aspects of health should be able to contribute to an aggregated health picture of an individual. The service should provide the aggregation framework. Commercial organisations can then provide monitoring and analytical services which could eventually be subsumed into the global health service.

Risk: Evolution requires that the unsuccessful die off without breeding – are we reducing the evolutionary effect by providing social services? Mitigation: Rather ironically, evolution will sort out whether this is true.

Judicial service

Service should provide

- Education of the law
- Notification of legal changes
- Monitoring of law, including self-monitoring. Judicial corruption is a key area of dissatisfaction and conflict.
- Investigation, prosecution and judgement
- Penalty administration (fines, penal, re-education and other punishment)

The service 'Owns' the law.

The service cannot make, amend or delete law, but they can recommend changes and deletions by adding candidate tasks to the government task list. They are also involved in providing expert appointees into the system governance working parties and review processes to help define law so that it can be applied clearly.

Additional legal provision can be provided by commercial organisations to standards set by the profession.

Judicial corruption can destroy a system. Any proven corruption in the judicial system should have severe consequences. Adequate remuneration should remove obvious causes of corruption.

Justice needs to work well for people to trust the system. The service must be adequately funded, and the processes must be efficient, to provide quick equitable justice to all that need it. The aim should be for people to respect the judicial service and for the judiciary to respect the people.

Malicious cases should be discouraged. Constant repetition of a case should be prevented unless significant new evidence has been produced and verified as such.

Using the law for financial gain should be discouraged. Judgements and awards should be proportionate.

Many options of how to treat the guilty have been trialled. Punishment, death, removal from society, re-education, banishment. Behavioural change and rehabilitation is the ideal end result. 'Treating' the guilty with education may encourage some to change. Identifying suitable successful career paths may help others. Poverty should be addressed through the social service. Punishment may discourage those resistant to conforming to law, and visible punishment may remind people of the risks. However, some people are incapable of change. Those that have been permanently corrupted by drugs, mental incapacity or ideology, or those unable to control their coarser competitive behaviours and whose behaviour is unlikely to change once released back into society, require different approaches. Containment removes their impact on the rest of society, but this is a costly and nasty business. It is more efficient to kill those who must be permanently controlled rather than provide permanent incarceration. We might do this in our zoos, but we are ruthless in restricting zoo populations and squeamish about the death penalty for humans. It is tempting to think that an isolated location (island, planet) can be found where such people can be banished and allowed to form a society based on different values, and this has been tried before. The risk is that a penal colony can evolve into a competing system, but maybe this is the right answer. Perhaps firmly isolating these characters in a pleasant environment is the only currently acceptable but costly way forward, but this option does not increase the risk of crime.

Risk: Mutual respect by its very nature includes a good dose of fear, but one sided fear (people fear the judiciary, or the judiciary fears the people) leads to disrespect, and disrespect can lead to conflict. The system needs processes where citizens can hold the judiciary to account, and the judiciary needs the powers to play their role.

Education service

Education is the key component to the success of a global system.

- It can teach a common vision to all.
- It can help the intellect understand why the system is as it is.
- It can focus effort and research on key technologies, skills or capabilities we need as a species to help us achieve our vision.
- It can instil morals and ethics, and help us tame our emotions to conform to them.
- It can form and reinforce a top level global culture.
- It can help shape our models of how things work, and give us motivations to act on.
- It can provide the tools necessary for self-development and structured argumentation that are necessary for healthy contributions to the evolution of the system.
- It can upskill workers so they can add more value to the economy through work.

It does need to be used carefully. It can also:

- Instil superstition;
- Instil bias;
- Instil polarisation that leads to conflict;
- Develop mental models that are untrue.

The service should provide:

- A common curriculum education service, mandatory and freely available to all up to a certain age. Personal choice may add aspects to the core curriculum. Further education should be free for subjects that are deemed necessary to our vision. A common core education can give a firm foundation to all our mental models, which would make it easier to understand each other, easier to discuss extensions from our common base and should make it easier to find consensus.
- Collation of training material into an online university to enable free on-demand access to knowledge and best practice.
- Examination and qualification standards and processes.
- Funding for research to increase our understanding and knowledge of key areas, and make the results freely available. Commercial organisations and professions should be encouraged to fund their own research. System funded areas of research should be clearly published and accessible.

Additional education provision can be provided by commercial organisations to standards set by a profession. It is expected that professions will manage their own specific education standards, qualifications and training.

IPR

The concept of Intellectual property rights (IPR) and patents is both a benefit and a constraint. It allows commercial organisations to profit from research they have funded, but it also prevents others from exploiting the results to reduce costs.

The system proposes that patent applications include verifiable research costs spent to develop a capability.

If the capability is deemed beneficial to the species, and demand subsequently requires cheaper or faster production/exploitation for the common good, then the system can purchase the common good IPR for some multiple of research costs and make it freely available to all.

In this way no organisation or group of people can gain a monopoly on essential and useful technologies.

More on education

At birth our mental models are empty. Our formative years build the models we use to guide our later lives. Our DNA provides our capabilities, but education provides causes to act on.

Does knowing the truth matter to human survival? – No! We have believed utter, and semi, falsehoods since the dawn of human belief. [We used to think the world was flat, but know now it is round.] A strong 'Us' whose culture is built on falsehoods can overrun a weaker 'Us' whose beliefs are closer to the truth. The system should not be afraid to change when competing views emerge. For most, our models crystallise with age and it becomes difficult for us to change them. The system should encourage continuous learning, and provide the ability and processes to challenge existing views and evaluate new ideas.

Those who understand that people can be moulded, have used education to reinforce cultures to provide national and religious identities, to keep people subservient to their rule, to ensure money flows to them, to form fervent armies that can increase their control or to revolt against the status quo, to break up consensus and cause ferment and chaos. A common core curriculum and education standards will help prevent these abuses. Care should be taken when forming the core curriculum so that bias is not inserted, and bias witch hunting can itself become a bias.

Education and influence come from many forms in our electronically diverse world. It is easy to see why some nations seek to control all influencing media to reinforce a single national culture. It may be better to equip people with the understanding of how education can be misused and to enable free debate, as that is where falsehoods are exposed. An education system requires monitoring to see what views are emerging in the shadows, so they can be challenged and incorporated or debunked. Current media tools encourage people of like mind to join together and support a single point of view where models are reinforced. Models need to be challenged by conflicting views to improve them.

Education is also important to the discussion on democracy. If an electorate is to make beneficial judgements when voting, then they should have a good understanding of all aspects of an issue. If an electorate is swayed by shallow emotional influences it may not arrive at the best course of action for itself. The system should provide a

mechanism to educate the electorate on votable issues, and help develop the mental models of the population.

National state propaganda has also been used to lie to its citizens to enable the state to act in a way that is contrary to citizen's beliefs. When a government lies to its citizens it removes the ability of citizens to moderate the behaviour of its government by removing access to the information required to make good critical decisions. The government knows it is acting in a way that its citizens would not like, taking actions that go against their collective moral code. The proposed system must be based on truth that helps good decision making by all.

Essentially, the system should help people to understand themselves and how they are influenced by, and influence, other actors (human, ecosystem and cosmic).

Infrastructure service

Our technological world relies on a set of basic commodities like water, electricity, communications mechanisms and GPS signals. Goods and services need to travel in global supply chains between producers and consumers. People have an in-built desire to travel.

Nations have traditionally managed infrastructures within the confines of their borders and to national standards. Managing them at a global level to common global standards would be more efficient and would aid levelling up.

The service should manage global

- Water resources. Providing storage, water treatment, water transport and desalination where required.
- Waste (sewage), waste transport, processing and recycling.
- Road maintenance and development, standards for vehicle production and decommissioning.
- Rail infrastructure development, maintenance and standards (rail services may be better left to commercial organisations).
- Shipping standards (Port and shipping services may be better left to commercial organisations).
- Air travel standards and major airports.
- Space travel standards and major space ports.
- Energy production and energy transport. Electricity, hydrogen, PV. Specifically: The system should aim to provide, or pay for, renewable energy resources and eventually replace coal, gas, nuclear and hydro with wind/tidal/solar. The sun shines on half the planet all the time. Summer in one hemisphere is winter in another. Abundant energy pounds us every day and the planet is hot, so we should aim to harness it and distribute it in an efficient manner on a global grid.

Cheap energy is a key factor in levelling up. It provides the foundations for automation of basic tasks freeing work for more interesting developments.

- Communications and data infrastructure (earth and satellite). Specifically: Enable fast data communications globally. Rationalise competing satellite systems to provide global services. A global communications capability provides the fast information flows that can enable a global society.

GOV must own the infrastructure assets and pay commercial organisations to build out and maintain them. Commercial organisations can then provide services which make use of infrastructure. Leaving infrastructure development to commercial enterprise will not work as investors aim to extract value rather than deliver value to the species. Planning, standards definition, monitoring, and infrastructure funding should be functions of the service in consultation with the relevant professions and regions. The service must consciously seek improvement and fund research tasks that develop and help commercialise new technologies.

Social service

The social service should own the global governance culture, and monitor its delivery via the education system and other institutions. It should monitor sub cultures and seek to maintain the system cultural hierarchy. It should ensure that the global governance culture does not become too domineering and only mandates in law behaviours that are beneficial to the species.

The social service should aim to enable every person to survive and find a purpose. This counteracts the natural process of evolution which favours survival via competition, and may result in the species becoming static, effectively baking in our faults and limitations. However, the natural force of evolution will find ways to differentiate us.

The social service should attempt to guide success factors, which are currently based on ideas such as wealth, fame, organisational hierarchy position, intellectual, sporting and artistic prowess, entrepreneurship, hard work and competition, and resist the factors that cause conflict and lack of trust being seen as successful.

Health and safety culture and its supporting laws should be monitored and maintained by the social service but in a restrained way. The desire to control our own risk is inbuilt. As individual beings, we should be encouraged to manage our own risks rather than have everything done for us. Modern blame and victimhood cultures fragment society and we should be educated and encouraged to manage our own risks better.

Service should provide

- Morals and ethics, education, platforms for debate, media censorship agreements.
- Assistance to those not coping in the system. Unemployed, unhoused, orphans, natural catastrophes, debt, mental health, rehabilitation, aged, addicts.

- Validation and adjustment to the minimum wage, pensions, wealth tax limits, census records, assessment of world demographics (essentially an actuarial service).
- Resistance to the destructive ways in which we compete with each other, and encouragement for those that allow us to constructively compete such as sport, competitive research tasks, success differentiation symbols.

Risk: Moral standards become ever more refined and controlling. Mitigation: Keep laws based on morals and ethics, simple. Maintain freedom of speech, challenge and debate.

Risk: Media censorship stifles inventiveness and freedom of speech. Mitigation: Maintain platforms for challenge and open debate.

Risk: The lazy take advantage of the system. Some people have a drive to make things better and seek work, but some do not, and it is this differential between drive and what used to be called sloth and lethargy, that causes conflict between those that do and those that don't. Mitigation: All those supported by the service must contribute to the system. This may take the form of education to bolster system required skills, or research into technologies to help lift us off the planet, or provide effort for extra regional services. If this is made more stress free than commercial work, there may be a labour movement from commercial work to system supported work, so the aim should be to inspire people to want to work commercially and advance humanity. Once a person's instinctive needs have been met, it is a combination of stress, unhappiness with the status quo, and a vision for a better future that makes most of us eager to get up in the morning. However, if you have amassed enough wealth to booze your way to the grave without system assistance – go to it! Within the law.

Risk: The service's scope creeps outwards, gradually consuming more resources than is available. Mitigation: Encourage self-reliance in all aspects of life. See the system economics section.

Risk: Self-reliance becomes so important that 'Me' becomes more important than 'Us'. This system attempts to satisfy all the things that are fundamentally and instinctively important to 'Me', so that I have no reason for conflict with 'Us'. Individuals vary in their position on the Us—Me scale, and that position changes throughout the phases of our lives. The system must be tolerant and not be too prescriptive over the amount of collaboration or individualism required. Ethics and morals should gently push back against over selfishness and over reliance on others.

Social 'assistance' is tightly bound to other services. The social service should be responsible for setting the rules whereby other services can be claimed.

The management of social housing may also be in scope of this service. Everyone needs a safe cave. Requirements for house building will be driven from regions, and either developed commercially, or developed as a capital project by the infrastructure service who can then deliver it to the region for management as a social resource.

Agriculture and fisheries service (Food)

We have evolved to be omnivorous predators of almost everything that moves or is rooted to the ground. This service must manage our exploitation of other species so that we can continue to evolve without destroying the ecosystem on which we depend.

Summer in one hemisphere is winter in another. Food processing can preserve and store food to cover shortfalls. Transport infrastructure can bring food from producers to consumers globally in a well-managed system.

We already produce more food than we can eat, but much is wasted, or is produced in the wrong place or at the wrong time. Our existing system of national economic competition prevents food flowing freely from supply to demand. In a well-managed global system there is no reason for starvation.

Service should provide

- Framework to support food production, processing, distribution and labelling. To cover standards, monitoring and compliance.
- Food banks to mitigate famine risk.
- Fishing plan to sustainably manage global stocks, and plans for other free moving exploitable species.
- A framework for the commercial profession. Training and operational standards, accreditation, monitoring of professionals. The profession should contribute a member to the Professional House.
- Prioritised Candidates for research. Specifically, robotics, factory farming of plants and lab grown replacements for animal products, food preservation, soil health.
- Industry standards to protect the ecosystem and manage its exploitation for subsequent generations.

Commercial organisations should actually own and run farms, fisheries, food processing and distribution. The system may step in if essential demand outstrips supply to fund extra capacity.

The risk of starvation should be managed by this service in close co-operation with the agriculture and fisheries industries.

The service should work in close collaboration with the environmental, health and infrastructure services.

Environmental management service

As our technology increases the affects we can make on our ecosystem, the more we need to learn to manage those affects.

Where individual nations are competing for resources to maintain or develop their infrastructure and populations, conflicts are inevitable, and different national priorities

preclude global responses to global challenges. Water, fish, animals, insects, birds and air are not aware of national boundaries. While we can individually 'do our bit', it is only when considered as a global system that many of the current issues around climate change, species extinction, waste management, agriculture, fishing, water usage, mining and space junk can be tackled. Global standards can be developed, monitored and enforced by a global system.

Environmental management is important for our vision. This is our only home till we can colonise other planets.

Colonisation of other planets is just as important for other species within our ecosystem, as any species that manages to colonise space, can pull through the entire ecosystem with it.

The environmental management service should provide standards for

- Water management. Rivers, seas.
- Land use plan to retain biodiversity.
- Air quality plan to reduce pollution.
- A land register, a property register (earth and space).
- Resource management. Mining licences and standards.
- Parks, wilderness, seed banks, zoos.
- Waste management (human and industrial), recycling and artefact dismantlement.
- Environmental quality standards. Air, water, ground, space.
- Standards monitoring and enforcement.
- A framework for the profession. Training and operational standards, accreditation, monitoring of professionals. The profession should contribute a member to the Professional House.
- Prioritised candidates for research.

Specifically:

- Consider implementing an environmental and social audit system for all products and services (described below).
- Consider a policy to add a recycling charge to every manufactured artefact. New products, including chemicals, should be sent for recycling evaluation where a charge is calculated. Charge is collected as a tax from the manufacturer to fund a 'dismantle and recycle' service.
- Research funding for desalination plants and distribution at scale. The planet has water galore, it is just in the wrong place and form.

Governance management service

Service should provide

- Election rules
- Controlling and monitoring of election processes
- Corruption detection
- Controlling the processes of government
- A census of inhabitants, on which other services can attach their data.
- Profession management to adjudicate and monitor the professions represented in the Organisations council. Define the list of professions and ensure every organisation is assigned to one. Assure that Organisation Council members are up to the job.
- Region management to ensure regions are defined, have the processes and resources in place to function effectively. This may include region breakout or aggregation. Assure that Citizen Council members who represent their regions are up to the job.
- A change request process to allow citizens to raise change requests that would affect the common law, capture relevant arguments for and against, record voting, prioritisation and implementation activities. It should also provide active monitoring to help organise change requests, reduce duplication and maintain a clear and easy to understand view to all.

Owns the management of the process of government

Owns the management of the Species Vision

See full details in the system governance section.

Taxation service

Service should provide:

- Taxation advice.
- Tax collection.
- Tax monitoring, assessment, investigation and enforcement.
- A register of commercial organisations and their relationships to people.
- Tax records for individuals and organisations.
- Asset registers for ownership of financial artefacts.
- Data on economic activity to inform task prioritisation.

Economy management service

See the system economics section.

Service should provide:

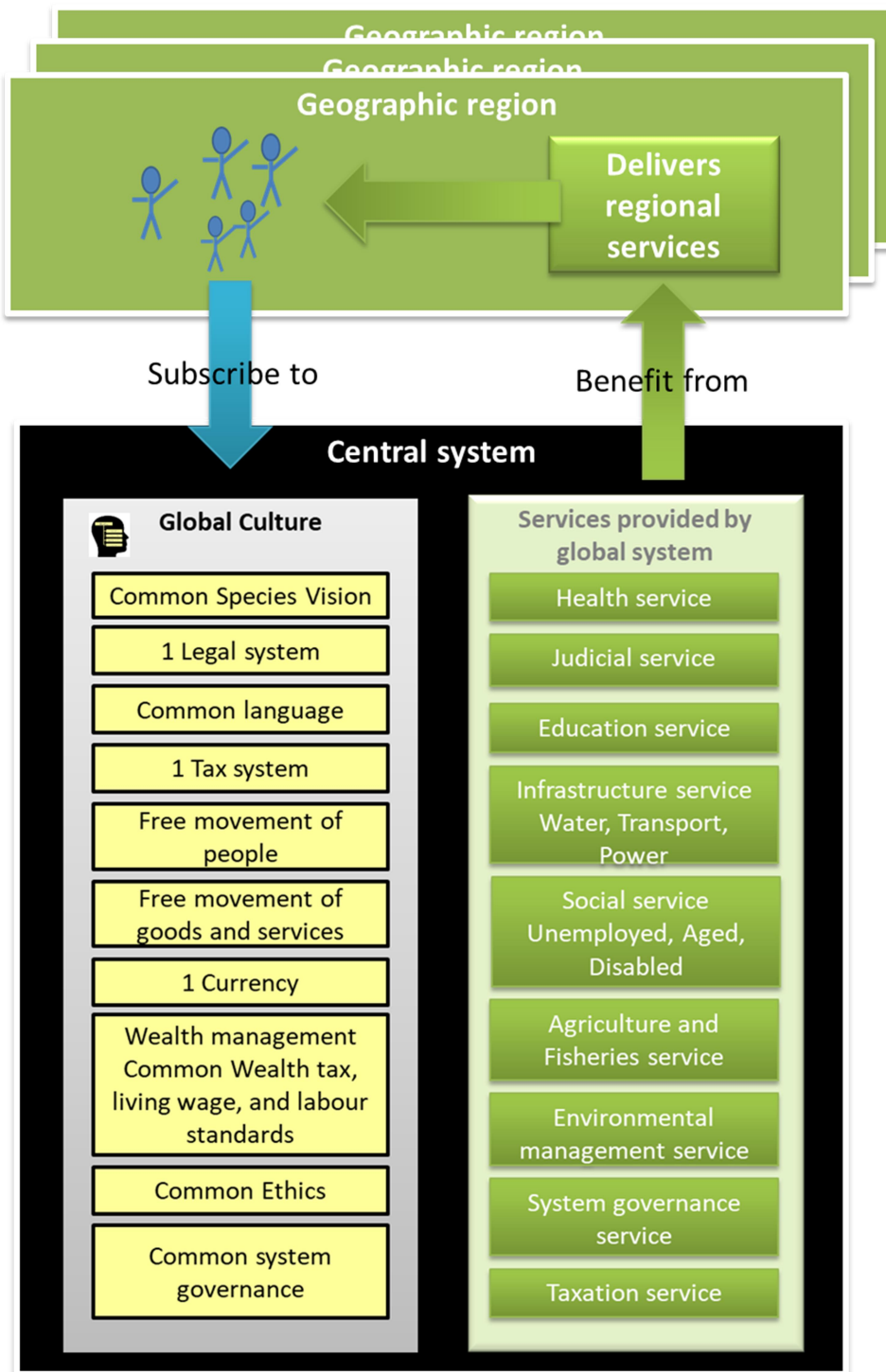
- Money supply monitoring.
- Work capacity monitoring.
- Monitoring of government spending on services and projects.
- Estimates of sector capacities that can be utilised by government spending.
- Advice on balancing economic entities.

Services no longer required

Defence, but only if the system becomes truly global. Otherwise it should be an extension to the law enforcement service, which can then deliver a range of soft or hard responses to a situation.

Risk: Whether we like it or not, the species has evolved through war, and some of our genes cause some of us to behave in a martial manner some of the time. Standing down all armies throughout the world would release a good number of martial types into the system. The system will have to accommodate them and try to make use of martial skillsets floating about, or they may seek out internal system conflict.

Services summary



How does the system resolve existing problems?

