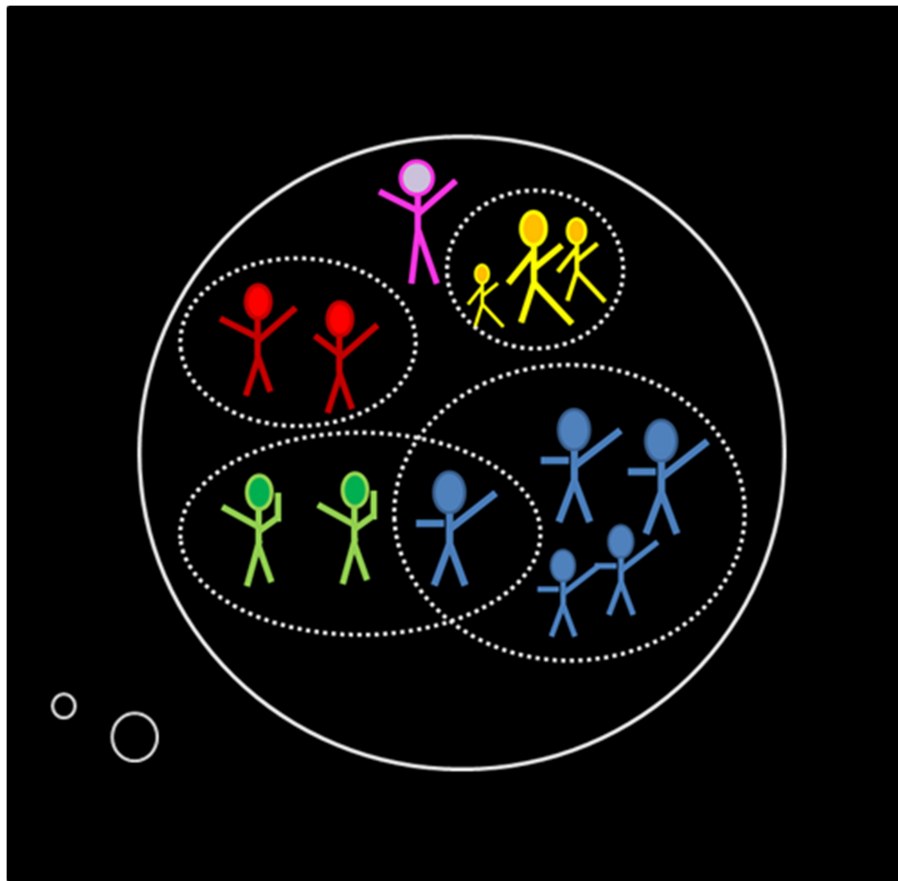# On the organisation of the species

A proposal for global human organisation

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Summary

Nation states have been useful tools during the evolution of the human species. However nation states, and more specifically the cultures that define them, are responsible for all wars, land disputes, tariffs, barriers, borders, tax havens, trade wars, currency disputes and economic 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.

We should at least consider taking another step in the evolution of our organisations, and develop a single global system based on a global culture, to resolve the major issues confronting our species today.

This paper proposes a system, based on evolution of our prior experiments in organising ourselves at scale, that would

- Develop a common global culture based on common legal system, taxation, language, wealth management, free movement, currency, ethics, values, and most importantly a common species vision.
- Weaken nation states to become administrative regional entities rather than competitive cultural entities.
- Provide common global services (education, health, law and order, infrastructure, social, agriculture, environmental management, taxation, electoral system).
- Be regulated using common operational processes based on both elected and professional bodies.

The proposed system, in theory, reduces competition that causes conflict, enables competition that helps us develop faster, and allows us to tackle major issues such as wars, human inputs to climate change, migration, inequality, drug abuse, government debt, housing, land disputes, tax evasion, and conflicts between social and commercial aims.

It also proposes a global finance model that can free us from our current government debt burdens, and provide all the investment required to:

- Raise living standards in the 'developing world'
- Consolidate living standards in the 'developed world'
- Support an environmental transition to greener technologies to help stabilise our technological based existence within our ecosystem.
- Provide the research financing for the ultimate aim of transitioning our entire planetary ecosystem to an interplanetary one.

As a vision from a single mind I would expect it to evolve under the attention of others.

Read about it, absorb it, think of it, relax your own cultural bonds and become one with the species, even if it is only temporary.

Assumptions

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

- Cultures bind people into common groups of 'Us' which exclude 'Them'.

- A person can 'belong' to many cultures.
- Evolution and the nature of competition - 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 and ethics.
- Our Actions are determined by mental models that are learned through life, become fixed with age, but can remain malleable with effort.

Why do we need to consider this

Throughout our evolution, humans have experimented with many ways to work with others-who-share-the-present, and conform to the primary force that prompts us to evolve through competition. 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 competitive groups that can be more successful than individual efforts.

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

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 years (These approximations are based on our current understanding).

We have emerged from the evolutionary soup of possible creatures to dominate our planet. This has happened haphazardly with no conscious plan on our part.

During this 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.

During our evolutionary development we have not only refined our DNA, but also the ways in which we work together as groups, and as individuals.

Our history is littered with the records of multiple attempts at organising ourselves, some more successful than others. These are still evolving as can be seen in our many ongoing conflicts.

We have organised ourselves using a multitude of mechanisms that separate Us from Them.

We have formed tribes, states, nations, alliances, trading blocks, empires ….. we have many words for groups of Us.

We have experimented with and refined many concepts and tools that help us co-ordinate our activities, such as language, ownership, ethics, law, religion, taxation, social services, currency, 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 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. We form national identities based on national cultures.

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, all members of our species.

The time is right to apply some conscious control to our activities.

Proposed system

This paper proposes a system of organising ourselves to control destructive competition and promote constructive competition on a global scale.

Most of the policies that make up the proposed system are not new, but what is new is their combination into an overarching system.

Weaken Nation states and develop a global culture

Our current preferred method of organising ourselves is based on self-contained nations 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 controls the behaviour of people living within it. Competition between nations is a prime source of conflict.

Cultures are used to form a sense of national 'Us', to help the people within the nation work together. Where a nation has been formed from several cultures, then multi-cultural differences can cause tension, and fault lines within the nation can develop into

destructive cultural wars. There is often tension where a culture straddles a national boundary.

Nation states, and the cultures that define them, are responsible for all wars, land disputes, tariffs, barriers, borders, tax havens, trade wars, currency disputes, economic migration and actively promote cultural differences that prevent us working together as a global society. They are responsible for preventing global responses to natural disasters and man made problems.

For a global system to work, it should reduce national and cultural conflict and provide efficient governance systems to all.

This proposal removes some of the responsibilities of nations and places them at the global level, so they can become common and efficient across the globe.

A global system should:

- Provide a top level culture that all can subscribe to
- Provide a common set of services to all.

The proposal is to:

- Weaken the culture forming aspect of nation states so that they become administrators of geographical regions rather than culture makers and guardians of 'Us'.
- Deliberately alter the hierarchy of cultural importance, by using our tools to consciously form a top level global culture that we all belong to.

Within the global framework, sub cultures should be allowed to thrive providing an avenue for natural human ingenuity, experimentation and desire to belong to many layered groups. These may be based on location, language, religion, dress, music, genetics, sex, or any of the other concepts that give a sense of Us and Them. However, they should all be secondary to the global culture.

There is a question over whether the human desire for nationhood based on cultural separation 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 culture if the next generation were taught to do so from birth.

An alternative is to ask whether a system can exist that tolerates multiple cultures in a single system. The EU attempts this, as does China, Russia and the US, in fact most nations have been forged by merging multi cultural components into a whole. Where the original cultures still exist, and a top level culture is not accepted, there is always underlying competition and potential conflict. In the case of the EU, the complexity and inefficiency of managing an overarching system and delivering it to multiple self contained nation states is difficult but not impossible. 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.

Risk: If sub cultures are too strong, they just revert to competing nation states. Mitigation: See global culture tools.

Risk: National cultures may be too strong to transition out of - See Transition discussion.

Administrative regions

We have experimented with various ways to organise ourselves at scale. We have many words for these organisational entities such as federations, empires, unions. These are all systems that to some degree try to merge regions with disparate cultures into a single organisational system where governance decision making is central and implementation is distributed to regional entities, which either implement changes uniformly or there are regional differences in implementation to cater for cultural variances.

This system proposes that geographical regions administrate services and contributions in their area uniformly without variance.

How many regions should there be? A high number of regions may make the system inefficient. If the bonds which form nations are loosened, there may be a demand for many regions to break out on their own. The desire for self-determination only stops at cultural or geographic boundaries. However if the global system provides a top level culture, and ensures free movement, then desire for regional based cultural self-determination should diminish, and simpler 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.

