



# Technology Economy

A blueprint for the next evolution in free market democracy

By the Greenfield Project

 [greenfieldproject.org](https://greenfieldproject.org)

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**Volume One:**  
**Machinery of Government**

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# Overview

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To different extents but without exception, today's free market democracies are being strangled by divisive populist governance structures that focus on short term political gain at the expense of long term social prosperity. The Greenfield project was established to encourage the evolution of democracy beyond the stagnant capitalist and socialist paradigms of the 20th century towards more vibrant inclusive economic systems that can harness science to drive lasting prosperity for all citizens.

In contrast to the complexities of modern economics the pathway to prosperity is very simple, we just need to add three key ingredients to existing governance systems:

- **Ethics** are the values and social accords that guide all social interactions and governance. When a common set of ethics are defined in the nations constitution, political division disappears. All policies and laws will be developed and measured under the guidance of a common agreed set of values.
- **Accountability** ensures that social representatives fulfil their roles to the satisfaction of the citizens who appointed them without the corrupting influence of powerful minority interests.
- **Science** is the foundation of modern human prosperity. To achieve our potential we must make science the foundation of all policy development.

## The Blueprint

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The project has employed science and engineering principles to design an economic blueprint that will facilitate a stable transition from parochial industrial economy to global technology economy. The blueprint embodies the aspirations and ethics of modern liberal society without the encumbrance of existing defunct industrial economic theory.

The blueprint is comprised of three interdependent components:

- **Ethics** define the contract between the individual citizen and society.
- **Governance** is the mechanism that translates social ethics into economic policy.
- **Policy** describes the macro economic systems that will guide and facilitate economic activity.



# Background

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## The History of Modern Democracy

Beginning with the birth of the Roman Republic in 600 BC and Greek Athenian society in 500 BC, democratic society has evolved through two and half millennia of strife into the free market democracies that dominate the developed world today. The early failures of Greek popular democracy demonstrated a need for disciplined governance structures that could temper popular emotion and encourage effective planning and decision making. Despite the best efforts of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, Greek society did not succeed in creating an effective democratic governance system and was ultimately assimilated within the Roman Republic which combined popular sovereignty with an aristocratic senate and monarchy. The great legacy of Greek Athenian society is actually its science traditions established by Plato's universities rather than its governance systems which are considered by most political scientists to be defunct. Today's capitalist democracies are the latest evolutionary incarnation of Roman governance and Athenian science.

The Roman Republic evolved in various forms over millennia to eventually form the European aristocracy which colonised the globe from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and was ultimately broken by science in the form of the industrial revolution in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The industrial revolution shifted wealth from land holding aristocrats to industry owning capitalists and triggered two mechanised global wars which destroyed the wealth of the aristocracy and many of the early industrial capitalists. Adapting to shifting capital control structures, Roman democracies evolved from aristocracy to newly formed capitalist plutocracies where political parties representing various capital interests compete for the power to govern under popular endorsement. Under this system the parties control policy through nomination of ministers and the public is given the opportunity to endorse party policy by voting during infrequent government elections. Wealthy capitalists typically wield additional power in the system through ownership of media and funding of election campaigns. Plutocracy is a small step away from traditional Roman democracy towards Greek popular democracy but the governance mechanism remains under the control of an elite party mechanism that is receptive to popular aspirations but not subject to popular mood.

In the early stages of the industrial revolution wealthy capitalists enjoyed complete control over production and government but they did not have the same level of control over the populace that the old aristocracy enjoyed and into this gap in power emerged the worker unions and socialist political parties who used the combined power of the social majority to wrestle a greater share of production profits for workers and social services. The resulting distribution of capital and

government investment in public education and infrastructure created a new middle class who drove the engines of industry with their expertise, initiative and purchasing power. Populist capitalism came into being when the middle class began to use some of their new found disposable income to participate in wealth accumulation through entrepreneurial activity and investment in industry and property.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century has seen science and populist capitalism combine to create powerful industrial economies that have provided unprecedented improvements in quality of life for all of their citizens (wealthy and poor alike). This historical account contradicts popular capitalist dogma which proclaims that investment in innovation is driven by the wealthy class. In practice, outside of investment in existing production efficiency, the wealthy class predominantly invest their large stores of capital in established secure assets or enterprises that deliver the regular income that is required to maintain their extravagant lifestyles. Innovation provides broad benefit to society but it delivers unpredictable returns to the investor and often disrupts existing economic systems and revenue flows to the established wealthy class. That is why blue sky innovation is typically funded by government and the aspiring middle class rather than the highly capitalised wealthy class. An excellent case study for this scenario is renewable energy. With the discovery of climate change in the 1970's the urgency for innovation in the renewable energy sector has been escalating for over forty years and during that time the wealthy class have not only abstained from investment but actively and very effectively sought to prevent investment in innovation through disinformation campaigns, lobbying and industry destabilisation.

## Current State

At the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century we are now entering a technology revolution that will challenge and transform all economies around the globe on a scale exceeding the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution saw large scale implementation of production line manufacturing techniques and human operated machines. The technology revolution will see replacement of the majority of industry and services with autonomous machines. The industrial revolution replaced low skilled, low value labour with high skilled, high value labour to increase productivity and feed global markets but the technology revolution will replace the majority of manufacturing and service labour with machines, eventually shutting the middle class out of high value production. The technology revolution began to take hold in the 1980's with the commercial uptake of advanced ICT products.

In addition to the challenges presented by automation, technology is increasingly facilitating global mobility of production, creating a an international restructure of production (commonly referred to as "globalisation"). To date globalisation has seen massive movements of

manufacturing and service industries from developed to developing economies as industry seeks out lower production costs. The globalisation trend is continuing as improvements in communications create a global market place for service labour. The manufacturing industries that remain in developed nations have employed autonomous robots to compete with the cheap labour of developing nations and remaining service industries now routinely utilise cheap foreign labour behind a thin domestic façade.

Globalisation and automation have disrupted income distribution and productivity within advanced economies with resulting increases in debt and deficits as these nations continue to utilise debt to compensate for falling incomes instead of implementing reforms and adapting to evolving economic conditions.

## Contraction Cycles

Large scale automation of industry creates a contraction in income for the general population as production revenues are diverted away from workers to industry owners. The contraction in income leads to a contraction in demand for industry products which in turn places downward pressure on product prices and industry owners are eventually forced to surrender the windfall revenues attained through automation in order to maintain sales. When product prices are lowered, capital flows are restored to the market and new industries will be generated to replace the jobs that were lost to automation. This is the natural cycle that occurs during automation of industry and while it is a bumpy road the final outcome is increased quality of life for the general population and improved competitive position on global markets.

A similar process occurs with globalisation where domestic industry is dissolved in favour cheaper foreign production, but with a very important exception. If the additional imports are not balanced with additional exports from compensating industries, quality of life and global competitive position will be degraded until people can no longer afford the cheaper imports and balance of trade is restored. This scenario presents a problem to local businesses who wish to offshore production and maintain sales into the domestic market because eventually their foreign production will become stranded without improved sales to other economies.

The natural balancing mechanisms for automation and globalisation have been suspended for the past 30 years as increasing consumption borrowing has compensated for natural income contraction and averted the balancing effect of downward price pressures. This scenario arose as tax cuts and deregulation allowed industry owners to inject windfall production revenues back into the economy through debt and asset purchases rather than investment in new industries. So as asset prices and debt have continually increased, industry owners have continued to reap windfall



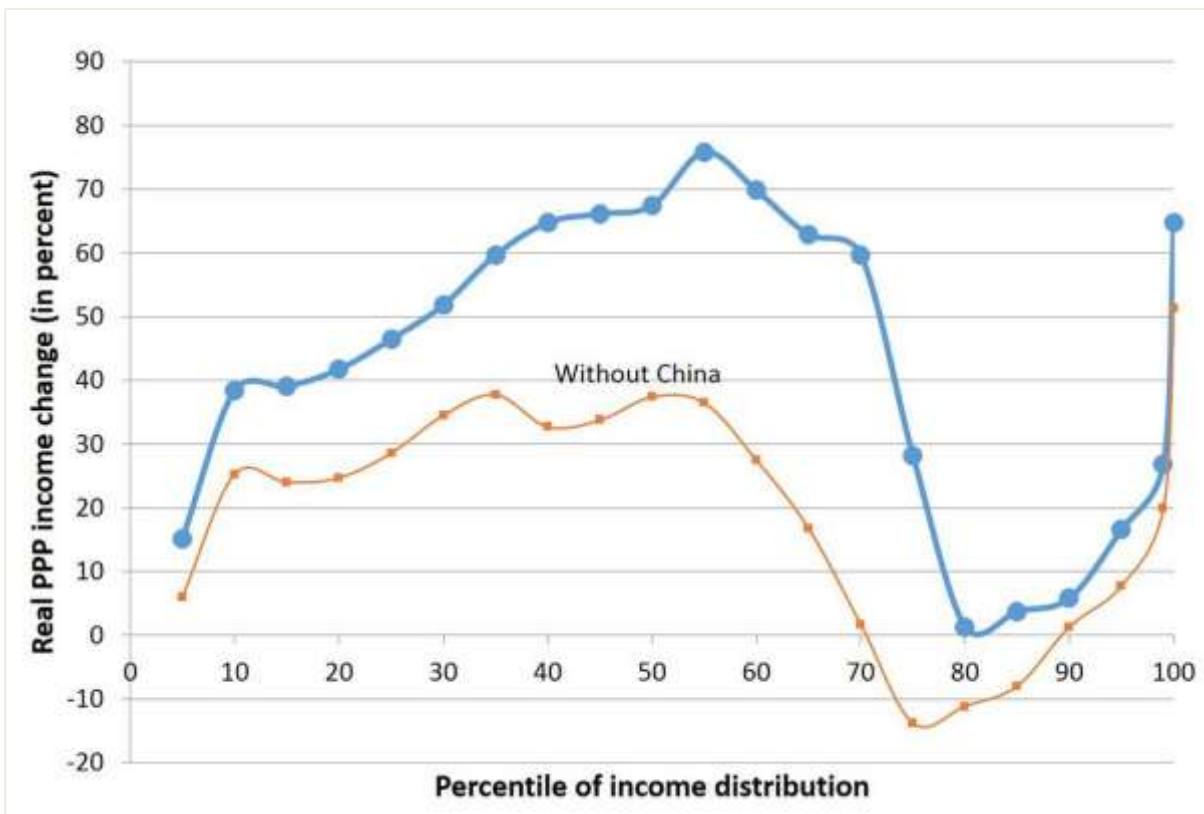
production revenues while extracting further revenues from assets rents and debt interest. And while capitalists have been doing exceedingly well in this situation there is an obvious problem for the general economy; debt and asset prices must eventually peak at capacity to pay rent and interest and when it does peak the economy will face potential disaster as thirty years of contraction are realised with the compounding effect of onerous debt interest, high rents and a hollowed industry base.

In the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century developed economies are fighting contraction and price deflation through money printing, low interest rates, tax cuts and a range of other stimulatory measures in an attempt to avoid runaway contraction and deflation but to date no measures have been taken to restore the natural cycles of income redistribution that are necessary to facilitate lasting consumption demand. Without the natural correction cycle, globalisation and automation will ultimately have a degrading effect on quality of life and global competitive position and industry will shift to servicing the rich and the poor as middle class incomes evaporate.

## Global Income Distribution

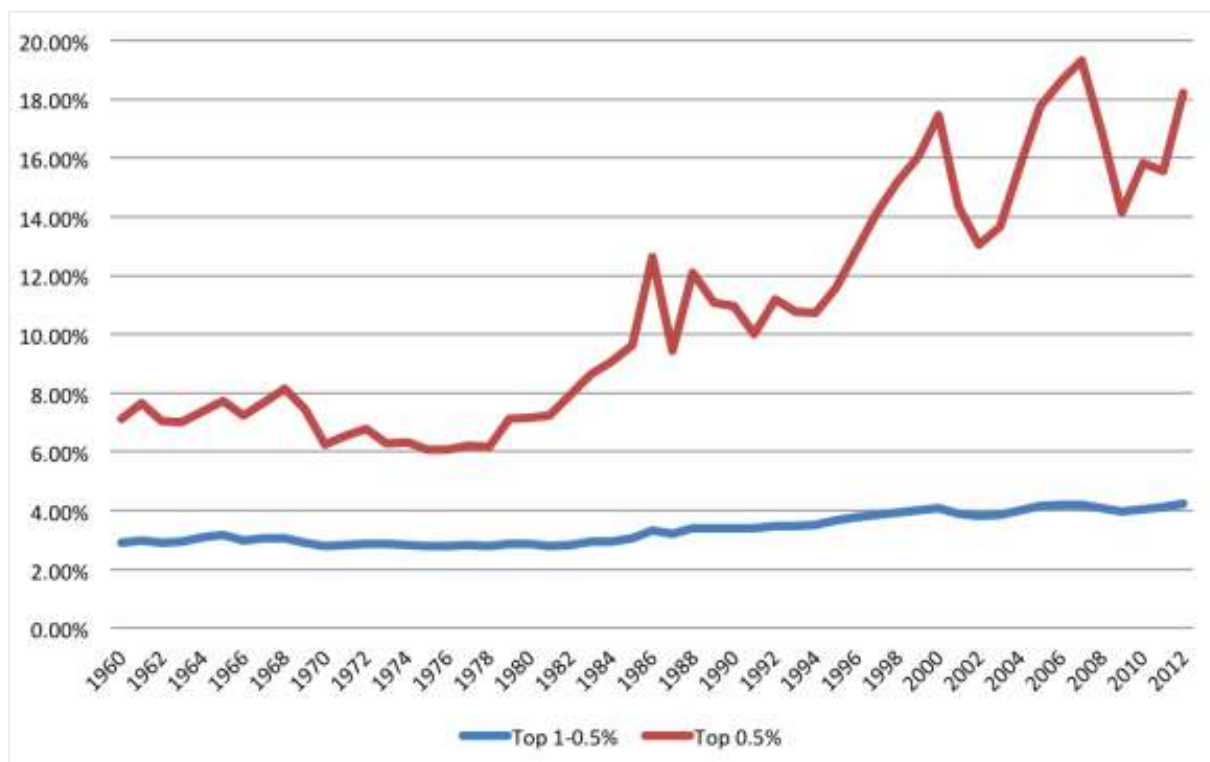
Globalisation and concentration of production are redistributing income away from the traditional middle class towards the rich and the poor. As the technology revolution continues to unfold (increasing levels of automation in production) the share of income currently going to the poor will eventually be diverted to the rich.

**Figure 1:** Change in real income between 1988 and 2008 at various percentiles of global income distribution (calculated in 2005 international dollars)



**Source:** Christoph Lakner and Branko Milanovic (2013), "Global income distribution: from the fall of the Berlin Wall to the Great Recession", World Bank Working Paper No. 6719.

Figure 2: Income distribution for top 1 percent of the global population.



Source: World Top Incomes Database. Managed by economists Facundo Alvaredo, Tony Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez

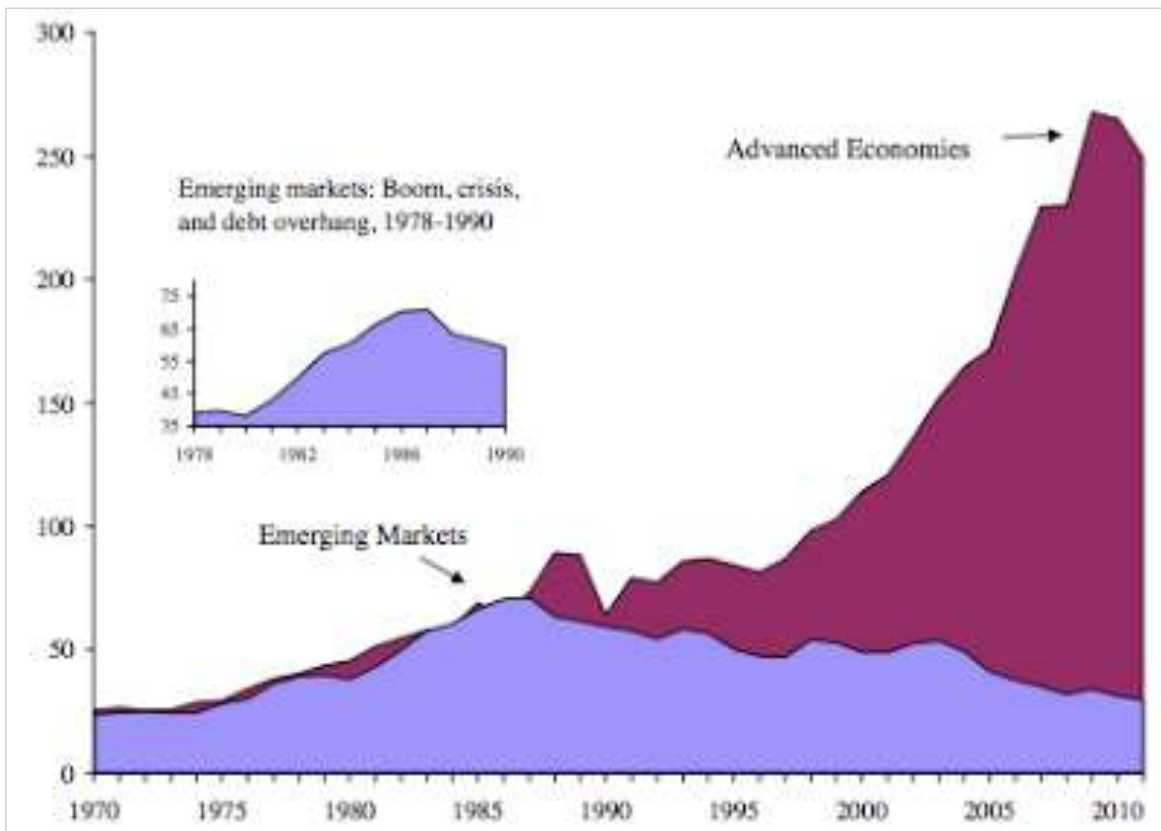
Figure 1 illustrates the change in income over the past 30 years across the spectrum of poor on the left to the rich on the right. The pronounced dip in Figure 1 represents the middle class. On examination of Figure 1 it is important to consider the very small amounts of capital required to create a dramatic increase in the incomes of the poor and the very large amounts required to create a commensurate increase in the incomes of the rich. Figure 2 demonstrates very clearly the escalating income concentrations at the upper end of the global economy.

## Global Debt

From the beginning of industrial automation and globalisation in the 1970's debt levels in developed nations have been increasingly escalating while productivity growth rates have been falling. This illustrates in very broad terms that developed nations are borrowing to support their lifestyle rather than borrowing for investment in production. Lifestyle improvements experienced in developed nations over the past 30 years have been largely achieved through debt and increasing hours of labour (as women joined the workforce on mass and the standard working week extended), both of which have now reached peak levels.