Now that I have laid out the main components of the system, namely:

1. Foster a global culture

2. Administer a global economy
3. Provide Global governance
4. Provide services to common global standards

How would they actually improve on what we have already?

History shows that all of our nations have been formed by war, revolution, plague, famine, technology, hard work, climate change, genocide, rape, slavery, meteorites and volcanos. Some of the problems are out of our control, but many are perpetually repeating human made issues which are caused by our inability to organise ourselves effectively.

This section describes how the proposed system could address real world problems. The list is not exhaustive and the entries can be refined.

Wars, internal and external

Problem: Nations wage war. Ideologies wage war. Cultures wage war. War can take many forms. It can be full on, encompassing all citizens and resources available to the culture, or partial using only trained soldiers and limited resources, or subversive and underhand trying to weaken our competitors while appearing to conform to ethics and values.

What causes a culture to go to war? Jealousy, fear, greed, natural aggression to dominate the weak, survival desperation, overstepping the vilification of a common enemy (many nations and ideologies are unified and defined by their imagined enemy), revenge based on some sense of historical victimhood, a sense of supremacy, boundary and resource disagreements. These are all manifestations of competition between Us and Them.

We use cultural tools to strengthen our national and ideological identities, and raise emotional energy to such a level that it overpowers the ethics and morals that should allow us to collaborate with 'Them'. Trust is gone, collaboration is gone, and in this state group competition can take the form of war.

How does the proposed system address this problem? It removes reasons for war. It removes the ability to wage war.

With no nations:

- Wars fought over geographical borders disappear.
- Wars fought over national ownership of resources disappear.
- Regions do not have the financial firepower to raise forces.
- Regions do not have the legislative authority to declare war.

With a single governance culture:

- There is no need for one region to use its media to reinforce its idea of 'Us' by identifying and vilifying an external enemy, or developing a perception of

victimisation. Sub cultures may still try to do this, but with no borders it is more likely to happen at the level of a diaspora. The system should monitor sub cultures that try to become more important than the species culture and apply education and open discussion to show why a species culture should predominate. Sub cultures should be careful not to use historical material to revive old cultural conflicts in the present generation. **What is important is how we treat each other today, and this must trump all historical grievances.**

With a common vision for the species, common education to describe why it is there and a mechanism to question and change it:

- Ideological wars should diminish. Of course, to reach that point, existing supremacist ideologies will have to evolve into organisations that can co-exist without conflict. The system must monitor ideologies to identify those instilling supremacist views in their adherents, and use dialogue to reach the next generation before supremacist mental models crystallise in them.

With a single system to manage the economy and manage inequality and wealth:

- There is no longer any need to overrun a wealthier state. Just move there. With a common law the same economic rules will still apply.
- The proposed tax system should reduce the wealth gap between people, and in parallel with common service provision should remove the need for wars forced by desperation for survival.

So much effort is wasted in war. Build, destroy, rebuild, destroy. It is not exactly environmentally friendly either.

Think of the resources that could be repurposed as a peace dividend. Technologists, researchers, manufacturers and materials redeployed into the economy to develop on-planet infrastructure and off-planet capabilities. Think of the infrastructure that won't be destroyed and the effort that would be required to rebuild it. The judicial service will still require some hard options when tackling those who compete outside ethical and moral boundaries. So an armoury of defensive and offensive tools will still be required, but at a much smaller scale than those generated by the current system of competing nation states.

What about insurrections? Violent uprisings against a government have been used throughout our history to change systems of governance for better or worse and many systems have become chaotic when people have tried to change the status quo but did not agree what the new system should look like beforehand.

Governance systems should provide processes where people are allowed (even encouraged) to challenge and help change the system. People will always have ideas for making their lives better, and need some ways to express them. The system should be able to challenge news ideas, should provide processes for discussion, assessment, reconciliation of opposing views to gain consensus, and must be capable of change in a reasonable time should ideas gain acceptance.

If a governance system has these in place there is no cause for insurrection. Use the processes provided by the system to make things better. If people are so impatient for change or are so incapable of discussion, assessment and reconciliation that they wind themselves into an emotional frenzy and become violent, bypassing the system change processes, then in these cases insurrection is just one group of people trying to bully and force their views on others through violent change where no consensus exists.

Is a one world government the only governance system capable of delivering global peace? Probably not, but in theory it could.

However, we are human, and group conflict is a capability that has evolved with us. A world government could reduce the causes for war, but to remove war entirely humans would have to evolve to be able to control our emotions and willingly trade some freedoms for the benefits of group collaboration. Unfortunately war is a great way to remove those whose genes make them susceptible to it, and to promote the genes of those who are successful at it.

Famine

Problem: As omnivores, we can exploit almost any species that is rooted to the ground, or can fly, swim or walk. Therefore the system must ensure a thriving ecosystem so that it can continue to support us into the future. Availability of food is a key evolutionary differentiator, and our farming technology has given us an edge over other species that allows us to constantly expand our populations to the limits of food availability. There is tension between food production, land use, waste, storage and transport, population size, climate and wealth inequality, and the way national economics work, which has always meant that some people somewhere do not have access to food. In a well-managed global system there is no reason for starvation.

How does the proposed system address this problem? It improves management of the global environment and funds development of infrastructure and farming technology to allow us to **grow more** while limiting the impact to our supporting ecology. It improves storage and distribution to increase availability and **decrease waste**. It manages global economics and reduces trade barriers to ensure that all have the opportunity to exchange labour or assets for food, and that those producing food can do so profitably.

The proposed system includes:

- An agriculture service that funds research into how we can produce more food with less damage to the environment and ensure the continuation and diversity of the species being farmed. It includes funding to help industrialise successful research and will buy and hold relevant IPR to aid global exploitation.
- An infrastructure service that funds development of global transport assets, food storage and preservation processes. It manages distribution of water and energy to areas that need it, as well as managing the supplies of energy and water to satisfy multiple demands from agriculture, domesticity and industry.

- An environmental service to manage the quality of water resources, soil and atmosphere and to mitigate damage caused by pollution and waste. This service also tries to maintain the balance of our supporting ecology with its multiple species that vary in size from bacteria to whales, whether their lives are managed by humans (farmed) or must survive and evolve on their own. The service would be the ultimate steward of all natural resources, and would control all commercial activities that exploit them through standards based licensing.
- A social service that reduces financial inequality and provides a financial safety net to enable every person to access enough money to buy food. It also ensures that global health and safety standards are applied to level out agricultural labour costs across producers.
- A disaster management service at the global level which allows resources to be marshalled and action to be taken where it is needed.
- A single economics model that removes all trade barriers and tariffs, and evaporates existing national Government debts, both of which currently cripple the international free flow of food supplies. It provides a single currency that removes the uncertainties of shifting exchange rates and underlying values. It could specify global minimum prices to ensure profitability and standards compliance even for small producers (although this contains risks of overproduction of profitable crops).
- A single governance environment that enables free of movement of labour, goods and services that will allow those affected by climate change to more easily move to a better environment, and allow seasonal labour to flow where it is required, without causing cultural and social conflict.

It takes time for farmers to switch production, and the commercial minded are always looking to make more money with less effort from their labours and investments. This can often lead to big swings in production that cause imbalances in supply and demand of various products. How much should government interfere in this free market? Probably just enough to ensure food availability and the supply of inputs, but not enough to interfere with the variety of products and consumer demands that drive innovation and change.

The system also reduces the ability to wage war, a major contributor to the loss of production.

Our successes have led to global population increases that stress all our systems. One issue may be that our populations keep growing with food availability, so that famine somewhere becomes inevitable. It might be useful if we could control our population levels rather than have nature control it for us. This is discussed elsewhere.

Q. How do we solve the Water crisis?

There is more than enough water on the planet to satisfy all our needs, it is just in the wrong places and in the wrong form.

Imagine, if you will, a fleet of autonomous tankers, connected to weather predictions and seeking rain on seas. Collecting, filtering and sanitising rainwater, but also capable of desalinating seawater. Then sailing to the nearest port with greatest need and pumping it into a land based distribution centre. They should be capable of generating their energy through solar, wind and wave to create a perennial cycle with minimum maintenance and human intervention. This system would be adaptable to seasonal weather in northern and southern hemispheres, and adaptable to global demand.

Need more clean water? Then build more water collectors.

Drought at a specific location? Then redirect collectors.

Who would pay to develop such a service? Who would pay to maintain it? Who would pay to use it? This is feasible with a single world government.

Drugs trade

Problem: Drug addiction reduces people's ability to behave within system boundaries.

Drug agriculture and manufacture is tolerated in some countries and drug use is endemic in many. Drug use drives demand. Addiction makes it difficult to reduce demand, and addicts with not enough resources to feed their habit resort to crime. Legislation drops those involved in supply and consumption into criminality and fosters all manner of nefarious activities to bring profits to the right side of the law. In some areas of the world, farming food is not profitable, but farming drugs is. The amount of money generated by this industry corrupts many.

Some people do seem, at some stage in their lives, to want to stretch the limits of their minds, and be seen to be a rascal by stretching the rules. The real problems with drugs are their addictive capabilities, and the permanence of behavioural impairment and self-control. The system should specifically target these attributes.

How does the proposed system address this problem?

Reduce demand. Increase the risk of supply. Provide a safe route to experimentation. Provide profitable alternative activities for rascals.

The proposed system includes:

- A global law enforcement service which has a global reach and can access producers, transporters, distributors, users and payment flows. Global law ensures a consistent approach to illegality. A persistent focus on anti-corruption will eventually break relationships that protect the trade. Law enforcement is supported by a system that can trace the owners of organisations through diverse company structures and can follow payment flows through all bank accounts, making it difficult to hide financial movements.
- A social service would seek to reduce the training of new addicts by providing education material on addiction and reinforcing self-control through ethics and morals. The judicial service should place barriers to those promoting addictive materials. For those that have fallen into addictive traps, the social and judicial

services should provide mechanisms to contain their harmful effects on the rest of society. Most of these have been tried by many nations, and they have not reduced demand. **The responsibility for the full horrors of the supply chains need to be laid at the door of consumers who drive demand.**

- An agricultural service to ensure farming activities that produce food are profitable. Drug producers should be refocussed to agriculture and plant based pharma and incorporated into the global agriculture service. Chemical producers should be easily identified through commodity and payment flows.
- Research into alternatives. Some people do seem to want to seek out mind bending chemicals. It might be useful to research substances that produce similar effects without the addictive or behavioural impairment risks. Unfortunately some experiences do seem to be recorded by the brain with irreversible new neural connections, but maybe that can be tolerated on a small scale.

The distribution network is another problem that needs some thought. The drugs trade does provide an alternative route to employment and the ability to be seen to succeed in society, especially for those who have found it difficult to succeed using 'acceptable' competitive behaviours. Care should be taken to provide outlets and career opportunities for risk takers, 'hunters', black sheep and other independents.

Only a one world government can provide these services, but would they remove the drug problem completely? Probably not. There is likely to always be a proportion of the species addicted to something, the aim of the system is to keep this low, and constrain the damage to the rest of society to an acceptable level without over controlling people's behaviour.

Pandemics

A global system can co-ordinate a globally integrated response. It can marshal resources and people. It can create laws that are applied to all regions. It can provide funding for research, essential manufacturing and distribution. It can still make use of competitive commercial research, and it can buy 'common good' IPR. Essentially it would be faster to marshal resources to research, test and industrialise production of solutions and distribute them globally without the problems of national borders and economics getting in the way.

A global system should be wary of acting in panic. Fear can lead to actions that have unintended consequences. Citizens are ultimately responsible for their own health and survival and the system should think carefully before requiring behavioural change or mandating pharma. Culling (think farmed animals) and isolation requirements must be based on evidence.

A global system has no need to research biological weaponry, and risks associated with this research would disappear.

Tax evasion

Problems: Wealthy people can escape taxation through domicile changes, complex organisation structures and ownership obfuscation. Cash use can be used to evade wealth monitoring and income tax. Wealth can be transferred via off book asset transfers.

Solution: A single global tax system along with the proposed organisation ownership register, asset register and electronic payment system will remove these opportunities for evasion, as assets will be able to be traced through organisation hierarchies, and the global banking system, to be attributed to end actors. I am sure people will think of other ways to scam the system, we are an inventive bunch. Global law and a global judicial system will help, as will a focus on identifying fraud and corruption.

The proposed wealth tax is central to resolving the inequality/competition conundrum, and other taxes are important to regulate the economics system. People should be educated in both so that the majority voluntarily conform to the taxation system.

The proposed economics model only uses taxation to remove money from the system, instead of funding national services and debt, so the importance of tax collection in the new system is to remove the ability of people or organisations gaining an unfair advantage by breaking the rules. It is important to maintain trust in the system that the rules apply to all.

Environmental issues

Problems: Competing national priorities preclude global responses to environmental challenges. No nation is responsible for mitigating risks. It can be difficult to differentiate between natural and human causes of change. Mitigating ecological risk is a cost to businesses.

Solution: A one world government becomes responsible and it can keep one eye on a long term vision for the species that includes cosmic, ecological and evolutionary risk. Global environmental standards can be developed, monitored and enforced if there is a common law and common standards. The proposed infrastructure, agriculture, and environmental services would co-ordinate to provide global solutions to clean up existing problems and prevent new ones by transitioning the species to new technologies and methods.

Investment is required at a substantial and global level for these co-ordinated research and transition activities, and that can only come from a system that has control of its debt and economy and can direct a proportion of species labour to species aims. See the system economics section for how government can help achieve long term aims by funding capital projects and providing relevant services.

The organisations council ensures industry participation in the process of mitigating risk through regulation. Where environmental standards have not yet been imposed effectively on a global scale, the global judicial service can act. The proposed environmental and social audit system will allow consumers to make effective choices

on the businesses they deal with and products they buy to drive responsible manufacturing through demand as well as regulation.

Risk: Our understanding of the interactions within our ecosystem is still developing. We have recorded observations for only a few centuries and we have to extrapolate these to predict trends that take millennia to unfold. We do need to be sure of the science, and have trust in our analyses of cause and effect. It would be useful to attach confidence levels to predictions. It may be useful to maintain multiple research centres to gather a range of predictions. Mental models need time to adjust to, and fully understand, new data. Fear drives exaggeration, and mobs may become emotional and demand action at a timescale which is often unachievable. A global governance system should provide good communications through the process of creating legislation, delivery prioritisation, and tracking delivery progress.

Disputed land

Problem: Nations disagree over land control and border lines.

Solution: The system proposes that nation states morph to regional service administrators only, and although there may be conflicts over regional administrative boundaries, a global culture that provides a common law, common services and enables free movement, removes the cultural heat surrounding ownership of borders. Essentially borders lose their significance. Disputes over strategic natural assets also dissolve under a single system of governance, as all resources belong to and are managed for the benefit of the species.

Problem: Individuals and organisations disagree over land ownership.

Solution: The system proposes that a global Land register (Earth and space) provides a single source of truth. This must be trusted, so robust processes for change must be put in place, monitored and judged.

Specifically for cultural or religious assets: Where multiple sub-cultures claim a resource (a mountain, a river, or any 'special' site relevant to that culture), then the organisation that controls the sub-culture needs to 'own' it. If current ownership cannot be resolved, then the only solutions are either to agree to co-own and share it, or the global system takes ownership and allows general access, or to let the cosmic system decide with a coin toss! This might appear to be a joke, but ideologies do need to move on from historical conflicts.

Migration

What is an immigrant? Someone who:

- Lives in a culture where morals and ethics are not beneficial to family life;
- lives in a culture where generations have not invested in the layers of infrastructure required to provide water and electricity and waste disposal and food production and transport and industry and communication systems;
- lives in a culture where corruption is accepted;

- lives in a system where governance benefits only the few;
- lives in a culture that does not promote education and technology to overcome the natural forces that challenge us all;
- sees better service provision elsewhere and considers it easier to move rather than improve their own system.

Problem: Mass migrations caused by cultural wars, natural disasters or economic disparities cause conflict in recipient nations where the incoming culture does not integrate, and the nation cannot afford to expand its service provision to incomers.

How does the proposed system address this problem? It diminishes reasons for mass migration, and makes it easier for migrants to integrate.

A global governance system:

- Removes national war and reduces cultural war.
- Implements a single economy to level up infrastructure and provide global services that reduce economic disparity.
- Provides a common ethical and educational framework, and provides a trusted governance system that works for all.
- Enables the ultimate solution of free borderless movement
- Can co-ordinate mass movement caused by natural disasters at a global level, and can marshal resources that provide extra services in recipient areas.
- Provides common cultural components that make integration easier, using common law, economics, taxation, governance system and governance language. A culture where 'we-the-species' is more important than regional sub-cultural 'Us'.
- Mass movement caused by differential breeding rates will be harder to address. Cultures that promote extensive breeding, or preferred gender breeding, should be encouraged through dialogue and education to change direction. It would be foolish to use laws to combat the natural instinct to breed, although this has been tried in the past. Education will be the strongest influence as will improvement in every person's day to day life.

Government debt

Problem: Most nations have, for generations, spent more than they extract in taxes. They have borrowed money to deliver services, invest in infrastructure, raise an impoverished population out of poverty, capture competitive advantage and in some cases to provide wealth to the powerful.

Some nations have borrowed money in their own national currency, some in a foreign currency or a mixture of both. If a nation has problems servicing debt in a foreign currency there is no easy way to break free. This can consign a nation to permanent financial stress, which in turn leads to both internal and external conflicts.

Solution: Essentially, if you are going to engineer a governance system, just accept that you need to fund more than people or organisations are prepared to pay for, stop trying to balance the books, and set up a new system accordingly.

This system proposal removes existing government debt and makes it impossible to accrue government debt. See the economics section for details of how GOV can fund species enhancing services and capital projects without accruing debt. Even in this model there will never be enough available work to do all the things that people want now, but at least the debt problems disappear.

General debt

People and organisations should be able to take risks, either by borrowing money or lending it to risky ventures. Commercial lending industries should be encouraged. Commercial interest rates would reflect the risks involved. Lenders cannot invent money, they can only use capital from their investors or money lent from other providers.

People should be able to take on debt to fund various things and events, as long as they are able to fund the repayments. Personal lending industries should be encouraged, but regulated by the system to prevent debt entrapment and over indebtedness. The system should set maximum interest rates for personal debt.

Debt taken on due to survival desperation is a failure of the system. The social service, and minimum wage should enable all to survive with dignity. The social service must provide a monitoring process for those close to the edge to stop them falling.

This may encourage people to borrow money knowing they will never pay it back and that the system will always catch them. This is a failure of the lending industry who misjudge a borrower's ability or intent to pay. The debt industry requires regulation, and must mitigate, or succumb to, risk.

Housing

Every person needs somewhere to live without being forced to move on. Globally, there is a huge need for more housing and its supporting infrastructure. It is a key factor in 'levelling-up'. It is an almost impossible task to match the availability of housing to demand in the short term. Capital projects to raise sustainable housing levels will be required for some time until regional availability matches population size. This has implications for global materials availability and environmental management.

Where supporting infrastructure is low, investment may have to be prioritised to aid levelling-up. However, it should not come at the expense of letting existing infrastructure degrade. Maintaining existing infrastructure is just as important.

Inflationary bubbles may occur in specific regions, and this is entirely natural as regions become more or less desirable as places to live. It is up to each region to manage planning consents and balance it against local economic and leisure activities.

GOV may mandate more housing in specific regions, and regions may request it to aid development. GOV will have to prioritise competing regional requirements.

We have evolved a mixture of ownership, rental and social housing models, and these should continue. The new wealth tax should gradually reduce the holdings of large landlords, and make more available for purchase. The system can provide funds to gradually build housing to level-up regional housing stock and infrastructure globally. Pension funds and the private sector should be encouraged to commercially fund build-to-rent and build-to-sell. These projects would be approved by regional councils, who would ensure matching infrastructure tasks (roads, electricity, water, drainage etc) and service capacity increases (health, education) are planned before applications are approved.

A universal minimum wage will help low income families afford rentals. Regional building policies will ensure housing is balanced to local environmental impacts and infrastructure. Freedom of movement, goods and services should allow people to move where there is available accommodation and work, and houses to be built where people want them and where they can be supported by regional infrastructure, service delivery and demand for labour.

For those who want to live a more nomadic life, then each region should provide sites with basic services that allow temporary habitation. Nomads must pay for regionally provided services wherever they land, and they will be responsible for living within the global law. Risk: Permanent slums develop where there is an imbalance of accommodation and work.

Risk: Regional services may not be able to react to large nomadic movements. Nomads may have to take the risk of lower service availability.

The progress of housing levelling-up will be limited by labour and materials availability.

Materials. Building materials are a real concern. The system must fund research into alternatives for sand used in concrete, timber, copper, heating, insulation, power generation and water and waste management. The aim should be to build sustainable housing that can be easily adapted and maintained over generations, easily recycled into something different, or even moved to a different location. There is something quite beautiful in the idea that housing could move with migration and plugged into site services.

Labour. While it is hoped that labour and materials become globally fluid with free movement, there will be limits to that fluidity. Common building standards and skills training to global standards will aid inter region fluidity, as will the capability to factory produce houses to a good standard.