Use existing tools to form a global culture

We have experimented with many tools that help us work together and give us a sense of 'Us'. This system proposes that we should adopt existing tools to help form a global culture.

Language

Language is a tool that allows us to communicate. Two languages defeat the purpose.

This system proposes One Language that all citizens speak, read and write to enable common systems and processes to be communicated and applied efficiently. All signage and official documentation would be deployed in a single language. Administration then becomes more 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 one language should be adaptable to include things it is currently unable to express.

Currency

Money enables the trade of goods and services. It acts as a store of past value of things that have been sold while you are waiting to buy something else. In reality, it does not matter what form the store takes as long as everyone accepts its value. Maintaining more than 1 currency is inefficient. Maintaining accounts and prices in multiple currencies, being subject to exchange rates changes and exchange costs, all add to commercial business and personal planning uncertainty and cost.

This system proposes a single currency.

Regulation of the money supply is enabled via taxation and service provision spend. A single economic system can vary the income/expenditure gap as it sees fit. See further detail on this in the section on debt and economics below.

Risk: Tying a currency to a geographic area ensures the 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 ensure this is mitigated by common tax, minimum wage, wealth tax and global management of social services and investment in infrastructure.

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. The judiciary should judge events according to the law and thereby interpret it. They should not create law. However they should be involved in the detailed process of law definition so that it is easy to interpret when adopted by the process of government.

A common law is supported by common language, common tax system, common Property and asset registers, Common building regulations but Regional planning policies.

It enables global responses to global issues.

It ensures common standards for production, testing, and labelling of goods, workers rights and taxation. All of which removes the need for tariffs and customs checks.

It enables free movement of people, organisations, goods and services.

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 global 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 mis-interpretation, it often makes it difficult to understand the true purpose of the law. Mitigation: consider some laws as 'interpret by principle'.

The individual should trust the system and the system should trust the individual (unless evidence proves otherwise).

Taxation

Taxation provides the system with resources that can be applied to the benefit of all.

It is good that people contribute to the benefit of the species, it should help generate a sense of community, of oneness.

This proposal includes a common taxation system, 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

- 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 and reduces opportunities for unfair trade practices, and the demand for tariffs.

Regional taxation systems - while they could enable regions to tackle specific regional issues, they 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 competition.

Upper and lower wealth bounds

Inequality is a major source of conflict.

As a species, humans need to compete with some expectation of success, and we need to be able to demonstrate our success to others – Capitalism and differentiation are good.

However, as a society, it is unhealthy when wealth and resources are disproportionately controlled by a few. Sharing wealth reduces disparity - Socialism is good.

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 a top cap implemented by a wealth tax to prevent 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 £25M in assets, so that they can benefit their families and their inclinations (and can be seen to do so), and introduce a new tax, so that every year a 10% charge on assets over £25M would be put back into the wider system. Standard

Income tax rules would also apply. Threshold and tax rate would be reviewed each year.

Successful individuals can still accumulate beyond £25M, 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.

Assets would include all property, shares, businesses, cars, planes, boats, art, cash in all its forms at a point in the year.

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, research and disaster event activities. Charities should also exist so people can fund areas not covered by the state.

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

EvolutionarySocialCapitalism!

Organisational wealth needs further consideration.

While a wealth tax will apply a force that will help to share organisation ownership more widely, some organisations may accumulate land and housing, which will 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 growth materials efficiently.
- Organisations such as pension funds, accumulating 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 should be considered owners for wealth tax purposes, where no beneficiaries exist.
- 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.

Debt

Government debt is a global problem. Many national governments have borrowed money to deliver services and infrastructure or to capture competitive advantage. Debt however binds the hands of future generations to debt holders. 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. There is a global finance model that frees us from our current debt burden, and can provide all the investment required to support better services, better environmental management, and the technology research required to expand into the cosmos. See the section on [Government Debt (aka economics)](#) below.

Ethics and values

'Manners maketh Man'

Ethics and values are the bedrock of civilisation.

Our species is naturally competitive, and our DNA enables us to compete using a variety of physical, emotional and intellectual capabilities. To live as a society we must curb some of our more aggressive animalistic tendencies and compete using subtler tools. Morals and ethics help us to do this.

Morals and Ethics have historically been develop by, and reinforced through, religions. Daily and weekly urgings by the religious hierarchies have cajoled, encouraged and threatened us into submitting to value systems. Religions have required the invention of something bigger than any man, 'it is not me telling you what to do, it is GOD', and then, '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 shit 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. Religions have been useful to get us to our current state when used as ethical beacons and repositories of knowledge, or to subjugate adherents and keep society in a docile state. However, religions are also used as tools of the state to wind people up into hysterical states to compete against other cultures 'God is on our side – They are the devil - go beat the crap out of Them and expand my empire'.

With our current scientific knowledge, our developed legal systems, and our developed communication systems, we can do better.

The system should encapsulate ethics and values into a common law, and reinforce them via a common education 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, and this is fine. We should teach the truth about all religions, and clearly differentiate fact from human invention. 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.

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 and TV and more recently the unedited cacophony of social media all accumulate to shape our individual understanding of how the world works, and our behaviour.

In order to trust each other we require a common value system. To achieve a common value system the 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.

A Global 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 to express themselves. Education should openly reveal these mechanisms and teach why they are useful.

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 peoples 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 peoples 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.

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

Reinforced by: News, TV, Gaming, Radio, Internet media, courts, punishments

Undermined by: Corruption, fake news, malicious intent.

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.

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),

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.

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

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.

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.

The system should encapsulate freedom. True freedom of expression and freedom of action-within-a-common-legal-framework. 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.

Freedom should not allow citizens or organisations to break the law, but the law must not become so prescriptive that people feel they cannot contribute or make a better life for themselves and their families.

The system should encapsulate brotherhood and fraternity. True global brotherhood where we are all aware of and work towards some common aims. We help each other. 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. This 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 free movement.

It is interesting to look at the emotions that support nationalism. Pride, division, fear of a common enemy, confidence of strength in numbers, arrogance, brotherhood, and compare them to the list of 'sins' identified by various ideologies. These emotions have helped us evolve through competition, but to progress further we somehow need to identify, understand and control them in order to refocus our nationalistic and cultural addictions.

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 and language, free movement makes perfect efficient sense.

Live where you can buy or rent a house, work where there is employment.

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 may cause culture wars where large scale migration occurs. But consider this. In a world where the social security system is common, there is no reason to move if you are unemployed, apart from wanting a change of scene. If there is employment, then by all means apply for the work wherever it is. With a common top level culture of language, law, morals, ethics, taxation system and service availability remaining the same wherever you are, it will be easier to integrate into a new local community. It will be up to the regions and local professions to ensure that housing availability and infrastructure matches employment opportunities and the labour force. Free movement of goods and services will also make it easier for businesses to move to areas with excess labour or specific skills.

Local regions should be responsible for defining planning policies and local infrastructure policies to support its residents and organisations located within its boundaries.

This policy is supported by others that reduce opportunities for cultural wars such as Common ethics, language and common laws.

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

Risk: 'Not in my backyard' attitudes may encourage protectionist planning and development behaviour. Risk: Local development businesses may seek to manipulate local policies for their own profit. Mitigation: Regional Planning and development services should be organised into a central department with an overarching integrated view that can monitor and act on these risks. Essentially, provide an integrated global planning view 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 of organisation 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. We should encourage the young to experiment with new ideas, and humanity to evaluate and improve its organisational system. The organisational system should be restrained from control freakery of minutiae, as humans love to experiment and find their own way in the world. Curiosity and experimentation are strengths of our species.

Common vision

Vision

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. If coercion is required, then the vision is not right.

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.

We require a vision we all subscribe to, to help us work together as a group towards a goal.

A species vision should be simple and so true it is unassailable.

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

Our vision therefore is very simple.

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

We may disagree about how best to achieve the vision, and this is what people will vote for. Electioneering should refer back to the vision to show how their actions will deliver it.

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

- Help all regions to attain a common level of 'technology based prosperity'.
- Help our planetary ecosystem to adjust to our technical based prosperity.
- Research how our entire ecosystem can live elsewhere.

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.

Ownership

The concept of 'owning' something is a key enabler that reduces conflict, as is the ability of accurately recording transactions that transfer ownership.

Record keeping: The system must maintain unassailable records of ownership and transference in a common platform, easily accessible for read access and strictly controlled for write access.

Law should be used to reinforce the idea of ownership.

Ownership records support and enable wealth taxes.

As below, so above: This mechanism should apply equally to both on planet and off planet assets.

System operations

The system should operate and be governed by a common set of processes and controls.