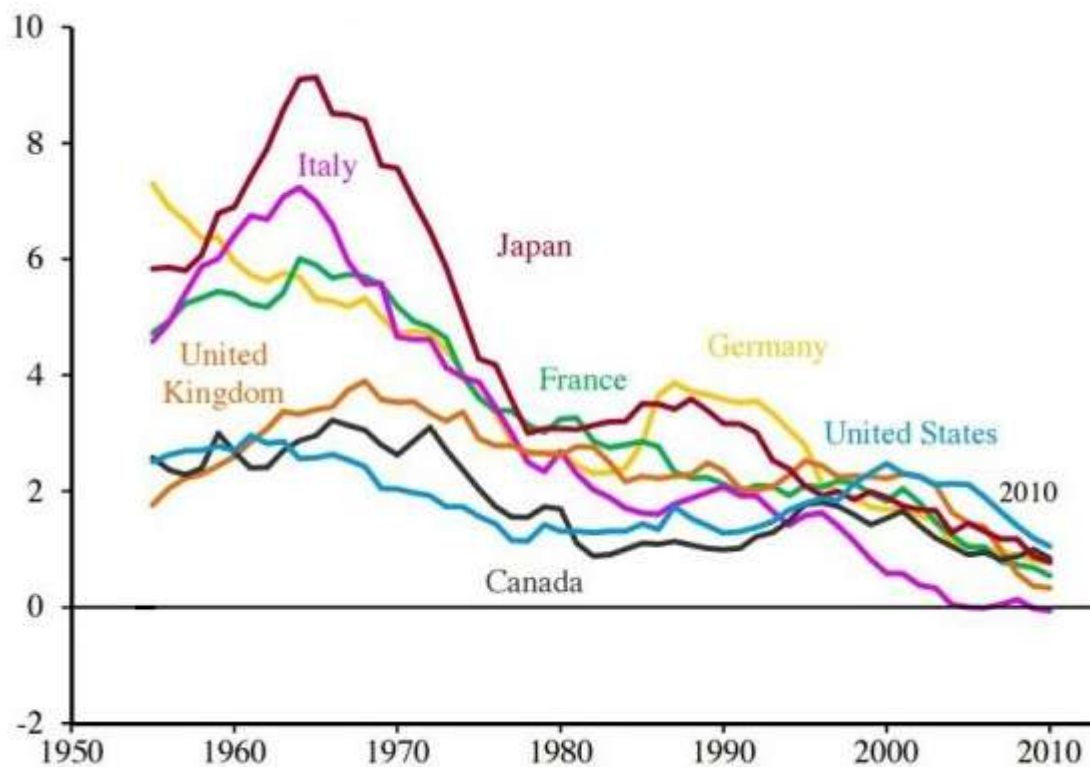
*Figure 3* illustrates the stark divergence in external debt levels between advanced and emerging market economies while *Figure 4* describes the falling productivity growth rates for the major advanced economies over the same period.

**Figure 3:** Gross external debt (public & private) as a Percent of GDP: 22 Advanced and 25 Emerging Market Economies, 1970-2011.



**Sources:** Carmen M. Reinhart, Vincent R. Reinhart, and Kenneth S. Rogoff, "Debt Overhangs: Past and Present", Harvard University working paper 18015.

Figure 4: Labour productivity growth, 1955-2010. 10 year moving average of output per hour.



Source: Conference Board, Total Economy Database; CEA calculations.

## Current Challenges

Globalisation and automation are driving fundamental transformation of advanced free-market economies. To harness this transformation and avoid economic degradation a number of key reforms are required to existing governance and macro economic structures.

### Governance

The plutocracy governance model lacks the rigorous scientific discipline required to effectively respond to the challenges of the technology revolution and it is extremely vulnerable to the manipulations of wealthy capitalists. The conservative nature of established capital is constantly working through the plutocracy to preserve and enhance their economic advantage, often at the expense of broader social interest and essential reform.

### Taxation

Taxes can either be burdened on production or consumption. Taxes on production will increase the cost of local products on domestic and export markets relative to foreign products. Taxes on consumption do the opposite; consumption taxes increase the cost of all products sold into the domestic market without increasing the price of export products. When consumption taxes are

invested in science and infrastructure, domestic industry will actually enjoy an advantage over foreign industry on local markets because while foreign products are burdened with domestic taxes, foreign industry does not benefit from domestic investment.

The traditional industrial taxation model places the majority of the tax burden on production through income taxes and duties. This model was effective while global economies maintained similar taxation systems but with low taxing developing economies entering the market, developed economies are struggling to maintain market position and many have begun cutting taxes and subsidising industry in order to compete. The resulting reduction in tax revenue is exacerbating public debt and reducing capacity for public investment in essential infrastructure, science and services which must result in decreased productivity growth and further erosion of competitive position.

## Infrastructure

Infrastructure costs feed directly into the cost of production, driving up the price of products on local and export markets. Innovation helps to reduce the unit cost of infrastructure but it cannot compensate for other factors such as inflated asset prices and rents, inefficient logistical networks and expensive civic architecture. Over the past century many advanced economies (particularly the European colonies) have developed lavish cities off the back of global export profits with little or no regard for efficiency. In a global market place all factors influencing the product price are critical to economic prosperity.

## Capital

The prosperity of free market democracies hinges on science, leadership and broad distribution of capital. When capital is allowed to concentrate as it is increasingly doing today, the wealthy class divert capital away from consumption and innovation towards stable rent producing assets. This diversion of capital increases the cost of production, decreases demand and reduces productivity growth. As the wealthy class grow more powerful they inevitably use their power to enhance their capital flows and prevent any social change that would threaten them, creating further downward pressure on innovation and productivity. To avoid this death spiral, free market economies must implement constraints on capital concentration that do not interfere with the free market.

## Workplace Relations

The dictatorial workplace structures employed within all free market democracies are designed to exclusively forward the interests of the owners. There are two problems with this model, proliferation of incompetence and opportunity cost.

Opportunity cost is the level of quality and productivity that may be achieved by workplace models that do not deliver optimal control and benefit to the owner. Such alternative workplace models are entirely possible within the realms of free market economy but they are never considered because of the threat they pose to capital accumulation. Owners frequently tinker with the dictatorial model using various worker participation and incentive schemes in an ongoing struggle to improve productivity but they never stray outside the bounds of owner control and net owner benefit.

In organisations where owners are removed from management (such as public service or corporate shareholders), dictatorship nurtures incompetence as managers use their authority to employ workers who reinforce their position rather than threaten it. In such an environment, workers who exhibit competence, initiative and leadership are overlooked in favour of workers who will support and enforce management decisions without question. As each generation of management employs subordinates who are less competent than themselves the quality of management is degraded to a point where the organisation becomes dependent on external consultants for all sophisticated planning and decision making but consultants cannot compensate for an incompetent workforce. The public and private sector in advanced economies is becoming saturated with incompetence as large multinationals absorb and supplant small owner run businesses.

## Population

During the industrial revolution the global human population increased seven fold (from 1 billion to 7 billion) and it is still climbing at a rate of approximately 75 million per year. As the overall size of the population increases the growth rate shrinks because the ratio of increase to total volume becomes smaller but the actual rate of increase is still climbing steadily. The optimum level of population for a civilization is not an easy thing to define but it does exist. There is a point where economies of scale that raise quality of life collide with degradation of ecology and diminishing per capita share of natural resources. In terms of natural resources and ecology the optimum population is one, but economies of scale cannot be quantified so precisely so peak scale must be estimated. What is certain about economies of scale is that peak scale will recede with automation of production and all nations have already exceeded peak scale.

With rampant environmental degradation and shrinking economies of scale the human race is facing immediate and ongoing downward pressure on quality of life as population continues to expand. Without remedy it is extremely likely that this pressure will result in increasing poverty, displacement, instability and conflict.

## Environment

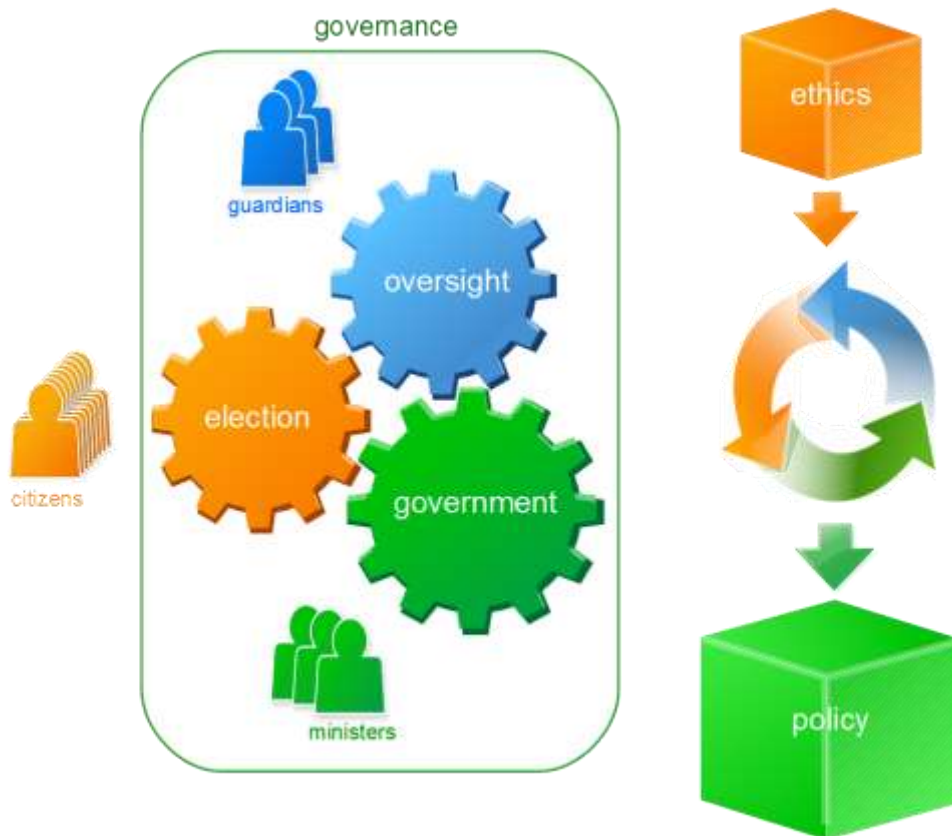
If scientific projections on global warming are even within ballpark range of correct, human civilisation is facing its greatest challenge and its potential devastation. Capitalists with vested interests are playing on the uncertain nature of climate forecasts to argue that no action is required but this argument asks that humanity forego traditional prudence and the benefits of clean renewable energy, in favour of unmitigated calamitous risk and a future of filthy expensive fossil fuels. This is not an argument but fools propaganda aimed at inflaming fear over rational thought.

Insurance is a normal part of capitalist society. With insurance spending in the OECD averaging over 8% of GDP in the last decade, guarding valuable assets against potential destruction is routine economic behaviour. Effective action on climate change has been projected to have an initial temporary cost of approximately 1% of GDP, reversing to a net benefit as the price trend of renewable energy continues its downward trend to become a cheaper and more secure energy source than fossil fuels. When considered against current insurance spending, pre-emptive action on climate change is extremely cheap insurance against potential economic and environmental devastation.



# Strategy

In the past, capital has traditionally combined with some form of political elite to provide a disciplined governance structure for democratic society but the conservative nature of this system is not well suited to the challenges of the technology revolution. In recognition of this situation the zeitgeist of democratic society is moving towards a more scientific and merit based system of government but the existing plutocracy cannot facilitate this transition. Citizens do have the power to reform their democratic governance structures but to do so they first require a clear understanding of the system they are moving towards. The Greenfield Project was established to develop a new democratic governance system and policy framework that will support peaceful evolution from capital plutocracy to scientific meritocracy to harness the benefits of the technology revolution without disrupting the existing free market economy.



The Greenfield economic model prescribes three key structures to create an effective governance system for scientific meritocracy:

- **Ethics:** A robust constituted ethical framework will provide consistent guidance to policy development, governance oversight and social justice. Replacing the unstable divisive party system with a common set of social values.

- **Governance:** A democratic bottom up election process will exclude political associations to appoint appropriately qualified citizens directly to ministerial portfolios that are dedicated to particular areas of economic activity. Ministers will co-operate to develop policy under the oversight of a separate elected body that is responsible for ensuring compliance with constitutional ethics.
- **Policy:** The current system of divisive party debate will be replaced with rigorous structured analysis and engineering that incorporates the knowledge, experience and expertise of industry, science and government administration.

# Ethics

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Ethics form the contract that each citizen enters into with society. Ethics define our obligations to society and societies obligations to us. From an economic modelling perspective, they provide an essential set of common objectives that will define the nature and outputs of the economy.



Governance structures and policies are designed to implement social ethics in all economic processes.

A code of ethics provides essential direction and accountability for every aspect of the economy.

To promote cultural freedom and peace, ideological values have been excluded from the code of ethics. The code of ethics focuses exclusively upon values that are common to all people. Values such as fairness, integrity, freedom, responsibility, security and prosperity.

## The Code of Ethics

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The Code of Ethics is a complete and unalterable document that describes a citizens contract with society. It provides the direction and framework for every aspect of the economy.

### Why Unalterable?

*Thousands of years of civilization has taught us that corruption is a persistent and destructive force that will seep through every crack in our governance systems. The only way to guard the Code of Ethics from potential corruption is to remove any possibility of alteration or challenge. This protection mechanism is not without precedent, the Christian Bible has acted as an unofficial code of ethics for modern western democracies and its content cannot be altered or challenged.*

### Prosperity

1. Prosperity is the founding force of civilisation. We work together because we can achieve more as a group than we can alone. It is therefore the first responsibility of government to encourage and support the prosperity of all citizens.

### Equality

2. All citizens will have equal opportunity to pursue prosperity without exploitation or unusual burden.

3. No citizen may prosper at the expense of another and no citizen will be made to suffer for the benefit of the whole.
4. All citizens must be treated equally under the law. The law may not discern between individuals or groups.
5. All citizens must have equal access to markets, resources and social administration.
6. The benefit of all social resources should be shared equally between all citizens.
7. The burden of social administration and infrastructure should be shared as equally as possible amongst all citizens; with each citizen contributing in accordance with individual capacity and ability.

## Responsibility

8. Each citizen has a responsibility to uphold the ethics, laws and policies of the society.

## Freedom

9. All citizens will be free to live as they please so long as their activities do not harm others. Where conflicts arise, a harmonious path must be found.
10. Markets will be free from interference, manipulation and monopoly.
11. All citizens will be free to move within the society in accordance with their means.

## Integrity

12. All social structures and processes will be fair, just and transparent. No citizen may attempt to influence or interfere with social administration.
13. The power of social decision making will be shared equally amongst all citizens that choose to participate in government policy making.

## Security

### Home

14. All citizens have the right to living conditions that promote human health and happiness.
15. It is the responsibility of the society to ensure (within the constraints of available resources) that each citizen has unconstrained access to a comfortable home, safe environment, clean water, nourishing food and a reliable means of self support.

## Environment

16. Human beings live within a diverse and highly integrated ecology that is nature. It is the responsibility of all citizens to protect and improve the natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

# Governance

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Governance is a decision making mechanism that is employed by a group of people engaged in a co-operative endeavour. The governance system plays a critical role in the implementation of the Code of Ethics within the society.



## Background

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### Existing Governance Systems

Governance systems can range between two extreme scenarios, total dictatorship and unanimous democracy. Contrary to popular belief, most modern economies (east and west) operate somewhere at the dictatorship end of the range. The typical modern governance system is a party system where a small group of party officials decide on policy direction and nominate potential ministers for election. In the more democratic countries the broader public are given the opportunity to vote for the nominated ministers but once elected the ministers are obliged to obey the instructions of the party so in practice the winning party becomes a dictatorship with little or no oversight or accountability.

### Design Objectives

The two critical objectives to consider when designing a governance system are:

- Implementing the Code of Ethics within the decision making mechanism.
- Protecting the governance system from corruptive influence.

### Design Challenges

#### Population to Representation Ratio

Democratic systems only function well when individual citizens are effectively engaged in the decision making process; when individual engagement is compromised, government accountability is compromised in equal proportion. This is extremely challenging in modern societies where a hand full of representatives are elected to represent millions of citizens.

## The Human Component

By far the biggest challenge that must be overcome when designing a decision making process is ourselves. Humans have an array of potential characteristics that can impede or corrupt the decision making process:

- Fear
- Laziness
- Ignorance
- Pride
- Malice
- Self interest
- Variable cognitive and intellectual performance
- Bias of pre-established personal perspective

Of these characteristics it is fear and self interest that present the most significant challenges: Fear drives people to resist positive change and enforce oppressive conformity within the community. Given free reign fear can lead to totalitarian or fascist governments and depraved persecution of social groups.

Self interest is a powerful force that we are all born with and it cannot be reliably overlooked for any individual no matter how dedicated they may be to the greater good. History has shown us that there is a direct correlation between the prosperity of an economy and the quality of controls placed upon the self interest of citizens involved in government.

## Design Choices

To achieve design objectives and overcome identified challenges the project has designed the governance system around three key principles:

- **Scientific Analysis:** All decisions and policies will be made within a scientific analysis process that provides comprehensive information and structured evaluation of options.
- **Democratic Election:** Elected representatives will oversee decision making and policy development and implementation. The election process will maximise accountability of representatives to individual citizens.
- **Constitutional Oversight:** Elected representatives will oversee implementation of the entire governance system to ensure compliance with the Code of Ethics.

# The Greenfield Governance System

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The governance system is described here in terms of Roles, Structure, Democratic Process, Policy Development, Budget Allocation and Structural Change.

## Roles



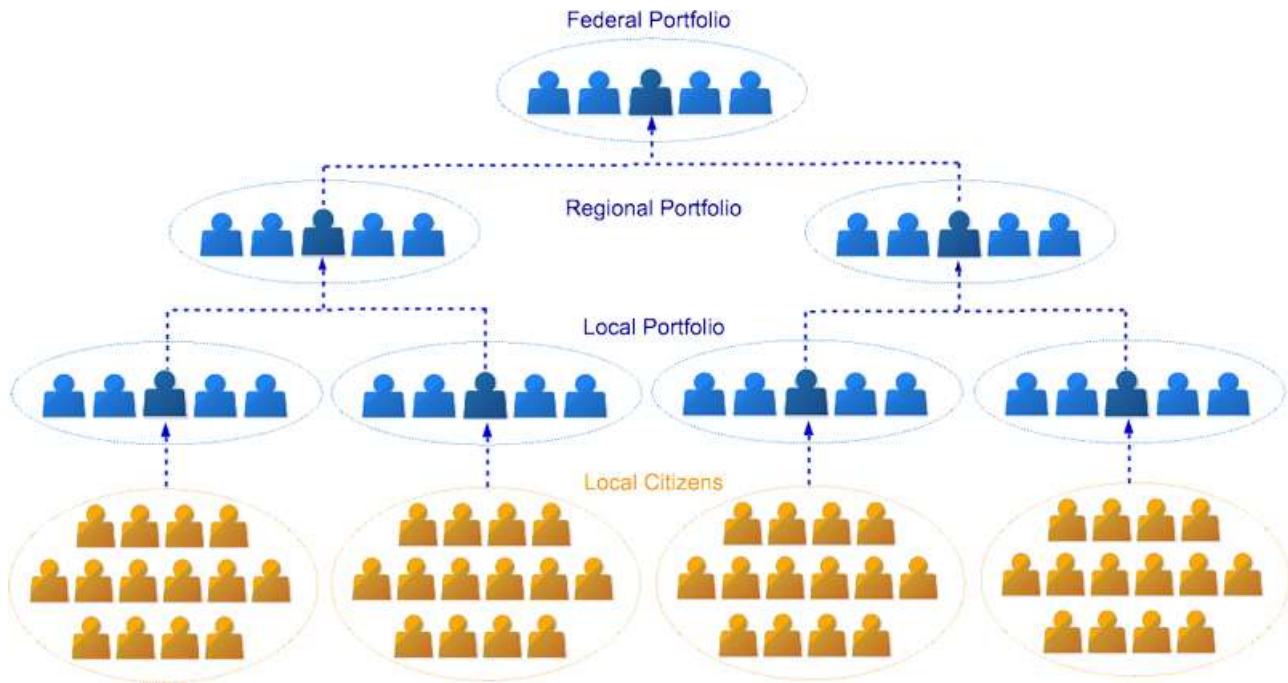
The governance system is comprised of four key groups, each with their own roles and responsibilities:

- **Guardians** are responsible for constitutional oversight; ensuring effective execution of the governance system.
- **Citizens** are responsible for electing guardians and ministers, review of policy decisions and review of minister performance.
- **Ministers** are responsible for policy development and review of policy performance.
- **Public Servants** are responsible for upholding government structure and implementation of government policy.