Economics of levelling up. An example of government funded housing projects is described in the economics section.

Just give everyone a house?

There are issues of location, size of house, condition of house, and the fact that some people like to decorate and enhance their caves while others are slobs who let termites and roaches prowl. There might be a case for government to build and maintain a basic but comfortable stock of housing that can be assigned as rentals to those who cannot

afford to buy or rent their own but, as with government sponsored labour, this model could grow to dominate the market. As in other economic sectors, the system should balance government owned housing with private and commercial ownership.

Ageing populations

The number of people alive keeps increasing. It is astonishing how our technologies and processes have enabled this growth. Societies with more access to goods and services have recently reduced their population growth, and this seems to be a response to 'comfortable' living. The demographic change is stressing the younger generations' ability to resource elderly care, as technology provides ever more opportunities for the wealthy to put off death for another year.

The proposed system offers several features to address this situation. Free movement may allow labour to move to where it is required and the elderly to move where care is abundant. Wealth management should reduce financial inequality to allow more elderly to finance their own care. The social service will have to support those unable to do so. Technology and research should be funded to help support aspects of end of life. Housing strategies may contribute to easing the burden on others. Mutual support, self-reliance, and self-health, should be encouraged, and downsizing, equity release and multigenerational living should be made easier. It could be interesting to consider a policy that mandates one year of national care service before attaining a system pension.

Education and a gradual reduction in global poverty rates may contribute to changes in birth rates to achieve a system sustainable population, rather than have nature manage our demographics through starvation, drought, disease and war.

Should we actively manage our population size? Until we can expand into other rooms in this universal house, we are stuck in a confined space and nature will manage our population size for us in an unpleasant way unless we manage it ourselves. We have the ability to control our breeding imperative with pills, condoms and abortions, yet some ideologies would rather that nature took its course using famine and conflict for resources. Levelling up globally may reduce population growth, but it will probably require education, changes to established ideologies and a degree of self-restraint before we can truly live within our means on a single planet with limited resources.

Business vs the individual

Or Economic prosperity vs Social cohesion, or short term profit vs long term species aims.

Organisations have developed over the last few hundred years to have a large influence on everything that happens around us.

Organisations allow us to compete at scale without destroying each other. They are useful tools that co-ordinate activities to provide the goods and services we need to support our technology dependent world. They provide commercial competitiveness that drives innovation and efficiency.

However, they do cause some problems. Many tensions exist between individuals within our social fabric and the organisations we use to employ us, provide services to us, and get things done or built.

- Businesses may require imported labour, but immigrants are unable to integrate into the community.
- Businesses require cheap labour, but employees require more than a basic existence.
- Businesses do not want to worry about the pollution of manufacture, or the recycling of end-of-life products, but individuals need to live in the environment beyond the life of the organisation or the product.
- Businesses seek to avoid tax which supports the social environment in which the business operates, and its employees and customers live.
- Businesses seek to influence the systems in which they operate to their own advantage.
- Businesses can become so large that they dominate their environment, consume a disproportionate slice of available labour and allow business aims to overrun social aims.

Governments try to balance the needs of organisations with the needs of individuals, but all too often the economy trumps social concerns. The obsession with national GDP growth is a hard taskmaster, driven by the need to reduce government debt.

As described in the economics section, the system has no place for government debt, and only has a passing interest in GDP as it tries to maintain the building of value through full employment and direct some proportion of labour towards species enhancing activities.

This system offers businesses:

- An environment where entrepreneurship and risk taking can be rewarded.
- A legitimate and visible voice through the Organisations council.
- Common global law and taxation, common environmental and safety standards to resolve unfair competition between regions.

The system offers citizens:

- A legitimate and visible voice through the Citizens council.
- Inclusion of the environment and infrastructure services in the Organisations council to help professions and their businesses become more aware of wider concerns.
- Common global minimum wage, environmental, and safety standards to resolve differences in workers' rights.

And generally:

- A Global tax system to prevent organisation tax evasion through domicile manipulation.
- A wealth tax to limit and share the personal power that can be accrued via a successful organisation.

There will always be tension while organisations and individuals have different goals. This system provides an environment to balance competing aims.

Currently, nation states and commercial organisations can only develop complex technologies if they have the scale to pour money into research. Increasing technical complexity requires monopolistic corporations who can continue to bring home the bacon while sinking investment into research and development, and as they bank IPR their monopolies develop and become entrenched. Governments can only sponsor complex technologies if their GDP can take it, or they have the autocratic control that can marshal national resources in specific areas. In this regard autocratic or capitalistic societies are equally capable of delivering technology development. This system proposes to expand the development of technology in key areas of common good by directly funding research and development, and enabling a system of capitalistic research by those organisations that have the scale and risk appetite to do so. It also proposes a system for buying and accruing 'common good IPR' that will allow commercial organisations to recoup their investments handsomely, but which will limit how much of the future a commercial organisation can own.

Corruption

Corruption is a shortcut to success in a competitive world, and it seems to be in our nature to exploit this capability if opportunities present themselves and the risks are not too great.

Corruption destroys trust in people and the system. If corruption is tolerated by some, it makes it easier for others to follow. Our peers can reinforce corrupt behaviour.

The system contains processes to reduce the opportunities for corruption, and raises the risk of discovery and punishment.

Corruption in all its forms is a failure of ethics in education and law enforcement, and like other forms of crime this will be an ongoing battle to curb our natures.

The enablers of common education, laws, services, judiciary, asset registers, and electronic payment infrastructure will all contribute to make corruption undesirable, difficult to enact and risky.

The governance service provides a well-funded corruption investigation and prosecution service, with a remit to reduce corruption at all levels.

On the flip side, the system should also ensure that there are adequate opportunities to succeed within the ethical framework. It should also provide a basic comfortable existence for those who are unable to compete effectively.

Target operating model summary.

The target operating model of the proposed system includes:

- A mixed economy that guides a proportion of labour, funds services and investment projects, provides a regulated framework for private enterprise to flourish, is incapable of accruing debt and tears down every economic fence we have constructed.
- A democratic zero-party representative governance system that encourages participation and structured debate from those who want to be involved, and provides a stable framework for the rest to get on with their lives.
- A top level governance culture within which people can differentiate themselves by aligning to multi-layered sub cultures. A governance culture that provides enough commonality to allow free global movement of people and organisations without destabilising social and economic order, and tares down every physical border we have invented.
- A set of government provided services delivered to common standards globally.

We have used the target operating model to show how it could resolve problems that exist with our current model of competing nation states.

This is a better way to organise ourselves - in theory.

Transition

How do we get there?

A one world government requires GLOBAL AGREEMENT and participation. People will have to willingly dismantle their existing organisational systems and collaborate in setting up a new one.

People will have to want it. To want it people must be aware of its benefits and must accept the work required to achieve it. They must be sufficiently emotionally invested to want to change the system. Education and mobilisation is the key to reach a tipping point. People's mental models need developing. We need to have observed the world through education, the media, peers and our own observations to reach the state where we can understand the need, then the solution. We need to have enough awareness and control of ourselves to be able to release our attachments to nations and ideologies, and to be able to manage our competitive natures so that we collaborate with others on what is important, and we must learn to compete at the right times. Our lives are short, and there are many distractions and must-be-dones to consume our energies. Nothing will happen, at a scale that will make a difference until a from-birth common consciousness has been built to reinforce the idea of global collaboration, using our model-forming education processes. This can only happen after generations of 'those who have reached the necessary level of understanding in a world based on distracting models' build it into education material, without causing the kind of ideological conflict that leads to just another academic competition. And while it may be tempting to cluster together in a common view, this work must be open. It is the day to day chafing against other ideas that will refine it and gradually make it real.

If you have read the proposed system section, a few thoughts may have entered your mind about whether the various monarchs, dictators, oligarchs, nationalists, tyrants, and those who are fervently religious or are welded to some other cultural entity, will buy into such a vision for humanity. However, **the key player who needs to be able to subordinate their nationality or culture or religion to a global system and global culture is YOU. What would have to be put in place for YOU to consider yourself first of all a member of the human species?**

It is also worth re-iterating a point made earlier: Consider that at birth, there is no reality to nationhood or culture or religion. These are all man-made concepts taught to us by those who have them already. It would be perfectly possible to instil a single global culture if the next generation were taught to do so from birth.

Cultural assimilation is however just one aspect. An even greater problem might be that our national systems have become so complex in their operation that the effort required to unify law and economy is just too complicated a task to achieve.

Yet, we have been on this path for generations. All our existing nations have been formed by aggregating smaller units into a larger one. They sometimes break apart again on cultural lines, but social assimilation and ever greater collaboration have been

a foundation and a constant factor of our evolution. We just need to figure out how to make it work for all of us.

So how exactly, might it be realised? The next section explores a variety of plans for realising a global governance system, including:

- A planned big bang change
- A planned incremental approach
- A do nothing 'evolution may just take care of it' approach

We must also think about the method of transition. If you look at the way we have historically aggregated ourselves into larger organisational units, we excel in violent forced aggregation. It takes a certain amount of energy to break down the barriers between cultures and to form new bonds. There are a few examples of democratic agreements, but these are usually preceded by failed attempts at violent enforcement. However, given the recent rapid development of our communications technology it may now be easier to achieve consensus on large organisational changes than it has been in the past.

It is a hard problem, one that is achievable with vision and effort and the specialism that we excel in - adaptability, but is the human species too competitive to accomplish it?

Big bang approach

Agreement method

The concept that one day every nation and ideology might agree to transition to a global system at the same time and build a new system from scratch, has seemed so unlikely that I have not bothered to describe how it might happen. Although if it did occur, it would probably be the fastest and most efficient way to achieve a global system of organisation, as long as people could agree on what the end state should look like. AND some future global event might push us all to want to collaborate as a species. AND we do have the communications technology to get this idea into the back of everybody's minds, just waiting for said event, if those attempting to control media influences allowed it.

So in this edition let us just dream for a moment that this seed might take root in the minds of a few, and enough begin to communicate the ideas so they become part of our common consciousness. Initially, existing power players are likely to resist adoption into educational material, so momentum may have to build in the side-lines for a while till a new generation of mental models include them without having to shake to the bones the models of those brought up only with the concepts of nationality and cultural identity.

Once set into our common consciousness, it is then possible to envisage a gentle popular upheaval that demands change.

However, our existing nations are at such a disparity of living standards, morals, ethics, acceptance of corruption, economic and governance systems that any big-bang global merger would probably lead to a crash of gears running at different speeds and any momentum would disappear in a mess of complexity and conflict.

Enforced method

It is feasible that one nation could accrue such scale that it could overrun every other nation and enforce a global governance culture. It would then have to relax and release its controlling nationalism so that multiple and equal sub cultures could participate in the new world order. Managing this in a big bang approach would require such dominance in all aspects of life that other nations offered little resistance. The pride in achieving such an event is likely to make releasing ultimate control difficult, resulting in tyranny.

Incremental approach

An incremental plan is more likely.

Agreement method

A few nations might agree to try it out, develop the supporting systems, aggregate together into a larger unit, and gradually absorb other nations over generations.

We have several examples such as federations and unions where nations have chosen to aggregate aspects of their organisational structures and cultures to form something larger, but to do this globally would require a concerted vision and transition plan.

First, we have to start from where we are today, and use the nation state as a stepping stone to the future. A body of people in multiple nations and cultures need to agree that this is a vision worth pursuing, and to direct a good proportion of their resources and time to achieve it. Which mean that the basics of modern life need to be well sorted in these nations so they have effort to spare.

Secondly, this body of people in each nation, needs to acquire enough influence to affect the desires and aspirations of their citizens, and achieve the agreement and momentum necessary to change and adapt judicial and executive processes towards a global system.

Thirdly, they just get on and do it. There are always risks involved with any new venture, but with a grand vision and multi-generational intent, much is possible.

The following is one candidate sequence of events.

- This vision strikes a chord with a few people in different nations.
- The 'Global system party', or some such name, is formed and seed-corn funded, both as a global institution and as a new party in multiple nations.
- Each national election, where there are those willing to stand for this system, will increase the publicity of the vision, and eventually one or more nations may elect to implement it.

- The first nations (one is not enough) electing in, will develop and refine the services and processes necessary to run the global system, or a global best practice organisation such as the UN could facilitate this task.
- It should provide a visionary model for those dissatisfied with the status quo of other national systems.
- Others over time may elect to join the global system.
- Multiple nations may begin to implement such a system at the same time, eventually joining together when they have enough cultural, and practical governance, alignment.
- Processes, and supporting systems, once developed, should be packaged up so they can be shared, adopted and rolled out easily to others wishing to join up.

Its success will be determined by many factors.

Education is key. Those whose mental models have been trained to believe that nation states are necessary and are unable to change them, and those whose models have only been trained to conform to ideological hierarchies, will have to pass on. These concepts have been pushed at us since birth, are constantly reinforced by all our day to day processes, and cannot be refactored easily without internal effort. The ideas of a global Us must be freely available via the education system and in the media. The young must be caught early before other cultural attachments become crystallised. Peer group pressure via our multimedia mechanisms may be able to sway parts of the Mob, but that will take time. Essentially most of the models that support our existing ideas of society, and belonging, will be rattled to their foundations, will require retraining, and for many people this is not possible as cultural attachments are too deep. This is a multi-generational plan. Educators and academia will have to move from teaching individual national anthems, flags, and ideologies, and teach that there can be a single greater human culture. It may then become a common foundation stone of all our mental models.

Those who are established in a hierarchy and want to maintain the status quo, will employ all the tools of culture, religion, education and media at their disposal to counteract anything which threatens their position. It is therefore unlikely that this will become a truly global system any time soon. Competing systems are likely to exist for generations. The global system should not force itself on anyone, however eager some are for change. Revolution is always messy, and is not democratic. An evolutionary transition based on education and understanding is a better approach, but more time consuming.

There are also existing systems that are not democratic and where raising education and understanding of the true nature of our organisational systems is repressed or deliberately biased. But time is change.

What can an inspired reader do? Spread the message, especially to your children, talk about it, discuss it, help others understand that competing nations are not the way forward, that cultures are all man made and can be tailored to suit us, that we must invest in our technologies and infrastructure and help our entire ecosystem escape the

constraints of this planet, and this is best done together at a global scale. The way to achieve true democratic populist change will require all our tools of education and media to ensure the messaging 'battle' is won.

Small advances can be made in multiple areas which, like a game of Go, can coalesce into a bigger strategy.

In a planned iterative realisation requiring democratic agreements, a global transition would be gradual and take many generations.

It would also require the majority of a population to be on-board with the idea and vote for such massive change and vision with an outstanding majority, say at least 60% of an electorate (not just those who bother to vote), and this will require educating people to the point where they understand the benefits and the risks involved. Then consensual change is possible. Of course if an autocratic system decides to go for it, they can just mandate change.

Although the proposed system does not recommend political parties in its end state, an incremental transition is likely to be brought about through the medium of national political parties. Care should be taken to diffuse party polarisation.

An incremental transition means that an emerging system will co-exist for some time with nations as if it were a new nation. Therefore an emerging global system must include an interface to nation states, and include processes to include nations electing to roll in, as well as processes for those whose culture becomes so strong that it demands autonomy and exits the global system. See the 'partial system uptake' section, for thoughts on how a partially global system might co-exist with competing nation states.

A later section labelled 'transition paths for current nations' explores how various nations organise themselves today and how they would have to change to become a seed for a global system.

Enforcement method

This is where one nation would take the lead and, through economic and cultural domination, incrementally absorb other nations into its system. We have many currently unfashionable words for this like empires and colonisation, but every nation has gone through this process to aggregate itself from family units, tribes and states.

There are many reasons why every attempt at empire has failed to become global. Biting off more than you can assimilate. Too much haste and over stretching resources. Too slow and submitting to dynastic conflicts. Trying to dominate rather than assimilate. Losing your vision and becoming complacent to competing visions. Riling everybody so they aggregate against you. Failing to create an overarching culture. And the majority case, just giving up on expansion to consolidate what you have.

An enforcing state also seems to require a strong leader to start the process. One who can assemble a team around them to marshal the nation and enforce their vision. Much

would depend on the quality of this leader as well as the succession plan. The leader would have to rise above nationalism and buy into the global system vision. As this is likely to be a multi-generational process, maintaining the transition path across a succession plan will be a requirement, and all the usual issues around legitimacy and nepotism must be resolved. Single party systems often imagine the party can transcend leader succession to maintain its vision, but history shows this is not the usual case.

Enforcement can also be the result of a populist clamour for immediate change, where the clamourers force their view on those resistant to change. This revolutionary approach to transition is often messy, and can lead to further chaos when no clear vision is agreed beforehand. If a clear ideological vision is available there are many examples where the revolutionary zeal to achieve it overrides the stability of the system and the well-being of citizens resulting in messy chaos which takes some time to right itself.

An enforced transition means that those coerced into the system have not agreed to it. It would require subsequent generations to agree that we-the-species is more important than their original culture to achieve any feeling of consensus.

Do nothing approach – it will just happen

This section considers whether a global system could just evolve without conscious effort on our part. It just sort of emerges from our soup of interacting nations and their evolving organisational systems, and there are so many deliberately erected cultural and nationalistic hurdles to overcome that this route may well be the only one available to us.

This is a continuation of the status quo. The slowly evolving landscape of multiple cultures supporting multiple geographically based nations, both competing and collaborating for resources, power and control, ebbing and flowing, aggregating and breaking apart, where the occasional spark of a global organisation is lit and burns itself out in frustration and inability to realise itself. This is the world Darwin described, the world we live in now, and the question is whether it could eventually lead to something like the global organisational system discussed here.

In this world of competing nations and regions, thoughts of a global governance system with a unified economy, legislature and services evoke guffaws of 'won't happen' and 'people are too nasty'.

Yet, we have for some time now, aggregated aspects of our nations into various super entities, historically based on alliances of conquest or common defence or to facilitate regional trade. The EU, Asean, Mercosur, Apec, GCC, UN, and many other continental and intercontinental organisations are working out how to agree to trust each other and find common ways of working. Various philanthropic organisations also try to ease the effects of our cultural competition and inability to deal with global issues.

So could these entities achieve some of the aims that contribute to our vision, like sustainable development, resolving global inequality and the development of off planet tech?

Sustainable development could be achieved through the development of global standards and by using regional entities to bind in nations along with their commercial organisations and citizens to a sustainable agenda. Individual nations would then use national legislation and executive powers to implement it.

These entities are unlikely to lead to a global levelling-up of living standards, due to our competitive national economic models, and our accrued national debts, which may also hamper the achievement of sustainability in some nations. Not solving cultural competition means perpetuating global inequality that causes many of the issues we live with today, and philanthropists will only be able to apply aid to the effects and not the causes.

The scale of technical investment required to develop complex off planet tech is huge, will take consistent long term co-ordinated efforts, and requires a well ordered system to achieve it. Whilst the species has so far relied on a cacophony of stepwise commercial and war funded research developments, only the largest economies or commercial organisations will be able to marshal the effort required to develop the technologies for our vision. It is possible that a few commercial organisations with the right leadership prod each other to become technical titans, and accrue such wealth that they can afford to develop and own the tech to achieve the inter-planetary aim of our vision. This path is visible today with the commercialisation of space flight.

If we did develop the tech to be able to live off planet without resolving our problems, we would carry them with us into the future and into space. Without species co-ordination and a systems view, we are not clearing up after ourselves as the inhabitants of a single planet. We are stretching ourselves into space technologies and biological manipulation at one end, and at the other we are stuck with not enough caves or food, a constant series of geographical, ideological and emotional based conflicts, and an ecosystem suffering under the by-products of our exploitation.

This do-nothing transitional path to a cohesive global system of organisation might be possible, but it would involve small incremental changes in all nations over a long period of time that would bring them into greater alignment in many spheres. Unfortunately competing nations are likely to leave some nations behind, stuck in an economic and cultural entanglement and unable to achieve the scale to develop their way out. There is also the problem of international war that has a habit of destroying the efforts of previous generations.

It is also not obvious what the catalyst would be to transition to a single global system. Maybe nations will achieve such close alignment in their ethics, vision, law, economies and trade that aggregation becomes the next logical step. Could it just happen? Evolution is an amazing process but it is messy and relies on conflict. So it might, but with some conscious intervention there should be a better route. It would need people

to agree on a common vision for the future, and to agree a systems architecture that can deliver it. Consensus starts with education and discussion, and here we are back at the development of mental models and the importance of forming strong foundational models to support collaboration and to manage competition.

Issue: Many national leaders (and other cultural entities) seek to control the development of the mental models of their citizens through the tailoring of available information and educational material. This proposal will be impossible to realise while a good proportion of the species are enslaved to national (or other cultural) purposes by their leaders.