During our evolution, we have trialled multiple models of organisational control within our nation states. Current models include Socialism, Communism, Democracy, Hereditary hierarchy, Dictatorship. Our dictionaries are littered with variants of these words, and we have generated many terms that indicate control and organisational units.

What is the best model to propose for a global system?

These can be generalised into a couple of themes.

Electoral systems allow the mass of humanity to contribute to changes in the system. However, they do require an educated public. They do require that the influencing information is mostly true and balanced. The risk is that electoral systems make poor choices. Where anyone can stand in an election, there is a risk that amateurs end up in positions that require experience. Consensus may be difficult to achieve where people have little common ground and are not capable of compromise. Electoral systems promote short term aims, longer term threads of change can be harder to maintain.

Expert systems, and I include monarchies, dictatorships, oligarchies and appointed bureaucracies in this category, are prone to undue influence from the powerful, often exhibit nepotism, and can be resistant to change. The benefits are that professionals may have been educated and trained in systems of government, and appointees are likely to achieve consensus quickly.

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, are all forms of influence that could be better managed in a more open fashion. Organisations themselves often have a life of their own, where a constantly renewing collection of employees work to maintain the organisation.

There is often a conflict between the aims of organisations and the social aims of people who are employees, customers or suppliers.

The Mob

Various attempts have been made to include the mass of citizens in decision making, and also to exclude them.

In some democracies, the Mob is woken up once every 5 years, to make a simple decision, 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. Individuals then pay their tax and expect the management 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.

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 difficult for those with ambition and talent.

The Majority of people do seem happy just to get on reproducing, making money, improving their social standing, having fun, and as long as we are well fed, housed and entertained we are not that bothered about how the system works.

On the other hand, 'the devil makes work for idle hands'. People with too much spare time are at risk of asking questions, interfering and wanting greater influence. Unhappy people are also more inclined to want to change things. Our entertainment industries can help in this by producing engaging TV, sport and a range of interests and activities

to hold the Mobs attention. These devices can also be used to wind up the mob emotionally into cultural action.

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.

So, what is this system proposing?

Those who are interested in system governance should have multiple ways to educate themselves and to engage. Candidates should not just come from wealth, nepotism, class or region. Ideally all candidates would have a grounding in the system and the workings of humanity and themselves.

For those who are quite happy to let others run the system, there should be simple ways they can engage periodically to provide governance and oversight through elections. Of course some awareness and education must be provided around current issues. A free press can play this role by employing journalists to measure and report on the ethical nature of the experts, the efficiency of service provision, the logical consistency of the 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 or just wrong. A delicate balance needs to be achieved to maintain the quality of messages reaching the electorate.

This system proposes a combination or democratic and expert control as described in the proposed electoral system section below.

Culture summary

Using these tools we can form a global 'Us' to reduce our conflicts and work together better on a global scale to solve global issues.

We use common tools to create and support a global system

Global system

- 1 Legal system
- 1 Common language
- 1 Tax system
- Free movement of people
- Free movement of goods and services
- 1 Currency
- Wealth
  - 1 Minimum wage — Supports bottom
  - — Gap Allows natural competition of the species
  - 1 Oligarch wealth tax 10% above $25M — Limits Top
- Common Ethics
- Common Electoral / appointment system
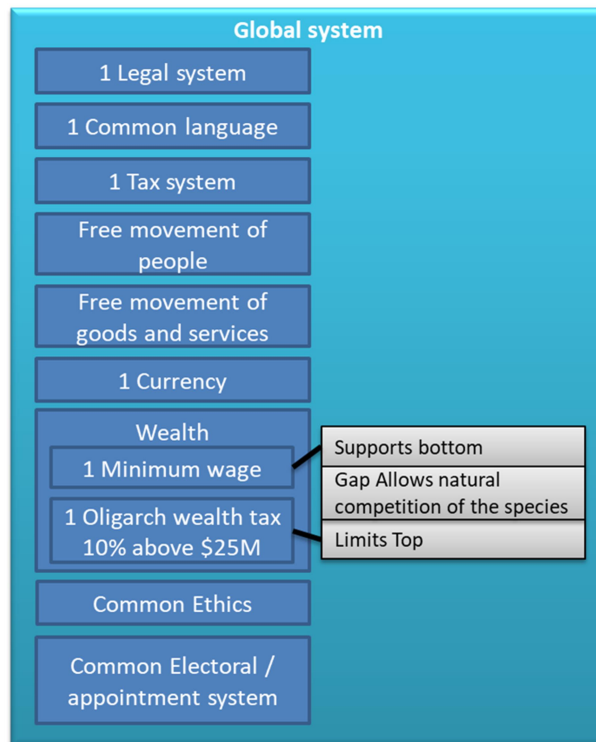
The system provides tools that supports a common culture and enables sub cultures

For a Global 'Organisation of the Species' to succeed
Global 'Us' must be stronger than national or cultural Us's to reduce conflict

- Global language
- Global ethics
- Global species vision
- Global law
- Global tax system
- Global social services
- Global education standards
- Global currency
- Global electoral/appointment system

Supported by

Global Us

Regional Us
Historical Us
Organisational Us
Religious Us

Supported by

- Regional service delivery
- Regional planning and housing
- Regional calendar events

- Cultural dress
- Additional cultural language
- Cultural life habits
- Cultural calendar events

Risk: This all boils down to how sub cultures are managed in relation to a mandated global 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 'good' competition?

Provide Global services

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.

Service delivery responsibilities should be retained locally, and funded and monitored centrally.

This proposal removes the policy making responsibilities of nations and places them at the global level. It is then up to the regional councils to administer service delivery and monitoring. A service provided by any region should appear the same to any citizen or business.
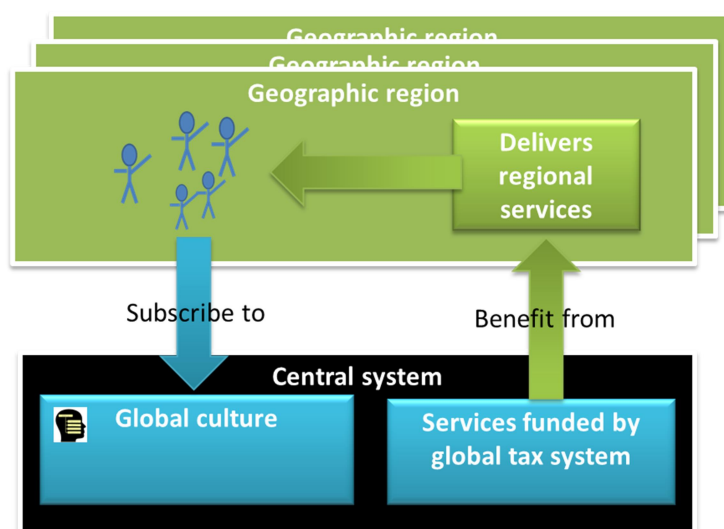
The system proposes that the following services are provided to all.

The service descriptions below have not been elaborated in any great detail. They are documented here to show the underlying principles of the service.

Health service

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

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

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 more tax to meet demand is not the right approach.

There must be limits to the cost of treatment provided, and to the procedures and treatments available. There must be an acceptance of risk of using the service.

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.

The service should provide 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 Professional House.

Instruments that monitor aspects of health should be able to contribute to an aggregated health picture of an individual. The service should provide the framework. Commercial organisations can then provide monitoring and analytical services which could eventually be subsumed into the global health service.

The service should provide for aged care, long term disability, mental health. The service should promote self health and mutual support.

The service should provide prioritised research candidate tasks for global funding.

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

Risk: Evolution requires that the unsuccessful die off without breeding – are we reducing the evolutionary effect by providing social services?

Law enforcement service

Service should provide

- Education of the law

- Notification of legal changes

- Monitoring of law, including self monitoring. Corruption is a key area of dissatisfaction and conflict.

- Investigation, prosecution and judgement

- Penalty administration (fines, penal, re-education and other punishment)

Owns the law.

The judiciary 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 define law.

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. 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.

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. If a case is judged malicious or for financial gain, then the full process costs should become due from the claimant.

Many options of how to treat the guilty have been trialled. Punishment, death, removal from society, re-education. Behavioural change is the ideal end result, but some people are incapable of change. Those that have been permanently corrupted by drugs, mental incapacity or ideology and whose behaviour is unlikely to change once released back into society require different approaches. The system should aim for full employment for those that want it, and support opportunities in many fields for the ambitious. Poverty should not be a cause for crime. Ambition, greed, disregard for society and its laws and ethics can be 'treated' with education and identification of suitable successful career paths. Punishment may encourage others to change. People who are incapable of behavioural change should be isolated or controlled and 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 with our zoos, but in this case we are more ruthless in restricting zoo populations. 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 many times before. The risk is that it will fragment into cultural factions which then evolve into competing nations, but maybe this is the right answer.