## Structure

Government will be divided into a fixed range of economic Portfolios that encompass a discrete area of economic or social policy. Government will also be geographically layered into Local, Regional and Federal roles.



## Portfolios

Each portfolio will have a single dedicated minister and there will be no ministers without a portfolio. Portfolios may vary depending on their associated responsibilities:

- **Administration:** Provide all common government administration and public administration services.
- **Agriculture:** Plan and manage farming, fishing and hunting activities to ensure food security. The ministry will co-ordinate with the Environment, Resource and Science portfolio to guide resource management and agricultural research.
- **Arts:** Plan, implement and manage all government funded media.
- **Education:** Design, implement and manage education systems.
- **Environment:** Protect the natural environment. Provide guidance to all portfolios on environment issues.
- **Finance:** Design and manage macro economic financial systems and public financial services.
- **Health:** Design, implement and manage public health services.
- **Industry:** Design and manage industrial framework and process.

- **Infrastructure:** Design and oversee implementation of all civic infrastructure and utilities.
- **Justice:** Design, implement and manage the legal system (criminal and civil), liaising with all portfolios regarding legal requirements.
- **Resources:** Plan and manage utilization of all economic resources.
- **Science:** Undertake scientific research and development for government and industry.
- **Security:** Guard the economy and its citizens against all foreign and domestic threats.

## Layers

Government is layered in a pyramid style with a single federal government body branching out into multiple regional bodies which branch further into multiple local bodies. Each government body has its own set of portfolios and a designated geographical area of responsibility.

Within each government body the different portfolios will co-operate to govern their own geographical area but each portfolio will also co-operate with corresponding portfolios in other government bodies. This arrangement maximises vertical and horizontal integration to optimize efficiency and quality.

Each government body will be responsible for implementation of policy within their geographical area. The federal government will have the additional responsibility of international relations.

## Oversight

Each government body will have a single allocated guardian. The guardians will have unimpeded access to all government processes and each guardian will be responsible for the effective operation of their government body in accordance with the Code of Ethics.

Together the guardians will form the Oversight Committee which will be responsible for the healthy operation of all governance systems.

## Leadership

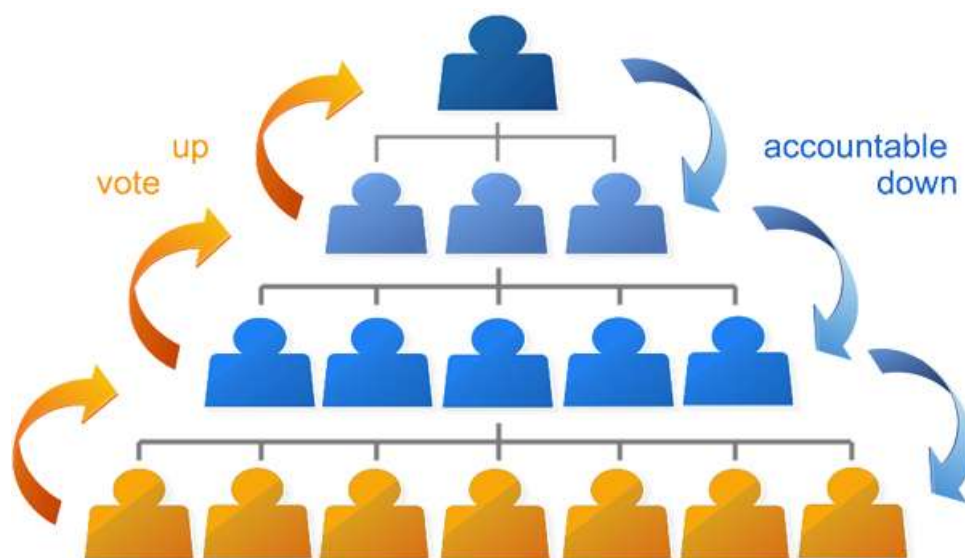
Each government body will have a single allocated leader. The leader will be responsible for co-ordinating portfolios and representing the government body in any required capacity. The leader will also act as arbitrator in any conflict situation and preside over any whole of government policy and decision making.

## Democratic Process

All government ministers, guardians and leaders will be appointed via democratic process.

Democratic process is the best known mechanism for ensuring government remains accountable to the community but it must be implemented in way that ensures effective voter engagement.

The democratic process outlined here is a bottom up approach that supports whole of government accountability at the grass roots level of local government. It utilizes the principle that voting up creates accountability down and it is only at the bottom local level of government that real citizen engagement is possible.



## Nomination Process

1. The Oversight Committee will define the necessary skills and experience required for each elected government position.
2. Any citizen that wishes to be nominated for a ministerial, guardian or leadership position must submit their application to the Oversight Committee for consideration. In addition, a guardian may invite citizens to apply for a nomination. Existing ministers can automatically nominate for their current role.
3. The guardian for each government body will evaluate applicants for ethical and professional suitability to the role. Any applicant that is approved will be nominated for election to the applicable role. Any applicant that is denied nomination will be informed of the reasons for the denial.
4. If an applicant wishes to dispute an evaluation, they can submit an oversight request to the Oversight Committee for review.

## Election Process

The process varies slightly for each type of elected representative but all representatives will be elected from the list of nominees for the position. The nominee with the most votes will be appointed to the position.

1. **Local:** Citizens that reside within the local government area will have the option of electing a nominee to each local ministerial portfolio, guardian and leadership position.
2. **Regional:**
  - a. Local ministers within the region will elect a nominee to their regional portfolio. Ministers cannot vote outside of their own portfolio.
  - b. Local guardians within the region will elect a nominee as the regional guardian.
  - c. Citizens within the region will elect a nominee as regional leader.
3. **Federal:**
  - a. Regional ministers will elect a nominee to their federal portfolio. Ministers cannot vote outside of their own portfolio.
  - b. Regional guardians will elect one of the nominees as federal guardian.
  - c. All citizens will elect one of the nominees as federal leader.

The bottom up democratic structure makes every level of government directly accountable to the citizens that elected them at the local level. Federal government is accountable to the regional ministers that elected them, likewise regional ministers are accountable to the local ministers who elected them and the local ministers are in turn accountable to the local citizens that elected them. Through the appointment of a local portfolio minister, citizens can effectively exercise performance management of all levels of government holding all ministers directly accountable for policy decisions and implementation.

## Tenure

Ministers and leaders will have a tenure of four years. If a minister breaches the rules of conduct or they are no longer fit to perform their duties, the guardian will dissolve their tenure.

Guardians will have a lifetime tenure while they are fit to perform their duties. If any citizen believes a guardian is failing to perform their duties they can submit a censure to the Justice minister who will dissolve the tenure of a guardian when there is clear evidence to support the censure.

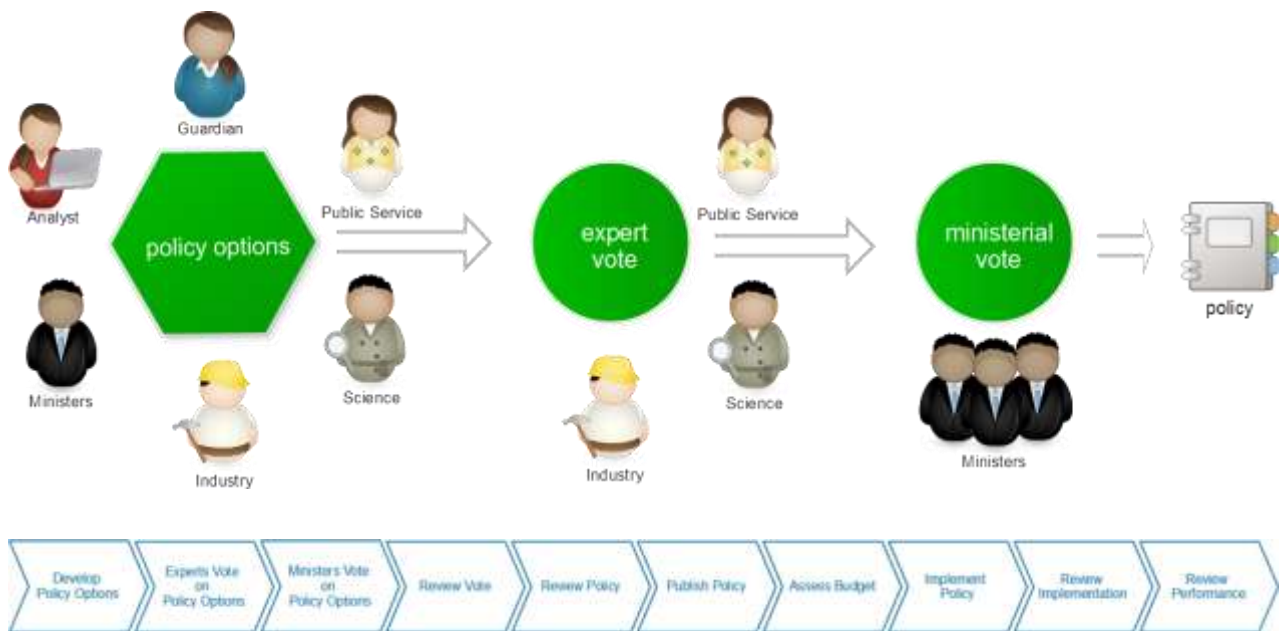
Once appointed, all elected representatives will be provided with the means to live a comfortable modest lifestyle with compensation for all government related expenses.

## Democratic Constraints

In order to protect the integrity of the democratic process a range of constraints must be implemented:

1. Citizens may not form any voting group outside those of the established governance structure. Voting groups are a perversion of the democratic process.
2. The government will provide an equal communication platform for all nominees to present their qualifications to the public.
3. Nominees may not attempt to influence public opinion during an election process outside of presenting facts which are relevant to their personal qualification for the role via the government election platform. Any deliberate misrepresentations will be grounds for permanent disqualification from office.
4. No citizen may campaign, advertise or advocate on behalf of any nominee or engage in any other activity outside official government channels that would influence the election process. All nominees must be evaluated fairly against the information that is made available through the government election platform.
5. Nominees and government representatives may not propose to effect any policy outcome during the election process or during office.
6. Any citizen with a commercial interest in a portfolio will not be eligible for nomination.
7. Votes cannot be transferred between nominees to obscure the election process.
8. Nominees for guardian roles must have no commercial or ideological interests.

## Policy Development



Within each government portfolio the local, regional and federal ministers will co-operate to develop policy in consultation with stakeholders and in accordance with the Code of Ethics.

1. **Develop Policy Options:** A professional analyst (public servant) will facilitate strategic options analysis within a consultation forum. The forum will include all portfolio ministers (federal, regional and local), any related portfolio ministers that have a stake in the policy outcome, one or more guardians and relevant experts from science, industry and the public service to ensure strategy development is ethical, cohesive and optimised for economic performance.
2. **Experts Vote on Policy Options:** Experts will vote independent of the ministers on options to put forward a recommended strategy. The option with the most votes will be put forward.
3. **Ministers Vote on Policy Options:** Portfolio ministers will consider the expert recommendation and vote separately on options to determine policy direction. Ministers that are not responsible for policy implementation will not participate in the vote. Votes will be tallied separately for each level then weighted and combined; weighting will be federal 20%, regional 30% and local 50%. The option with the most votes will be put forward.
4. **Review Vote:** If the ministerial vote differs from the expert vote, the ministers that voted in opposition to the expert recommendation will submit their reasons to the guardian for review. The guardian will nullify any vote that is not sufficiently justified or aligned with the Code of Ethics and the votes will be re-tallied. The guardians have the casting vote if a tally is evenly balanced.
5. **Publish Policy:** The analyst will publish the analysis as a policy strategy and business case.

6. **Assess Budget:** If the policy requires additional funding over the existing portfolio budget, the Treasury minister will review the policy strategy and business case to evaluate financial impact and identify any potential adjustments that can be made to accommodate the policy. Any changes to budgetary arrangements must be agreed to by the federal leader.
7. **Implement Policy:** Ministers will work with public servants, science and industry to implement policy strategy at their own level of government.
8. **Review Implementation:** Guardians will review policy implementation to ensure protected outcomes are achieved in an efficient and ethical manner.
9. **Review Performance:** Citizens will review the performance of ministers at the next election.

## Decision Making

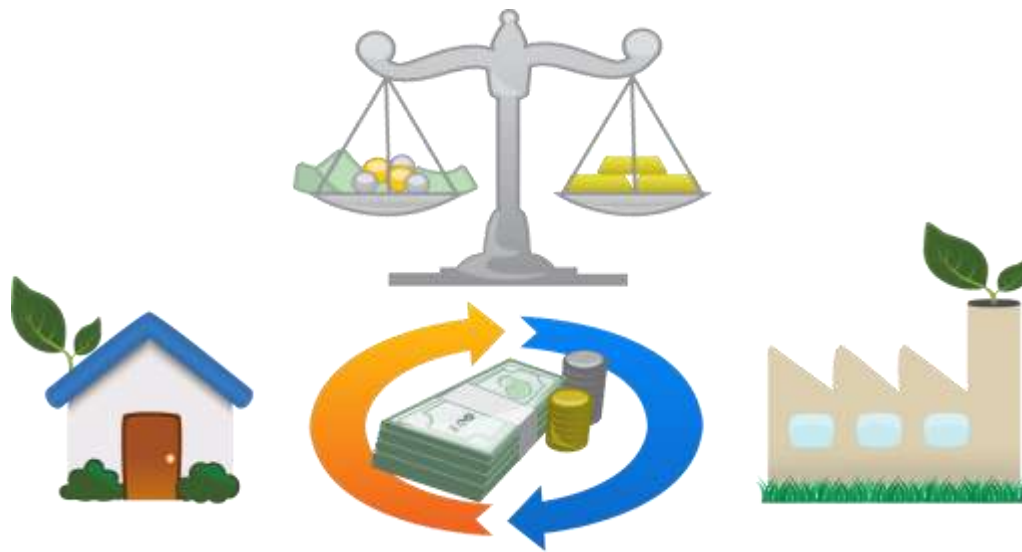
Ministers will be solely responsible for decisions associated with the implementation of policy within their own area of governance. Guardians will be responsible for reviewing all ministerial decisions to ensure compliance with the Code of Ethics.

Any citizen residing in the governed area can raise an objection to any governance decision with the Oversight Committee. On receipt of a citizen objection the Oversight Committee will review the decision and if necessary request a scientific analysis. If the Oversight Committee is not satisfied that the decision is in keeping with the government policy and the Code of Ethics they can nullify the decision.

## Policy and Decision Making Constraints

1. Outside of the formal governance processes, no citizen may lobby or otherwise attempt to influence or impede the policy development or decision making process.
2. Any minister with a personal or family interest in the outcome of a policy or governance decision is not eligible to participate in the policy or decision making process.

## Budget Allocation



The budget allocation process will balance tax revenue against government expenditure to produce a one, five and ten year budget:

1. The Finance portfolio will annually produce:
  - a. One, five and ten year forward operating expenditure reports for whole of government with expenditures grouped by portfolio. Expenditures will be marked as committed or proposed.
  - b. One, five and ten year forward revenue reports.
2. Portfolio ministers will assign priority ratings to each operating expense and investment initiative in the forward reports.
3. Federal ministers, lead by the federal leader will allocate tax revenues to meet commitments and select proposed expenditure for funding.
4. If additional funds are required to support the budget the federal government must decide how the funds are to be acquired; via bond issue or tax increases. The Federal leader and Finance minister must both approve any increase in tax revenue or bond liabilities.
5. At the end of the budget allocation process the budget must have the support of all federal ministers before it can be published. If unanimous support cannot be achieved, the federal leader may seek veto approval from the Oversight Committee.



## Structural Change

As outlined in the Ethics section, there can be no changes to the Code of Ethics but changes to other governance structures can be initiated by the Oversight Committee.

To instigate a change the Oversight Committee must draft a Change of Governance Bill that outlines the change, the reasons for it and any social impacts. The bill cannot increase the power of the guardians within the governance structure. The bill must then be put to citizen vote where it must receive a minimum 70% yes vote from the citizens before it can be implemented.

# Policy

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Policies are the fluid output of the governance process; they are developed and constantly reviewed using democratic scientific analysis to produce a flexible, responsive economic framework that embodies the Code of Ethics.

In practice, policies would be democratically and scientifically tailored to individual societies. And while it isn't possible for the project to accurately anticipate the policy outcomes of any given society, we have successfully employed all bar the democratic component of the governance system to produce a ubiquitous macro economic policy framework for the technology economy.



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**Volume 2:**  
Macro Economic Framework

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# Strategic Overview

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The two greatest challenges facing democratic nations at the beginning of the technology revolution are globalisation and capital concentration. And while technology is driving these issues it also the path to salvation. The Greenfield policy framework describes a macro economic system that embraces technology to overcome the challenges of the technology revolution and harness the opportunities.

Key strategic objectives for macro economic policy are:

- Improve global competitive position:
  - **Reduce production tax:** Shift the tax burden from production to consumption. Production taxes are a detrimental legacy of parochial socio-economic management.
  - **Reduce production cost:** Leverage technology and human initiative to improve the quality and efficiency of production.
  - **Reduce infrastructure cost:** Develop highly efficient and low cost infrastructure (private, public and commercial) and eliminate artificial asset price inflation.
- Avoid concentration of capital:
  - **Reduce opportunity:** Remove opportunity for all socially unproductive means of capital accumulation.
  - **Increase participation:** Encourage broader social participation in socially productive profit generation to achieve greater natural dispersal of capital.
- Harness automation:
  - **Constrain debt:** Place conservative limits on public and private consumption borrowing to prevent capital windfalls from automation being cycled back into the economy through consumption debt to artificially prop up spending. This measure will force price deflation for automated products and services; avoiding capital concentration and freeing up spending for new products and services that will replace the jobs lost to automation.
  - **Control inflation/deflation:** Produce all core food items domestically and set market prices to smooth out temporary price fluctuations and eliminate destructive deflation that occurs with large scale economy wide improvements in production efficiency.
  - **Increase consumption tax:** Production taxes typically shrink with automation as tax paying workers are replaced with tax deductible robots. Shifting the tax burden from production to consumption will preserve tax revenues against the fluctuations of automation and provide government with the resources to maintain public spending and stimulate new industries.

# Administration

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The Administration ministry will be responsible for all common government administration and public administration services. Policy focus is integrity in public and industry interactions and centralisation of key economic administration services.

## Personnel Management

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### Objective

Engage eligible citizens in efficient delivery of high quality government services.

### Background

Dedicated public service roles are a necessary part of effective governance. There are many government processes that must be performed by persons who are directly answerable to the minister without potentially conflicting commercial interests.

The volume and nature of public service roles varies greatly across different economies but there are more common attributes than differences. Public servants are typically engaged in government administration, defence, education, law enforcement, health, science and emergency services.

The biggest challenges that governments face with the public service is integrity and productivity. To date no government has managed to create a public service framework that encourages both integrity and productivity.

### Policy

The Greenfield public service policy framework will create a public service that is answerable to ministerial objectives and driven to provide efficient quality service.

### Roles

Public servants will be engaged in:

1. Operation of all governance structures and processes.
2. Delivery of government services in circumstances where it is against the public interest for industry to provide the service.

## Structure

1. Each ministry will have its own public service division that will be run as an independent service unit.
2. The service unit will operate as a self contained and self determining business that will be rewarded upon efficient effective execution of government function as outlined in Governance and Policy documents.
3. The minister will provide policy guidance and oversight to the service unit but the minister will have no power to influence the operation of the unit.
4. All public servants will be appointed by and reside within a service unit.
5. All policy analysts will be appointed by and reside within the Oversight Committee.
6. Each service unit will have a CEO who is responsible for managing service unit operations and liaising with the minister and other external stakeholders.
7. Each service unit will have a personnel manager who is responsible for hiring and monitoring the performance of staff.
8. Public servants must have no personal or family commercial interest that could benefit from their engagement with the service unit.
9. Any public servant that is found to be violating the Code of Ethics during delivery of service will be dismissed immediately without compensation.