In our zeal to improve things NOW we have also shown that we are capable of making big movements in social organisation based on some really bad or half formed ideology, and an 'it will just happen' approach is likely to contain a few major false starts before we arrive at a system that works. Add to that the propensity for academic 'peacocks', glory seeking autocrats, ex-leaders, and rich philanthropists to 'own' good ideas, and there is likely to be a flood of proposed variations to a global system which could fragment our ability to deliver anything. Also the theory that 'every action has an equal and opposite reaction' would likely increase resistance from nationalists and ideological supremacists. It might be better to resist big-bang changes, and incrementally move toward a global system over generations using a developed target systems architecture as a guide and a test-and-improve style implementation. **We are, however, creatures of passion as well as intellect, and both must be engaged.**

It might also be worth mentioning our legal systems. Our invention of national sovereignty has been formalised into so many binding agreements in so many legal texts that untangling them will be time consuming and onerous. Our lives are short and we are generally impatient. Maintaining and funding this effort across generations may drown any initiative. It will be tempting to take the Gordian knot approach and develop a new set of legal agreements ready for nations to roll into a global system.

Transition summary

Whichever way you look at it, major transitions in the way we organise ourselves are not easy.

A global system of government is perfectly feasible, and the potential benefits to our species are huge. The biggest issue stopping us from achieving it are:

- Us, because currently there is no global 'Us' that trumps our national and cultural Us's.
- Secondly, our national systems are so complex that amalgamating them would take huge amounts of work, multiple generations to complete and we do not generally plan across generations.
- Thirdly, there is a lingering doubt about our ability to control our behaviour as citizens in a global democracy. Looking around the world from the hobbit like perspective of a mostly ordered and moral local society, there seems to be swathes of our species who exhibit low model development. Every new person

has a short time in which to develop the mental models that will govern their adult behaviour. It is this foundation that can perpetuate social conflicts or steer us towards less destructive global collaboration, and the global teachers (parents, academia, religions, government propaganda and social media peers) need to drift towards a better global vision to be able to realise something like this proposal. This also depends on having the genetic capability of being able to moderate our passions and instincts through our mental models, and maybe we still need to evolve our genetics, which does vary across the species, before any education can help us moderate our behaviours. I can feel the hackles of the politically correct rising to this question, so I shall just add that this is not a justification for deliberate genetic manipulation through science or selective breeding (which all parents practice as we nudge offspring to breed with the 'right sort', slightly counteracted by strong desires to 'sow wild oats', the effects of alcohol and the restrictive condom) but for natural evolution which will, in time, have its messy way, so that eventually we might globally have the attributes necessary to form a stable global system. These genetic capabilities allow us to develop the control over our natures, so that we can act with collaboration or compliance or as competitive individuals, in the right situations.

Therefore:

- A simultaneous multinational big-bang of a democratic evolution seems unlikely.
- A single culture enforced revolution seems unlikely and if attempted would likely be messy.
- A random evolutionary, or incremental, route would just take its own time, there is no guarantee it would be successful, would likely contain numerous false starts, and the result is likely to be a continuation of a system of competing nation states perpetuating our existing stack of problems.

Doh!

With all this in mind, it seems that the best transitional route would be a global popular gentle uprising based on a common vision for our future firmly based in our collective consciousness. We must know what we want and we must ALL help with the work it will take to realise it. To reach that point it would require a lot of friction to knock the sharp edges off our cultural identities and agree the common set of morals, ethics and behaviours that would allow us to trust each other enough to collaborate as a species.

What would it take to enthuse the population of the world to take such a bold step?
What sort of marketing campaign could be put in place?

However, this view is counteracted by:

- Our constantly revolving set of the living whose mental models are at different stages of development as we age and interact.

- Our easy ability to be caught by all manner of half-truth and idiotic concepts that will prevent consensus, and the numerous 'players' who deliberately cultivate ideological confusion and social silos.
- The proportion of people who have enough time and the inclination to consider such things.
- Our emerging communications infrastructure that cannot yet reach the entire species quickly.

Which leads me to think that an all-encompassing consensus is just impossible.

Which then leads to the thought that the only viable route is for a few to lead a few more, and if that is seen to be successful, then many more will want to join in. Which suggests the long march of an incremental journey.

One step after another!

Conclusion

In theory there are multiple benefits to be gained from organising ourselves on a global scale. We could resolve most of our global issues such as war, migration, debt, famine, living standard inequality and we could provide global responses to pandemics, climate change and cosmic forces, if we chose to organise ourselves better.

From a systems engineering viewpoint, we have accrued technical debt in our systems of organisation, and it is up to us whether we re-engineer our systems to remove those issues, or just agree to carry them forward and live with them.

A system of global law and a single economy given direction by a simple common vision is the only way to escape our perpetual cycle of international conflict and destructive competition.

I have described a target operating model which could provide such a system and it includes:

- A mixed economy that guides a proportion of labour, funds services and investment projects, provides a regulated framework for private enterprise to flourish, is incapable of accruing debt and tears down every economic fence we have constructed.
- A democratic zero-party representative governance system that encourages participation and structured debate from those who want to be involved, and provides a stable framework for the rest to get on with their lives.
- A top level governance culture within which people can differentiate themselves by aligning to multi-layered sub cultures. A governance culture that provides enough commonality to allow free global movement of people and organisations without destabilising social and economic order, and tares down every physical border we have invented.
- A set of government provided services delivered to common standards globally.

The way we organise ourselves is a problem, but we currently have no global consensus that a new system of organisation is required. Perhaps a significant event is required to shift a large body of people around the globe into looking for a better organisational structure than competitive nationalism. A climate emergency perhaps, a pandemic, or the next world war might be the catalysts. Even then, we tend to focus on solving the immediate problem and do not usually think long term. If we do need a kick up the pants to evolve our governance models, and maybe even ourselves, then having a 'vision in waiting', a proposed architecture that has been improved over time and is sitting on our shelf of wouldn't-it-be-nice-ifs, could be useful.

There are many ways we could move to a new form of organisation, but there is no easy way to accomplish it. Yet, we have already come a long way in a short time. We have had this idea that there is a better way, we are on a continuous path of exploring how to organise ourselves in ever greater numbers, and in true evolutionary style we are trying out different competing paths simultaneously, some of which will fail (some messily), some will partially succeed and need improvement, and eventually some of these may come together to transition to a global organisation of our species.

The common factor that causes each route to fail is the lack of a common vision for the species and a common understanding that strong national and cultural identities prevent the trust that is required to collaborate at scale.

A common vision based on common understanding of the way things work seems to be the first step that will help move this along. Embedding it into our common group mind will help future generations build on its foundations. An understanding that nations and ideologies are all man made and part of the evolutionary process of organising ourselves, will also help future generations relax the grip that cultural identities have on them, free them for the next experiment, and start to build the cultural trust we require to think of ourselves as we-the-species, we-the-living and we-the-system.

One step after another!

.....

You have reached the end of this document. Well done. Hopefully your mental models have been stressed and opened to new possibilities by its content. And just maybe you can update your own models to lead you to new courses of action that benefit all our descendants in the future.

So here we are.

Having ground out this document I can now see past many of our current issues and I have HOPE in our ability to adapt and find a better way to organise ourselves on this planet. And that was not the conclusion I had expected to reach when I started it.

It feels like it is done enough to help get the ball rolling, although other additions and refinements spring to mind with every challenge to the system proposal.

I have already survived and observed the machinations of this world for many years, and have built no influential network capable of making the changes required to advance a global system.

But You.

Looks like you just read it.

Now what are you going to do with it?

Can I suggest:

- Fostering an understanding that a system of competing nation states is not the best way to organise ourselves.
- Teaching our kids that we-the-species is more important than we-the-nation or we-the-religion.
- Reminding ourselves that nations, borders, religions only exist because some of us agree that they do.
- Reminding ourselves that we are still evolving not only our DNA but also in the ways in which we organise ourselves.
- Understanding how a single governance system with a single law, tax system, economy, and providing common services, would form the basis for global trust.

All these things need to become part of the mental models we help form in our children. Then they have a chance to make it real.

Go communicate!!

And when you are ready:

- Start a 'Global system' party in your nation and collaborate with Them to become We-the-species.

And a final cherry - 2022 Figures suggest that there are over 200 million unemployed people in the world, just twiddling our thumbs, with a variety of education from basic to tertiary. If only we could stop wasting the resources we are using to beat each other up, and do something useful for the species!

Campaigns

Can I also suggest looking at the GlobalHumanParty.org, or get involved in promoting ideas that are part of the system such as:

| Campaign | Aim |
|---------------|---|
| Nation states | Build awareness of the issues, fluidity and temporary nature of competing nation states and cultures, and help people |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| | <p>relax their attachments to them.</p> <p>Build awareness of the benefits of global collaboration and aggregation.</p> |
| Species Vision | Build awareness of the need for a common vision for humanity. |
| Common ethics and values | Build awareness of the need for common ethics and values, and help improve adherence to them. |
| Governance systems | Improve awareness of different types of governance systems and raise awareness that a new economic model is required that is fit for a global economy. |
| Cultures | Build awareness of our natural affinity for multi layered cultures, and the benefits of constructing a top level we-the-species governance culture that allows multiple sub-cultures to co-exist without conflict. |
| Faith systems | <p>Engage religions to challenge their supremacist views. Can religions become sub cultures to a common global species culture?</p> <p>Build awareness that all religions, cultures and nations are man-made.</p> <p>Static ideological models have caused much conflict. Help religions try to adapt their practices and beliefs to our evolving understanding of ourselves and our cosmic environment.</p> |
| National debt | Build awareness that our invention of national debt constrains our development. It is a stupid system constraint and there is a better way. |
| Free movement | Build awareness of the benefits and risks of no borders and free movement of goods, services and people at a global scale. |
| Inequality | <p>Build awareness that while inequality is a natural result of our evolutionary system, unlimited inequality causes social problems.</p> <p>Build awareness of the need for national (and eventually a global) wealth tax to enable better competitive opportunities for the majority of the species.</p> <p>Build awareness of the need for a global minimum living</p> |

wage, common working and health standards to reduce social conflicts, aid global levelling up and reduce the need for tariffs.

Sustainable business Build awareness of how businesses and other organisations could and should be part of an overarching system and contribute to a common vision for our species.

Infrastructure improvement Build awareness of the need to improve global housing, communications, energy and transport infrastructure to support a sustainable global governance system.

Ecosystem improvement Build awareness of the need to interact better with our ecosystem so as not to destabilise our only home, and the other species who we exploit.

'Common good' IPR IPR issues often restrict exploitation of technology and pharmaceuticals for 'the common good'. Raise awareness that national GOVs or a system actor such as the WHO should be able to purchase IPR for 'the common good'.

Languages Promote awareness of Language as a tool that allows us to communicate, that two languages defeat the purpose, that language can often be the basis of cultural polarisation and division, and that a single governance language would be efficient.

Web anonymity Build awareness of the need to remove web anonymity from all publicly visible posts and comments. Published material should be directly attributable.

Promoting these ideas in discussion forums in multiple languages will, over time, improve the species.

Enablers

The proposed global system requires some enablers to be put in place before the governance processes and services can be built on top of them. Many of these enablers should be provided as micro services on a 'Government as a platform (GAAP)' offering, so they can be applied universally.

The following descriptions need elaboration and refinement.

Infrastructure

The system relies on the development and resilient management of various global infrastructures

- Electricity (energy) generation from multiple sources. Global distribution, storage, load balancing. Common global standards.
- Communications using multiple mediums, low earth orbit satellite, cable, airwave.
- Roads, rail, ports, airports and standards to ensure compatibility and manage traffic.
- Water collection, storage, cleansing, transport and delivery.
- Waste collections, treatment, materials recycling and reuse.
- Payment transaction infrastructure.

The above systems must be resilient to environmental, human and cosmic risks. What would be the back up plan if a geomagnetic storm were to knock out a major section of the electricity distribution network? They require resilience in system components and data.

Infrastructure assets must be owned by the system as they are key to supporting our species.

Citizen identifier and communications point

Identifier

The system should provide a through life single unique identifier for each citizen and ensure secure communications using them.

- Required by the voting service to record current and historical region of residence for voting eligibility, and ensure one person one vote.
- Required by citizens to access services (health etc.), access commercial services such as payments, and to vote in elections.
- Required by the organisation membership system to record peoples relationships to organisations.
- Required by the social service to assign service provisions (health etc.).
- Required by the taxation service to measure wealth and apply taxes.
- Required by the judicial service.

Many nations and organisations are currently exploring how pattern of life data can be gathered and used. It is an evolving capability. Gathering truthful data is one issue. Allowing appropriate use of personal data is another. The system will have to regulate in some detail which data features can be used for a specific purpose. This will require a common data structure and definition and should include rich access controls. Essentially, the individual must trust the system and the system must trust the individual.

Some thought should be given to 'single source of truth' rather than aggregations of multiple sources provided by government departments and commercial organisations which often conflict.

Communications point

Social media has no editors, and anonymity allows us to reveal our rawest mental models. It allows us to threaten with impunity and not take responsibility for the impressions we make in others.

Risk: Ethics and values can be undermined by corruption, fake news, malicious intent, and anonymity.

The system should embrace freedom of speech, as long as it can be challenged, and as part of the challenge process, we must become more flexible in our ability to change our views through debate, and more forgiving in the understanding that a person's models of the truth evolve over their lifetime.

The current demand for anonymity when expressing views, is often driven by the permanency of electronic media records, and how they portray people's understanding at a point in time, which may have subsequently changed. It makes it difficult to debate views which may be wrong, but which require open debate to grind out the truth. Forgiveness, forgetfulness and the delete key are all useful tools.

Demand for anonymity can also be driven by fear of retribution, and may limit our desire to comment on and confront stronger forces. The system must protect the ability to dissent, while encouraging debate which can help dissolve polarised views and move towards consensus. We all may have to become a little more robust in our ability to receive and give criticism that leads to better mental models.

The system should provide a single through life communications point.

- Required by the legislative and executive system process to communicate with the citizen.
- Required to provide personal attribution for publicly available comments and posts. Every commercial service that enables communications between people and organisations must use the actor's public communications address, which must be traceable to the actor. Communication spaces should be one of Public or Private. Public spaces must allow any actor to join using their communications id which must be attributed to, and visible on, every contribution. Private spaces must allow actors to join by request only (Space owner offers membership or actor requests membership from the space).

Any misuse of others' identifiers should be punished severely, or the system may become untrusted.

Some ideologies, and current fads adopted by the mob, attack dissenters emotionally or even threaten physical violence. The proposed system would make these directly attributable. The system should actively monitor and act on words or actions that break the law.

In a system of competing nation states, this can only be implemented if those without national communications ids are prevented from joining spaces. A policy such as this could reduce foreign interference in national thought spaces, although international spaces could not be controlled. National and international spaces may have to be differentiated.

Task management system

To enable the pros and cons of proposed legislative change to be recorded and assessed.

To record proposed changes and show their status on the way through proposal, adoption, discussion, refinement, voting, acceptance or rejection or postponement or requires-more-data, and implementation priority.

Globally accessible.

By recording detailed topic discussions, people can use this system as an education source to get up to speed quickly on topics and explore the many often contrary sides of a proposal, as well as understand better how a balanced decision was reached. It should allow those who want to engage with topics to do so by adding questions and insights to the discussion. By containing all aspects in a single location it should allow peoples mental models to converge on a consensus, provided that they are capable of adjusting their mental models by reconciling new information, and do not become entrenched.

This system is:

- Required by the central service to prioritise tasks for legislative discussions.
- Required by councillors, citizens and organisations to capture proposal discussions and elaboration details.
- Required by people to educate themselves on all aspects of a proposal.
- Required by the central service to record voting decisions.
- Required by the central service to prioritise tasks for executive implementation and progress reporting.

The system will need to be actively managed to identify and aggregate similar proposals, notify those who have registered an interest in topics, summarise detail, and prevent the system from becoming fragmented or so complex that it becomes a time consuming mire. Automated summarisation of topics may be useful.

Electronic payment system

The system should ensure that infrastructure, devices and services to support a global electronic payment system are available to everyone.

This should not mean that the system provides all payment infrastructure and banking services. The system should work with these industries to provide common technical standards, basic service availability and additional commercial services.

If a global payment system is open to query by the judicial and tax services, then many opportunities for fraud and crime disappear. Other access should be tightly controlled as payment behaviour can be very revealing.

This system is:

- Required by citizens and organisations to transfer ownership of money.
- Required by the tax system to measure wealth, and link to tax payments.
- Required by economics modellers to measure savings and economics data flows.
- Required by the judicial service to identify proceeds of crime.

Land ownership system

The system should provide a single source of truth for land ownership on and off planet.

The system should provide official verifiable processes and systems for recording and viewing ownership transitions and rental agreements.

Any fraud in this area should be punished severely. Trust is essential.

This system is:

- Required by the tax system to measure wealth.
- Required by planning services to identify owners, and link to planning permissions.
- Required by citizens and organisations to transfer ownership of land and buildings.
- Required by citizens and organisations to link to rental agreements.

Specifically for space assets: Set a fixed fee to initially buy a hectare of any planet, market forces then apply, as do standard wealth taxation rules. Initial funds are treated as any government revenue. The system should provide registration and mapping services. Regions may then naturally develop in space, and these should use the same processes, economics, ethics and rules that apply to our species on Earth.

Organisation ownership system

In a system where Organisations can own assets, it is important to be able to assign personal ownership of organisations so that wealth taxes can be applied. Cross nation organisation structures are currently used to obfuscate ownership traceability. A global system can cut through all that and present the truth.

This system is:

- Required by the tax system to measure wealth.
- Required by the central service to assess council candidates interests.

Organisations that have no owners but do have members, then the members should be treated for tax as the owners.

Organisations that have no owners or members should be treated for tax as an individual. This may include religions, other ideological organisations and NGOs. Charities should also be brought within the wealth tax system.

Asset register

A register of Things and their owners, according to the economics model. A register of asset transfers and their related payments. A record of an asset's fabrication and assembly through supply chains. A record of an asset's destruction. Incorporates the organisation ownership service (organisations are assets. Incorporates the land ownership service (geographical space is an asset). Incorporates the environmental and social audit service.

- Required by the tax system to measure wealth and apply transaction taxes.
- Required by citizens to check ownership of assets and affirm ownership rights.
- Required by the judicial service to reduce crime.
- Required by the environmental and social audit system to assign environmental impact and worker impact assessments based on an asset's entire supply chain.
- Required by citizens to match purchasing decisions to issues of climate and workers' rights.

Organisation membership system

A register of organisations and related actors (citizens or organisations). A record of training and qualifications.

- Required by the central service to match organisations to professions to enable the organisations council.
- Required by organisations to manage their members. People can manage their own membership of non-employment organisations so that they contribute to the member count. Organisations can then be represented in the organisations council if their membership achieves a threshold.
- Required by the tax service to record employment relationships and identify organisations with no employees for wealth assessment.
- Required by the social service to identify the unemployed.
- Required by the economics service to identify work capacity data.
- Required to verify employment history, skillsets and qualifications.

Candidate selection support and voting system

A record of council candidates and councillor history.

A record of relationships between candidates and the topics they would propose, support or oppose.

A register of voters and their relationship to regions.

A register of regions and their boundaries.

A service to reveal candidates relationships to potential influential parties

- Required by the central service to provide a candidate support service. Provide a common level of campaign funding to each candidate. Provide candidate education in the system governance process. Provide tools for disseminating information to relevant voters.
- Required by voters to provide a mechanism to evaluate candidates, their motives, the topics of interest that they would address if elected, their understanding of relevant issues, their ability to assess information and develop their understanding, their ability to communicate and influence. To discover the organisations or individuals who may influence a candidate's choices and decisions.
- Required by the central service to manage elections, ensuring one person one vote, and record aggregated election vote counts.
- Required by the economics service to understand regional populations and competencies, and to aid levelling-up.

Environmental and social audit system

Or artefact tracing system.

The ability to trace an artefact throughout its component manufacture, assembly, ownership and destruction will enable people to understand environmental impacts and attribute relevant recycling costs. It would also support standards compliance.

- Required by consumers to enable consumer comparison between competing products. Enables purchasing power to nudge organisations into sustainable behaviour.
- Required by social and environmental services to encourage better, and assure compliance to, environmental and workforce standards.
- Required by government to identify areas for species enhancing capital projects

This enabler is applicable during a transition stage where global standards have not yet been accepted by all nations.

Initiate a 3rd party social and environment audit for every organisation, so that every product and service can be marked with 'complies with environmental best practice' and 'complies with social and employment standards'. So that consumers can see if the organisation exploits their workforce or pollutes the environment. Where components are used then the worst mark should be used from suppliers, which will encourage moving supply away from polluting/exploiting organisations. This should include an

assessment of where energy comes from (regional electricity may be produced by coal for instance). A regional assessment should feed into infrastructure improvement capital tasks. Audit results should be assessed by an accredited 3rd party and held centrally to prevent greenwashing. This system should provide product markings to all retailers so that consumers can see them at decision making time.

This should also apply to services.

Partial System uptake

This section discusses how an emerging global system could co-exist with competing nation states. This state of partial transition would be on any path to a global system whether it is forced, democratic or haphazard.

It consists of 'bootstrapping' (system initialisation within a small group of nations) and 'roll out' of the system to incorporate additional nations over time.