Education service

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

- It can endow 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.
- It can form and reinforce a top level global culture.
- It can help mould us, and give us causes to act upon.

- It can provide the tools necessary for self development, and structured argumentation, that are necessary for healthy contributions to the evolution of the system.

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.

- 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 the 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 block. 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, then the system can purchase the 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 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 upon.

So 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 big 'Us' whose culture is built on falsehoods can overrun an '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.

Education and influence comes 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. Models are reinforced. To become better models, they need to be challenged by conflicting views.

Infrastructure service

Our technological world relies on a set of transport mechanisms for moving basic commodities to where they are needed. Nations have traditionally managed this within the confines of their borders. International transport from producer to consumer can be better managed at a global scale.

The service should manage global

- Water resources globally. 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 maintenance and development (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 is pounding us every day, so globally we should be able to harness it and distribute in an efficient manner.

- Communications and data infrastructure (earth and satellite). Specifically: Enable fast data communications globally. Rationalise competing satellite systems to provide global services.

While the actual provision and maintenance of infrastructure, and the transport across the infrastructure can be a commercial exercise, planning, standards definition, monitoring, and infrastructure funding should be functions of the service in consultation with the relevant professions and regions.

Social service

Service should provide

- Morals and ethics, education, platforms for debate, media censorship
- 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, and 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.

The social service should own the global culture, and monitor its delivery via the education system.

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 for ever. 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 competitions.

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. Mitigation: All those supported by the service must work for 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 extra regional services. However, if you have amassed enough wealth to booze your way to the grave – go to it!

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

To consider: Universal Basic Income. Only if you need it.

To consider: Everyone gets house purchase/deposit money at age 25.

Agriculture and fisheries service (Food)

Service should provide

- Framework to support food production, processing, distribution and labelling. To cover standards, monitoring and compliance.

- Food banks to cover famine risk.

- Fishing plan to sustainably manage global stocks.

- 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.

Commercial organisations should actually own and run farms and fisheries.

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

Environmental management service

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, 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 and mining can be tackled. Global standards can be developed, monitored and enforced.

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

- 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: 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.

Electoral 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 professional council. Define the list of professions and ensure every organisation is assigned to one. Assure the professional 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 constitution
Owns the Species Vision

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.
- Assets registers for ownership of financial artefacts.
- Tax spend monitoring and allocation to services.
- System debt administration.
- A balance to the money supply.

It should also mitigate risks identified in the Economics section below.

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.

Services summary
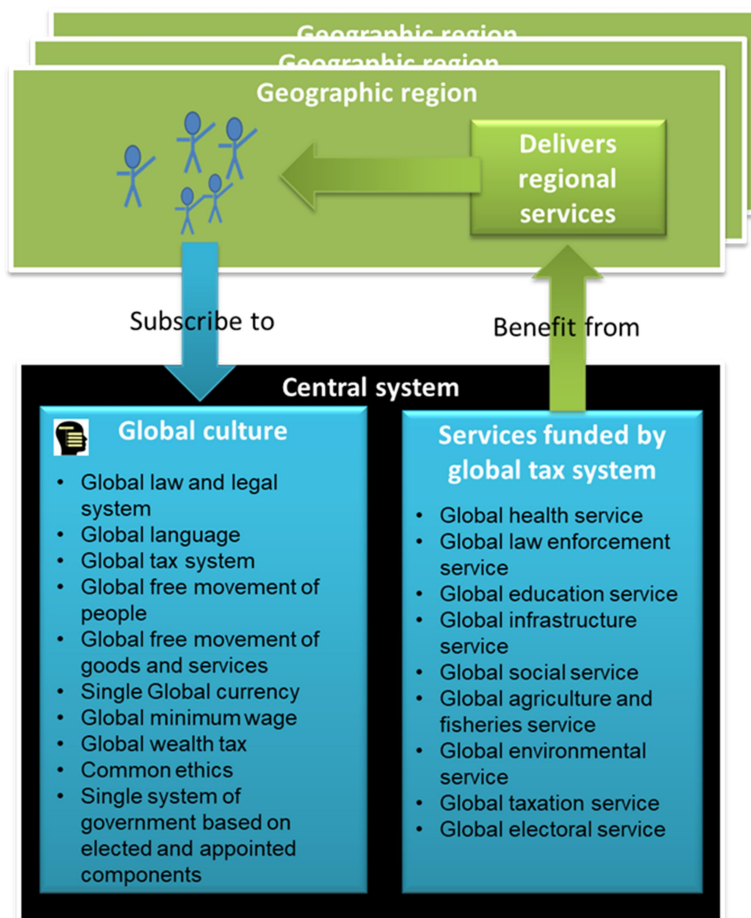
Examples – Existing problems resolved

Below is a list of real world problems, and suggestions for how this system could help to resolve them, if it was adopted globally.

Wars, internal and external

Problem: Cultural units compete. So much effort wasted. Build, destroy, rebuild, destroy. It is not exactly environmentally friendly either. We have developed so many ways to record evil deeds and tailor the story to suit this culture or that. Tools to wind up the next generation to mass hysteria and revenge.

Solution: Weaken cultural attachments. Form a common global culture supported by common education, tax system, free movement, and the dissolution of nation states to form regional administrations. These all contribute to the removal of inter cultural 'friction'.

Think of the resources that could be repurposed as a peace dividend. Technologists, researchers, manufacturers and materials all employed to develop on planet infrastructure and off planet capabilities.

Historical conflict material should be careful not to apportion blame to people who have moved on from the cultures involved.

Famine

Problem: There is tension between food production, land use, waste, storage and transport, population size, climate and wealth inequality, which has always meant that some people somewhere do not have access to food. The lack of food is a key evolutionary differentiator, and our farming technology has given us an edge over other species.

Solution: The system reduces financial inequality and provides a financial safety net to enable every person to access enough money to buy food. The agriculture service should continue research into how we can produce more food with less damage to the environment and to ensure the continuation and diversity of the species being farmed. The infrastructure service should further develop global transport and food storage mechanisms. The environmental service should manage water resources used by agriculture, industry and domesticity. Freedom of movement will allow those affected by climate change to more easily move to a better environment. Disaster management at the global level, allows resources to be marshalled and action to be taken where it is needed.

Drugs trade

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

Problem: Drug agriculture and manufacture is tolerated in some countries and drug use is illegal in others.

Solution: Global Law enforcement has a global reach and can access producers, transporters, distributors, users and banking systems.

Solution: The social service should provide education material on addiction, help reinforce self control through ethics and morals, and place barriers to those promoting addictive materials. For those that have fallen into addictive traps, the social service should provide a mechanism to contain their harmful effects on the rest of society.

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. Health and safety culture should be present in the social service but restrained, the desire to control our own risk is inbuilt.

Tax evasion

Problem: Wealthy people can escape taxation through domicile changes, and company structure obfuscation.

Solution: A single global tax system and a global asset register will remove these opportunities for evasion. I am sure people will think of other ways to scam the system – Global law and judiciary system will help.

Problem: Cash use can be used to evade wealth monitoring and income taxation.

Solution: The current move to a cashless society should be encouraged at a global scale along with the use of a single currency. It does mean that all people need electronic access to payment systems, which require reliable infrastructure services to be in place.

Global warming (and other environmental issues)

Problem: Competing national priorities preclude global responses to global challenges. Water, fish, animals, 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 and mining can be tackled.

Solution: 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. See the debt section below.

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 enabling free movement removes the cultural heat surrounding ownership of borders. Essentially borders lose their significance.

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 space assets: Set a fixed fee to initially buy a hectare of any planet, market forces then apply. Initial funds to go towards record maintenance and mapping. Regions may then naturally develop in space, and these should use the same processes, ethics and rules that apply to our species on Earth.

Migration

Problem: Mass migrations caused by cultural wars, natural disasters or economic disparities cause conflict in recipient nations.

Solution: The system mitigates cultural wars as described above. Economic disparity is reduced via free movement, common education service, common culture, common wealth tax, common minimum wage, common social and infrastructure services.

Mass movement caused by Natural disasters can be co-ordinated at a global level.

Mass movement caused by differential breeding rates, will be harder to address. A reduction in inequality through wealth management will help, as will a common education system to instil a common top level culture. Cultures that promote extensive breeding, or preferred gender breeding, should be encouraged through dialogue and education to change direction. It would be foolish to combat the natural instinct to breed with laws, although this has been tried in the past, education will be the strongest influence.