## Management Appointment

Managers will be appointed in the same democratic manner as private industry (see Industry – Workplace Relations) except that service units will not have a board of directors.

1. Management positions will be put to a spill vote every twelve months. A majority spill vote will see the position opened for competition.
2. Candidates for management and board positions will be nominated by the personnel manager. Candidates for the personnel management position must be nominated by non-managerial staff.
3. Candidates will be appointed to management positions by majority staff vote; all staff will vote for a candidate and the candidate with the most votes will be appointed to the role.
4. Managers that lose their positions may be offered another role or exit the unit under normal recruitment practice.

## Decision Making

1. Once appointed, managers will have complete control over decisions within the scope of their role.

2. Management decisions can be blocked by a supervising manager or a staff objection vote. If staff are unhappy with the decision of a manager, they may request an objection vote. An objection vote will require a minimum 60% majority to succeed.
3. If any staff member feels that a management decision contravenes the Code of Ethics they can apply to the Oversight Committee to review the decision.

## Ministry Remuneration

1. At the beginning of the budget cycle each service unit will receive budget and performance criteria:
  - a. **Budget:** Each service unit will receive an annual budget for operating expenses and public service remuneration. The remuneration budget will be split into two parts, with 80% allocated to standard remuneration and 20% allocated to performance remuneration.
  - b. **Performance Criteria:** The Oversight Committee will consult with the CEO, all ministers in the ministry and any other relevant stakeholders to determine the appropriate performance criteria for the service unit for the duration of the budget cycle.
2. The Standard Remuneration budget will be allocated to each role within the service unit by the personnel manager under the supervision of the senior executive. Standard Remuneration will be paid at regular intervals during the budget cycle.
3. At the end of the budget cycle the Oversight Committee will assess the performance of the service unit against the defined performance criteria and award a proportion of the Performance Remuneration budget that is commensurate with assessment. The awarded Performance budget will be divided equally amongst all service unit roles and paid as a lump sum at the end of the budget cycle.

## Oversight Committee Remuneration

All staff employed by the Oversight Committee will be paid a fixed income which is sufficient to attract and retain the highest quality resources. The Oversight Committee will review the performance of staff annually and replace underperforming staff.

# Contract Management

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## Objective

Provide efficient, effective social infrastructure and services through industry engagement.

## Background

There are many different models around the world for delivery of government services. Service models differ depending on the level of government service provided, the delivery method (private or public) and the pricing model used. The service model is designed to support the wider economic framework that is largely defined by finance, industry and infrastructure policy.

The most prominent challenges in service delivery are quality and cost. An effective service delivery model must provide:

- Performance management mechanisms that encourage quality and efficiency.
- Funding structures that discourage provider and consumer abuse without negatively impacting economic activity.

## Policy

The Greenfield public service model requires that all essential public services and infrastructure be owned, funded and managed by the government and delivered by private industry. Small service fees will be used to discourage abuse of government funded services. To support this service model contracts must be established between government and private industry to build and maintain infrastructure and deliver services. The Administration ministry will be responsible for creating and managing these industry contracts.

The administration ministry will act on behalf of all government ministries to procure and manage products and services required to deliver government services and infrastructure. Contractors will be responsible for collecting any fees associated with the service on behalf of the government.

## Contract

Contracts will be drafted in accordance with the requirements of the relevant ministry. All contracts will stipulate:

1. **Product description:** A precise description of products or services to be provided by the vendor.



2. **Contract Value:** The total standard value of the contract and the total negative and positive performance value of the contract. In general the standard value should be sufficient to cover the base operating costs of the vendor without accommodation for profit.
3. **Performance Criteria:** Performance measures should be set for all key contract outcomes. Each performance measure should have a associated financial provisions that reward positive outcomes and penalise negative outcomes.
4. **Contract Renewal:** For service contracts only, the date that the contract will expire and potentially be renewed.
5. **Breach Conditions:** The conditions that constitute a breach of contract and the process that will be implemented in the event of a breach.

## Procurement

1. **Local Vendors:** Wherever possible contracts will be awarded to local companies. This is an essential component of the Greenfield economic model. Government service contracts are an indispensable mechanism for consistent broad distribution of capital into the local economy; smoothing out economic contractions and providing solid foundations for industry development.
2. **Market Engagement:**
  - a. **Expression of Interest (EOI):** An open EOI will be issued inviting vendors to demonstrate their qualifications to service the contract.
  - b. **Request for Tender (RFT):** A small group of vendors will be selected from the EOI respondents to tender for the contract. for contracts where open market engagement is not viable vendors may be selected from the preferred supplier panel.
3. **Market Evaluation:** Vendors will be evaluated by a panel of government ministry representatives that are deemed relevant by the Administration ministry. Vendors will be selected based on merit and any relevant macro or micro economic considerations.
4. **Transparency:** All procurement processes will be transparent to public with consideration for national security and vendor commercial interests.

## Management

The Administration ministry will monitor and manage vendor contracts to reward or penalise performance outcomes and resolve any operational issues.

Vendors achieving consistently good results will be added to the preferred supplier panel for continued patronage. For service vendors this means uncontested contract renewal with reviewed financial arrangements. For construction vendors this means automatic inclusion in future RFT's.

Vendor patronage is necessary to provide security for investment in government services.

# Identity Management

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## Objective

Create an identity management system that facilitates integration and delivery of all government services and economic transactions.

## Background

Industrial economies are currently hobbled by ineffective identification mechanisms. Lack of central integrated identification leads to huge opportunity cost in quality and efficiency of services and complete undermining of technology based economic reform. The cumulative impact of these costs over coming decades will be immeasurable and catastrophic. Successful industrial economies that do not implement effective identification mechanisms will be shut out of the evolving global technology economy to become obsolete and impoverished.

Transition to a technology economy is impossible without central identification, yet most democratic nations still resist implementation because citizens do not trust their governments with the power of such a system. Eventually a global identifier will be created but this will be a result of global technology revolution rather than an enabler so it will not assist in the reform process.

## Policy

To facilitate transition to a technology economy a unique identification code (IDC) will be assigned to all legal entities and utilized across all government services and economic transactions. No other identifier may be used under any circumstances. Without complete economic coverage of the IDC, evolution to a technology economy will be severely restricted and implementation of the core Greenfield economic structure will not be possible.

When a new legal entity enters the economy (ie. birth, immigration, company formation), a new Profile will be created with an IDC and a description of all entity attributes. The Profile will provide a central point of identification and reference for all economic activities. A state email and bank account will also be created with the IDC as the serving as the account reference.

In keeping with current technology, citizens and visitors would each be issued a digital enabled identity card with a programmable secret pin number that would be used as a single identification mechanism in all social economic activities.

# Public Relations

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## Objective

Provide a clear public view of government decision making and policy.

## Background

It is routine for ministers in modern democracies to provide brief summaries of significant policy decisions during a 5 minute press conference while all analysis remains hidden from public view. This lack of transparency creates an environment where journalists sensationalise or distort facts to sell stories and the entire mechanism of citizen engagement in political process is reduced to emotional idiocy and apathy. This in turn feeds into the hands of minorities who manipulate an ignorant, emotional electorate to achieve their own selfish ends.

## Policy

To effectively engage citizens in the political process, policy analysis and decision making must be completely transparent to the public. All policy development documentation will be made available to the public in accessible electronic format 24 hours prior to public ministerial communication.

# Agriculture

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The Agriculture ministry will plan and manage farming, fishing and hunting activities to ensure food security. The ministry will co-ordinate with the Environment, Resource and Science portfolio to guide resource management and agricultural research. Policy focus is food security, sustainability and production efficiency.

## Objective

Create a reliable, efficient, diverse, sustainable and ethical food supply chain that will meet the requirements of the domestic population first and supply surplus to export markets.

## Background

Reliable production of food was the founding force for civilisation. With modern industrialisation of food production, awareness of the critical role of food in the economy has diminished in the developed world. Apathy towards food production has allowed large companies to commercialise the entire supply chain, producing poor quality food that is saturated with chemicals and often processed in a manner that encourages destructive eating habits within society. When the health and environment costs of unrestrained commercial food production are taken into account the benefits of industrial food production rest predominantly with the big commercial interests at significant cost to society.

In free market societies export competition can also become a problem. If unmanaged, foreign demand can drive up the price of food with the effect of increasing the cost of broader economic production and potentially reducing the quality or availability of domestic produce. There are many examples of developed economies around the world where high quality produce is shipped offshore to wealthy buyers while low quality produce is imported to feed the less wealthy. This is effectively robbing local citizens of the benefit of domestic resources.

## Policy

The first priority of agriculture is food security and the second is price stability. Reliable high quality food supply and price stability can only be achieved through dedicated and protected local production. Local food pricing will be controlled under Finance - Momentary Policy as part of inflation management.

Farming should be decentralised as much as possible. Large scale centralised intensive farming models create environmental problems and produce poor quality produce. Local citizens should have direct input into how their food is produced.

The Agriculture ministry will employ scientists to work with industry and develop agriculture practices that optimise utilisation of resources to produce sustainable high quality produce. Farming practices developed by the Agriculture ministry will be enforced in industry with exceptions only granted for unusual environmental challenges.

## Wild Game & Fisheries

These resources should be managed in a way that does not have a deteriorating effect on wild populations. Where demand outstrips natural supply wilderness farms should be established that work with the natural environment to stimulate production within the bounds of the naturally occurring ecosystems. The wild abalone farms in Australia are an excellent example natural co-operation where artificial reefs are installed to generate new habitat for abalone and other ocean life.

Natural wild catch should only be sold on the domestic market. This measure will ensure low economic production costs, provide fair access to natural resources and protect natural ecosystems from destructive exploitation.

## Local Farms

To the greatest extent possible all food should be produced locally on land that is zoned for local agriculture. Local produce will be sold exclusively into the local area and wherever a local product is available, an imported product cannot be sold in competition. As a means of smoothing out environmental variables, local area farmers will co-operate with other local area farmers to fill gaps in supply or overcome significant environmental difficulties.

All co-operation between local farmers in different local areas will be overseen by the Agriculture ministry.

## Regional Farms

Regional farms will produce domestic food that requires large scale or resource intensive operations such as grain or fruit. Produce from regional farms can be sold into any local area that is not producing the same item locally. Any produce that is not consumed by the domestic market may be sold on export markets. Regional farm produce should not be subject to foreign import competition on domestic markets.

# Arts

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The Arts ministry will plan, implement and manage all government funded media. Policy focus is healthy creative culture and journalism.

## Objective

Provide a broad unbiased publishing environment that encourages the highest quality journalism and creative expression within the bounds of social ethics.

## Background

Prior to civilisation artistic expression was something that all people engaged in as an essential part of community structure, communication and education but the hunter gatherer lifestyle did not afford time for extensive artistic endeavour. When agricultural civilisation emerged people had more time to dedicate to artistic activities and dedicated artistic vocations were born.

From the dawn of civilization artistic endeavours such as journalism, writing, music and free form depiction (painting, sculpture, etc) have always enjoyed mixed sponsorship from patrons and the free market. Each form of sponsorship places its own bias on the work, state patronage is overwhelmingly biased by propaganda and aristocratic patronage is encumbered with personal taste and status agendas. The free market has the least overt bias but it tends towards less sophisticated expression that is palatable, fashionable and easily consumed. And today's free market journalism is invariably a camouflaged propaganda machine for wealthy interests.

In modern civilisation the arts are commonly regarded as a form of entertainment or stimulation but the arts still play a critical role in the definition of culture, communication and education. People today look to science and artistic expression as way of understanding and engaging with the world; science itself is more often communicated through artistic interpretation. And though many democratic societies espouse freedom of expression there is no society in existence that allows the free display or distribution of art that contravenes social ethics.

## Policy

Art plays a critical role in the function and elevation of civilisation. Artistic expression must therefore be encouraged to flourish without bias and within the bounds of social ethics.

## Sponsorship

1. All artists will be free to seek sponsorship from any source of their choosing.

2. The state will provide an open unbiased platform that procures and freely publishes a broad range of high quality journalism and creative arts.
3. Art will be procured in a manner that is most appropriate to the art form. Procurement methods will include:
  - a. Ongoing state patronage.
  - b. State initiated tenders.
  - c. State participation in free market sales.
4. Outside of the sponsors agreed right to publish or display the artists work, no artist or art work may be bound in product or distribution by sponsorship agreement.

## Display & Distribution

1. All forms of artistic expression that do not violate the Code of Ethics may be freely displayed and distributed with the permission of the artist. Any art that violates the Code of Ethics should be blocked from public display or distribution.
2. Any art this is displayed or distributed in an open public forum without explicit reservation of artistic copy rights may be adapted within other artistic works without the permission of the artist.
3. Any person found guilty of displaying or distributing art to the public without the artists consent or in violation of the Code of Ethics should be fined sufficiently to discourage the behaviour and compensate the artist. Artists should receive a portion of the fine that is appropriate compensation for the incident.

# Education

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The Education ministry will design, implement and manage education systems. Policy focus is ergonomic learning, healthy childhood development and industry capability.

## Objective

Create an efficient education system that works with natural human development and sociology to produce citizens that are highly capable in industrial and social endeavour.

## Background

Modern education systems are designed to produce mindless obedient workers for the factories of the industrial age. As the mindless industrial jobs become increasingly automated, industrial education systems become increasingly redundant. In contrast to the industrial economy, the technology economy requires innovative problem solvers who can leverage technology to increase workplace productivity and efficiency.

Education is one of the most significant costs to production and the largest determining factor in a citizens prosperity. Modern education occupies between 12 to 20 years of a citizens productive life. During this time the student is a burden on both state and family resources.

To create a globally competitive workforce the education system must focus on developing individuals to their greatest potential rather than pressing them into a common mould, and it must do it efficiently in order to minimise production costs.

## Sociology

The culture of human groups is naturally instructive and co-operative. Human beings have spent the majority of their evolution in tribal hunter gatherer societies and observation of the few remaining tribal societies has demonstrated an overwhelming preference for co-operation and mentoring over competition and authoritarian hierarchy.

In a healthy society the knowledge and skill of the most capable members is disseminated through a hierarchy of mentors. Inexperienced children will naturally select the best available mentor to suit their level of knowledge and ability and vice-versa mentors will naturally focus their attention on the students that they can bring to their own level. This has the effect of guiding children towards endeavours that they are innately well suited to.



Current education systems segregate children into age groups and grade them in accordance with performance. This system encourages authority over mentoring and competition over co-operation. In this environment the gap between the teacher and the student is often too large for the teacher to act as an effective mentor and most teachers will quickly lose interest in such a repetitive process.

After a dozen years of current modern education the vast majority of students will emerge with no qualifications and no understanding of their suitability for any career. They will then proceed to select a career based upon the grades they achieved and the anticipated remuneration of employment rather than genuine interest and aptitude. In many societies the quality and extent of a child's education will also be dependant upon the means and care of the parents.

## Policy

The Greenfield education system will utilize flexible incentivised teaching methods and ergonomic learning environments to develop students to their maximum potential within the shortest possible time frame.

All schools will be owned and operated by the ministry of *Education* in accordance with the *Administration – Personnel Management* policy. The *Education* ministry will train and employ all staff directly engaged in the delivery of education services.

## Class Structure

Classes will be structured as a progression of skill levels for each subject. Each child will start at the first level for a subject and work their way up in their own time. Children will not be organised in age based groups, they will instead be encouraged to develop a broad range of relationships in addition to any naturally occurring peer groups.

All students studying the same subject line should be geographically co-located to facilitate mentoring between subject levels. Mixing of age and skill level should be encouraged.

## Curriculum

Subjects should be classified by competency, stream and qualification.

- **Competency:** Indicates the level of competency attained by the student in the subject area.
- **Stream:** Indicates the broader career path that the subject pertains to.
- **Qualification:** Narrower than a stream, a qualification is a group of subjects and associated competency level.

A general stream should be established as the base level of education required to undertake unskilled labour. This would be the equivalent of a current day junior school education and would enable students that are uninterested in further study to exit the school system to seek more productive activities.

Students should be encouraged to take introductory subjects in as many streams as possible during their junior years. Once a student has reached general competency they can begin to select streams of education and eventually achieve one or more qualifications for a particular occupation/s.

The curriculum should focus on producing physically fit, socially capable citizens who are qualified to begin work in an occupation that they are well suited to.

## Assessment

Students should be assessed as being competent at a particular level of skill. The competency level should be set at the level where the student is ready to move to the next level. Competency will be measured by a central education body that is not related to the school.

All forms of assessment that seek to place a comparative grade on a student's performance are personally and socially destructive. Grades encourage competition over co-operation and science has long observed that humans are happier and more productive in co-operative environments.

## Funding

All school facilities must be provided by the state to an equal standard and run in accordance with state education policy with no exceptions. To achieve equality, all citizens must receive the same quality of education. If wealthier citizens wish to improve the quality of their children's education they can work with the government to improve the whole education system.

## Housing

In situations of extreme disadvantage, students will be housed in boarding style farm schools where they will be fed and clothed and their basic needs attended to during the school semester.

In addition to normal schooling, students would be required to contribute to their own maintenance by way of farming, cooking cleaning etc. Students would be paid a small amount of money for optional spending on luxuries not provided by the state.

## Attendance

Qualification requirements will be set for all occupations in society and all citizens must attend a state school to receive the training required for any given role.

All children must attend a state school before the age of 5 until general competency is achieved. The central education body will set the number of hours and days of schooling that is deemed appropriate for each student age group.

## Ideology

Ideology and religion cannot be accommodated within a state institution that is obliged under the Code of Ethics to maintain freedom of ideology within the community. State schools will impart only established scientific knowledge and practical skills. Students wishing to receive religious or ideological instruction should attend an appropriate theological institution outside the school environment.

# Environment

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The Environment ministry will protect the natural environment and provide guidance to all portfolios on environment issues. Policy focus is sustainability and preservation of natural ecosystems.

## Objective

Preserve and enhance natural ecosystems to the benefit of all species thereby providing ultimate benefit to human life through rich and diverse habitat.

## Background

Human beings have always been and continue to be the occupants and dependant beneficiaries of natural ecosystems. Our success as a species has thus far come from the rudimentary manipulation and exploitation of our natural environment but the scale and crudeness of our methods is extremely damaging to the environment that supports us. Perhaps the most important challenge facing the human species today is that of sustainable habitation.

Darwinian evolution is a very simple but extremely powerful system that has a way of producing the optimal organism and ecosystem for a given environment. The system is so powerful that scientists currently use the same evolutionary systems found in nature to solve complex problems that modern mathematics cannot cope with. Science today is finding more and more frequently that the most productive methods of environmental manipulation are those that work with the natural ecosystems already established through millions of years of evolution. This includes the ecosystems within our own bodies.

Human beings have begun to believe that modern industry can service our needs in place of natural ecosystems. When this blithe belief is subjected to only casual analysis we find that the scale of the challenge to replace nature is not only beyond current capability but well beyond the bounds of any rational productive endeavour. This belief is nothing more than a convenient cover for the lazy continuation of destructive environmental exploitation. You don't need to look any further than the expense of long term human space travel and extrapolate that out to a few billion people to understand the utter implausibility of this dangerous and delusional disposition.

## Policy

The path to abundant human prosperity lies in co-operation and co-habitation with natural ecosystems. This path requires investment in science and innovation but the returns are far

greater than those produced by the pitiful cities and industries of the twentieth century which are already drastically outdated by current scientific knowledge.

## Habitation

Human civilization should to the greatest extent possible be established in sympathy with the natural ecosystem to minimise disruption and ideally nurture natural cycles of flora and fauna. Human beings evolved within natural ecosystems and those systems are still required for optimal health and well being.