An emerging system will require a well defined 'interface' to other national systems, and processes to 'on board' and 'off board' nations.

It is perhaps the most difficult aspect of this thought piece. A target operating model is easy to describe. The activities required for a full transition with global consensus are also easy to set out, but a partial transition where the system must co-exist with competing national states? How do you stop it looking like just another nation?

This section lays out some thoughts but requires further work, especially 'how do you resolve government debt'.

System bootstrap

A number of nations (one is pointless) will have agreed to bootstrap the global system and generate the artefacts, processes and sub systems necessary to run it. The system can then incorporate other nations as and when they are ready. Bootstrapping may be regarded as a research experiment with support from a wider group of nations or a dedicated group just go for it.

The economies and social stability of bootstrap nations will have to be robust so they have spare capacity to work through transition tasks while supporting day to day life.

Various tasks are required to bootstrap the system.

Initially

Agree species vision: This will require raising education levels to the point where a population has a common understanding of reality, including existing organisational structures and their issues, the cosmic system and the nature of our species. This education must culminate in a vision for the future that all can subscribe to, the benefits of a global system, and make aware the work involved in achieving it. Education starts where? Social media? Academia? Media? Schools? Pulpits? All of these

inputs into people's mental models should be marshalled to help raise awareness. First, teach the teachers.

This stage should result in a top level we-the-species culture becoming more important than all other cultures in the minds of the majority of citizens. Supremacist ideologies will have to be challenged so they can find their place as sub-cultures. The initiating system will be vulnerable to divisive influences and will require strong long term leadership and frequent reaffirmation.

Form a transition plan:

- Work out the effort required and how to fund it.
- Agree a governance framework.

Get authority to proceed

It would require the majority of a population in each nation to be on board with the idea, and vote for such massive change and vision with an outstanding majority, say at least 60% of an electorate (not just those who bother to vote), and this will require educating people to the point where they understand the benefits and the risks involved. Then consensual change is possible. Of course if an autocratic system decides to go for it, they can just mandate change.

Although the proposed system does not recommend political parties in its end state, bootstrapping is likely to happen through the medium of national political parties who will put forward a transition plan as part of their manifesto. Attempts at getting elected will raise awareness, and focussing on greater global collaboration rather than taking over the world may gradually gain votes. Mainstream education is unlikely to happen until representatives are elected en-masse. Academia may be a useful partner, as will employing whatever brand marketing tools are currently in vogue. Ideally this would be a multi national party who share resources and collaborate. This will take time and money. Open crowd funding might be preferable to sponsorship.

As the number of elected representatives build, small achievable steps can be built into manifestos, gradually building momentum until there is authority to proceed in a nation.

Legal system

National systems require a lot of legalese that define system rules and processes. What legal change is required for the first nation moving to this system?

Most nations have accumulated a complex set of laws that often slow down change in a quagmire of detail. Starting a new legal system from scratch will take too long to reach even the most basic levels required to support an emerging global government. The legal system should start from its existing state and gradually morph over time, guided by the long term system vision and target operating model. The aim should be to retire laws that are no longer relevant to a global future, simplify those that are useful and create law to support new methods of governance.

There is a risk that momentum is lost through lack of progress. It will require a good deal of labour, robust financing and a maintenance of intent to keep the process on track and to cut through Gordian knots.

Most systems have already embedded ethics and values into their national laws, but many systems struggle to implement them. The judicial service should be strengthened to tackle corruption from the top down. This should enable crime and corruption to be addressed and lowered to an acceptable level so that the people start to trust the system and the system starts to trust the people.

Communications between representatives and citizens should be enhanced so that everyone can keep up to date with this initial period of rapid change.

Alter governance framework

Existing system governance institutions and processes should be morphed into the proposed framework. This should not be a surprise to citizens who should have already agreed its nature.

If the nation does not have a democracy then make sure citizens are ready to play their role. Can they be trusted to make good decisions? Are they free from the emotional hysteria caused by combative sub cultures, or greed, or superstition? Does the media enlighten citizens or does it polarise them and revel in reporting conflict. Can citizens and their representatives discuss complex issues and develop their understanding to reach consensus? Do organisations understand their responsibilities beyond their investors and customers? Is there a process in place to educate and upskill candidate representatives and provide a common level of campaign funding? Is there a process in place to help citizens choose 'good' representatives?

- Set up the professions and organisations council, and retire existing methods whereby organisations influence governance.
- Affirm regional boundaries.
- Set up the central service and get it to create the task management system, services that help voters elect better representatives, and a funding system to replace existing electoral funding methods.
- Weaken, then gradually retire political party politics.
- Set up other governance entities to replace existing ones (like monarchies and their supporting aristocracies, preferred religions and their influencing structures).
- Reform existing executive functions (oh how easy this is to write!) and get them to set up the various services and system enablers
 - Assign and validate citizen identifiers.
 - Assign and validate citizen communications points
 - Set up asset registers to record ownership of land, organisations and other assets. This will include setting up, or cleaning up, land ownership records,

which in turn may require competing sub-cultural organisations to resolve disputes over various sites.

- Set up organisation membership system
- Set up candidate selection support system.

Alter economic model

The economy of an emerging global system will live in a world of multiple national currencies, exchange rates, trade agreements, globalisation, tariffs and protectionism.

An emerging global system must still function as if it were a separate nation, interacting with other nations, enabling its citizens to live prosperous lives, and protecting its resources. External competitors are likely to take advantage of any weaknesses unless they too have bought into the global vision and are on their own path towards aggregation readiness.

Investment will be required for any transition. Money and labour must be found to undertake the task. A proportion of the labour force must be redirected from whatever they are doing towards setting up the system components.

Our proposed economic model has several key features:

- Invent money to pay for services and development projects, and use taxation to collect and cancel money to manage the money supply.
- Manage the wealth range and inequality.
- Manage a proportion of labour use.
- No government debt.

An emerging global system can implement all of these except for removing debt.

How can nations that have accrued national debt, that try and generally fail to balance tax income with expenditure and debt repayment, move to a zero debt system as described in our economics section?

Government debt issued in the local currency could be made to vanish in a number of ways:

- GOV could just invent new money to pay off all government debt, but the sums involved may be so large that this will likely flood the economy with money and feed inflation, so that the savings of the majority of people become worthless. The currency would also come under heavy pressure with consequences to exports and imports.
- They could just default. The savings of people and organisations that had lent money to the government through various instruments become worthless, and international trust would be lost. An emerging global system would have to play the role of 'good householder' and maintain the relationships on which it depends.
- A better solution is to gradually pay off the debt by inventing the money and gradually apply taxes to bring it back in again from wherever it lands in the

economy, to be cancelled. This would likely be a multi decade transition, which tries to retain the value of savings, the currency and the reputation of the system. This would require an immediate switch from trying to balance the books to money creation/cancellation as described. As the system becomes debt free (local currency only), lenders must find something else to do with their money. Inflation may increase temporarily to absorb the effect of debt repayment monies entering the financial system, but then taxation works as proposed, sucking money from the money supply. Once the financial system has stabilised, the system only generates money if it can spend it on services and capital projects. Essentially it can balance the money supply through taxation (reduce) and by inventing it to commission work (increase).

Government debt issued in a foreign currency is one of our stupider inventions and a bigger challenge. A national government cannot just invent money in a foreign currency. What options are available?

- Defaulting would bring immediate animosity from those we need to collaborate and trade with.
- It would be better if we just relax this requirement and continue to both hold foreign currency reserves and service our foreign debts as normal. This then allows the emerging global system to facilitate trade in our globalised world. Capitalism and the free market economy within a system of competing nation states, encourages inter dependencies of financing, cheap labour, resources, and industrial protection. The system must foster the trust required for long term global dependencies, but care will need to be taken when managing relationships and dependencies with nations who have different agendas.
- The emerging global system should not issue further debt in foreign currencies.

This relies on an initial state where foreign currency debt is under control and serviceable. What about nations who are unable to sustain their foreign debt, or who need to import more than they export and do not hold the historical wealth that can be traded for the difference? Our current economic system, when combined with the nature of global IPR and competitiveness of nations makes it almost impossible for these countries to break out of their rut. Nations in trouble have tried to default, impose 'haircuts' and restructure debts. All of which require agreement from third parties. Global institutions have tried to mediate, offer emergency funds and often impose economic conditions that try to put an economy back on a less stormy course. All of these lead to the conclusion that nations with unsustainable foreign debt cannot bootstrap a global system. The proposed economic system simply does not work for nations that are heavily indebted in foreign currencies; they will have to be rolled in once a system has been bootstrapped.

Bootstrapping the management of the proportion of labour used by GOV to provide services and development tasks probably needs its own section. (Further work required)

Alter taxation

- Standardise taxation.
- Introduce wealth taxes and the living wage, supported by an asset register, organisation and land ownership systems.
- Issues around tax collection and corruption will have to be resolved.
- Stop trying to balance taxation with GOV spend. However, spending should be limited by the economic model, as should spending prioritisation.

An electronic payment system should be adopted to remove cash from the nation and provide data to manage the economy.

Set up services

Adapt and harmonise existing national services to deliver common taxation, judicial, education, infrastructure, social, electoral, environmental and agriculture services as described. Easily written, but costly to do. The education service especially has a lot to do. This is full on economic and legislative fusion. Bite sized incremental deliveries of law, processes and supporting tools are required to deliver something of this scale, and the long term vision must be maintained over multiple elections (if this is a democracy led change) or autocratic successions (if 'expert' led), while still reacting to day to day events.

If the economic model moves to an invention/cancellation basis as described, then there will be an immediate demand from insatiable services to be better funded which, if satisfied, would move a good proportion of labour from private enterprise to GOV controlled. Budgets and expectations must be set. Priorities assigned. People must be educated to expect less and become more self-reliant. There will always be greater demand for services and development than GOV can fund and citizens must understand this and get used to the friction.

Finding enough labour for transition activities without robbing it from, and destabilising, existing services or industries may be difficult without productivity and automation improvements.

Maintain defence service

A defence service is still required to protect citizens from competing nations. At what stage can a system say 'the risk of external attack is so low we no longer need a defence force'?

Agree a common governance language

It is perfectly simple. Decide on the language and teach the chosen language to the next, and all subsequent, generations - job done. How do you choose the language? If the entire adult population has a vote then the biggest current culture will win. That will do just fine. The system then 'owns' the language and a body can be formed to adapt it for efficiency, clarity and inclusion of any missing terms that are expressible in other languages. It should soon change enough to become divorced from the culture that initially donated it, and become a flexible dynamic tool that can support our communications into the future. If a small group of nations is bootstrapping the

system, the temptation will be to use the dominant language of the initiating group, and it may be difficult to achieve buy-in from other nations joining later. The language used initially could be temporary, with a view to swapping it out later when larger cultures join, but this will be costly. In the early stages it might be more efficient to just chew on the translation costs and retain national languages till a critical mass has been reached, but bear in mind the socially divisive nature of multiple languages.

Interface to external nations

Until the system has been adopted globally, interfaces will be required to other national systems.

Interaction with external nations will include familiar elements that attempt to manage cultural and systemic competition such as borders, trade agreements, customs checks and tariffs, currency exchange rates, language translation services, defence, and immigration controls. In short the emerging system will look just like a new competitive nation.

If the wealth sharing policies of the nascent system are working well, and the services are providing benefits as suggested, then the pressure for mass economic migration from external nations will be strong, and this needs to be managed. Individual immigrant applicants should have already adopted, or will have to be educated in, language, ethics and vision of the global system before entry is allowed. The risk is that a large influx of other-culture will set up in familiar isolation and eventual competition. An open borders policy cannot work in a culturally competitive world.

A taxation system that allows the global system to remove government debt and keystroke money, will inevitably lead to pressure on currency exchange rates with external nation states.

Risk: Cross border wealth allows assets owned by those outside the system to be hidden.

Risk: Foreign ownership of organisations and services gives competing nations influence.

Risk: Foreign influence of media messaging and education causes cultural competition

Essentially we are back in the messy world of cultural competition. It is tempting to think that a system can cut all ties with external nations and become entirely self-reliant, however history has shown that this does not work. Cultural systems will inevitably develop at different rates, and compete. During this interim state where multiple nations exist, the global system should seek to demonstrate its benefits by example, and interact with its neighbours in a friendly but firm way.

System roll-out

Once the system has been set up and has been seen to be working effectively, and if it has not been pulled apart by competitor nations, then others may wish to join.

A joiner nation must have already adopted some of the components of the global system and global culture to facilitate and harmonise entry. Like gear engagement, both cogs must spin at roughly the same rate or things will break when they engage. Each potential joiner will have its own starting point issues.

What should a joiner nation put in place to come up to speed? Enough to prevent cultural or economic shocks.

- Common ethics and values. Resolve corruption and other judicial issues.
- Common Species vision
- Services: A nation must have already put in place local copies of common system components and services, so that they can be absorbed into the system.
- Taxation system including components such as asset register, minimum wage and wealth tax. Processes and technology can be donated by the global system. Issues with inflation, tax collection and corruption will have to be resolved.
- Legal system, including adopting the law of the global system, which would enable free movement of people, goods and services when full aggregation occurs.
- Education standards to harmonise cultures and resolve any cultural issues within the joiner nation.
- Governance system changes.
- Economic system changes.
- Currency change.
- Common governance language if there is one

Entry may be a multi-generational process.

Some aid (labour and resources) may be required from the global system during a nation's transition phase, to help system component adoption.

As with bootstrap nations during the system adoption phase, the nation must still function as a separate nation, interacting with other nations, enabling its citizens to live prosperous lives, and protecting its resources. Investment will be required. Money and labour must be found to undertake transition.

Once these are in place and have been seen to be working effectively, then the borders can come down and the nation can be absorbed into the whole, enabling:

- Free movement of people;
- Global currency;
- One governance system, one legal system, one economics system, common service provision;
- National debt (local and foreign) can be absorbed into the system.
- Trade agreements will have to be moved across to those made by the global system.

The enlarged global system can then start developing infrastructure and providing services to common standards.

Exits

Once the system is up and running, there is a risk that a regional culture may become stronger than the global culture or that the system itself becomes corrupt, and a region wishes to become a nation.

This would indicate a failure in one or more parts of the system such as education, justice, equality of opportunity or communication of the common vision.

The system should enable breakouts, and it should learn from success or failure.

Does an exiting region create its own currency? Yes, otherwise there will be two centres that can control the money supply. Borders should be installed, free movement of people should stop and people must choose which system they 'belong' to. A trade agreement will be required to cater for diverging production, legal and labour standards.

The long term vision for a global system should be able to encompass the ebb and flow of the integration and break out of nations. There may be several attempts and refinements before a long-lived system is arrived at. This may be especially true when we start to escape this planet and isolated communities develop strong cultures.

Too hard?

When you look at the amount of work that would be required, and the benefits that a partial system would deliver, the question arises of 'Have we actually made our national systems so complex that we can never transition out of them?' After all, the amount of work that a group of people can perform is limited.

Guidelines:

- Borrow the approach of the 'minimum viable product'. Try to deliver benefits with least possible work.
- Keep the long term vision always in mind.
- This is a multi-generational journey.
- Every journey starts with a single step.
- 2022 Figures suggest that there are over 200 million unemployed people in the world!

Transition paths for current nations

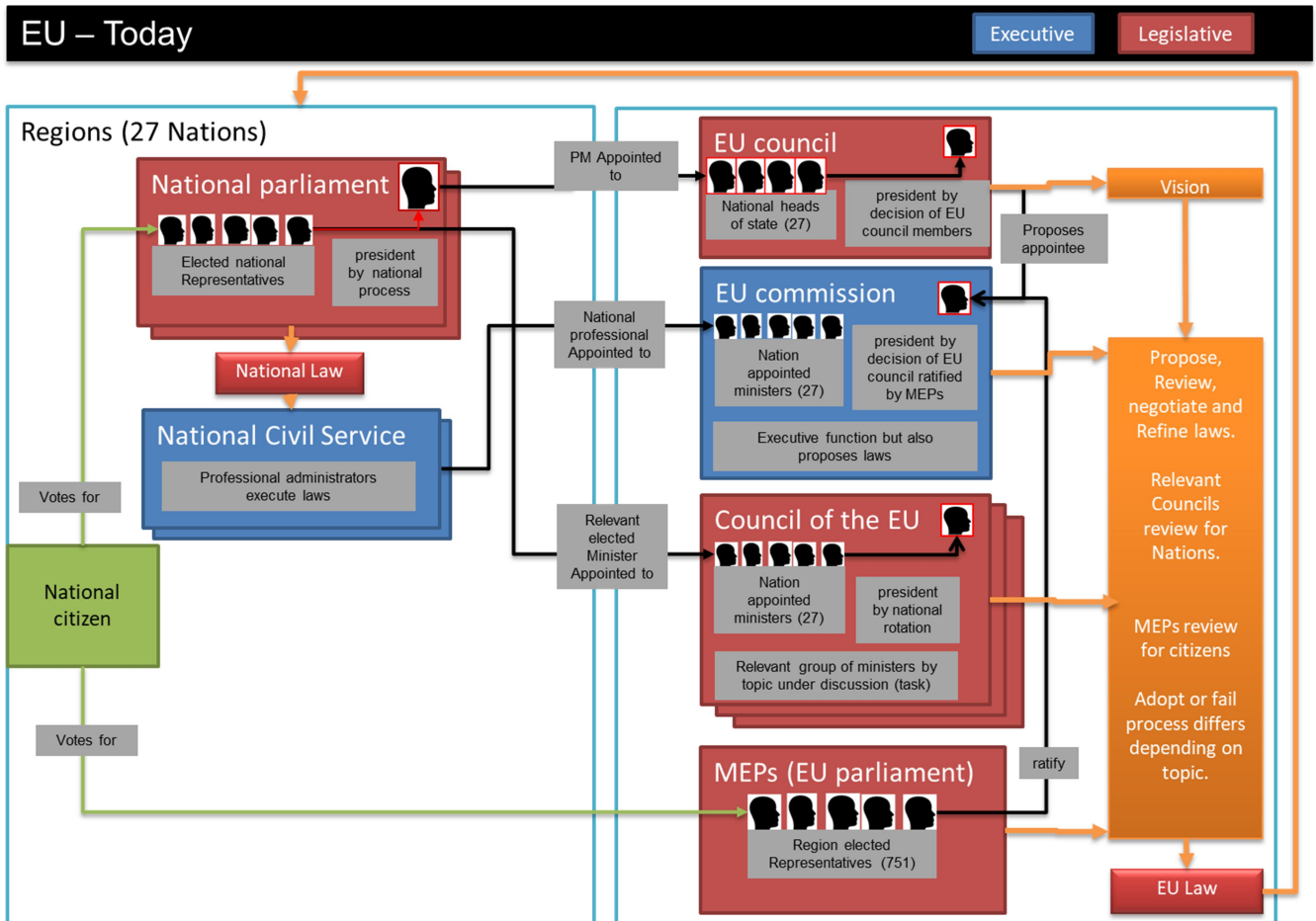
The following looks at some existing governance systems around the world today (2021) and identifies actions that could be taken for the nation to move towards the proposed system.

The diagrams are approximations, just good enough to show existing major legislative and executive bodies, the interaction between national and regional components and lines of control by role appointment or citizen vote.

There are other diagrams that could be used to show the state of a nations governance, economic and social models, some of which appear in the 'organisation system diagrams' appendix.

EU

The diagram below shows the current system of organisational control in the EU



The EU attempts to harness national systems within a single overarching system. It is essentially a thick top level cultural layer that tries to be transparent to the nations that subscribe to it. By providing a common sense of we-the-EU, it has at least achieved one of its aims which is to maintain peace in Europe. As part of its evolution from a common trade block, it is constantly testing the boundaries of member sovereignty in an effort to achieve greater collaboration. It could 'stick', or be bolder in trying to erode national powers and with a common vision become something like the system proposed, putting in place common taxation, economics, legal and defence frameworks. Unfortunately until it tackles the common cultural aspects, and sells a more integrated vision of itself to its member nations, it will likely struggle to evolve, and will remain an inefficient system that is slow to adapt to change, as it tries to juggle group collaboration and cultural competition between individual nations.

In the case of the EU, the complexity and inefficiency of managing an overarching system and delivering it to multiple self-contained, and ultimately competing, nation

states shows that consensus can be achieved with difficulty, but it is inefficient. This proposal is suggesting that there is a more efficient way of organising ourselves that will allow us to tackle the big issues arising from our evolutionary development as a species.

What would it take for the EU to migrate towards a system like the one proposed?

Actually, quite a lot:

- Agree, build and reinforce a common culture that is above all national, regional and ideological cultures.
- Introduce a common minimum wage and wealth tax to reduce inequality.
- Promote common ethics, values and vision (well covered already).
- Introduce a single legal system.
- Introduce a common education system.
- Combine taxation systems into a single entity and provide common services.
- Transform nations into regions, regionalise further and give equal weight to each region. Dismantle all monarchic hierarchies.
- Change its governance structure to the one proposed so that legislative power is removed from nation states.
- Adopt a single language for efficiency.

Essentially, it would need to do all the things that the individual nations and cultures or the EU have been fighting against since its establishment.