Housing

Every person needs somewhere to live without being forced to move on. It is an almost impossible task to match the availability of housing to demand. 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 and social housing. Pension funds should be encouraged to build-to-rent and build-to-sell. 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 labour market.

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. Risk: Permanent slums develop where there is an imbalance of accommodation and work.

To do. Consider giving every person enough money to buy a small house age 25.

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.

The proposed system offers several features to address this situation. Free movement may allow labour to move to where it is required. Wealth management may equalise resources and 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 which may 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.

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.

The 'Debt' section describes how pensions and other services can be funded.

Government Debt (aka System Economics)

Problem: Government debt is a global problem. Many national governments have borrowed money to deliver services, invest in infrastructure, raise an impoverished population out of poverty, capture competitive advantage or in some cases to provide wealth to the powerful.

Technical transitions that raise living standards in the 'developing world' and consolidates it in the 'developed world' entail a huge demand for capital.

An environmental transition to greener technologies to help stabilise our ecosystem will require further massive investment.

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

Debt however binds the hands of future generations to debt holders.

The 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.

Solution: 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. Say the system accrues all participating nations debt, and gradually invents enough money to pay off all debt holders. The system becomes debt free and debt holders must find something else to do with their money. Inflation should increase to absorb the effect of debt repayment monies entering the financial system. The taxation system then works as normal to balance inequality and provide resources to pay for services. Once the financial system has stabilised, the system only generates money if it can spend it on increased services, infrastructure and research. Essentially it can balance the money supply through taxation (reduce) and service spend (increase). This may encourage people to overcharge and drive a persistent inflationary cycle. It will be up to the government to balance money supply and inflation.

In theory this model may provide the necessary structure to support a global transition first of all to global prosperity, secondly to ecosystem stabilisation, and thirdly to an inter planetary state. 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 get off the planet.

This is essentially MMT (Modern Monetary Theory), but on a global scale with a single currency and single taxation system.

Current economic models relate savings to government debt that then provides reliable interest payments for retirement. The proposed model makes this unnecessary, as the system can create the retirement income it needs, or match it to tax income as it sees fit. Citizens should still be encouraged to save for their retirement so that they can add to their state pensions and so differentiate themselves post retirement.

It is worth commercial regulated banks offering a mechanism that allows savers to park money for some small reward where risk is removed. However this relies on demand for credit from organisations and individuals buying big ticket items and taking commercial risks so that banks can make money to pay interest to savers and profits to bank shareholders. Because this balance is constantly shifting it may be useful to set up a system savings service that will pay a low rate, or inflation based rate, of interest to savers if there is little demand for credit from commercial banks.

This model can only work where there is a single global currency, else inflation and exchange rates will cause international friction.

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

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. There is also 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 who buy and hire, and should be reviewed constantly to mitigate these risks.

Business vs the individual

Or Economic prosperity vs Social cohesion

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

Governments try to balance the needs of organisations with the needs of individuals, but all too often the 'economy' trumps social concerns.

The system offers businesses a legitimate and visible voice through the Organisations council, and this is balanced with the social voice from the Citizens council.

A Global tax system will prevent organisation tax evasion through domicile manipulation.

Employees are protected by the minimum wage. The proposed wealth tax seeks to limit and share the personal power that can be accrued via a successful organisation.

Inclusion of the environment and infrastructure services in the organisations council will help professions and their businesses to become more aware of wider concerns.

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

System governance

Let us look in more detail at how the proposed system could be governed and regulated.

This section is open to further discussion and change, and there are many variations that could be proposed.

A discussion of the actors involved in governance has been described in the System operations section above.

Governance can be described at a high level by a system that satisfies a set of principles:

- The system must help the species achieve long term aims and resolve short term problems.
- The system must work efficiently.
- The system must be capable of evolution.
- The system must be open to interrogation.
- No-one is above the law.
- Truth should prevail.
- The system should not stifle human spirit or invention.
- It must be possible for an individual to get their voice listened to, and trace resulting actions.
- Corruption should not be tolerated.
- Nepotism should not be tolerated.
- The system should resist being controlled by small sectors.

And mitigates a set of risks:

- Risk: Revolution occurs when a system cannot be changed by any other method. Mitigation: Ensure the system can be challenged and adjusted.
- Risk: The system becomes controlled and overly influenced by powerful groups. Mitigated by a process to monitor system governance actors, freedom of speech to publicly highlight misuse and corruption, a council where powerful groups have legitimate and visible influence.
- Decision making power becomes concentrated.
- Propaganda and fake news detection.
- How to avoid a 1984 like control freak super state?
- 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.
- How to avoid corruption and dictatorship?
- How to balance free will with ethics required by the system?
- Risk: an uneducated electorate is easily swayed into bad decision making. Mitigation: Provide education in the importance of critical analysis and understanding different aspects of an issue. Accessible and publicised Forums for

debate before voting. A process to capture and record arguments, evidence and decisions.

What follows is one option to try to satisfy those principles and risks.

Proposed electoral system A

This system proposes a combination or democratic and expert control as shown in the diagram below.
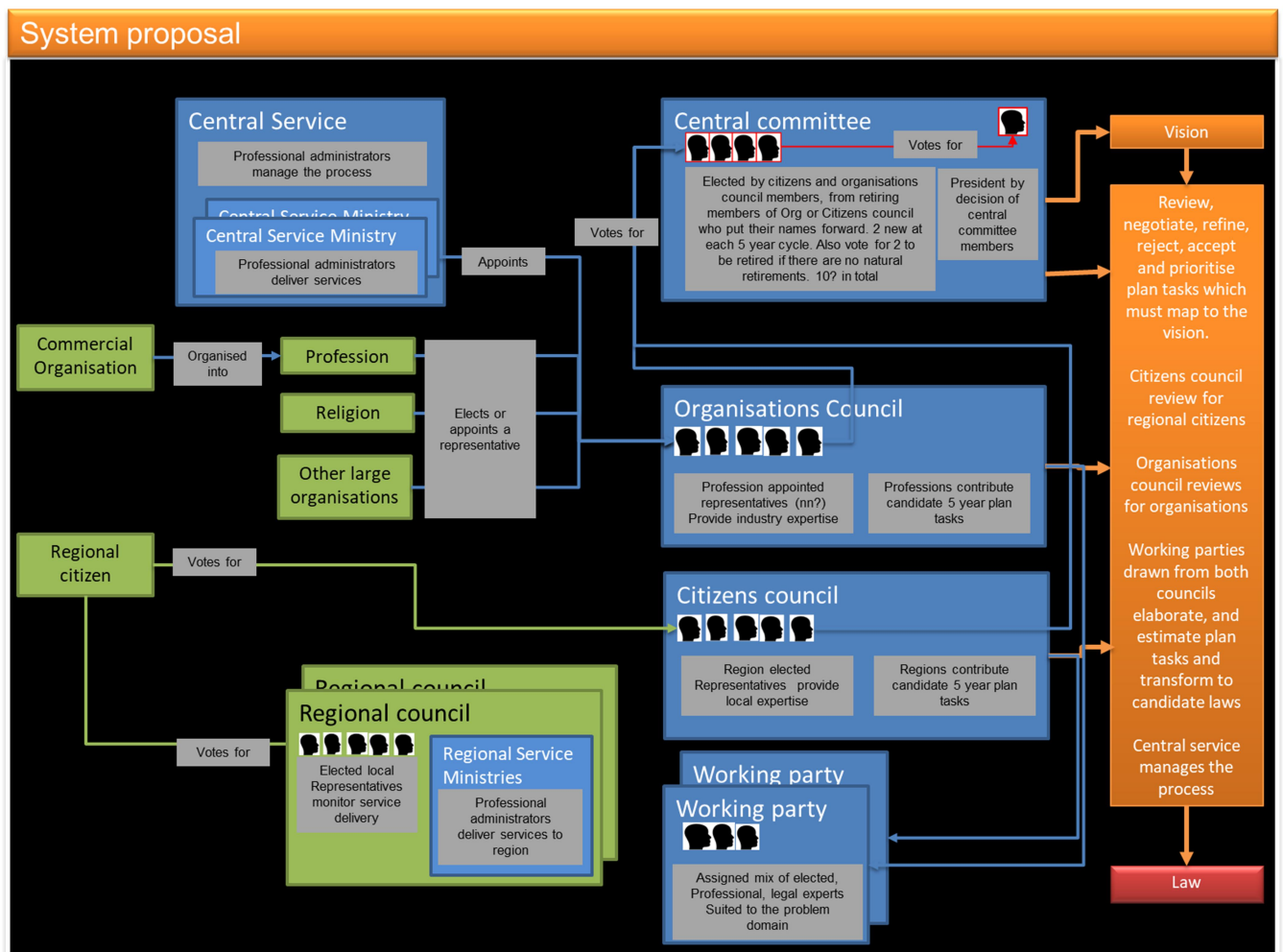
Citizens council

The Citizens council gives the citizens living in each region a voice. It allows them to propose tasks for the next 5 year plan.