## Conservation

All economic waste products must be returned to nature in a manner that does not harm natural ecosystems. Pollution from human activities must be managed in a way that does not produce a harmful effect on the environment. Under this policy the true cost of pollution is born by the consumer and it is not disseminated to other unsuspecting citizens through environmental degradation as is often the case with current industry around the globe.

Any citizen found guilty of degrading the environment should be made rectify the damage and or pay a fine that is sufficient to rectify the damage and discourage the activity.

## Population

Human population must be strictly controlled within the bounds of what the local environment can support. To achieve population control the state should ensure that sufficient financial incentives or disincentives are in place to dissuade excessive reproduction. State enforced quota systems and birth control methods should be avoided where possible.

## Utilization

Wherever possible society should use naturally occurring sustainable resources that require minimal processing and inflict minimal disruption to the environment. The Environment ministry will lead research into natural systems to understand ways to utilize and enhance nature to support human endeavour.

# Finance

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The Finance ministry will design and manage macro economic financial systems and public financial services. Policy focus is optimum circulation of capital and competitive global market position.

## Capital

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### Objective

Distribute capital broadly through the economy to support healthy consumption and investment.

### Background

In economic terms capital is the purchasing potential of a citizen or business within a free market economy. In a pure free market economy all resources, goods and services are purchased with capital. Businesses invest capital to produce goods and services while citizens spend capital to purchase the resources, goods and services required to support their lifestyle. Capital plays a central role in free market economies and there are many good books that can expand on the background provided here (Capital in the Twenty-First Century by Thomas Picketty provides a thorough analysis).

### Capital Concentration

The most difficult problem in modern free market economies is the concentration of capital. Capitalist economic theory states that concentration of capital raises the living standards of the whole society by facilitating investment. The theory envisages that concentrated capital will be cycled through the economy via investment in production innovation that benefits the whole society. In practice, concentrated capital is spent on obscenely luxurious lifestyles and invested in low risk rent producing assets and businesses for the purpose of leveraging further capital and entrenching social advantage.

In addition to perverting the flow of economic output to the wealthy class, concentration of capital also has the insidious affect of reducing the flow of capital within the community, causing a contraction in economic output. This becomes an escalating cycle when wealthy citizens re-invest their capital to accumulate ever more capital. This is why all modern capitalist societies have some kind of controls in place to reduce the negative effects of capital concentration but these controls are not working.

Concentration of capital occurs in five general ways:

- **Asset Accumulation:** Occurs when citizens are allowed to purchase social assets that they have no utility for. Capitalists will usually purchase assets for one or more of three purposes:
  - **Rent:** The asset is loaned to other citizens that do have a utility for it in return for a fixed financial return. Asset rental is highly favoured by wealthy citizens for its fixed income .
  - **Price Speculation:** The asset is purchased with the expectation of price increase. Large scale price speculation can of itself increase demand in the market, forcing up prices and turning the whole economy into a giant ponzi scheme. When debt is combined with price speculation the economy will be destroyed by the contraction that follows the inevitable collapse in price.
  - **Capital Preservation:** The asset is purchased for its long term value as a means of ongoing preservation of capital.
- **Production Accumulation:** Occurs when citizens are allowed to own the economic output of other citizens. In modern capitalist economies a citizen can own the economic output of an entire business without contributing anything other than capital.
- **Production Concentration:** Occurs when large amounts of capital are invested in technologies or market barriers that enable a business to dominate the market.
- **Financial Interest:** Occurs when a wealthy citizen lends their capital to another citizen or business in return for a larger repayment of capital at a future date.
- **Market Manipulation:** Occurs when citizens manipulate the market to extract capital without providing any economic value in return. The methods of market manipulation are too numerous to discuss here but the chief methods are politics, market domination, banking and tradable financial instruments.

Asset accumulation, production accumulation and market manipulation all provide no positive economic contribution. Production concentration can improve lifestyle by reducing the cost of production but the effect becomes negative when businesses are allowed to dominate the market and set prices or when excessive capital is drained to foreign economies. Lending can also have a positive economic effect when capital is borrowed to improve production but it has a negative economic effect when borrowed for any other purpose.

## The Growth Game

The modern world's solution to the capital concentration problem has been to treat the symptoms of economic contraction and obscene inequality with a policy of eternal growth. The growth policy relies on ever increasing debt, population and competition for global production. All three of these policy strategies are fundamentally flawed:

- **Debt:** The debt has been incurred against housing and consumption spending rather than investment in improved production. This kind of debt provides temporary relief to the contraction problem by recirculating accumulated capital but it must be paid back with interest to the same capitalists who's concentration of capital caused the contraction in the beginning. In the long term the debt solution only succeeds in further concentrating capital in the vast stockpiles of the wealthy class.
- **Population:** Constant increase in population inevitably leads to increased competition for domestic resources and overall lower quality of life.
- **Competition for Production:** Exacerbates the problem for the losers. Developing countries are more often the losers in this game; even when their low labour costs and poor environmental controls win them a share of production, the lions share of the profits are syphoned off to the capitalists in developed countries who own the businesses.

The growth game is coming to an end in the 21st century. Global economies are bloated with a 30 year debt binge that has bankrupted the developed world and production concentration has peaked with major players now in control of all mobile global production. It is becoming clear to economic observers that another solution is required.

## Policy

Unlike other modern capitalist, socialist and communist economic models, the Greenfield economic model solves the capital concentration problem through implementation of pure democratic free market principles within the entire governance and policy framework. There are five key strategies at work in the Greenfield model that combine to solve the problem of concentrated capital:

- Democratic process
- Positive investment
- Free markets
- Equal opportunity
- Tax structure

## Democratic process

A genuinely democratic governance system with ethical oversight ensures the effective implementation of the will of the people and you can be assured that excessive concentration of wealth at the expense of the common lifestyle is not the will of the people. The extent of current capital concentration is a symptom of dysfunctional democracy.



## Positive investment

The economic structures proposed in the Greenfield Industry, Finance and Infrastructure policies constrain investment to activities that provide an overall benefit to the wider economy.

Investment methods such as asset and production ownership are eliminated. While Investment in financial interest is constrained to healthy limits and the debt market is opened to the public via a free market bond system to ensure returns are moderate and dispersed as widely as possible within the economy.

## Free markets

All forms of market manipulation are an impost on market freedom. Greenfield Industry and Finance policy support free markets as a means of explicitly and implicitly prohibiting market manipulation.

## Equal opportunity

Wealthy citizens will often attempt to create entrenched opportunity through exclusive private schooling and industrial nepotism. Greenfield Education policy eliminate exclusive schooling with a single privately run state school system that promotes quality education outcomes in a market driven environment. Industry policy implicitly constrains opportunities for nepotism to the furthest extent possible in a free market society through democratic proprietary work place structures.

## Tax structure

The Greenfield Finance Tax policy reduces the impact of global concentration of production by supporting local industry through the use of consumption taxes and where necessary protecting it from the predatory market manipulations of foreign economies through the careful use of tariffs.

# Tax

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## Objective

The objective for tax policy is to raise enough revenue to fund government and social services without negatively impacting productivity, international competition or social equality.

## Background

Any social discussion on taxes will invariably be dominated by ethics. People view taxation as a method of distributing the burden of social services and infrastructure and therefore expect the tax burden to be an equitable reflection of social position. From an economic engineering perspective fairness is a destructive objective for a tax system. A fair taxation system will invariably impede economic performance but this is a compromise that most modern democracies have made in the past and still struggle with today. The globalisation of trade is placing increasing pressure on modern economies to reform their taxation systems or sacrifice market position.

Taxes can be grouped into four categories:

- Consumption
- Production
- Capital gains
- Control

## Consumption Tax

A consumption tax is a levy applied at the point of sale to transactions pertaining to the consumption of an economic product. Land, export and production line transactions are typically exempt from consumption tax; businesses are exempt from tax on products consumed during production.

Consumption taxes protect and support domestic industry in competitive global markets by removing the tax burden from exports and applying it fairly to imports as part of a blanket domestic market tax. This means that other countries can purchase our products without contributing to the running of our schools and hospitals but if they wish to sell their products into the domestic market they will pay the same tax as domestic producers. This creates a level playing field where domestic producers are not disadvantaged by the local tax system.

## Production Tax

A production tax is any tax that is absorbed by the business as part of the production process. Production taxes are broad and varied, common examples are income tax and stamp duty. The key difference between a production tax and a consumption tax is that production taxes are applied to all domestically produced products (on domestic and export markets) and excluded from imported products. They are also accumulated during the domestic production line on any items that are procured locally; generating random and unpredictable fiscal impacts on production.

Production taxes are a legacy of pre-global economic systems where economies were isolated and protected and technology could not support effective implementation of consumption taxes. The landscape has changed dramatically in the 21st century. Technology has globalised the market place and enabled the implementation of consumption taxes with absolute precision.

Any economy that does not shift its tax burden from production to consumption is doomed to deterioration in the global market place.

## Control Tax

Control taxes are arbitrary levies applied to economic transactions to effect fine adjustments in economic production. Some obvious examples include import tariffs, levies on unhealthy ingestible substances, fines and levies on environmental pollution. The difference between a control tax and other taxes is that they are applied for the purpose of producing a targeted effect in the economy rather than to raise tax revenue.

Control taxes are an indispensable tool for good economic management but they must be used very carefully and sparingly, with full consideration given to potential absorption within economic production.

## Capital Gains Tax

Capital gains taxes are a blunt instrument that is currently applied to greater and lesser extents in many capitalist economies. The tax attempts to make adjustments for the gross accumulation of wealth that occurs in an economy that encourages and facilitates exploitation but it also has the effect of discouraging investment which is fundamental to a modern economy. The inherent and constant conflict between curbing wealth accumulation and encouraging investment has seen most capital gains taxes implemented in a manner that neither inhibits investment nor wealth accumulation.

The Greenfield project aims to eliminate all opportunity for exploitation and misuse of wealth within society by implementing the Code of Ethics within all policies. Without the opportunity to exploit thy neighbour, gross accumulation of capital becomes less common and more productive; it will be driven into investments that benefit the whole society.

## Policy

Tax plays a critical role in the productivity and competitive ability of an economy so the tax system should be designed to optimise economic performance in order to support prosperity and security. The Greenfield economic model focuses on the distribution of capital as means of achieving social equity rather than the method of tax collection. Any disadvantaged citizens will be appropriately cared for under Security - Community Support policy.

The Greenfield tax policy employs a combination of consumption and control taxes to achieve policy objectives. Taxes will be raised only at the federal level and distributed to portfolios under the Governance - Budget Allocation process. All taxes will be automatically collected at the point of transaction (see Finance - Banking policy).

## Consumption Tax

A variable consumption tax will be applied to all domestic transactions (currency exchange is deemed to be an international transaction). A base rate should be established for common goods and services with a mildly escalating rate applied to luxury items typically purchases by high income earners. Consumption tax rates on luxury items should be set at a rate that does not dissuade purchase.

Businesses will be exempt from tax on goods and services consumed during production. This exemption is necessary to avoid consumption taxes being incorporated into production costs. International visitors may also receive tax discounts as part of micro economic industry strategy.

## Income Tax

Income taxes must be used to capture the concentration of capital that inevitably occurs at upper income levels in a free market economy but they must be used very carefully to avoid any cost encumbrance on production or negative impact on investment. Income taxes are required for large incomes because the size of consumption tax required would dissuade purchase and negatively impact local production of luxury items.

Income taxes should be applied to all forms of economic revenue (from production and investment) at an escalating rate that begins comfortably above the revenue that would

reasonably be expected for an economic activity, and rising to near confiscatory levels for aberrantly high levels of revenue. When income taxes are applied below the expected level of return they will either be absorbed by production as sale prices rise to accommodate the taxes or they will dissuade investment. The Industry and Finance ministries will co-operate to set the income tax floor and associated rates for each economic activity.

Confiscatory taxes are required to maintain effective circulation of capital within the economy but they must not be used to eliminate accumulation of capital. A moderate level of capital accumulation is required to support investment in the economy.

## Control Tax

A tariff or fine of appropriate weight will be applied by the government to any activity, product or service as a means of achieving a particular social or economic outcome.

Tariffs would include:

- **Import tariff:** Applied to any item that is produced by a foreign body which is either unethical or hostile to domestic interests.
- **Social tariff:** Applied to any item that is deemed to pose harm to society. This must include tariffs on harmful food, substances and environmental pollution.

Social tariffs are necessary to both fund and reduce the burden of health services in the community. They are also critical tool for ensuring short term industry profits are offset by long term environment or social costs.

# Market Regulation

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## Objective

Create a market place that promotes freedom of access and denies exploitation. To the greatest extent possible, market participant should be restricted to buyers and sellers and profits restricted to the producer of the product.

## Background

Market places are full of exploitative practices that damage economic activity and quality of life for the majority of citizens. The range and extent of these practices is too broad to discuss here but the banking and financial markets are worth a special mention. Banks choke our economies with excessive lending that drives up asset prices and siphons generations of money into the pockets of the rich.

Excessive asset prices and interest repayments create an enormous drag on economic productivity for no social benefit and the bubbles that are regularly created are an enormous destructive force. The recent global financial crisis was an asset bubble created by the banks for the benefit of the rich. When the bubble burst the destructive forces unleashed were so terrible that governments were forced to step in and absorb the financial losses incurred by the deflating asset prices.

Banks are predatory middle men that provide no value to society other than acting as a market broker between lenders and borrowers.

## Policy

### Transactions

All monetary transactions must be made electronically and all trading must be conducted via monetary transactions. This is necessary to avoid tax evasion and other corrupt activities that are enabled through untraced transactions.

All transactions will be categorized at point of sale into the appropriate tax group and the tax will be automatically removed from the transaction and placed into the state bank. This ensures all taxes are collected with minimal effort. Tax returns and tax dodging will be eliminated under this system.

## Business Accounts

All businesses will be required to maintain and publicly publish an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement in accordance with established modern accounting practices. All shareholder benefits must be clearly stated against each shareholder.

## Bond Market

A public bond market will be established where individual citizens, business and the federal government may issue bonds at a stated interest rate (regional and local governments cannot issue bonds because tax revenue is managed at the federal level). Each bond issue will be placed by the local Finance minister who will be responsible for rating the bonds and implementing lending policy on the transaction. The bond issuer will pay an administration fee to the Finance minister for bond rating and placement.

The bonds will be auctioned in an open public market where buyers can bid for bonds at an interest rate that is lower than the stated interest rate; the lowest interest rate will achieve the sale. Bonds cannot be sold at an interest rate that is higher than the interest rate that was stated by the borrower and posted by the finance minister.

Once a bond is purchased, the only way that the purchaser may recoup their investment is to wait for the bond to mature or place the bond back on the market; paying the associated administration fee for bond rating and placement. If a bond is resold on the bond market for a higher interest rate, the accumulated difference in interest rate will be deducted from the sale price.

Bond market constraints include:

1. **Trading:** Is not permitted on the bond market; citizens or businesses may not purchase bonds with money attained from the bond market. The State Bank alone has the freedom to purchase bonds from funds raised through the bond market.
2. **Insurance:** Is not permitted on either side of the bond contract; lenders may not pass on the risk of bond default and borrowers may not acquire guarantees from third parties. Only the Reserve Bank may choose to guarantee bonds in the market.
3. **Financial Instruments:** All bonds must be issued individually by the citizen or business that is to take receipt of the funds. Derivatives of the bond market may not be traded on any market.

4. **Brokers:** May act as paid advisors or fund managers for bond purchases. Brokers may not issue bonds, or have any association with bond issuers. They may only receive remuneration for their services from the bond purchaser and strictly represent their interests alone. They can reduce risk for their clients by spreading investment across the market but they may not absorb or compensate for losses.
5. **Debt Ceiling:** Citizens, business and government may not issue combined bonds with a value greater than three times annual income (annual income being an average over three years) or annual repayments greater than 30% of annual income.
6. **Security:** A bond may be secured against future income or an asset that is owned by the issuing party. An asset cannot be used as security for more than one bond at any point in time.
7. **Default:** All bonds carry full lifetime recourse against the security provided. When a bond goes into default no additional fees or interest can be charged; only the original bond and interest value are repayable. Any default will be permanently recorded against the issuer for consideration in the rating process for any future bond issues. A bond issuer may choose to make reparations for a default in order to improve their credit rating but the reparations must be determined by the Finance minister.
8. **Foreign Investment:** Under normal economic circumstances foreign capital will not be permitted in the bond market. Under exceptional circumstances where domestic capital is unavailable, foreign capital may be approved by the Finance minister for the purpose of emergency government expenditure or investment in critical economic infrastructure or industry. Foreign capital will be restricted to situations where the projected improvement to production will outweigh foreign interest costs. Under no circumstances should the economy become vulnerable to fluctuations in the cost of foreign capital.

## Futures Market

A futures market should be established where contracts of sale can be made for any product at a future point in time.

A product contract will be issued by a producer for delivery of a product at a future point in time for a reserve price. The local Finance Minister will rate the contract in accordance with perceived quality and delivery risks and place the contract on the market. The contract issuer will pay an administration fee to the Finance minister for contract rating and placement.

Buyers will bid for the purchase with the highest bid achieving the purchase. When a contract is established the buyers money will be held in escrow by the state bank pending product delivery.



Once purchased a futures contract can be resold on the futures market at any time in the same fashion as the original sale.

## Competition

All markets will be open to all citizens as producers and consumers. Market barriers will be limited to regulations that serve the public interest. Any market that constrains access must be reviewed by the local Finance minister for improvement.

## Predatory and deceitful behaviour

Businesses may not engage in any kind predatory or deceitful behaviour in the market place. Business must compete on quality, price and honest advertising that does not subversively influence the customer.

## Market domination

Any citizen or business who gains control of pricing in an essential market (either individually or as a group) will surrender price control to the local Finance minister. The Finance minister will assess the situation and either take steps to eliminate the market control (compensating affected parties as required) or take ongoing control of pricing in the market.

## Investment

All investments must be compliant with the Code of Ethics.

Financial advisors (including product rating agencies) may only be remunerated for their services via payment from the investor. They may not receive any social benefit from product providers.

## Insurance

Insurance policies will be drafted by the Finance minister in the same manner as government policy. Private insurers may then offer commercial insurance contracts under the arrangements specified in the government insurance policies. There are successful working precedents for this arrangement functioning in capitalist democracies today.

Insurers will be required to maintain sufficient funds in liquid assets to offset policy liabilities. The amount of reserve will be determined by the Finance minister for each policy and may vary across local and regional areas.

The Finance minister will act as arbitrator in disputes between policy holders and providers.

# Monetary Policy

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## Objective

Create and maintain currency and lending markets that support and encourage stable, adaptive and vigorous trading and investment environments.

## Background

### Currency Exchange

The value of an economies currency within the global market will determine the value of imports and exports relative to other economies. Currency value is controlled by a central monetary authority commonly known as a Reserve Bank. There are two polar extremes in currency management, at one end is fixed currency where the Reserve Bank sets the value of the currency relative to major trading partners and at the opposite end is floating currency where the currency value is determined through trading in an open international market. In practice, most nations that use a floating currency also employ indirect techniques to influence currency demand and supply for the purpose of protecting or manipulating natural market pricing mechanisms.

Most modern economies routinely manipulate or set the value of their currency in order to gain favourable balance of trade. The macro economic theory on this topic is too broad to cover here but respected economic analysis suggests that currency manipulation is counterproductive to long term productivity within the economy and market interference should be limited to protection of natural market pricing.

### Interest Rates

Interest Rates in most modern economies are set by the Reserve Bank. Reserve Banks routinely use interest rates as a means of stimulating or slowing economic activity by putting more or less money into the pockets of home mortgage holders. This is a very blunt instrument that relies on enriching or depriving a large group of citizens whose lifestyles are extremely vulnerable to the smallest change in household income.