Is the EU likely to lead to a global governance system? Not in the short term. The opportunity has been there for decades, but it has been held back by fear of change, nationalism, the encouragement of multi culturalism and a lack of a clear species organisational vision. All this could change with the right unifying spark, so it does have latent potential.

The EU is expanding, gradually absorbing neighbouring nations (and losing one on the way), so could it become a multi generational aggregator of nations that gradually morphs into a greater collaborative and less competitive whole? A brave soul would need to describe a new vision in a way that did not scare the various nations into breaking out from the union.

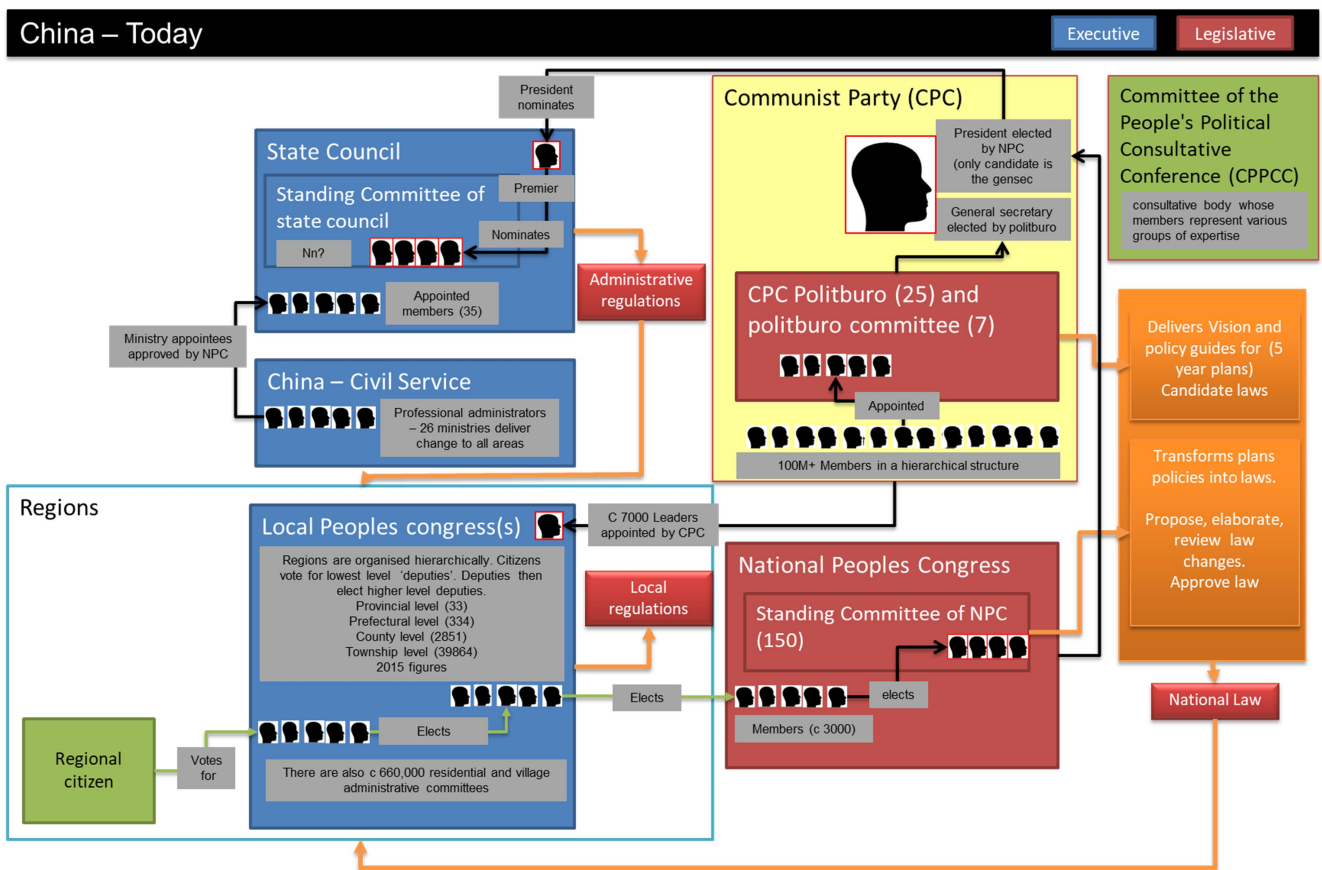
China

The Chinese system governs the largest number of people in the world today and the long historical records of the region clearly show that its current shape is the result of several thousand years of destructive wars, revolutions, genocides, mass murder, forced aggregations, thefts, raids, displacements and the use of lower ranking citizens as slaves, free labour, and general tools of the state to be repurposed at the will of autocrats. Before nationalists of other systems become too smug, this is exactly like the rest of the world, but the records of others do not go back as far, and it demonstrates the perpetual and repetitive problems associated with a succession of autocracies, even though the labels may have varied between king, war lord, emperor, chairman and general secretary.

The Chinese have been wrestling with human organisation at scale for some time using various forms of autocracy. The core organisational model where the few tightly control the many has not really changed.

The current system with the current role players certainly works for the entity of China, and its successful competitive development based on using propaganda to unify and align its citizens, the adoption and exploitation of proven industrial technologies, its scale in labour and natural resources, and its focus on national competition has helped to develop the China entity to become a strong global player in an industrialised world and has lifted many of its citizens, those who survived the most recent organisational upheaval, out of poverty.

The diagram below shows the current system of organisational control in China. It is an approximation but is close enough to reason about how it correlates and differs from the proposed global system.



The diagram seems to show an autocracy that still does not really trust its citizens and placates them with a very limited and controlled form of democracy. This is an example of a system run by 'experts', who do all the thinking for the people, and then use the social tools at their disposal to ensure the people implement the plan.

How does it match to our proposed system? While some of the components appear to match those of the proposed system there are a number of significant differences. The

biggest of which, is the one Party controlling the vision and setting the unifying cultural tone.

- Local Peoples congresses correlate to Regional Councils.
- National People's Congress correlates to Citizens Council. This system allows the party to appoint representatives from regional councils rather than trusting citizens to vote directly. This hierarchy of appointments lends itself to factions, cronyism, nepotism and corruption, and ensures that the CPC is the only party to have influence further up the hierarchy.
- State council correlates to the Central service.
- Interestingly the functional constituencies in Hong Kong correlate roughly to the Organisations council, but has no parallel on the mainland.
- Visually the CPC Politburo committee correlates to the proposed Central committee. Is the CPC populated by aristocrats or oligarchs? Is the supreme leader an aristocrat or a tyrant? The rapid development made to the Chinese system over the last few decades, suggests a useful mix of aristocrat and oligarch. The proposed system has a fundamentally different approach as to how its members arrive at the central committee. It also has a different approach to propose, discuss, elaborate, agree and prioritise legislative and executive tasks.

The question arises whether a cacophony of potentially different voices, as there would be in the proposed organisations and citizens councils, can work as efficiently as a small dedicated group of people, such as a long term management team of 'experts' like the CPC, and do so without the bias that can be present in small groups. In the proposed system, dissent is visible and could appear chaotic, whereas a small management group can give the appearance of harmony and keep dissent, necessary to grind out disparate views into common positions, behind closed doors. It must however, force its will on the people.

Closed groups constrain what is possible to the thoughts of that group. They lack the diversity of invention available to more open societies. In an open system people must be encouraged to consider disparate views and arrive at a consensus, which takes time and effort. The proposed system suggests using an open approach along with strong management of proposals that lead to change.

To adapt itself to a global outlook, China as a nation and a culture would require a conscious effort to relax its nationalistic fervour in favour of a broader species vision. It would also need to relax its attitude that the people cannot be trusted and that only the CPC knows what is best. This may appear too much of a risk to a society so concerned with 'face'. To do that it would need to trust the people, and that can only be achieved through education to get citizens on board with the vision, to understand their responsibilities, and to play their roles as citizens, and that requires discussion and management of dissent as people's mental models develop.

Could a global system happen as a by-product of Chinese led global trade, unifying trade standards, law, language, and currencies and eventually applying the full range of governance systems? Could the sheer scale of a single nations' economic and

technical domination draw the rest of our competing nations to rationalise business, economic, legal and cultural aspects required for a single governance culture? This model almost happened for the empires of the first industrial revolution, and it looks like the CPC is trying to repeat the experiment within the emerging electronic revolution. So possibly, but the intent would have to morph from Chinese domination to global system collaboration en-route. It would also have to develop largess, by providing services to regions outside China and giving equal control to other peoples. It is difficult to see how the Chinese can control their pride and competitive nationalism, but this is the challenge of the next age and could be one route given a pre-education in species vision, morals, ethics and the benefits of evolving to a global organisational system.

There is also the problem that an authoritative system works well for the CPC **at the moment**, but chaos can often come from changes at the top in authoritarian systems. History has many cases where the current leader does not trust any of the likely successors, and eventually becomes a tyrant hanging onto power by any means. Succession planning is often the Achilles heel of authoritarian systems which is why they can be so volatile. The proposed system tries to avoid these risks.

The CPC is unlikely to agree to change as it sees itself as a successful entity and there will be fear that moving to a different governance model will cause chaos. Any global system coalescing around an authoritarian model will have to contain the more effervescent parts of the world by enforcing a dominant culture, and this may require that our genetics have to evolve to become more docile and compliant to authority. Personally I think that would limit the evolutionary possibilities for our species. We need to find a model that can harness the new ideas that help us evolve even if they disrupt the status quo. We need to enable sub cultural diasporas within a single global governance culture, and we need to set clear limits on the governance culture so that activities within the private domain can happen freely within the boundaries of the public architecture. In short we need Trust!

Russia

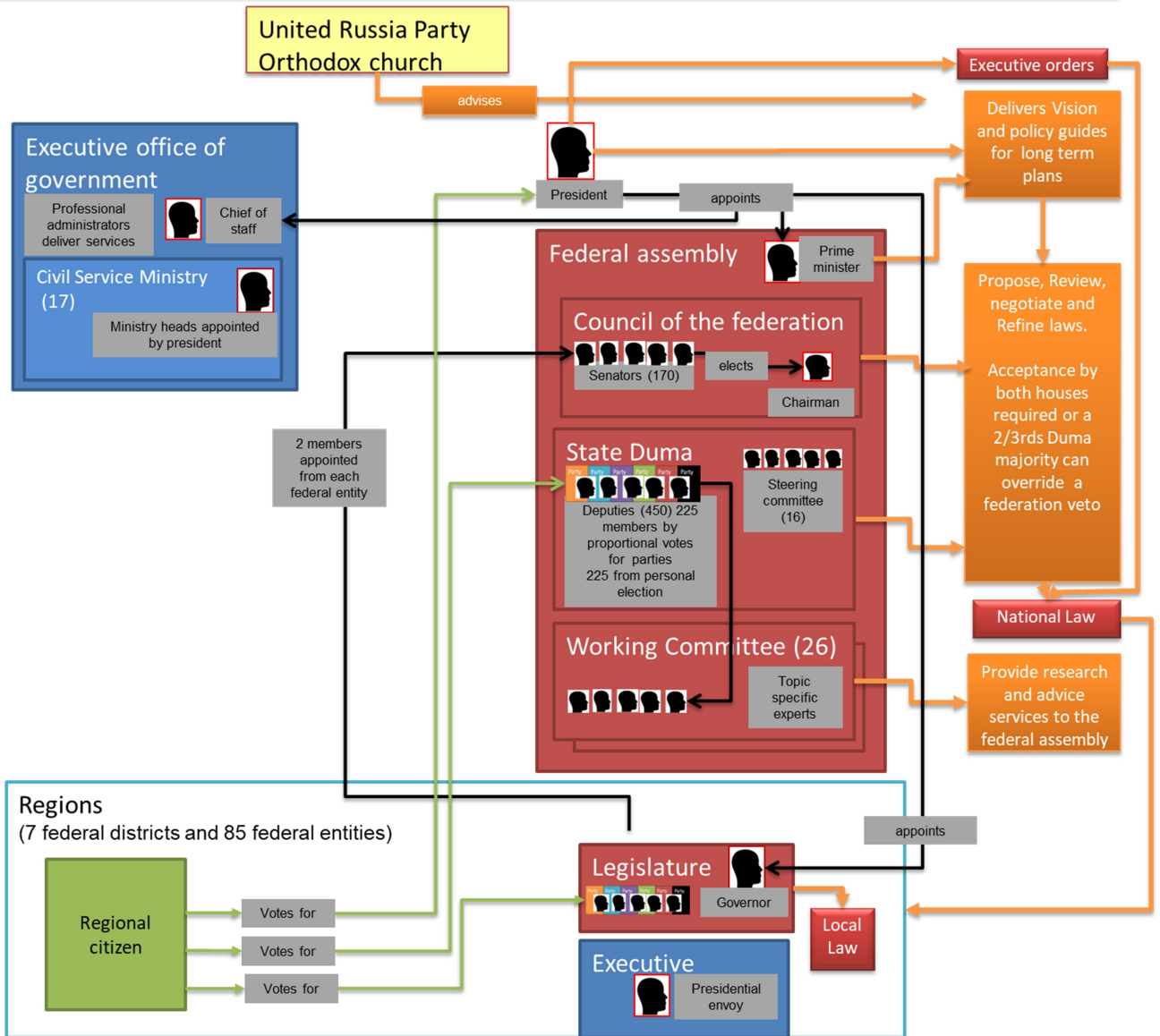
2023 - Ah, what an example of how our system of organising ourselves into nations and cultures leads to destructive competition.

The diagram below shows the current system of organisational control in the Russian Federation. Again, an approximation.

Russian federation – Today

Executive

Legislative



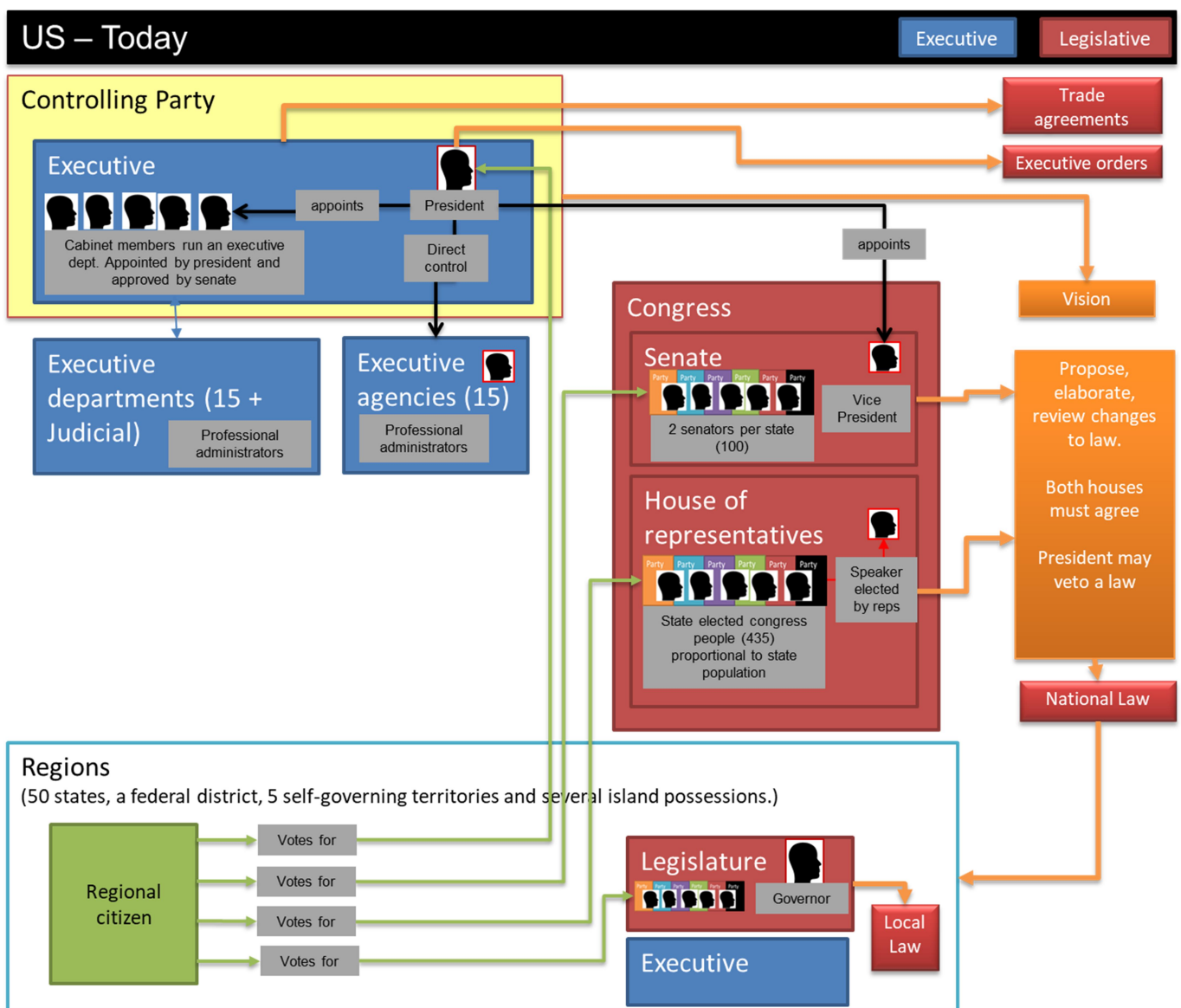
The diagram looks reasonable on paper but with too much control over appointments at the top enabling cronyism. Voters can choose a replacement president if they are allowed to run for office. This is a great example of a sham democracy used as a façade to placate its citizens, thinking that they have some effect on the system. Meanwhile there is an alternative power structure based on collaborating industry oligarchs supporting an autocracy. The autocracy controls which parties and representatives can run for office, and this maintains its control of the ways in which the federation can develop, and does not allow citizens the power to moderate the behaviour of their government.

To become a seed for the global system, nationalistic culture needs to be relaxed in favour of a global culture, a single national law would be imposed across all regions in the federation, a longer term species vision needs to be adopted and maintained across presidents.

Is this likely? Not in its current form. Cultural tools, especially media and information manipulation, are well understood in Russia and are currently used to promote a strong sense of nationalism, victimhood, competition and vilification of competitors, and this would have to change to a broader vision of 'Us'. The Russian state also seems to use these same tools to destabilise and weaken competing nations. The people of the current federation do have a history of major lurches in their organisational structures, which show they are not afraid of change, but it would take a major shift in values and vision to move from the present model. As observed elsewhere, change at the top of an autocracy often leads to system change, but sharp changes of direction are unlikely to result in a stable system. A longer term evolution-not-revolution approach would be required to initiate a global governance system from Russia.

USA

The diagram below shows the current system of organisational control in United States. Again an approximation.



This is a bi-partisan system where one of the two controlling parties supply short term in-power visions and the national direction zig-zags with different elections.

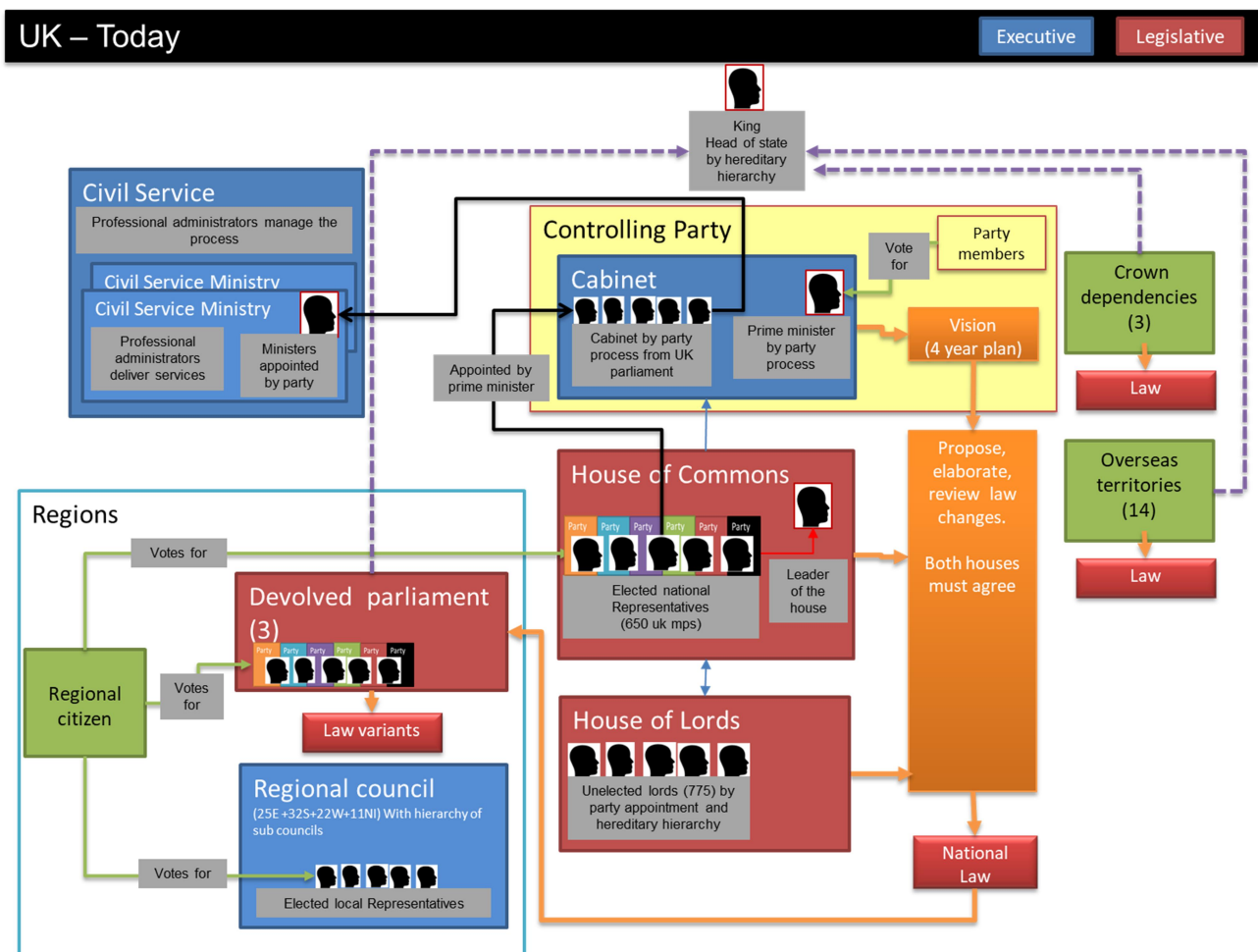
To seed a global system, the nationalistic vision and culture would have to be swapped for a species one. Party visions would have to adopt a common species vision and just vary in their proposed implementations. Swap business lobbying for a proper organisations council, introduce wealth taxes and social services, but maybe the most controversial of all is to draw the Regions into common adoption of national law and common service provisions.