Citizen councillors represent the residents and balance their interests with the interests of competing regions to grind out common positions.

The back and forth between the two councils must balance organisation and regional initiatives to identify and refine the best actions to take. Council members should be responsible for communications back to those they are representing.

The issue of how 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 messages to the electorate, and should provide the same electoral budget to each candidate.

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

Risk: 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 pre-election to identify and reveal deep relationships.

Risk: Any idiot can be elected or appointed as a councillor. There is an argument for enforcing some training on new 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.

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 MEPs. 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: Recent emigrants to a region may not understand local issues, or famous candidates region hop. Mitigation: Candidates must have been resident in a region for 5 years before they can become a candidate.

Organisations council

The organisations council allows business interests to be openly represented. It allows them to propose tasks for the next 5 year plan.

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

It 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 or environmental groups. Organisations should

be of a certain membership size to be included. This may introduce a risk, that requires mitigation, where membership is inflated to achieve entry.

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 providers can also raise tasks for the next 5 year plan, that may require investment to help 'clean up' aspects of service provision and make service delivery more efficient.

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 industries 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.

Central Committee

We appear to need figureheads. Some hierarchy, some visible authority at the top.

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 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 may raise candidate tasks for the 5 year plan, to help realisation of aspects of the vision, but these go into the same pot as any other task and are rationalised, refined and agreed or rejected by the 2 councils.

Members are elected by citizen and organisation council members, from a pot of retiring members of Organisation or Citizen councils who put their names forward. 2 new ones can be elected at each 5 year cycle. 2 are to be voted for retirement if there are no natural retirements. 10? in total. In this way, new blood can be added from those already experienced in the system, and duffers can be removed.

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.

Party (theme) politics

Citizen council members may organise themselves into groups of like minded theorists to promote their theories for change. The idea being that voters can just vote for the general theme without having to bother themselves with understanding the implementation detail, or spending time interviewing council candidates. The members of the theme then determine how the theme is turned into change requests for the 5 year plan.

The organisations council should not adopt themes.

If a theme gives itself a formal organisation body, then that organisation can be represented by a single appointee in the organisations council, if it reaches the right membership size.

Theme organisations should not contribute funding to regional candidates.

Central Service

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.

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

The central service can propose tasks for the 5 year plan if they are required to improve service delivery.

Task delivery that requires commercial contractors can be an opportunity for corruption and crime. The central service should be responsible for matching tasks to delivery partners using open tender processes.

Task delivery should be monitored by a working party formed from the citizens and organisation councils. This may mean that a member of the profession that a contractor belongs to is overseeing the task, or that a regional representative also has a vested interest. This is inevitable, but the responsibility lies with the group that is the working party and should not rely on individuals. This group can report task progress back to the relevant councils, and co-ordinate with relevant regional councils where services are delivered.

Tasks should be delivered using a mix of commercial contractors and service ministries own staff. This could lead to lethargy in a ministry that has no competition. The oversight groups should be able to force relevant ministry change by raising a change request and putting it through the standard costing, approval and prioritisation process.

Working practices

The system does not propose traditional Party politics, where the largest party forms a government which 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 either agreed and prioritised for implementation or rejected. The Central service will then pick up those tasks, implement them and 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. 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 are common on today's media platforms. This process will need refinement. This process should help grind out the best path of action between competing views. This process should help educate and enrich knowledge around topics.

Voting

The question then arises as to how voting takes place. 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 citizens 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 concensus.

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

Further work

This whole section requires further work.

Further work is required to refine the task agreement process, to include Agile process artefacts – vision provides epics, 5 year plan provides stories and tasks. Backlogs. Working parties elaborate, review, implement, monitor delivery using scrum based process.

Transition

How do we achieve such a vision?

If you have read the proposed system section, a few thoughts may have entered your mind about whether the various monarchs, dictators, oligarchs, nationalists, and those who are fervently religious 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.

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?

What would a candidate plan for transitioning from our existing state of multiple competing nations and cultures, to the proposed model look like?

First, a body of people need to agree that this is a vision worth pursuing, and to direct a good proportion of their resources and time to achieve it.

Secondly we need to control our need to compete amongst ourselves, so that we have time and resources to apply to the problem.

Thirdly, we just get on and do it.

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.
- 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.

- It should provide a visionary model for those dissatisfied with the status quo of other systems.
- The first nations electing in will develop and refine the services and processes necessary to run the global system.
- 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 alignment.
- Processes, and supporting systems, once developed, should be packaged up so they can be 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 (the majority of people's views become crystallised with age), will have to pass on. Essentially most of the models that support your idea of society, and belonging, will be rattled to their foundations, will require retraining, and for many people this is not possible. This is a multi generational plan. 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, although the Mob may just be persuaded to go with the flow.

What can you the 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 that, like a game of Go, can coalesce into a bigger strategy:

- Talk about a common vision
- Promote the awareness that nations use cultures and religions as tools to control consensus and division
- Promote the awareness that all religions and cultures are man made
- Promote common ethics
- Promote One language
- Promote wealth taxes and minimum wage to decrease inequality
- Promote common laws

In all cases, global transition would be gradual and take many generations.

Therefor a 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.

This means we must consider:

- An interface to describe how those within an emerging global system interact with individual nations.
- The entry criteria that a nation must put in place to join the system
- How a culture can separate itself from the global system.

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. This may be regarded as a research experiment with support from a wider group of nations or a dedicated group just go for it.

It would of course 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).Then change is possible.

Various tasks are required to bootstrap the system.

Initially:

Agree species vision – Bootstrap: This will require raising education levels to the point where a population has a common understanding of reality, the cosmic system and the nature of the planet.

Agree ethics and values – Bootstrap: This will require raising education levels to the point where a population has a common understanding of reality, the nature of the species and themselves. Ethics and values can be described and agreed at a high level, but they should eventually be encapsulated within the law of the system, and in some detail, in order to achieve consistent interpretation.

Agree the common language -Bootstrap: 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 global 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 created it, and become a flexible dynamic tool that can support our communications into the future. This does of course require that the entire global adult population agrees to such a plan, which involves buying into the global vision. 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 will be difficult to achieve buy-in from other nations joining

later. The language used initially may have to be temporary, with a view to swapping it out later when larger cultures join.

Then:

Set up services – Bootstrap: Adapt and harmonise existing national systems to deliver common taxation, judicial, education, infrastructure, social, electoral, environmental and agriculture services s described. Easily written, but costly to do. This is full on economic and judicial fusion. Bite sized incremental deliveries of law, processes and supporting tools are required to deliver something of this scale.

Taxation system -Bootstrap: Set up the taxation system to bring in wealth taxes and the living wage. This may cause issues with inflation in a nation with low labour rates. Issues around tax collection and corruption will have to be resolved. An asset register should be implemented to record land and organisation ownership. An electronic payment system should be adopted to remove cash from the nation, and citizen identifiers assigned and validated.

During the system bootstrap phase, the emerging 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. The initiating cultures will be vulnerable to divisive influences and will require strong long term leadership.

Investment will be required. Money and labour must be found to undertake the task. Given today's national debt positions, more debt is the only answer, in the knowledge that debt will vanish into thin air once the system has been set up. Finding enough labour without robbing it from and destabilising existing services or industries may be difficult without productivity and automation improvements.

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.

Initially:

A nation must have already adopted some of the components of the global system and global culture to facilitate and harmonise entry:

- Global ethics
- Species vision
- Global language

Common species vision – Transition: This will require raising education levels to the point where a population has a common understanding of reality, the cosmic system and the nature of the planet.

Common ethics and values – Transition: This will require raising education levels to the point where a population has a common understanding of reality, the nature of the species and themselves. Depending on the starting point, each culture will take a different length of time of achieve it. Some cultures may require major shifts in their theology, and this is likely to be the main reason why separate nations will co-exist with an emerging global system for some generations

Global language -Transition: At some stage the chosen language may need to be changed to incorporate one of the larger cultures. The system must be flexible until it has reached a dominant scale.

Set up services – Transition: 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
- Legal system, including adopting the law of the global system, which will enable free movement of goods and services but not people (yet)
- Education standards
- Interface to external nations aligned to the global system
- Electoral/appointments system

Taxation system -Transition: The nation should start to harmonise its taxation system to bring wealth taxes and the living wage in line with the global system. This may cause issues with inflation in a nation with low labour rates. Issues around tax collection and corruption will have to be resolved. An asset register should be implemented to record land and organisation ownership. An electronic payment system should be adopted to remove cash from the nation, and citizen identifiers assigned and validated. Systems and processes can be donated or hosted by the global system.