Reserve banks also use interest rates as a tool to keep inflation within a range that supports continued lending within the economy. This function becomes increasingly important with higher levels of debt.

## Policy

A Federal Reserve Bank will be established as an independent body responsible to the federal Finance minister. The role of the Federal Reserve Bank is to maintain the currency markets and issue bonds on behalf of the government.

### Currency Exchange

The Federal Reserve will facilitate all foreign currency transactions and moderate domestic currency value to smooth out market fluctuations and guard against manipulations. To achieve these outcomes the Federal Reserve will:

- Trade on interbank markets to buy and sell currency at market prices.
- Maintain pools of foreign currency for major trading partners in order to smooth price distortions created by large movements of capital, market manipulation and temporary economic instability.
- Generate additional currency as required to service elasticity in currency pools. Currency generated for currency pools will never be added to domestic supply.
- Maintain an exchange gap on exchange rates for imports sufficient to cover the cost of foreign exchange services and any fluctuations between the market and exchange pools. This measure shifts service costs onto foreign suppliers and avoids currency leakage into domestic monetary supply.

Outside of its moderation role the Federal Reserve will not act to interfere with natural market pricing of currency. Natural market pricing of currency (known as floating currency exchange) will provide the balancing mechanism for foreign trade. Currency values should rise and fall with trade surplus and deficit; balancing imports with exports to guard the local economy against foreign exploitation and vice versa. When allowed to operate without manipulation floating currency exchange can work with other mechanisms to facilitate mutually beneficial global distribution of production.

### Inflation

Inflation will be controlled through government retail pricing of staple agricultural products. The Federal Reserve will nominate a basket of staple foods and consult with the Agriculture ministry to set retail price guides. Greenfield agriculture policy supports this mechanism through local production of staple foods.

Food price guides will take into account any unusual fluctuations in the cost of production. To overcome fluctuations in production costs the Federal Reserve may decide to either increase the retail cost, stockpile non perishable items or provide a temporary subsidy to producers in order to

maintain economic stability. Any retail business that is found to be selling basket foods outside the price guide (above or below) will be investigated and fined if they cannot justify the breach.

The Federal Reserve will also maintain monetary supply to the economy in line with economic growth to ensure that distortions in monetary supply do not influence inflation.

## Interest Rates

The Reserve Bank will not control interest rates. In the Greenfield economy there is no concept of a fixed interest rate. All debt is issued on the public bond market with interest rates set for individual bonds (see Market Regulation - Bond Market policy for further details). Bond Market regulations are designed to moderate debt levels within the economy to avoid significant impact from interest rate fluctuations.

# Banking

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## Objective

Create an impartial body that will facilitate financial transactions within society without encumbrance.

## Background

Financial transactions are currently conducted by private banks. This is a hangover from cash societies where people needed somewhere to deposit and withdraw their money and most transactions were conducted in cash without encumbrance.

In today's society electronic transactions have taken over cash transactions and the private banks and credit card companies are using their position to exploit billions of dollars from citizens by encumbering basic transactions with bloated fees.

Electronic financial transactions are considered a basic public amenity by the Greenfield project and the service should therefore be provided by the state in a profit free environment.

## Policy

### The State Bank

A state bank will be established to facilitate banking transactions and receive taxes. The state bank will not engage in any lending activity.

### Financial transactions

All financial transactions will be facilitated by the state bank. The state bank will maintain an account for each citizen and business.

Bank account constraints:

- No fees will be charged against the account.
- No financial interest will be paid on positive balances.
- The account may only be taken into negative balance by the state for issue of fines.
- Negative balances will incur an interest rate that is nominated under financial banking regulations.
- Citizen accounts may only be used for personal non-business purposes.
- Business accounts may only be used for purposes associated with the production and sale of business products.

## Lending

The only mechanism available for borrowing money in the Greenfield economy is the bond market. Banks do not participate in lending within the Greenfield economy.

# Health

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The Health ministry will design, implement and manage public health services. Policy focus will be prevention, free access and personal accountability.

## Objective

Optimise the health and well being of all citizens to improve quality of life and economic productivity.

## Background

Human health is traditionally both the responsibility of the state and the individual. The line between state and individual responsibility is a difficult one to draw and it shifts dramatically between civilizations and even generations within the same society. In historical terms the most common scenario is one where the state endeavours to provide the basics for human survival and the rest is left up to the individual.

In more recent times the state has taken an increasing role in human health. First came state training of medical practitioners, then came state funded hospitals and today it is not unusual to see state funding for a full range of modern medical services. What has not occurred along side state provision of health care is commensurate state intervention in social activities that result in high health care costs. Tobacco and transport safety are two significant areas of state intervention but to date tobacco is not banned in any country and transport safety provisions are not enforced as vigorously as they could be.

The contention between individual freedom, industry profits and social health costs is inhibiting development of cohesive health policy in most countries and those countries that have been brave enough to embrace holistic state health care are now facing escalating costs from increasingly unhealthy lifestyle choices within the community. When the state takes responsibility for the consequences of an individuals actions it will naturally follow that the individual will exercise less caution in their lifestyle choices.

Every modern society must make a choice between state health care and state intervention in unhealthy commercial products and social activities. Because while people want unconstrained state health care, no economy can afford to pay for it.

## Policy

The Code of Ethics does not directly require state health care but the project has deemed that health is an essential component of prosperity and security and it is therefore incumbent upon the state to provide the best health care available within the limit of state resources. Optimum health is required to achieve optimum productivity so an effective health care strategy is an investment rather than a drain on the economy.

## Prevention

In order to deliver high quality health care to all in need we must first reduce the need. We achieve this predominantly through preventative medicine and price signals:

1. The Health ministry will train and employ medical scientists to research preventative measures and medicines for all health issues.
2. The Health ministry will train and employ local doctors to practice preventative medicine with local residents to reduce incidents of health issues.
3. Preventative medicine will be provided at no cost to all citizens.
4. Any citizen that does not regularly participate in preventative medical services will be required to pay a health care levy. This includes citizens that are residing in foreign countries.
5. Citizens who engage in unhealthy or dangerous lifestyles outside of work will be required to pay a health care levy. The local doctor will be responsible for assessing the level of health risk in a citizens lifestyle.
6. Companies that require staff to engage in dangerous activities will be required to pay a health care levy.
7. All commercial products that have the potential for harm to public health will be assessed by the Health ministry and either be banned or have a levy applied to the extent necessary to pay for health care and related social costs.
8. All health care levies will be exclusively allocated to the Health ministry budget to fund treatment.

## Treatment

All treatment that is considered effective, affordable and necessary to human health will be provided without charge by the Health ministry:

1. The Health ministry will establish and run local and regional hospitals for treatment of health problems. Local hospitals will provide low technology general treatment and regional hospitals will provide high technology specialist treatment.
2. The Health ministry will train and employ medical scientists to research treatment methods and medicines for all health issues.



3. The Health ministry will train and employ the full range of medical practitioners required to provide local and regional health care treatment, including emergency response paramedics.
4. Medical treatment staff will work as low paid interns during training; performing tasks that are appropriate to their skill level.
5. Medical treatments that are not funded by the state may be provided by state hospitals on a fee for service basis. The health ministry may consider providing an opt in health levy as a low cost option to citizens who wish insure themselves for optional or luxury hospital services.
6. Where demand exists the Health ministry may consider providing luxury hospital accommodation for wealthier citizens as a means of subsidising general hospital costs and attracting private investment in health services.
7. No private health care systems will be permitted to operate within the economy. Private health care would leach the best state trained medical practitioners to serve the wealthy. If wealthy citizens wish to receive better health care they may choose to invest in particular health services or research to the benefit of all.
8. Medical practitioners that wish to relocate to a foreign country must provide payment or a term of service that is sufficient to justify state investment in their training before departing.
9. Any foreign nationals visiting the country will have free access to health services.
10. All foreign nationals entering the country will be required to pay a Health levy that is commensurate with their length of stay and collectively sufficient to fund medical costs incurred through service of all foreigner nationals.
11. Foreign nationals with high risk health profiles will not be allowed to enter the country. This is a necessary measure to prevent international exploitation of health services.

# Industry

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The Industry ministry will design and manage industrial framework and process. Policy focus is encouragement of management quality, participation and capital distribution.

## Workplace Relations

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### Objective

Create a workplace environment that encourages innovation and productivity to the benefit of individual industry and the wider economy.

### Background

The great paradox of all modern democratic economies is that the majority of the 'free' population are forced to spend the majority of their healthy productive lives in workplaces that closely resemble ruthless totalitarian regimes. The common workplace is one where the business owner/s ruthlessly extract the maximum output from employees via stress inducing coercion techniques. In larger businesses the owners/shareholders typically hire a management proxy to do this dirty work for them.

In a workplace environment where the average worker has no engagement in the production process outside of single repetitive task and all the benefits of innovation and increased production flow directly to the owner and the executive, management have no good options available to motivate and engage workers.

In addition to the problem of motivation in the workplace the employee model also has a tendency to install thugs in management positions rather than capable managers. The reason for this is that capable managers tend to lack passion for flogging employees and are therefore overlooked in favour of cruel incompetent sociopaths. The obvious problem with this scenario is that sociopaths who have no regard for the workers, also have no regard for the shareholders or the long term health of the business. The sociopath is only concerned with furthering their own self interest regardless of the damage that might be inflicted on those around them.

Every serious study ever undertaken on workplace productivity has found that productivity and innovation increase in co-operative environments where the workers have greater ownership and

participation in the production process. The reverse is true for dictatorial environments that exploit workers.

The conclusion of our research into current workplace practices is that the employee model is a fundamentally dysfunctional system. It is a festering legacy of aristocracy that strangles productivity while standing in complete opposition to the trumpeted values of free democratic societies.

## Policy

The workplace framework proposed by the Greenfield project is a very simple co-operative system where all staff share in the responsibilities and profits of the business in an equitable manner.

There are many challenges presented by co-operative models which are unfamiliar to societies that have only known the slavery of the employee model. All of those challenges will be addressed within the policy framework.

## Company Structure

1. All commercial activities will be conducted under the company structure regardless of the number of staff within the business or the volume of trade.
2. All companies will have a board of directors, a chief executive officer and personnel manager. Any company whose activities are deemed to be of critical interest to the state will have a fixed board member that is appointed by the Industry minister.
3. The board of directors will oversee the running of the company, providing strategic direction and governance oversight. All board decisions must be unanimous.
4. Any citizen that is directly engaged in production of the businesses product in an ongoing capacity must be an equal shareholder in the business with equal voting rights.
5. With the exception of the state, any citizen that is not directly engaged in production of the business product in an ongoing capacity cannot hold shares in the company. Outgoing employees must relinquish all shareholdings in accordance with recruitment policy.
6. Any citizen who has had their shareholder rights violated can apply to the Industry minister for compensation. Successful compensation claims will be rendered from company shareholders.
7. Human expertise and labour cannot be traded under any circumstances.

8. Companies may employ staff for temporary positions as non equity shareholders. Temporary staff will have a similar share of profits to ordinary shareholders with no equity stake or voting rights.
9. Deliberate cycling of temporary staff will attract severe fines.
10. Details of all staff recruitment activities and roles must be registered with the Industry minister. The Industry minister will monitor recruitment activity to ensure industry policy and regulations are adhered to.

## Management Appointment

1. Management and board positions will be put to a spill vote every twelve months. A majority spill vote will see the position opened for competition.
2. Candidates for management and board positions will be nominated by the personnel manager. Candidates for the personnel management position must be nominated by non-managerial staff.
3. Candidates will be appointed to positions by majority staff vote; all staff will vote for a candidate and the candidate with the most votes will be appointed to the role.
4. Managers that lose their positions may be offered another role or exit the company under normal recruitment practice.

## Decision Making

1. Once appointed, managers will have complete control over decisions within the scope of their role.
2. Any role based remuneration or incentives must be set by the personnel manager under the supervision of the senior executive.
3. Management decisions can be blocked by a supervising manager or a staff objection vote. If staff are unhappy with the decision of a manager, they may request an objection vote. An objection vote will require a minimum 60% majority to succeed.
4. If any staff member feels that a management decision contravenes the Code of Ethics they can apply to the local Industry minister to review the decision.
5. With the consent of the Oversight Committee the local Industry minister has the power to intervene in any business activity that is deemed to be against the Code of Ethics.

## Recruitment

1. The personnel manager will appoint staff to all non-management positions.

2. When a position becomes available the personnel manager will assign a fair market value to the shareholding and a probation period for permanent employment. Market valuations must be attained from a valuation company that is licensed by the Oversight Committee.
3. When a position is filled and the probation period expired, the new staff member must either be dismissed or acquire the shareholding associated with the role.
4. The maximum probation period for a new employee is twelve months.
5. In order to overcome any funding barriers the company may choose to lend the value of the shareholding to a new staff member at zero interest or issue bonds to the value of the shareholding and subtract bond repayments and interest costs from the staff members remuneration. New entrants to industry can also apply to the Industry minister for a guarantee on a personal bond issue.
6. When a position is vacated the company will purchase the staff members shareholding at market value.
7. When a position is made redundant the company will provide additional compensation to the staff member commensurate with any additional profits anticipated as a result of the redundancy.

## Raising Capital

There are three ways that a company can raise capital:

1. **Shareholder Equity:** Shareholders can contribute personal funds to the company but all shareholder contributions must be equal.
2. **Bond Market:** The company can issue bonds on the bond market to raise debt capital (see Finance – Market Regulation – Bond Market).
3. **State Equity:** In situations where a company cannot raise enough capital through shareholder equity or bond issue, the company can apply to the Industry minister for state equity. If the Minister determines the investment to be in the public interest, the state will:
  - a. Acquire one or more shareholdings in the company to the value of the equity contribution.
  - b. Appoint a fixed state representative to the board for the duration of the shareholding.
  - c. Abstain from all voting practices outside the boardroom.
  - d. Receive dividends from the shareholding until the company is able to buy back the state shareholdings at market value.

## Foreign Business

Foreign businesses can sell goods and services into the market but they cannot own or operate facilities within the physical boundaries of the economy. In situations where a foreign product or service is deemed to be beneficial to the economy and cannot be provided through domestic

capacity, foreign businesses can sell franchise rights into the economy for a fixed and fair management fee but all profits must remain with the local company that owns the franchise.

## Regulation

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### Objective

Monitor and regulate industry to insure industry activity aligns with the public interest.

### Background

All established economies have some form of industry regulation to promote the positive contribution of industry and guard against potentially destructive interests of domestic and foreign business. More developed economies tend to have more extensive regulation frameworks because they are necessary to the overall success of the economy.

A current global regulatory failure is environmental destruction, chiefly human induced climate change. Climate altering pollution remains unregulated across the globe while temperatures rise rapidly towards a global extinction event in this century.

### Policy

#### Quality Control

Minimum regulatory standards and mechanisms should be put in place for all goods and services produced within or imported into the domestic economy. These standards and mechanisms should uphold all areas of social interest; primarily health, environment, security and industry.

#### Tariffs

Import tariffs should be established to protect domestic industry from competing foreign businesses that do not have similar regulatory burden in their cost of production.

#### Destructive Behaviour

With the consent of the Oversight Committee, local Industry ministers will have the power to intervene in any business activity that is deemed to be against the Code of Ethics and potentially dissolve any business that cannot be rehabilitated.

The federal Industry minister will have the power to ban any import that is deemed to be destructive to the economy.

## Innovation

The objective of innovation is to improve our quality of life but the benefits of innovation are often accompanied by terrible consequences. The invention of modern weaponry in the 20th century created a catastrophic wave of violence that swept the globe and in the 21st century all life on the planet is facing the threat of extinction due the invention of carbon burning engines. There are thousands of examples of destruction reaped by inventions that were adopted without adequate risk management.

Societies across the globe have adopted innovation as the new heartless religion, unquestioningly devouring inventions with little regard for consequences to environment or lifestyle. If the objective of innovation is to improve our quality of life then it follows that innovation must be carefully managed to avoid damaging consequences.

The Industry minister will control the adoption of all innovation in industry. Before adoption, an innovation or invention must be examined and approved by all relevant government portfolios.

# Infrastructure

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The Infrastructure ministry will design and oversee implementation of all civic infrastructure and utilities. Policy focus is production efficiency and quality of life.

## Terminology

For the purposes of this policy

- **Infrastructure** refers to any fixed asset that provides utility to social lifestyle or economic production. This includes all land and any fixed structures. Unimproved land is included because it is deemed to provide utility to lifestyle and production.
- **Essential Infrastructure** includes any infrastructure that is either operating in a monopoly market or deemed essential to common economic function. Common examples are roads, rail, airports, hospitals, schools, communication, energy, water and waste management.

## Investment

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### Objective

Promote optimum investment, access and utilisation of economic infrastructure at minimal cost to production.

### Background

Infrastructure plays a critical role in lifestyle and production in the 21st century. In a modern economy the quality and cost of infrastructure will largely determine the quality of lifestyle and the cost and capacity of production. To remain competitive in the global market, production requires large investment in infrastructure and low production costs. The great challenge facing developed economies today is how to promote investment in infrastructure without increasing the cost of production.

There are only two sources of investment capital available in a free market economy:

- **Private Capital:** When private capital is used to fund lifestyle or production infrastructure the capital cost (usually with interest) must eventually be absorbed by economic production. This is the case because the capital to purchase or build the infrastructure will ultimately be paid for by business either directly as capital expenditure or indirectly as remuneration paid to citizens.



- **State Capital:** When state capital is used to fund infrastructure the nature of the cost burden will be determined by tax policy:
  - **Production Tax:** When state capital is raised from production taxes the capital cost is burdened completely and exclusively on local production. Increasing the cost of local products on domestic and export markets.
  - **Consumption Tax:** When capital is raised from consumption taxes the capital cost is burdened equally on all products (local and foreign) sold into the domestic market and excluded from the exported products. When infrastructure capital is raised from consumption taxes local industry receives the advantage of the infrastructure without any increase in production costs; making local products more competitive on domestic and global markets.

There are also different price mechanism issues associated with the use of private and state capital that must be considered in order protect the free market system:

- **State Investment:** Total state ownership of infrastructure causes free market pricing mechanisms to fail. State investment should therefore be limited to situations where pricing mechanism is redundant or inherently dysfunctional.
- **Private Investment:** Infrastructure ownership is highly sought after by wealthy citizens for the purposes of rent, price speculation and capital preservation. If unconstrained, private investment can have the direct effect of increasing purchase competition and thereby price of infrastructure as well as the indirect effect of concentrating capital within the economy (see *Finance – Capital* policy).

When we consider the impact of infrastructure costs on production it is alarming to observe the corresponding trends in the developed world of increasing infrastructure costs and increasing globalisation of production. Global competition for production is accelerating at incredible pace while developed countries celebrate the extraordinarily high value of their infrastructure and declare it as a measurement of wealth.

The majority of developed economies do not have a sensible strategy for infrastructure investment. Instead of developing a sound strategy they are blindly embracing the capitalist ideology of selling everything to highest bidder as the one cure all economic policy. As a consequence, infrastructure ownership is moving rapidly from the low cost tenant ownership model of the twentieth century to high cost landlord ownership in the 21st century.

# Policy

## Private Infrastructure

Companies may only own infrastructure that they have a direct use for in their commercial activities. Companies can build infrastructure for the purpose of sale but they cannot rent them to third parties.

Citizens may only own infrastructure that they have a direct use for in their personal life.

## State Infrastructure

All essential infrastructure will be owned by the state and provided without charge. Where a price signal is required to prioritise demand or prevent frivolous demand, the minimum required tariff will be applied to achieve the desired outcome.