Would Americans give up their ideas of independent states, the stars and stripes, and radically alter their constitution? A generational re-education would be required.

The US as a seed for a global governance system? Not in the short term.

UK

The diagram below shows the current system of organisational control in the United Kingdom. A major difference to the others is the Monarch as head of state. It shows a system that has not quite caught up with its transitions from hierarchical monarchy to parliamentarianism, and an expanding and collapsing regional composition.



The UK monarchy is a great example, and it is worth considering the value of it. Even though the UK monarchy currently has little real power, it provides a sense of long term cultural consistency to counter the short termism of elected politicians. It offers a celebrity who can consistently out bling every other celebrity, and to whom all celebrities must defer. It provides a vestige of an expert system in an otherwise democratic one. This is useful in a world of competing nations and within a nation that has no long term vision. It is also useful as a common cultural binder for semi-devolved systems.

What would it take to migrate towards a system like the one proposed?

- Dismantle the monarchic hierarchy. (Apologies Sir)
- Dismantle the Lords and set up professions to provide an Organisations council.
- Deliberately form a common culture that is above Irish, Welsh, Scottish and English culture.
- Introduce a common minimum wage and wealth tax to reduce inequality.
- Promote common ethics, values and vision.
- Introduce a single judicial system to merge devolved divergences.
- Introduce a common education system.
- Combine taxation systems into a single entity and provide common services.

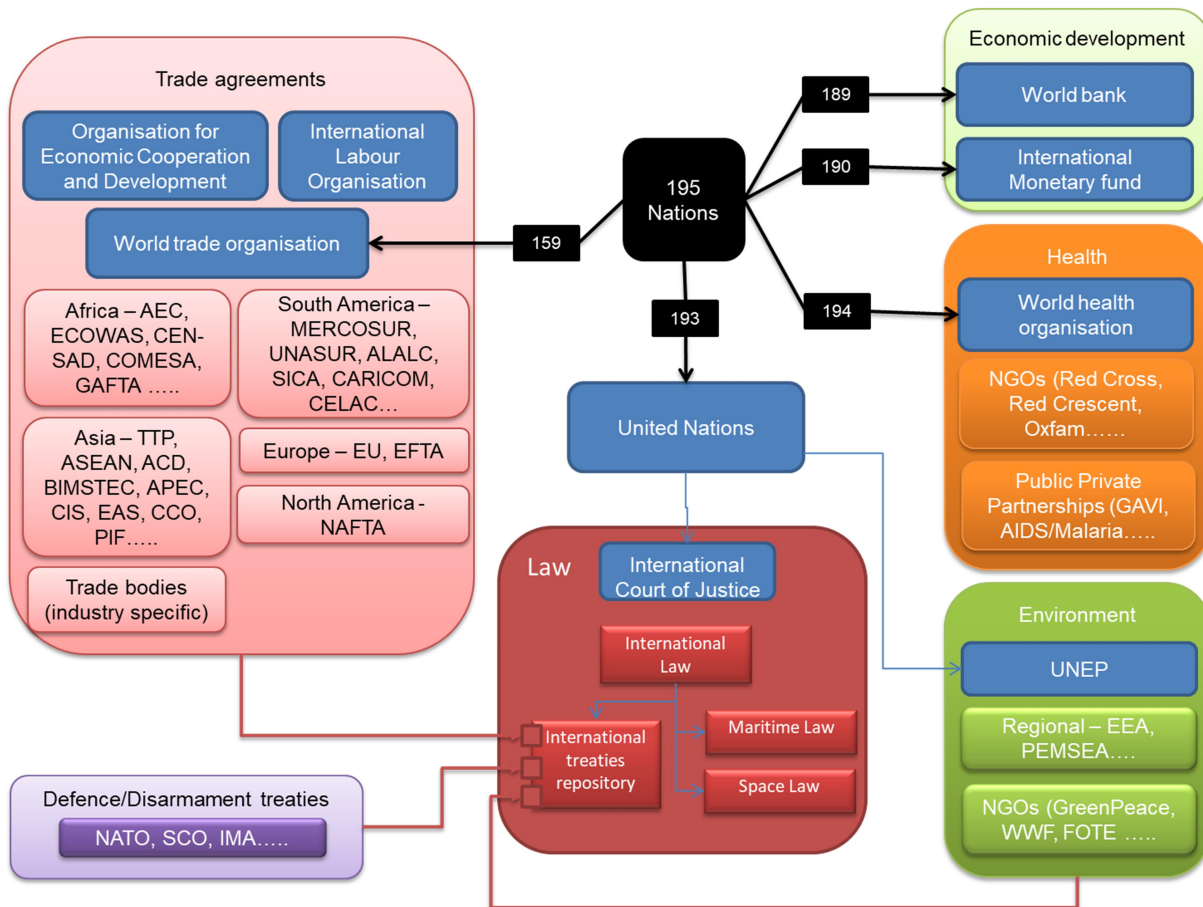
Then change the governance structure to the one proposed.

Is this likely? Current devolutionary forces are amusing themselves promoting different cultures using language, laws and customs to lever the union apart. The mob has recently been persuaded to vote to extricate itself from the EU and there is no understanding that a strong single culture is required to unify the populace into a competitive unit. So currently the exact opposite is happening. Add to that a growing clamour to remove the monarchy, the scale of immigration that has resulted in diverse global allegiances supported by cultural ghettos that refuse to integrate, and much is likely to change in the short term. But sometimes you have to dismantle things before you can build a better version. With a proper vision it could be possible that something more specific to the species emerges from the changes that are to come, however it will require a body of true aristocrats to lead the charge into entrenched party politics and some major changes in the education system to teach the civics that can lead to a multicultural view of 'Us'.

International institutions

Could the United Nations or other institutions competing for global influence provide a seed for global governance?

International Organisations



The UN like any other philanthropic organisation has no legislative or executive powers, which are held by nation states. They can marshal and deploy resources that are given or lent to them by their sponsors, but generally they act as observers, critics and beacons of hope.

United Nations

The UN is sponsored and funded by a subset of competing nation states, which are in part paying for international influence either to include global perspectives on national situations or to prevent others interfering in a nation's sphere of influence.

The UN does hold a repository of international treaties and 'international law' that governs resources not wholly owned by nations, such as maritime and space law, and in this role it adjudicates international treaties on behalf of nation states. It does attempt to act as a repository of good ethical and moral behaviours and governance processes. However, nations must choose to abide by these treaties and behaviours and write them into their own legislative systems. Its role enables international peer pressure to be brought to bear on nations whose behaviour appears to need rectifying. It could spend more time helping citizens to adjust the behaviour of their governments but this is a dangerous game in that it could appear to be stoking revolutions.

Could the UN transition into a global system? Not without gaining legislative and executive powers over nation states. For this reason alone, the UN will never morph into a global system. Individual nations must transform themselves.

It might be possible for the UN to morph into an organisation promoting a global system based on common aspects of international law, common economic models, common environmental standards, common ethical standards, a common human vision, and promote best practice governance standards, but this will require visionary buy-in from a critical mass of nations willing to encompass a global version of 'Us' and sponsor the UN to do just that. Again this comes down to the question, are cultures likely to better manage their competition and surrender their control to a greater vision? Citizens would have to demand it of their national governments and their religious organisations. What would be the first step? Understand, accept and educate that a global species vision and culture is required. Then help national populations to transcend their competitive natures and look to gain consensus for a global system through an organisation like the UN.

What else could institutions provide? An organisation such as the UN, with the proper funding, could provide a repository of common good IPR, a repository of best practice governance processes, a supplier of technology to support the enablers described in this proposal. National governments (autocracies or democracies) could just pick these off the UN shelf and implement them locally, or have them hosted by the UN. It could provide an election-as-a-service to any nation that needed it. Essentially it could provide any standard governance service to help harmonise and improve national governance systems. At a stretch it could provide a trusted 'Government as a Service' capability to any nation undergoing radical transformation, but would any nation hand itself over to the UN to be governed? The case for 'government as a service' is explored in a later section.

Federations

The concept of federations exists worldwide, and they all vary in the power assigned to the overarching system and the federated entity. However, all federations encapsulate the seeds of cultural competition. This system aims to remove that aspect from inception.

Federations have developed because communications have been historically slow, which has limited the scale of unified governance systems. Federations have allowed locally autonomous, fast decision making. Communications speed has recently developed to the point that unified governance at scale is now possible.

Ideologies

It is worth looking at ideological organisations to explore whether a global system could result from something like a religion.

An ideological organisation differs from a state ideology, like the Communist Party of China, in that it crosses national boundaries. An ideology understands that a culture can be used to bind people together into an ideological semblance of 'Us', and the

organisation seeks to bind people to it using cultural tools such as ethics and values, common beliefs and vision, common habits and uniforms.

Nation builders have understood the significance of 'owning' an ideology, and harnessing it for their own benefit, or affiliating themselves to it to derive aggregate benefits. Ideological schisms are often the result of national attempts at making a cultural variant of an ideology that can be owned by a nation. There are many examples of ideological cultures colliding with national cultures, and the resulting competition for control of subscribers by bending the ideology for the furtherance of the nation, or by bending a nation to the benefit of the ideology.

For the purposes of this paper we are interested first of all in whether an ideology can provide the top level global culture as in the proposed system. Some certainly have that ambition to constrain our entire species to the beliefs and habits of an ideology, and some continue to expand aggressively across many nations today. If one of them were to continue its expansion and bind our species to mental models provided by a single global ideology, could it then transcend the competition of nations within it and form a single system of government with a vision that could lead us all into the future?

As mentioned before, it does not really matter whether our beliefs reflect the truth or are a complete fantasy, a single culture can be engineered as long as we manage our ethics, education, economics, services and organisations to achieve a common vision. However, our ability to adapt and evolve will be hampered by a rigid ideology that cannot accept the questioning curiosity that has been such a success factor in our evolution, especially if the mental models it stamps into citizens are not based on scientific truth and it brands anyone who questions the ideology a heretic. Restricting the ability to allow open questions, challenges and consensus seeking debate would inevitably lead to competition and system breakdown. Nature ensures that static things face increasing competition from those that adapt and improve.

In order to achieve a global system, the ideology would have to overcome national cultures and affiliations. The resulting governance of an ideology would probably differ from the one offered here and contain more of a hierarchical structure in order to maintain a rigid ideology. The sense of freedom of allowing people to develop different sub-cultures would be missing.

A global system based on a rigid ideology is unlikely to help the species.

We should then consider how likely it is that ideologies could fit into our governance culture which, as has been proposed, should be based on scientific truth however our understanding of it evolves, and believe first of all in our species vision, then in the beliefs of the ideological subculture, and what change would have to happen within an ideology to facilitate its secondary status?

For a religion to maintain itself as a sub culture within a global system, the religious Us would have to release any supremacist view it holds and subjugate itself to the Global Us. In short, adherents need to practice tolerance of other beliefs, a thing frequently mentioned in texts and sermons but often compromised by the basic imperatives of our competitive natures.

It might be useful for a religion to understand which of its attributes can be represented by global governance tools, and which can be provided by the religion as an extra layer of requirements on its adherents. Ethics and morals of a global governance system are likely to encompass values espoused by an ideology. Charitable values of gathering wealth from the successful and using it to aid the rest of humanity are built into a global tax system and global service provision.

If an ideology wants to enforce other habits such as diet, clothing, rituals and festivities, then those can be applied to adherents without disturbing the whole species. The ideology would have to agree to abide by the global law, and influence it only using processes provided by the system. Is this enough to enable faith in the many colourful beliefs of religions to exist within a global governance framework, and do so without conflict? Faith will often move people to try to convert others, but this must be tempered with tolerance of other beliefs, and supremacist views must be countered, preferably at an early stage of mental model development.

An ideology leading to a global system? Unlikely.

Ideologies conforming to a governance culture. Possible.

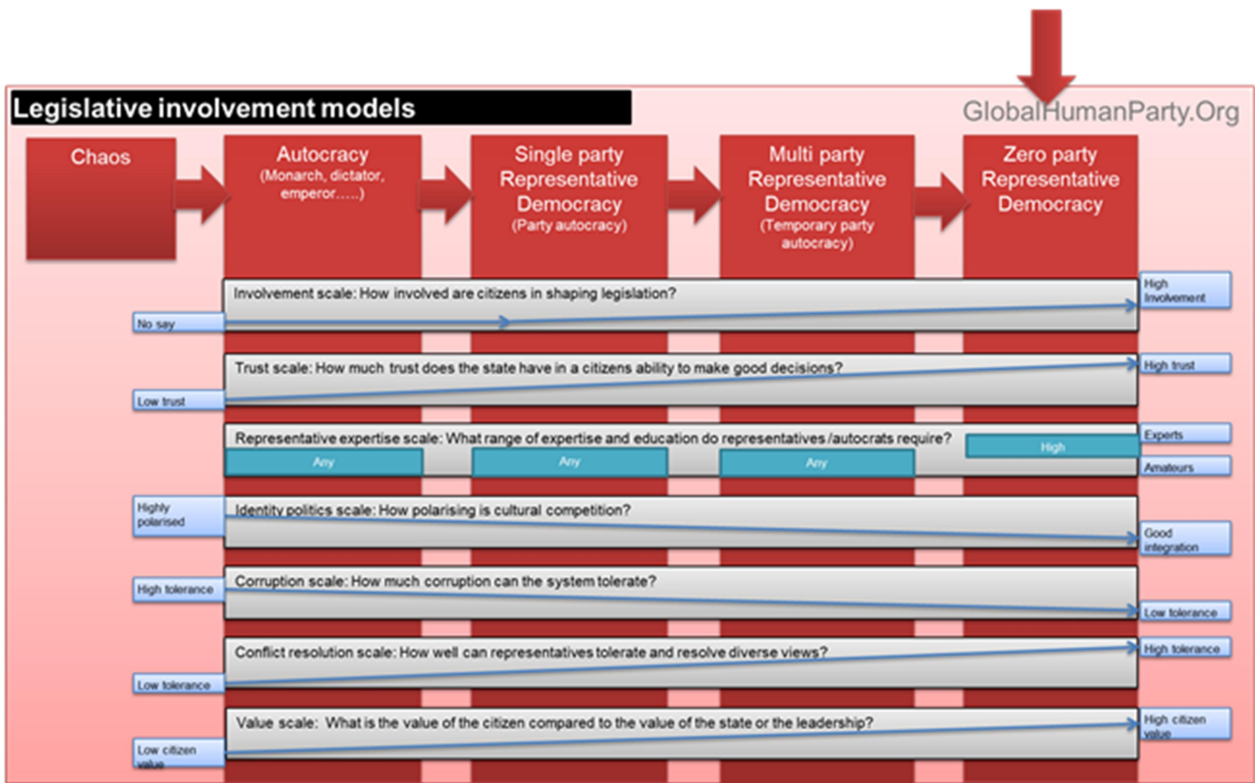
Others?

There are many other nations and institutions that could be recorded and analysed, especially those incorporating diverse cultures, but you should be able to get the general drift from those above. So for the moment I will stop here.

Organisation system diagrams

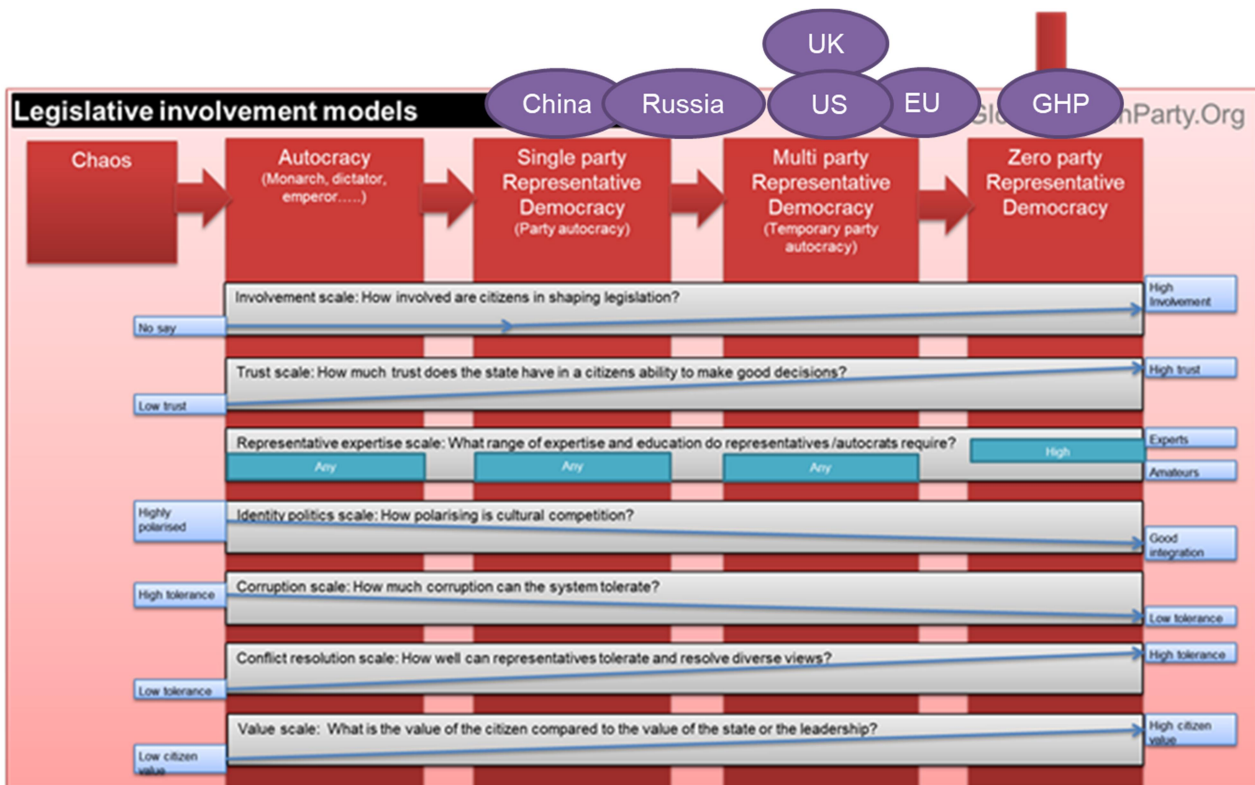
The following need some refinement, but I have found them extremely useful in provoking discussions with nationalists.

The basic **legislative involvement model diagram**:



A Direct democracy category has not been included as it does not scale.

And with nations roughly positioned as of 2021:



Note how some countries straddle categories.

Note that some nations have moved between categories over time, and some have remained stuck.

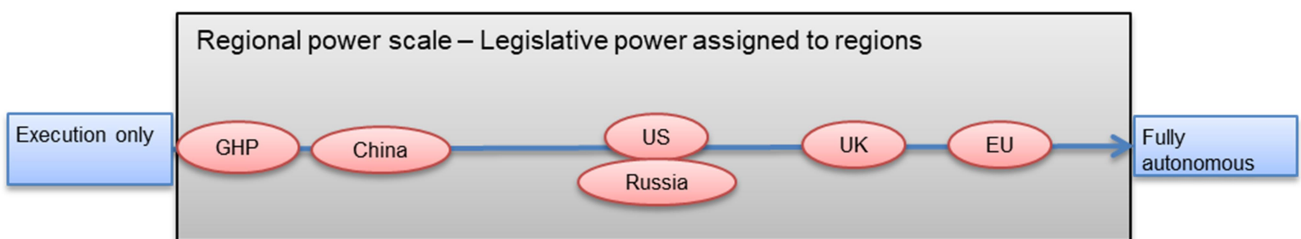
Note that direction is not guaranteed – regression is a possibility.