Judicial system -Transition: The nation should start to harmonise other aspects of the judicial system.

Global currency - Transition: More difficult as this is tied to national economics, taxation and money supply. A global currency can only be adopted at the point of bringing the borders down.

Entry may be a multi-generational process.

Some aid may be required from the global system during a nation's transition phase, to help sort out issues of corruption, and the financing of system component adoption.

During the system adoption phase, the nation must still function 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 the task. Again, more debt is likely the only answer, in the knowledge that debt will vanish into

thin air once the system has been set up. Finding enough labour without robbing it from and destabilising existing national services or industries may be difficult without productivity and automation improvements.

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:

- Free movement of people
- Global currency
- Conjoined representation, tax system and service provision
- National debt will be absorbed into the system.

Interface to external nations

Until the system has been adopted globally, interfaces will be required to other national systems.

This will probably include familiar elements that attempt to manage cultural and systemic differences such as borders, trade agreements, customs checks and tariffs, currency exchange rates, language translation services, defence, immigration controls.

No mass immigration should be allowed into the system from external nations. To prevent the issues caused by multi culturalism, individual immigrant applicants must have already adopted language, ethics and vision of the global system before entry is allowed. If the wealth sharing policies of the global 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 it must be resisted.

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 control 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.

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. A new nation may be considered a research case, and its success or failure can be learnt from.

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 nation they 'belong' to. A trade agreement will be required to cater for differing production standards.

The long term vision for 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.

Transition paths

Any transition to a global system model will take time. Transition does not need to be sequential, many nations could transition simultaneously and take different lengths of time to arrive at a point where amalgamation is possible.

The following sections look at some existing organisational systems around the world and identifies actions that could be taken to move towards the proposed system.

Transition paths - EU

The EU appears to have many of these system facets already. What would it take to migrate towards a system like the one proposed? Actually, quite a lot:

- Dismantle all monarchic hierarchies.
- Reinforce a common culture that is above all national/regional cultures.
- Adopt a single language for efficiency.
- 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.
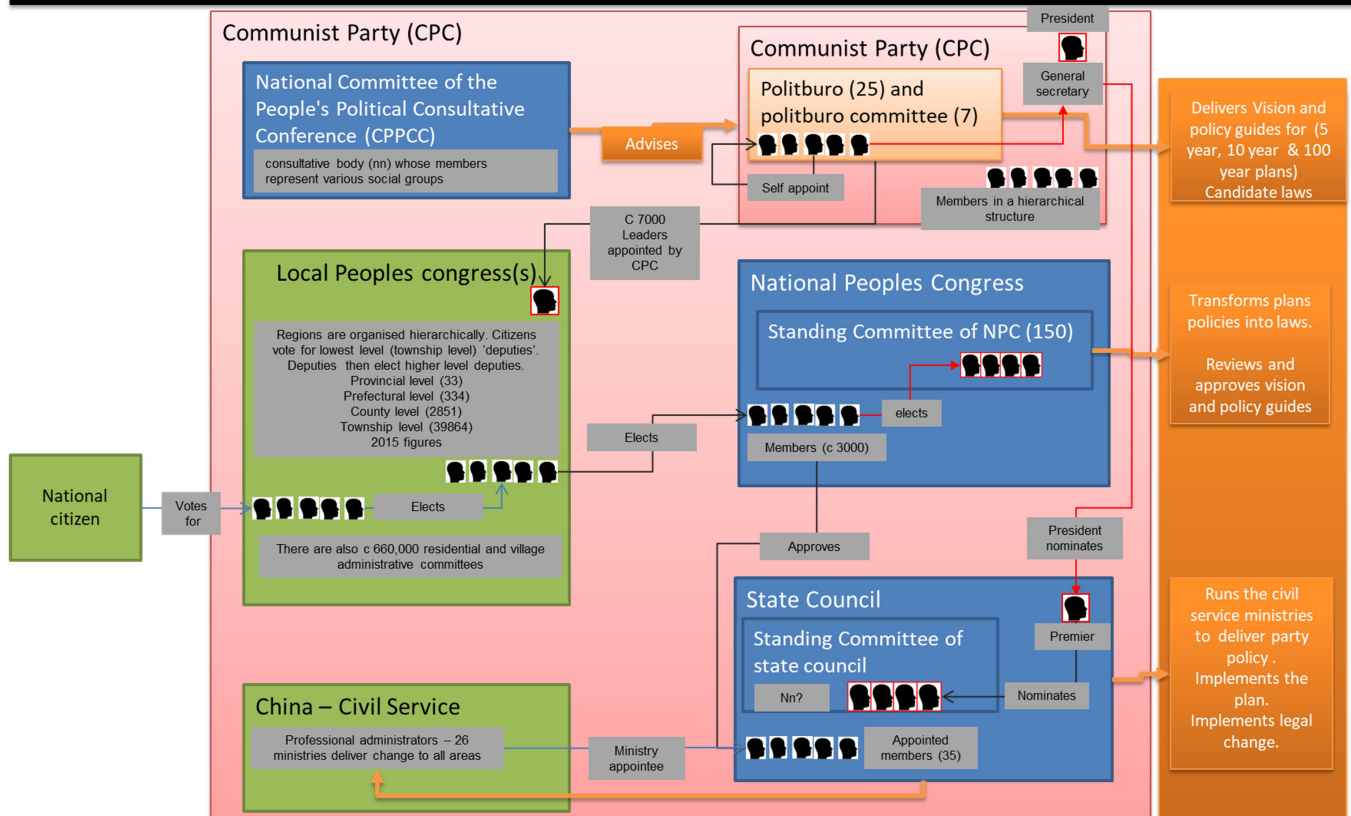
Change the governance structure from the current model:
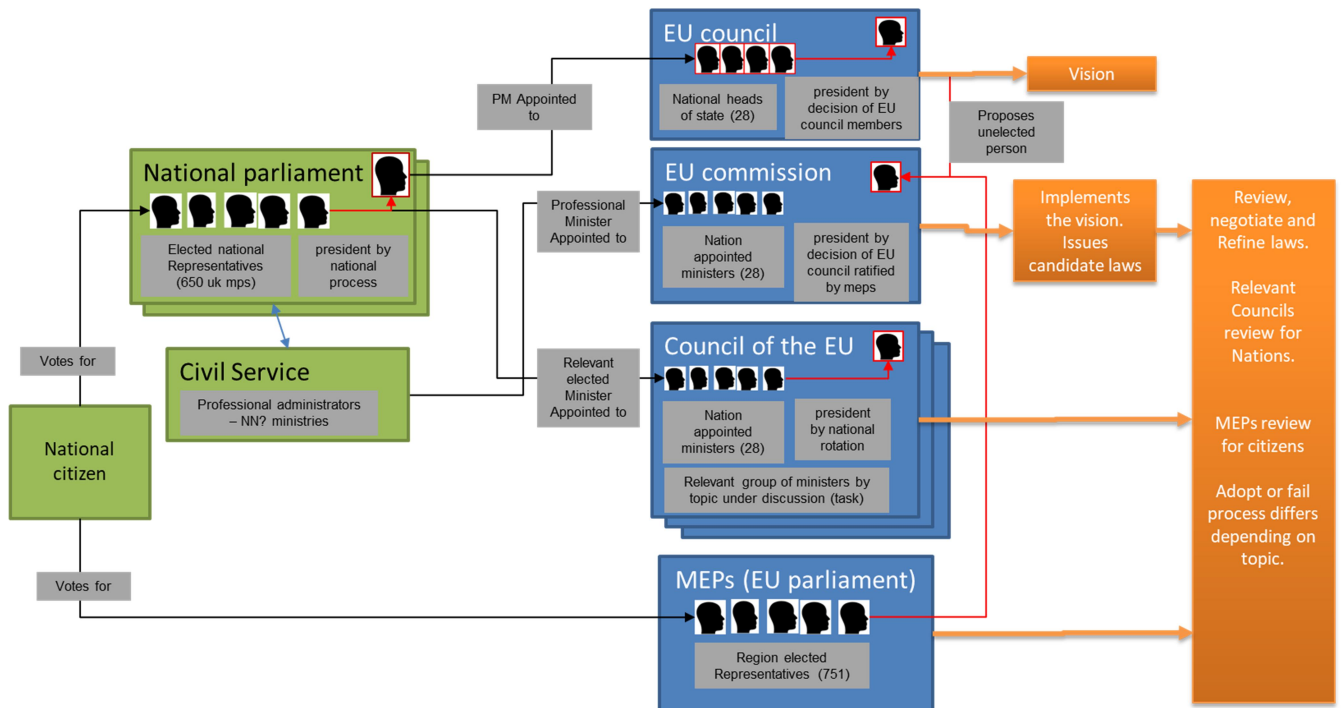
To the structure proposed in the electoral service section.