The construction and maintenance of government infrastructure, as well as delivery of any associated infrastructure services, should be contracted to private industry under fixed payment systems that encourage quality and efficiency (see *Administration – Contract Management* policy).

# Planning

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## Objective

Design cohesive, integrated infrastructure that efficiently and effectively supports industry and lifestyle needs.

## Background

### Current State

As a result of rapid progress in technology and population growth over the last two centuries, civic planning across the globe has degenerated into a wild evolutionary process of responsive adaptation where industry requirements dictate the economic landscape and all but the most basic lifestyle needs are either ignored or treated as a heretical ideological indulgence. Modern civic planning silently subscribes to an unchallenged industrial ethos which presumes that industry is the only necessary foundation of lifestyle and extensive forward planning only obstructs the uptake of new technology.

The industrial ethos readily adopts scientific achievements to support industry but it does not apply scientific process to civic planning. This is overtly evident when modern cities are evaluated against levels of efficiency and quality that were common to civilizations over two thousand years ago. The common modern city is a machine that transforms natural resources and human energy into every conceivable manner of pollution in a system that entrenches waste within the logistics, construction and utility sectors. The pollution and environmental destruction generated by modern cities is threatening the continuation of every species of living plant and animal on the planet. And still the industrial ethos remains unchallenged within developed economies while it sweeps through the developing world.

### Current Science

Current scientific knowledge can be applied to improve the quality and efficiency of city planning beyond common imagining. We have the ability to create cities that satisfy industry and lifestyle requirements without damaging the environment or wasting resources. There are isolated examples of progressive civic planning all around the world but there is no city that comes even remotely close to embodying current scientific knowledge.

## Policy

To achieve optimum efficiency and output, economic infrastructure must be designed as a cohesive whole with consideration for macro economic mechanisms, local landscape and available resources. The Greenfield city blueprint attempts to provide essential design principles that can be adapted to any environment to create highly functional, efficient and liveable cities that also compliment the Greenfield macro economic model.

The Greenfield city blueprint is a modular, decentralised and expandable design that works alongside the governance structure to create a centre for each electoral area (local, regional and federal). Each centre will provide a full range of social services in alignment with the Greenfield governance portfolios and each local centre will be as self sufficient as possible with its own utilities, agriculture, commercial and retail space. Where population is sparse, local areas can be further divided into precincts. A precinct would be structured similarly to a local centre but they would be reliant on the local centre for social services.

Decentralisation is key to creating quality lifestyle with maximum efficiency and minimal waste. Centralised economies concentrate population and capital while increasing waste and environmental damage. Localised agriculture enables environmentally friendly farming while reducing transport and packaging waste. Co-location of communities with farm land and wildlife reserves is also essential to childhood development and human health and happiness.

## Zoning

The Infrastructure ministry (local, regional and federal) will divide land or multi-occupation structures into zones that define potential use and environmental constraints. Zones should include:

1. **Residential:** Freehold title used for owner occupied dwellings. Can accommodate non client facing commercial activities that only engage residing occupants without disturbance to neighbouring residents.
2. **Commercial:** Freehold title used for any non polluting commercial or government administration activity that engages clients by appointment and does not involve receipt or processing of physical inventory.
3. **Retail:** Freehold title used for receipt, display and sale of products or services in a public facing market. Cannot be used to process physical inventory.
4. **Hotel:** Freehold title used for processing and provision of food, beverages and temporary accommodation (with daily or weekly arrangements).

5. **Security:** State title used for provision of high risk public services such as defence, police, prisons, etc.
6. **Public Service:** State title used for front line public services such as schools, hospitals, police stations, local markets, etc.
7. **Public Recreational:** State title used for public recreational purposes such as sport or nature enjoyment.
8. **Private Recreational:** Freehold title used for any private recreational purpose that is permitted by the local council. Uses may include a holiday dwellings or remote retreats for citizens who prefer a more isolated lifestyle.
9. **Local Agriculture:** Freehold title used exclusively to produce agriculture for local consumption. May include permission for workers dwellings where appropriate.
10. **Regional Agriculture:** Freehold title used to produce agriculture for domestic and export markets consumption. May include permission for workers dwellings where appropriate.
11. **Wildlife:** State title used for wildlife sanctuary. Recreational use must be restricted to activities that do not damage the natural ecosystem.
12. **Light Industrial:** Freehold title used for industrial activities that involve mild levels of pollution or logistics. Zoned close to city centres for ease of access and common use of utilities.
13. **Heavy Industrial:** Freehold title used for industrial activities that involve high levels of pollution or logistics. Zoned away from city centres and wildlife reserves to avoid harmful interactions.

All land must be used for the purpose it is zoned for. Private land holders that do not comply with zoning requirements must either demonstrate good cause for compliance failure or surrender the land for sale at best market price. Land that cannot be used or sold must return to state title.

## Planning

The Infrastructure ministry (local, regional and federal) will draft construction plans for:

- Housing in city zones.
- Energy for housing, agriculture and industry.
- Communication.
- Transport.
- Household waste management.

As part of the government planning process the upper limit of population for each local area will be set at the maximum that the local area can support without compromising quality of life or environment.

All other plans will be drafted by private citizens or companies and submitted to the Infrastructure ministry for approval. All infrastructure plans must be approved by the Industry ministry prior to building works commencing

## Construction

All infrastructure will be built by private construction companies in accordance with approved plans. Construction of government planned infrastructure will be funded by the government and built under Administration Contract Management policy.

City housing complexes will be built to lock up with no internal fit-out and construction costs will be recouped when freehold title to apartments is sold. Citizens purchasing freehold title for an apartment will be responsible for planning and funding the fit-out.

## Housing

Housing should be concentrated within the city centre so that surrounding land can be utilized for local agriculture, wildlife reserves and recreation areas. Co-location of housing with commerce and social services greatly improves efficiency and quality of life.

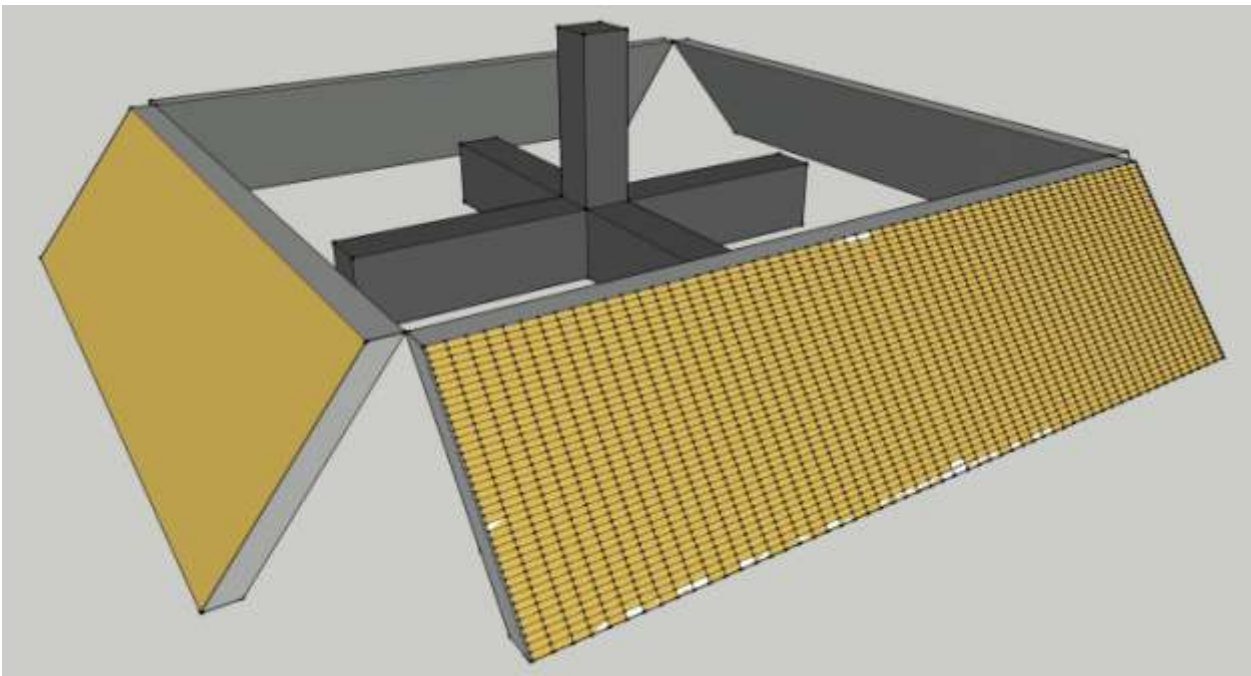
The precise details of building design and the quality of construction will be determined by the local Infrastructure minister but in general complexes should implement these design principles:

Structure: apartment complexes should be spacious high rise single width apartments that are stepped. Stepped single width apartments provide all the benefits of an urban home with the additional benefit of expansive views and improved privacy. The stepped design creates open sky balconies and limited fall distance for children. Levels can be combined to create multi-story dwellings.

- **Orientation:** Complexes should be oriented to take best advantage of local environment conditions.
- **Layout:** The layout of multiple complexes should be staggered to allow natural flow of light and wind to each complex. For most cities the pyramid style complex achieves optimum use of space with excellent light and airflow.
- **Fit-out:** In accordance with the design principles of progressive 20th century civic architect Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, each apartment should be constructed as an empty shell that can be fitted out in accordance with the owners internal design preferences.
- **Heating and cooling:** Should be provided as much as possible from passive environmental design and insulation. An excellent example of efficient fresh air conditioning is installed in a high rise office building in Melbourne Australia called 'Council House 2'. The system is modelled on the natural cooling systems found in termite mounds and it is among the most efficient and effective systems available today.

- **Waste:** Such as compostable, recyclable or disposable materials should be collected in central bins for incorporation into the local waste management systems.
- **Efficiency:** Building designs should be standardised as much as possible to facilitate low cost construction and maintenance.

A forty level pyramid complex built over 800 square meters can accommodate 16,000 residents with an average floor space of 85 square meters per person (60 internal, 25 external). The average urban population density in the United States is approximately 1000 people per square kilometre. Pyramid complexes could concentrate these populations by 20 times, effectively freeing up 95% of land for agriculture, recreation and wildlife. A large pyramid complex could be built as a self contained precinct. Below is a basic illustrated example of a pyramid complex with an internal office and utilities building.



## Commercial Buildings

To achieve optimum efficiency, facilities for commerce, retail and government services should be built alongside city housing complexes. Commercial buildings should be as ergonomic and efficient as possible in order to maximise productivity and quality of life. Commercial buildings do not need to be stepped like housing but they should still enjoy a generous flow of fresh air and light. Retail outlets should be positioned on the bottom floors of the buildings.

## Industrial Facilities

Industry should be free to purchase appropriately zoned land to build any facilities that may be required to conduct operations. Industry facilities and operations will need to comply with Environment policy.

## Agriculture

Agriculture will be managed under Agriculture policy but there are a some infrastructure requirements that must be applied to agricultural land:

Local agriculture must be co-located with city centres. Localised agriculture minimises production costs, improves consumer oversight and enables recycling of organic waste.

Public walkways must be provided to allow residents freedom of access to the country side.

## Energy

Energy should be sourced from the most efficient local renewable sources and if necessary stored in local power banks. Ideally photovoltaic solar panels should be installed on roof tops and as sun shades on the equator facing side of all buildings.

Localised base load renewable energy in 2016 is at level or cheaper than fossil fuels when the cost of long distance power grids is taken into account. When pollution cost is also factored, fossil fuels are extremely uncompetitive.

In addition to being cheaper, localised renewable power production is a far more secure, flexible and maintainable national energy strategy. Fossils fuels were only viable while renewable technologies did not exist.

## Water

Water is managed under Resources policy which stipulates that all infrastructure should, whenever economically feasible, be designed to capture runoff and waste water and cycle it into best available use.

## Communication

Fibre optic cable should be run to each centre with the capacity to support personal entertainment and all virtual social interactions required for commerce and social services. Virtual communication is a key enabler for decentralising commerce.



## Transport

Co-location of citizens with agriculture and commerce will dramatically reduce transport requirements. Remaining transport requirements will be serviced by rail, road and plane.

- **Rail:** Electric rail systems will connect all major infrastructure. Each local area and city complex/precinct will have its own logistics depot where goods can be sent or received from. In populated areas rail will either be covered or run beneath the ground.
- **Road:** Road transport will be used to connect remote infrastructure and distribute goods from logistics depots to industry and agriculture. Road transport should not be used in city centres.
- **Plane:** Each local and regional area should have its own airport to facilitate high speed travel.
- **Utility Pipelines** and cables should be co-located with rail and road infrastructure.

## Consumption Waste

Waste is a product of inefficiency and a burden on the economy. Effective management of waste is expensive and eventually the environmental consequences of unmanaged waste are even more expensive. The most cost effective way to manage waste is to avoid producing it.

All products sold into the domestic market should be either biodegradable or easily recyclable. To achieve this a disposal levy should be applied to any product that requires recycling or disposal at end of life. The levy must be applied at point of purchase and its size should be sufficient to cover recycling or disposal costs and dissuade purchase in favour of compostable items. Recycling levies could be reclaimed for re-usable packaging.

## Human Waste

Human waste should be processed using natural worm farms. Worm farms can transform organic household waste into nutrient rich water. The output of worm farms should be used as a source of water and fertilizer for local agriculture.

## Production Waste

Industrial waste is managed under Environment policy.

## Wildlife

Wildlife reserves should be established along the boundary of each local area, city centre and farm. All wildlife reserves must be connected to facilitate free movement of species through the ecosystem.

Wildlife reserves provide natural habitat for plants and animals that keep the environment in balance and maintain a healthy ecosystem for farming. They can also provide natural resources

such as timber if managed effectively. Wildlife reserves will be managed under Environment policy.

# Justice

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The Justice ministry will design, implement and manage the legal system (criminal and civil), liaising with all portfolios regarding legal requirements. Policy focus is creation of ethical laws and productive resolution of criminal behaviour and civil disputes.

## Objective

Create a justice system that encourages social abidance of the Code of Ethics and utilize scientific methods to remediate criminal activity and resolve civil disputes.

## Background

### Justice Systems

The legal systems of the Roman empire continue today in small variation within the justice systems of the developed world. The Roman legal system was extremely successful as a basis for stable and enduring multicultural society but it was designed to support a political system of privileged aristocratic democracy where ethics were largely determined by the prevailing ruling class.

In contrast to modern legal systems the Roman system had a single judicial system and a single set of laws to govern all civil and military activities. Roman justice was based on the simple un-constituted ethos of what is “fair and right” and this ethos has endured unchanged into modern systems with the addition of constituted civil rights in some nations. The problem with the Roman judicial ethos is not its intent but its narrow ethical scope and the potential for interpretation in its implementation. Many Roman laws and judgements that were considered to be fair and right in their day would be completely unacceptable In today’s liberal democracies.

Modern justice systems have evolved from their aristocratic roots to incorporate measures such as the British Magna Carta that curb authoritarian power and immunity but in practice the wealthy class continue to enjoy relative immunity and routinely exercise their power through litigation in civil courts. Criminal law is extremely lax on many outright unethical activities of the wealthy class and the laws that do exist are either rarely enforced or enforced in a manner that does not discourage or redress the crime. And the expense of litigation in civil courts also dramatically favours the wealthy, many large companies routinely use unfounded litigation as tool to intimidate poorer citizens. The industrial patent wars of the early twentieth century are an excellent example of unfounded litigation extortion, often executed against the public to dissuade purchase of products that were not “licensed” under patent. During early years of production the Ford motor

company was forced to guarantee its products against patent litigation in order to overcome threats from the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers who had previously enjoyed large revenues from unfounded patent litigation across the industry.

Modern justice systems are typically divided into criminal and civil justice systems with some nations maintaining a separate military legal system. According to William Geldart in the *Introduction to English Law* 146 (D.C.M. Yardley ed., 9th ed. 1984) "The difference between civil law and criminal law turns on the difference between two different objects which law seeks to pursue - redress or punishment. The object of civil law is the redress of wrongs by compelling compensation or restitution: the wrongdoer is not punished; he only suffers so much harm as is necessary to make good the wrong he has done. The person who has suffered gets a definite benefit from the law, or at least he avoids a loss. On the other hand, in the case of crimes, the main object of the law is to punish the wrongdoer; to give him and others a strong inducement not to commit same or similar crimes, to reform him if possible and perhaps to satisfy the public sense that wrongdoing ought to meet with retribution."

This means that our civil justice systems have no power or charter to deter the rampaging unethical conduct of powerful corporations and our criminal justice systems favour punishment and retribution over redress and rehabilitation. When we consider the likely compatibility of retribution with rehabilitation we find that our criminal justice systems function only as a mechanism for segregation and satiating community lust for revenge through degradation, deprivation and torment. Many argue that this is an improvement on past justice systems that mostly ended in violent death or mutilation but the easing of violent punishment in favour of passive incarceration has only succeeded in creating an underclass of citizens who are engaged in an endless cycle of retribution. Long term prison recidivism rates bare this out with rates approaching 100% in many developed countries. Any citizen that has been through the criminal justice system will be forever feared and ostracised in society because we have knowingly traded rehabilitation for a more dangerous individual that will likely be seeking revenge for the suffering inflicted upon them.

The meagre amount of scientific research that has been conducted into criminal behaviour suggests that the majority of stimuli for criminal behaviour originates within social circumstance. Communities that have high population densities with extreme poverty and inequality tend to have far greater crime rates. Even though the facts say otherwise, modern society takes no responsibility for circumstances that influence criminal behaviour; putting all responsibility on the individual. Science is also suggesting that social redress for criminal activity functions far more effectively as a means of deterrent and rehabilitation than punishment.

## Judicial Systems

There are two main variants of the Roman judicial system in use today, adversarial and inquisitorial.

The adversarial system in its purest form is predominantly used by Britain and its colonies but it is most widely known through its use in the USA. Adversarial systems utilize representational debate to convince a peer jury of the accused guilt or innocence and a presiding judge ensures compliance with court procedures and decides upon the manner of sanction in the event of a conviction. The representatives in the debate are legal professionals in the form of the prosecution (provided by the state) and the defence (provided by the defendant). The resource intensity of this system sees its use restricted to important cases with more inquisitorial systems used for more petty crimes. Aside from resource intensity, there are three major issues with this system that are yet to be resolved:

- **Imbalance of Resources:** The correlation between the cost and quality of representation skews results in favour of the party with greater resources.
- **Conflict of Interest:** The state has a duty of care to all citizens. To argue in favour of a citizen's guilt without regard for the truth is a violation of that duty of care.
- **Compromised Integrity:** Legal representatives are required to argue in favour of a designed outcome even if they believe the opposite to be true. This arrangement requires legal representatives to compromise their personal integrity in order to effectively fulfil their professional role.

The inquisitorial system is the predominant system in Europe but it is implemented with varying degrees of defence representation. Inquisitorial systems can range broadly in their framework but they generally follow a process of state investigation where judgement of culpability and appropriate sanction is made upon analysis of criminal circumstances. Analysis and judgement are often undertaken by a single judge who co-ordinates the investigation and in most systems a defence representative is allowed to provide input to the investigation on behalf of the accused. The only issue commonly cited for this system is the correlation between quality of outcome and the level of investment by the state but this is an issue shared among all legal systems and therefore does not bear any significance as part of comparison.

## Policy

Analysis conducted by the Greenfield project has concluded that the retribution model of justice employed by modern Roman justice systems is both ineffective and unethical under both the Greenfield Code of Ethics and current liberal democratic values. Existing systems fail to provide an effective means of deterrent or resolution to violations in social contract or civil disputes. The

Greenfield justice system will utilize scientific methods of analysis, remediation and adjudication to achieve positive social outcomes.