Note that some countries have left anchors in prior categories (UK with monarch as head of state for example).

Governance scale diagrams

In the following scale diagrams, country alignment is not accurate and needs work:

The level of autonomy afforded by a federation to its component entities could also be modelled as a scale

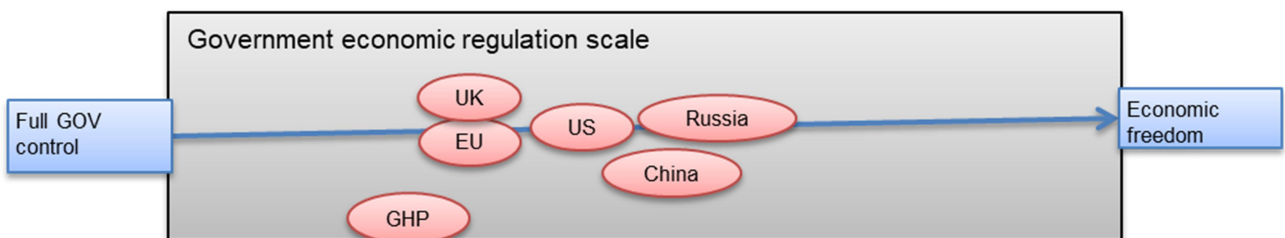


Note that regions could be federal states, devolved nations, regional councils. Some nations may have separate positions for regions, autonomous regions, dependencies etc.

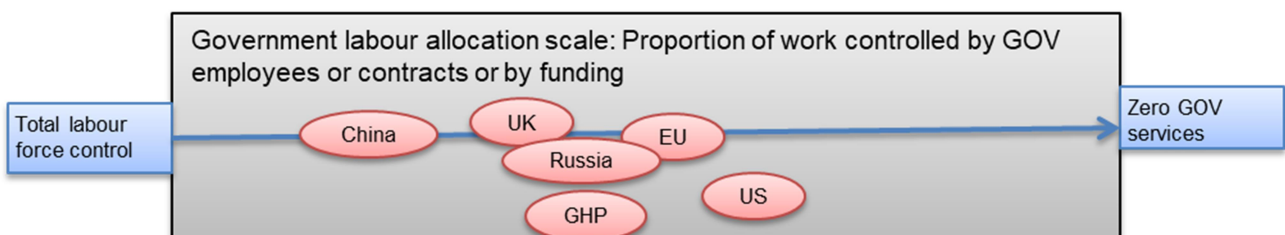
Attempting a similar model for executive power assigned to regions is difficult, as financial responsibility tends to vary between tax raising powers and budgetary responsibility for services.

Scales could also be used to show various economic factors like:

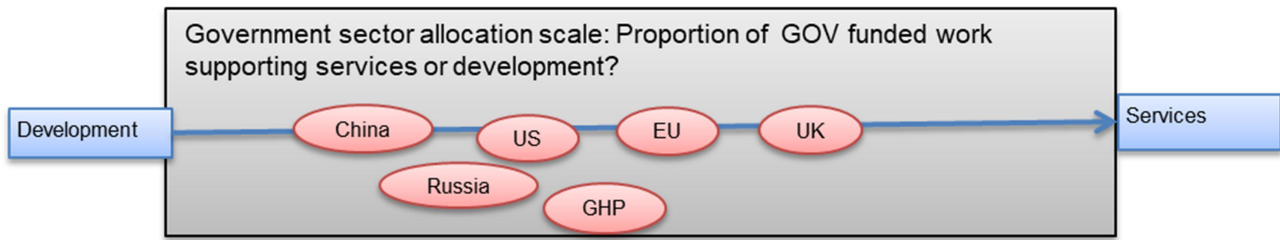
- How regulated is private enterprise?



- How much of a nation’s available work does the government control or direct?



- How does government use the work it controls? Where does it spend its money?



'Isms'

I have so far managed to avoid mentioning many of the "isms" in current use, but this seems a suitable place to cover them off.

Once we have separated out the governance models from the economic models, then each of the isms below, which can exist with any of the governance models, can be described simply.

Communism and socialism: Both seek to control supply, demand and ownership of all goods and services.

Capitalism: Seeks complete freedom for private enterprise.

No national system today is completely capitalist or communist or socialist.

The proposed system seeks control over a portion of the 'means of production' to provide species enhancing services and development projects AND seeks to provide a light to medium regulated environment where private enterprise has the freedom to do what it can with the majority/remainder without exploitation of citizens, corruption, or environmental degradation. The best description of the proposed system is 'A mixed economic model'.

Government as a service (GAAS)?

It is interesting to speculate whether an organisation could be set up to administer Government as a service to any nation that wanted to transition to a new system but did not have the cultural cohesion to form a consensus government. Could the citizens, realising their disunity, agree to hand power to a third party to transform their system of government, which would hand it back to elected bodies after a fixed period?

There have been, and still are, many nations in the world who have become dissatisfied with their current system and wanted to change from despotic or chaotic governance, but have failed to achieve the stability, reform and benefits envisaged.

To realise GAAS, an organisation would have to pre-exist, and have developed a reusable government platform, and have processes, sub systems and trained staff in place and ready to go. It would have to be trusted, which means a good deal of preparation time to 'sell' the idea and the vision of the target society. It would have to

be impartial to cultures. It would have to be impervious to corruption. A paper such as this could provide a blueprint.

A GAAS organisation would require a great deal of up front and continuous funding. The number of foundations and philanthropists inhabiting this unequal world could, if they overcame their individual egos, collaborate to accomplish this.

A GAAS organisation, unencumbered by existing nationality and culture, could be a suitable starting point for a transition to a global system of governance.

Of course for a GAAS organisation to accomplish a resilient national transition would be difficult. Tackling corruption, cultural divisions, warring factions, dysfunctional infrastructure and service provisions, external interference, border disputes, inequality, national finances would all be on the table.

What would it have to do?

- Be handed control of the education services to raise ethics and values through education, and to promote a common culture that trumps all initial cultures. This includes controlling existing religious education services.
- Be handed control of the legal and judicial framework, confront and reduce corruption and crime, then put in place wealth taxes, minimum wage systems and gain control of national resources.
- Be handed control of the armed services. It is tempting to think that the organisation would have its own armed and judicial forces who could initially enforce peace, but this has confrontational and colonial implications. Training and oversight of existing military and judicial services are unlikely to achieve the desired results without a major change in the ethics and morals of those already in the command hierarchy, so this approach would require 'deep enough' embedded oversight. Essentially, the population itself, including a good deal of the existing hierarchy, must overwhelmingly want to change itself for the better. Only then can a system be put in place that allows the populace to control its baser instincts as well as its oligarchs and tyrants, and prosper from its inventiveness and effort.
- Be handed control of existing operational ministries to be reorganised and made efficient.
- Be handed control of existing appointment and election systems, to be reorganised.
- Be handed control of tax and debt systems.

How long should a period of GAAS last? It should have an initial fixed term contract, with elected extension periods so that the organisation can be kicked out if it fails to deliver. At contract end it should hand over all executive and legislative influence to national bodies.

Should the service be paid for? It is unlikely that a failed state will have the resources to initially pay for a commercial service of this nature, but it may be possible. Charitable, philanthropic and foundation funding is likely to be required.

A legally binding contract would have to be agreed and signed. The service industry can provide good examples of service descriptions, service level agreements, and processes to monitor and adjust performance. A 'standard' contract should be worked up beforehand so that it can be quickly proposed to any population considering voting for this approach.

As I said – interesting speculation.

Further work

Governance model

The governance model is in effect a Target Operating Model which serves its purpose for now. It could be elaborated into views such as organisational, financial, judicial, executive, monitoring and control, and various service based views.

If there is a likelihood of this system being adopted, then work will be required to develop further views and a set of major use cases.

Actor Views

- A business
- A religion
- A councillor

Use cases

This section could describe how the system components work together by roughly describing a set of system processes. Currently a basic list, it could be elaborated in later editions.

New law

- Add a candidate change task
- Review, aggregate similar and notify for elaboration
- Elaborate, refine, discuss, cost, work towards consensus
- Convert to legalese
- Vote and prioritise
- Implement
- Monitor and Review

New council candidate

- Apply
- Training
- Threshold - First 500 voters, system assessment

- Campaign – funding, publish aims, voter evaluation
- Vote and decision
- On boarding

Set service budget

- Gather and aggregate regional requests
- Assess service capacity requirement
- Assess capacity availability to deliver service
- Prioritise regional service BAU and uplift tasks
- Agree service funding
- Service delivery monitoring and reporting

Prioritise capital project

- Describe and cost project requirement
- Assess capacity availability to deliver project
- Prioritise tasks
- Agree project funding
- Project implementation, monitoring, review and reporting

Bootstrapping

This section requires further elaboration. The next logical step is to generate a manifesto for a single nation and then to abstract a 'core manifesto' that could be tailored for use by any national party seeking office to bring about a transition to this system.

Then some bold soul can get some funding and see if they can get elected on the proposals.

Tags

Language tags

"On the organisation of the species". A proposal for a system of global human organisation

"De l'organisation de l'espèce" Une proposition pour un système d'organisation humaine mondiale

"Über die Organisation der Art" Ein Vorschlag für ein System globaler menschlicher Organisation

"关于物种的组织" 关于全球人类组织系统的建议

البشري للتنظيم عالمي لنظام اقتراح. "الأنواع تنظيم في"

«Об организации вида». Предложение о глобальной системе организации человека

"Sobre la organización de las especies". Una propuesta para un sistema global de organización humana

"Sobre a organização da espécie." Uma proposta para um sistema global de organização humana

"Mengenai organisasi spesies." Cadangan untuk sistem organisasi manusia global

Questions

Our policies address the following real world problems (and a few more).

How do we prevent wars?

How do we raise living standards and 'level up' globally?

How do we enable global free movement of people, goods and services and remove trade barriers and tariffs?

How do we finance a transition to green technology and infrastructure?

How do we finance the research and development of technology to live off-planet?

How do we organise ourselves at a global scale to achieve the benefits of species collaboration and rule of law yet retain personal freedom?

How do we manage migration, over-population and demographic change?

How do we prevent famine?

How do we reduce the drugs trade and its effects?

How do we improve infrastructure (housing, water, electricity, communications) to common global standards?

How can we better respond to pandemics and natural disasters?

How can we resolve national border disputes and national resource disputes?

How can we remove the shackles of national debt?

How can we improve democratic processes to fit a global scale?

What are the pros and cons of autocracy, direct democracy, representative democracy and party politics? Which would be best for a global society?

How can we harness capitalism and socialism to support our species and improve its capabilities?

How can multiple cultures co-exist without conflict or isolation?

How can corruption be reduced to the point where people trust the system and the system trusts the people?

How can businesses and people contribute to our common success, in a competitive environment?

How do we transition from where we are today to the proposed system?

=====

Nuestras políticas abordan los siguientes problemas del mundo real (y algunos más).

¿Cómo prevenimos las guerras?

¿Cómo elevamos los estándares de vida y 'subimos de nivel' a nivel mundial?

¿Cómo permitimos la libre circulación mundial de personas, bienes y servicios y eliminamos las barreras comerciales y los aranceles?

¿Cómo financiamos una transición a tecnología e infraestructura verdes?

¿Cómo financiamos la investigación y el desarrollo de tecnología para vivir fuera del planeta?

¿Cómo nos organizamos a escala global para lograr los beneficios de la colaboración entre especies y el estado de derecho y al mismo tiempo conservar la libertad personal?

¿Cómo gestionamos la migración, la sobrepoblación y el cambio demográfico?

¿Cómo prevenimos la hambruna?

¿Cómo reducimos el tráfico de drogas y sus efectos?

¿Cómo mejoramos la infraestructura (vivienda, agua, electricidad, comunicaciones) a estándares globales comunes?

¿Cómo podemos responder mejor a las pandemias y los desastres naturales?

¿Cómo podemos resolver disputas fronterizas nacionales y disputas de recursos nacionales?

¿Cómo podemos quitar los grilletes de la deuda nacional?

¿Cómo podemos mejorar los procesos democráticos para que se ajusten a una escala global?

¿Cuáles son los pros y los contras de la autocracia, la democracia directa, la democracia representativa y la política de partidos? ¿Cuál sería mejor para una sociedad global?

¿Cómo podemos aprovechar el capitalismo y el socialismo para apoyar a nuestra especie y mejorar sus capacidades?

¿Cómo pueden coexistir múltiples culturas sin conflicto o aislamiento?

¿Cómo se puede reducir la corrupción hasta el punto en que la gente confíe en el sistema y el sistema confíe en la gente?

¿Cómo pueden las empresas y las personas contribuir a nuestro éxito común, en un entorno competitivo?

¿Cómo hacemos la transición de donde estamos hoy al sistema propuesto?

=====

Nos politiques abordent les problèmes réels suivants (et quelques autres).

Il n'y a pas de petites réponses sur ce site, lisez le document pour un système intégré qui, dans son ensemble, répond à toutes.

Comment prévenir les guerres ?

Comment pouvons-nous élever le niveau de vie et « niveler » à l'échelle mondiale ?

Comment permettre la libre circulation mondiale des personnes, des biens et des services et supprimer les barrières commerciales et les tarifs ?

Comment financer une transition vers des technologies et des infrastructures vertes ?

Comment financer la recherche et le développement de technologies pour vivre hors planète ?

Comment nous organisons-nous à l'échelle mondiale pour profiter des avantages de la collaboration entre toute person et de l'état de droit tout en conservant la liberté personnelle ?

Comment gérer les migrations, la surpopulation et les changements démographiques ?

Comment prévenir la famine ?

Comment réduire le commerce de la drogue et ses effets ?

Comment améliorer les infrastructures (logement, eau, électricité, communications) selon des normes mondiales communes ?

Comment pouvons-nous mieux répondre aux pandémies et aux catastrophes naturelles ?

Comment pouvons-nous résoudre les différends frontaliers nationaux et les différends relatifs aux ressources nationales ?

Comment pouvons-nous supprimer les chaînes de la dette nationale ?

Comment pouvons-nous améliorer les processus démocratiques pour les adapter à une échelle mondiale ?

Quels sont les avantages et les inconvénients de l'autocratie, de la démocratie directe, de la démocratie représentative et la politique des partis ? Qu'est-ce qui serait le mieux pour une société mondiale ?

Comment pouvons-nous exploiter le capitalisme et le socialisme pour soutenir notre espèce et améliorer ses capacités ?

Comment plusieurs cultures peuvent-elles coexister sans conflit ni isolement ?

Comment la corruption peut-elle être réduite au point où les gens font confiance au système et le système fait confiance aux gens ?

Comment les entreprises et les personnes peuvent-elles contribuer à notre succès commun, dans un environnement concurrentiel ?

Comment passer de la situation actuelle au système proposé ?

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我们的政策解决了以下现实世界的问题（以及更多）。

这个网站上没有一口大小的答案，请阅读论文以了解一个集成系统，它作为一个整体可以回答所有问题。

我们如何防止战争？

我们如何在全球范围内提高生活水平并“升级”？

我们如何实现全球人员货物和服务的自由流动并消除贸易壁垒和关税？

我们如何为向绿色技术和基础设施的过渡提供资金？

我们如何资助技术的研发以在地球外生活？

我们如何在全球范围内组织自己，以实现物种合作和法治的好处，同时保持个人自由？

我们如何管理移民、人口过剩和人口变化？

我们如何防止饥荒？

我们如何减少毒品交易及其影响？

我们如何将基础设施（住房、水、电、通讯）改进为全球通用标准？

我们如何才能更好地应对流行病和自然灾害？

如何解决国家边界争端和国家资源争端？

如何摆脱国债的枷锁？

我们如何改进民主进程以适应全球范围？

专制、直接民主、代议制民主和政党政治的优缺点是什么？哪个最适合全球社会？

我们如何利用资本主义和社会主义来支持我们的物种并提高其能力？

多种文化如何在没有冲突或孤立的情况下共存？

怎样才能把腐败降到人信制度、制度信人的地步？

在竞争激烈的环境中，企业和个人如何为我们的共同成功做出贡献？

我们如何从今天的位置过渡到

提议的系统？

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हमारी नीतियां निम्नलिखित वास्तविक दुनिया की समस्याओं (और कुछ और) को संबोधित करती हैं।

इस साइट पर कोई काटने के आकार के उत्तर नहीं हैं, एक एकीकृत प्रणाली के लिए पेपर पढ़ें, जो समग्र रूप से उन सभी का उत्तर देता है।

हम युद्धों को कैसे रोकते हैं?

हम विश्व स्तर पर जीवन स्तर और 'स्तर ऊपर' कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं?

हम लोगों, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की वैश्विक मुक्त आवाजाही को कैसे सक्षम कर सकते हैं और व्यापार बाधाओं और शुल्कों को हटा सकते हैं?

हम हरित प्रौद्योगिकी और बुनियादी ढाँचे के लिए संक्रमण का वित्तपोषण कैसे करते हैं?

हम ग्रह से दूर रहने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान और विकास को कैसे वित्तपोषित करते हैं?

हम प्रजातियों के सहयोग और कानून के शासन के लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए वैश्विक स्तर पर खुद को कैसे व्यवस्थित करते हैं, फिर भी व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता बनाए रखते हैं?

हम प्रवासन, अधिक जनसंख्या और जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन का प्रबंधन कैसे करते हैं?

हम अकाल को कैसे रोकें?

हम नशीले पदार्थों के व्यापार और उसके प्रभावों को कैसे कम कर सकते हैं?

हम आम वैश्विक मानकों के अनुसार बुनियादी ढाँचे (आवास, पानी, बिजली, संचार) में कैसे सुधार कर सकते हैं?

हम महामारियों और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से कैसे बेहतर ढंग से निपट सकते हैं?

हम राष्ट्रीय सीमा विवादों और राष्ट्रीय संसाधन विवादों को कैसे सुलझा सकते हैं?

हम राष्ट्रीय ऋण की बेड़ियों को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं?

हम वैश्विक स्तर पर फिट होने के लिए लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं में कैसे सुधार कर सकते हैं?

निरंकुशता, प्रत्यक्ष लोकतंत्र, प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र और दलगत राजनीति के पक्ष और विपक्ष क्या हैं? वैश्विक समाज के लिए सबसे अच्छा कौन सा होगा?

हम अपनी प्रजातियों का समर्थन करने और इसकी क्षमताओं में सुधार करने के लिए पूंजीवाद और समाजवाद का उपयोग कैसे कर सकते हैं?

बिना संघर्ष या अलगाव के अनेक संस्कृतियाँ कैसे सह-अस्तित्व में रह सकती हैं?

भ्रष्टाचार को इस हद तक कैसे कम किया जा सकता है कि लोग सिस्टम पर भरोसा करें और सिस्टम लोगों पर भरोसा करे?

प्रतिस्पर्धी माहौल में व्यवसाय और लोग हमारी सामान्य सफलता में कैसे योगदान दे सकते हैं?

हम आज जहाँ हैं, वहाँ से प्रस्तावित प्रणाली में कैसे संक्रमण करेंगे?

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Наша политика направлена на решение следующих реальных проблем (и некоторых других).

На этом сайте нет ответов размером с укус, прочитайте статью об интегрированной системе, которая в целом отвечает на них все.

Как предотвратить войны?

Как повысить уровень жизни во всем мире?

Как обеспечить глобальное свободное передвижение людей, товаров и услуг и устранить торговые барьеры и тарифы?

Как мы финансируем переход к зеленым технологиям и инфраструктуре?

Как мы организуемся в глобальном масштабе, чтобы получить преимущества сотрудничества видов и верховенства закона, сохранив при этом личную свободу?

Как мы справляемся с миграцией, перенаселением и демографическими изменениями?

Как предотвратить голод?

Как уменьшить торговлю наркотиками и ее последствия?

Как нам улучшить инфраструктуру (жилье, вода, электричество, связь) до общепринятых мировых стандартов?

Как мы можем лучше реагировать на пандемии и стихийные бедствия?

Как мы можем разрешить споры о национальных границах и споры о национальных ресурсах?

Как мы можем снять оковы государственного долга?

Как мы можем улучшить демократические процессы, чтобы они соответствовали глобальному масштабу?

Каковы плюсы и минусы автократии, прямой демократии, представительной демократии и партийной политики? Что было бы лучше для глобального общества?

Как мы можем использовать капитализм и социализм для поддержки нашего вида и улучшения его возможностей?

Как несколько культур могут сосуществовать без конфликта или изоляции?

Как уменьшить коррупцию до уровня, когда люди доверяют системе, а система доверяет людям?

Как предприятия и люди могут способствовать нашему общему успеху в конкурентной среде?

Как нам перейти от того, где мы находимся сегодня, к предлагаемой системе?

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