Transition paths - China

The diagram below of the current system of organisational control in China is an approximation, but is close enough to reason about how it correlates and differs from the proposed global system.

China – Today

Communist Party (CPC)

National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)

consultative body (nn) whose members represent various social groups

Advises

Communist Party (CPC)

Politburo (25) and politburo committee (7)

Self appoint

President

General secretary

Members in a hierarchical structure

Delivers Vision and policy guides for (5 year, 10 year & 100 year plans) Candidate laws

C 7000 Leaders appointed by CPC

Local Peoples congress(s)

Regions are organised hierarchically. Citizens vote for lowest level (township level) 'deputies'. Deputies then elect higher level deputies.
Provincial level (33)
Prefectural level (334)
County level (2851)
Township level (39864)
2015 figures

Elects

National Peoples Congress

Standing Committee of NPC (150)

elects

Members (c 3000)

Transforms plans policies into laws.

Reviews and approves vision and policy guides

National citizen

Votes for

Elects

There are also c 660,000 residential and village administrative committees

Approves

President nominates

State Council

Standing Committee of state council

Nn?

Premier

Nominates

Runs the civil service ministries to deliver party policy . Implements the plan. Implements legal change.

China – Civil Service

Professional administrators – 26 ministries deliver change to all areas

Ministry appointee

Appointed members (35)

Its already close correlation of organisational componentsshould not be surprising, as it is the system which governs the largest number of people and the Chinese have been wrestling with human organisation at scale for some time. The big difference is the one Party controlling the vision.

- Local Peoples congresses correlate to Regional Councils.
- National People's Congress correlates to Citizens Council. The proposed system allows citizens to vote for members directly rather than being appointed from regional councils.
- State council correlates to the Central service.
- There is no entity correlating to the Organisations council.
- CPC Politburo committee and CPCCC correlate to the Central committee. However the proposed system allows the citizens council and business council to propose, discuss, elaborate, agree and prioritise tasks on the various plans. The question arises whether a cacophony of potentially different voices can work as efficiently as a small dedicated group of people, such as a long term management team like the CPC, and do so without the bias that can be present in small groups. One difference is that 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.

This is a fundamentally different approach to the proposed system. However, perhaps under the 'one country two systems' banner, an experiment could be run to implement

the proposed system on a small scale, that would allow the people more freedom. The legal systems could be allowed to diverge while maintaining 'one country' as defined by its cultural aspects. If it worked, the entire country could be pulled through, followed by the rest of the world. However this would require a conscious effort to relax current nationalistic fervour.

Transition paths - Russia

Mr. Putin is right now re-organising the Russian constitution. It will be interesting to see how close it comes to system of governance in this proposal.

TBC.

Transition paths - USA

TBC

Transition paths - India

TBC

Transition paths - UK

To consider the UK as a starting point we have to consider that it has separated itself from the EU. Otherwise the EU would be the starting point.

What would it take to migrate towards a system like the one proposed?

- Dismantle the monarchic hierarchy.
- Dismantle the Lords and set up professions to provide a professional council.
- Deliberately form a common culture that is above Irish, Welsh, Scottish and English culture.
- Regionalise further and give equal weight to each region.
- Introduce a common minimum wage and wealth tax to reduce inequality.
- Promote common ethics, values and vision.
- Introduce a single legal system to merge divergences.
- Introduce a common education system.
- Combine taxation systems into a single entity and provide common services.

Then change the governance structure from the current model:
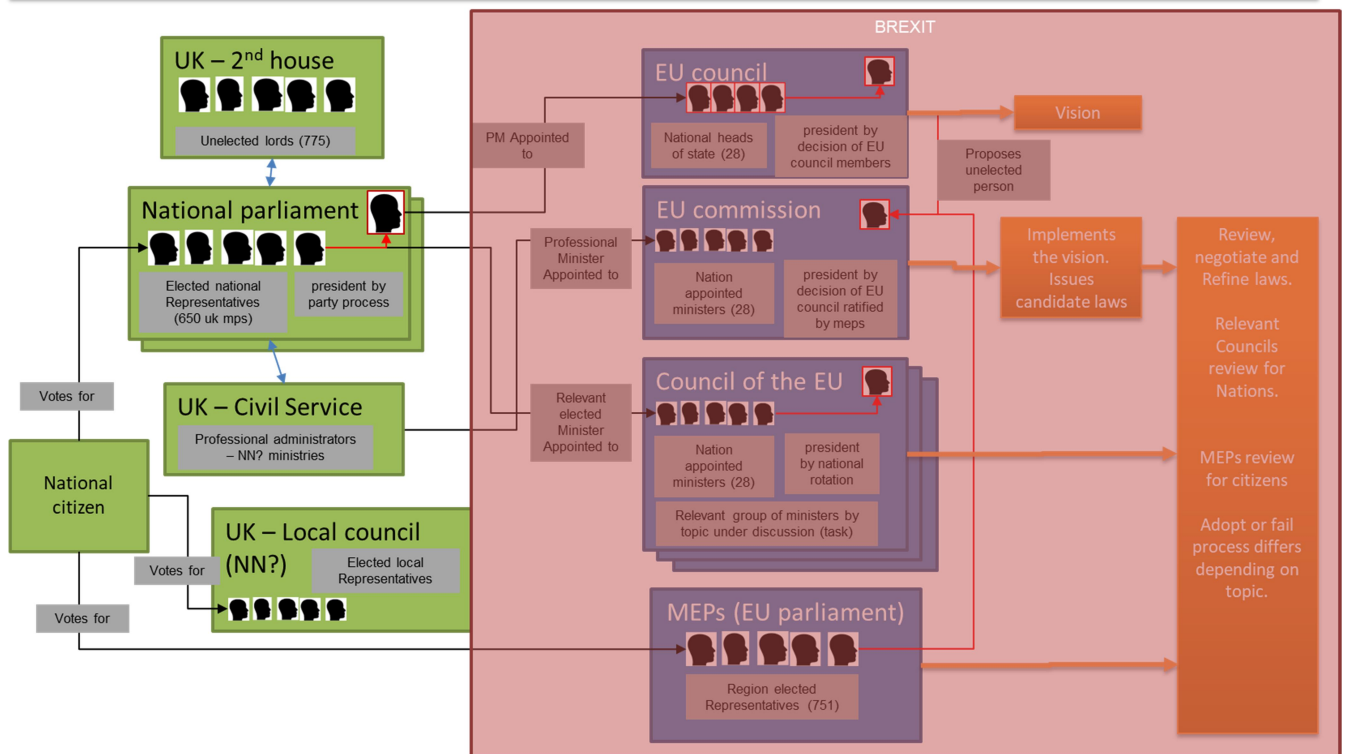
To the structure proposed in the electoral service section.

The monarchy is a great example of how culture defines a nation, and it is worth considering the value of it. Even though the UK monarchy has little real power, it provides a sense of long term 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. This is useful in a world of competing nations, and in a nation that has no vision. The dismantling of monarchy should probably be a late task on the transition path to the proposed system, and it would be best if the monarchy was complicit and itself promoting the new vision.

Others?

TBC

Enablers

The system requires some enablers to be in place before the governance processes and services can be put in place.

Citizen identifier

The system should provide a through life single unique identifier for each citizen which can be used to record:

- current and historical region of residence

- assets
- employment, savings and taxation history

and enable access to:

- service provision (health etc)
- voting processes

The system should also provide a single through life communications point for all direct official messaging.

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

No organisation or individual should be allowed to build a pattern of life type data set on any other individual unless criminality is being investigated and official approval has been sought and approved. The individual must trust the system and the system must trust the individual.

Global electronic payment systems

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 telecommunications infrastructure and banking services. The system should work with these industries to provide common technical standards, basic service availability and pricing standards.

Global land ownership system

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

The system should provide official verifiable processes and systems for recording and viewing ownership transitions.

Any fraud in this area should be punished severely. Trust is essential.

Global organisation ownership system

In a system where Organisations can own assets, it is important to be able to assign personal ownership to 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.

Tags

#OrganisationOfTheSpecies #EvolutionarySocialCapitalism #GlobalSociety #NoNations #OneSystem #GlobalGovernment #MMT #ModernMonetaryTheory #Globalisation #OneLanguage #SpeciesVision #WealthTax #LivingWage #NoBorders #UltimateSystem #OurSpecies #WeTheSpecies #WeHumans