## The Justice System

The Greenfield Justice system will be comprised of Criminal and Civil Justice systems similar in name to the modern Roman model but significantly different in form and function. The Criminal Justice system will employ an inquisitorial judiciary within a restorative justice system and it will be responsible for the development of all social laws and the remediation of any infringements in accordance with the Code of Ethics. The Civil Justice system will be responsible for adjudicating and resolving disputes. While the Civil Justice system does not deal directly with the law, its rulings are considered to be a unique situational extension of the Code of Ethics and therefore legally binding. Failure to comply with a Civil Justice ruling would be subject to Criminal Justice proceedings.

## Legal Responsibilities

All citizens, companies and foreign visitors will be subject to criminal law and civil adjudication. Company shareholders will be held personally and collectively responsible for all actions undertaken by the company including law infringement. As the collective will of the people the government cannot be subject to criminal or civil justice proceedings. The Greenfield governance model provides ethical oversight within all aspects of government to ensure ethical compliance. Any citizen engaged in state governance or delivery of ministerial services does not take on the legal responsibilities of the state but they will be held legally liable for any personal action that breaches the law during the execution of their role.

Contracts between parties that contravene the Code of Ethics or established law will not be binding and any unethical or unlawful actions taken in accordance with such contracts will be subject to Criminal Justice proceedings.

## Privacy

With consideration for the privacy of all parties and the extremely destructive power of modern digital media, the justice systems will be conducted outside of public view and the content and outcome of all justice proceedings will remain confidential to the relevant justice councils and Oversight Committee. Any public statement or broadcast of criminal allegation or justice proceedings without permission of implicated citizens and the Justice ministry will be considered a criminal act. The Oversight Committee will be responsible for overseeing the integrity of the Justice system but it may not interfere with operations or outcomes other than to require revision on grounds of process integrity.

# Criminal Justice

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## Policy

The Criminal Justice system will employ an inquisitorial judiciary within a restorative criminal justice system, employing scientific methods to understand and redress criminal acts in accordance with the Code of Ethics. Criminal law is an extension of the Code of Ethics into all social activities, and without exception any breach of the Code of Ethics will be considered a criminal act regardless of social or political position.

The Criminal Justice system will be comprised of a Law Council, Jury Council and Remediation Council. The Justice ministry will train and appoint councillors to each council.

- **Law Council** with the approval of the Oversight Council will develop laws as required to guide citizens in compliance with the Code of Ethics in all areas of social participation.
- **Jury Council** will analyse the circumstances of a crime and assess associated impact and responsibility.
- **Remediation Council** will determine and oversee appropriate redress and rehabilitation actions for responsible citizens.

A crime is a wound in the fabric of society and the current practice of criminal punishment exacerbates the damage and incubates criminal disease within society. The Greenfield policy aims to heal the wound through social redress, rehabilitation and respect.

- **Redress** acts as a deterrent to criminal behaviour while assuaging social grievance and providing an essential avenue for perpetrators to earn social respect. The aim of redress is not to provide measured compensation for grievance but to provide a meaningful gesture that is appropriate to facilitate healing and rehabilitation. It is the act of redress and not the extent that provides a deterrent, and there are many crimes for which there can never be a reflective measure of recompense. Any deterrent that is required in addition to appropriate redress would be considered as part of rehabilitation measures.
- **Rehabilitation** works in concert with social redress to resolve any personal or social issues that may lead to continued criminal behaviour. Within the bounds of the Code of Ethics the state will have unfettered scope in the scale and nature of actions prescribed to rehabilitate any citizen or company.
- **Respect** is critical to the healing and rehabilitation process. When a citizen violates their social contract it is natural for society to feel vindicated in abandoning normal social responsibility towards the perpetrator but two wrongs only equate to a bigger wrong.

Disrespecting a perpetrator's social rights is a subtle and insidious method of punishment that severely inhibits the healing process. To avoid this situation society must loan respect to the perpetrator and give them the opportunity to earn it.

The Criminal Justice process will analyse, assess and remediate any infringement of the law to heal social injury and rehabilitate responsible citizens.

## Analyse

The Jury Council will analyse all contributing circumstances, evidence and consequences surrounding a crime. Jurors will have unfettered access to any and all information required for a given case without remit to any authority and a Juror may remand any citizen to protective state custody for the duration of the analysis and assessment process for the purposes of investigation or risk management.

## Assess

The Jury Council will assess the crime analysis to evaluate the extent of impact to affected parties, the likely responsibility of identified perpetrators and the nature of intent. Instead of the current practice of guilty or not guilty the assessment of responsibility will range through exculpated, possible, probable and culpable.

In any justice system there is the possibility of incorrect criminal assessment and the Greenfield system is no exception. The Greenfield justice system aims to get the assessment as close to accurate as the circumstances allow and it is incumbent upon all citizens, regardless of guilt or innocence, to accept the fallibility of the system and abide by the assessment. With this fallibility in mind it is also incumbent upon society to avoid vilifying the perpetrators. The continuation of social respect for a citizen's rights (as proposed under this policy) greatly reduces the consequences of an incorrect assessment.

The assessment will be published only to identified victims and perpetrators and further dissemination of the assessment by any citizen will be considered a criminal act.

## Remediate

The circumstances of every citizen and associated crime are unique and inseparable. To be fair and effective, each remediation strategy must be tailored to the social situation of the crime without constraint of prescribed actions or precedent. The only factors that a remediation strategy should consistently attend to are social redress, perpetrator rehabilitation and consideration for any continued threat to society.



When the results of criminal analysis and assessment are presented, the Remediation Council will develop a strategy to redress the crime and rehabilitate perpetrators:

- Redress will be made by the perpetrators to the victims in an ethical manner appropriate to the extent of impact:
  - To ensure a fair and productive outcome, consideration will be given to criminal intent, likelihood of responsibility and the economic means of the perpetrators.
  - Under the discretion and oversight of the Remediation Council the responsible and aggrieved citizens will have the opportunity to negotiate appropriate recompense for damages incurred.
  - Any perpetrator that refuses to participate in redress will be incarcerated until they choose to participate and appropriate financial redress will be claimed immediately on their estate as an addition to any stipulated redress. This measure may seem extreme for more petty crimes but the social system cannot tolerate the continued participation of any citizen who refuses to abide by the justice system.
- A rehabilitation plan will be developed in concert with redress measures to address the cause of the crime and prevent further criminal activity. The perpetrator should be encouraged and supported to participate in society to the fullest extent possible within the bounds of public safety. Incarceration should only be used in concert with rehabilitation measures when public safety is at risk:
  - If a citizen presents an ongoing threat to society they should be incarcerated with an appropriate level of security until they are rehabilitated.
  - Any prisoner that is deemed to be beyond rehabilitation should be allowed to elect a humane method of ending their life as an alternative to lifetime incarceration.
  - Where security considerations permit, all prisons should be run as self sufficient subsistence communities where prisoners co-operate to support basic lifestyle needs.
  - Social redress will be facilitated within the prison environment.

# Civil Justice

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## Policy

The Civil Justice system will employ objective scientific analysis and impartial adjudication to resolve civil disputes in accordance with the Code of Ethics.

Any individual or state recognised entity that participates in the local economy can request arbitration before the Civil Court or be required by the court to participate in arbitration. As the state is a co-operative representation of all citizens it cannot under any circumstances be subject to civil justice proceedings. Any dispute with governance activities should be taken up with the Oversight Committee.

The Civil Justice system will be comprised of an Inquiry Council and an Adjudication Council. The Justice ministry will train and appoint councillors to both councils.

- **Inquiry Council** will investigate the circumstances surrounding each case; including the nature of the dispute and the interests of both parties.
- **Adjudication Council** will define a course of action to reconcile the disputed parties.

The Civil Justice process will analyse and adjudicate a dispute to produce a legally binding resolution on both parties.

## Analyse

The Inquiry Council will investigate all circumstances and personal interests surrounding a dispute. Councillors will have unfettered access to any and all information required for a given case without remit to any authority. The results of the investigation will be provided exclusively to the Adjudication Council.

## Adjudicate

The circumstances of every citizen and dispute are unique and inseparable. To be fair and effective, each adjudication plan must be tailored to the social situation of the dispute without constraint of prescribed actions or precedent. The only factors that an adjudication plan should consistently attend to are equity and reconciliation.

The Adjudication Council will work with disputing parties to identify opportunities for peaceful and equitable resolution and develop a reconciliation plan that defines the actions required to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Code of Ethics.

# Resources

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The Resources ministry will plan and manage utilization of all economic resources. Policy focus is sustainability and lifestyle.

## Objective

Optimise utilization and secure supply of resources within the economy to the equal benefit of all current and future generations of citizens.

## Background

A resource is any naturally occurring commodity that is utilised within the economy. There are two kinds of resources available to most economies, finite and renewable:

- Finite resources include land, minerals and energy derived from fossil fuel minerals such as petroleum and coal.
- Renewable resources include water, forestry and energy harnessed from naturally occurring forces such as sunlight, wind and gravity.

Resources are the foundation of economic production and their availability is a key determining factor in our quality of life. Securing and preserving economic resources is one of the first priorities of any government. All international wars are fought over resources or high value trade/production capacity. Millions have died in battle for resources and millions have died for the lack of them so their importance to our economies cannot be underestimated.

Current world practices in resource management are universally and unequivocally exploitative, wasteful, destructive and overall completely devoid of social responsibility. Resources are routinely utilized without consideration for environmental destruction or preservation for future generations. This is largely due to unrestrained and mindless industrialisation of world economies and the destructive patterns are escalating as developing nations with large populations seek to emulate the resource intensive economies of the developed world. Current levels of resource consumption are unsustainable even in the short term and projected future levels of resource consumption cannot be supported within the bounds of existing resource management systems.

Humanity is facing an extreme resource crisis in the short term. Escalating populations are converging on rapidly depleting resources and exponential environmental destruction to dangerously undermine all economies. In an advanced technological global society it is difficult for most citizens to grasp the reality of this situation. The level of social irresponsibility demonstrated

by all world leaders is irreconcilable to the common perception of governments that are supposed to working for the good of the people. So instead of grappling with this issue the entire world is obstinately ignoring the problem and forging ahead in the blind hope that science will solve the problem before our economies and much of our natural ecosystems are destroyed.

Science can do a great deal to address the coming crisis in resource management but it cannot do it alone. Governments must invest in science and sustainable resource management policies to secure our economies against resource depletion and environmental destruction. Current technologies can be utilized to replace finite resources with renewable resources and responsibly extract and recycle minerals to meet remaining needs but aggressive and innovative governance strategies are required to achieve widespread adoption in a timely manner.

## Policy

All naturally occurring resources within the natural environment are the property of the state. The state will manage all resources in a sustainable manner that minimises consumption of finite resources and maximises benefit to all citizens without degrading the environment.

The Resource ministry will be responsible for managing the development and sale of domestic resources and procurement of any foreign resources to meet economic requirements. This arrangement will allow the government to:

- Drive investment in the local economy through processing of raw resources.
- Drive investment in science for resource extraction, processing and replacement.
- Create a holistic sustainable resource management system that preserves the environment.
- Control distribution to ensure secure supply to the domestic economy.
- Control the input costs for local production to support competition in global markets.
- Optimise state revenues within the bounds of production cost settings.

The Resource ministry will contract the extraction and or development of raw natural resources to local companies and retain ownership of all resources until they are consumed by local production or sold on export markets.

Any resources that are lacking in the local economy should be replaced with an alternative or where necessary sourced from other nations via dedicated trade deals that ensure supply and balance of trade. Dependence on foreign resources should be minimised to avoid potential impost of foreign interests on economic management and threats to production through variable cost and availability of supply.

To reduce reliance on foreign resources and reduce consumption of finite resources the Resource ministry will work with the Science ministry to direct research and oversee investment in replacement technologies and reliance reducing infrastructure and production methods.

All costs associated with local resource extraction and development must be included in the sale price to ensure resource management is compliant with the Code of Ethics. This includes the cost of environmental reparations and appropriate compensation for degradation of lifestyle inflicted on any citizens.

## Forestry

Forestry resources such as timber and hemp are excellent renewable resources that can be processed to produce a broad range of commodities that can replace other limited or imported resources. Forestry products also lock up carbon for the life of the product and often compliment sustainable farming practices so their use should be encouraged as a carbon abatement measure to balance out other carbon producing economic activities.

Dedicated areas of forestry sufficient to economic needs should be zoned within and around local and regional farming areas. To support local ecology, a diverse range of local species should be planted and harvested to stagger the age of trees within the forest. Native ecology should be encouraged within all forestry zones to improve the productivity of the forest, wild game harvest and surrounding agriculture.

## Energy

All energy will be sourced from renewable sources of solar, wind, hydro and geothermal. Fossil fuels are highly polluting, finite and expensive compared to renewable energy and in the face of dangerous anthropomorphic climate change their continued use is unconscionable within any economy. Current scientific consensus tells us the continued survival of humans and other species is at risk if remaining fossil fuel reserves are consumed. Renewable energy also eliminates the importing of foreign energy resources to improve the nations balance of trade.

Solar thermal is the optimal solution for most nations due to its competitive price, mobility and abundance of supply. Solar thermal power stations can be installed in a localised distributed network to provide both base load and peak energy requirements to industry and community. The up front cost of a solar thermal power station is currently comparable to a fossil fuel station but when all costs are taken into account (such as unified network infrastructure, additional peak energy stations, mining and transport of fuel, pollution and trade deficit) a solar thermal energy

infrastructure is far cheaper and far more scalable, flexible and secure than current fossil fuel systems.

## Land

Land is a finite and indispensable natural resource that cannot be replaced and must be utilized effectively to the benefit of all citizens. Land must be shared between the needs of industry, agriculture, environment and community.

To ensure unencumbered access to land and avoid distortions in property prices that flow onto the cost of production, citizens and companies can only own land which they have a direct utility for and foreign entities may not own land under any circumstance. Lease or rental agreements on freehold title are strictly forbidden. The state may choose to provide lease agreements for state owned property where it is deemed necessary. Foreign visitors and transient domestic citizens will be required to utilize commercial accommodation services that are provided from commercially zoned property.

To facilitate mobility and optimum utility of land within the economy, no taxes will be levied on the sale of any property. The title transfer process will be facilitated by the *Infrastructure* ministry and a small transfer fee may be charged sufficient only to cover the administration cost for title transfer.

Land management is governed by *Infrastructure* policy.

## Minerals

Minerals are a finite resource whose extraction often generates long term degradation or destruction of the natural environment and other natural resources. The extraction of minerals should be minimised in favour of alternative renewable resources and should not be undertaken in situations where permanent damage will be inflicted on the environment or where natural renewable resources would be compromised.

The extraction of fossil fuel minerals should be constrained to absolute necessity and planned transition must be implemented to eliminate all mining of fossil fuels for domestic or export markets. The long term environmental damage wrought by fossil fuels far outweighs any immediate economic gains.

## Water

Water is a renewable resource but catchment areas and cyclical volumes are limited to the extent that water must be managed as a finite resource. Water is essential to natural ecosystems and

human civilisation. Water catchments must be protected above all other priorities and cyclical volumes must be allocated appropriately between nature, agriculture, industry and cities. Because human civilisation has the ability to adapt to availability of water, priority for water allocation must be given to the requirements of natural ecosystems.

To the greatest extent possible all infrastructure should be designed to collect rainwater or desalinate sea water to meet economic requirements.

# Science

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The Science ministry will undertake scientific research and development for government and industry. Policy focus is advancing economic development and quality of life.

## Objective

The Science ministry will work towards three integrated objectives:

- **Broad Research:** undertake broad scientific research that furthers human knowledge and understanding in all areas of enquiry.
- **Targeted Research:** undertake targeted research to support scientific requirements of other ministries.
- **Industry Development:** work with industry to incorporate scientific knowledge into economic production.

## Background

Science and engineering are the life blood of civilization. Scientists examine the natural world to understand the properties and mechanisms of all phenomena, while engineers utilize scientific knowledge to manipulate natural systems towards human objectives. Early civilizations were founded on scientific developments in agriculture, hydrology and construction. Modern civilization is driven by scientific developments in machinery, biology and physics.

The primary enabler for science is investment. The nature and extent of benefits from scientific enquiry are often unknown at the time that research is undertaken and it can be years, decades or centuries before ultimate benefits are realised. Albert Einstein was a physicist who spent his entire career in research that had no foreseeable industry application and the benefits of his work are still unfolding a century later. In order to progress, civilizations must be willing to fund scientific endeavour without expectation of immediate reward.

Investment in non industrial scientific research is falling in the developed economies that have traditionally driven new science and it is not being taken up within emerging modern economies. In today's science environment it is increasingly unlikely that scientist such as Einstein would receive funding for their work.



## Policy

The Science ministry will train and employ a range of scientists and engineers to undertake research and develop new technologies. The ministry will maintain separate industry and creative science groups with separate budget allocations and performance measures.

### Industry Science Group

The Industry Science group will employ scientific research and engineering principles to:

- Support policy development in all portfolios to continually improve and adapt economic systems to emerging challenges.
- Support industry through targeted profit oriented research and co-operative development of new technologies.

Group performance will be measured against the quality and quantity of contributions to policy and industry.

### Creative Science Group

The Creative Science Group will undertake new research that is not directly linked to any foreseeable economic benefit for the sole purpose of increasing social knowledge. As a means of allocating available budget, areas of enquiry will be priorities for funding based on their potential long term value to society.

Group performance will be measured against the quality of research undertaken rather than the outcomes achieved.

# Security

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The Security ministry will guard the economy and its citizens against all foreign and domestic threats. Policy focus is lean robust capability with intelligent planning and broad social participation.

## Objective

Uphold social order (ethics, policy and law) and protect the economy and citizens from all likely physical threats (foreign and domestic).

## Background

In past civilisations, security services were commonly provided by the military with some instances of fire fighting and urban crime handled by city guards. In addition to keeping the peace, the ancient Roman army was routinely utilized for construction of roads, bridges, fortifications, boats and aqueducts.

In today's democratic nations security is typically divided into a multitude of siloed services with the military completely isolated from all social activities as a means of curbing their power; the strict hierarchy and superior fighting ability of the military makes them a threat to normal democratic society. Under military dictatorships the situation is reversed with the military actively enforcing social order.

From an economic engineering perspective the separation of security services represents a significant compromise in efficiency and quality. Services such as intelligence, defence, law enforcement, border protection and emergency response have many common resources, expertise, processes and administration that could be shared for mutual improvement. To achieve these benefits the threat of military power in the community must be neutralised.

## Policy

To achieve optimum quality and efficiency the Greenfield Security policy will unite all Security services under a single integrated body where distinct functional divisions co-operate to deliver services using homogeneous capability. Security personnel will join, participate and depart the service under their own volition with no provision for any form of indentured service.

To promote social cohesion and limit domestic military influence, Security forces will only utilize combat apparel and weapons during appropriate international engagements or domestic situations that present a perceived threat of violence.

## Structure

Security divisions will include:

- **Intelligence**: responsible for monitoring and detecting all physical threats from foreign or domestic sources.
- **Special Forces**: responsible for enacting all sophisticated small scale clandestine combat operations.
- **Regular Forces**: responsible for enacting all regular security services.
- **National Guard**: responsible for support to Security Forces during a domestic combat or disaster situation.

A division may be further divided into areas of functional specialisation as required. Each division will provide a distinct function across all Security services. All divisions will co-operate to deliver security services to the highest quality within available resources.

Each division will be comprised of one or more personnel units with each unit containing a maximum of 150 personnel (human beings have a common cognitive constraint that limits effective group relationships to approximately 150 participants). Once a citizen is assimilated within a unit they should not be moved unless they are changing functions.

The National Guard is a part time on demand service that is provided through the compulsory unpaid participation of all able bodied adult citizens that are not engaged in full time security or health services. The National Guard will have a division for each local area with a number of units. Citizens will join the National Guard at ten years of age to be trained as cadets until adulthood. The industrial skills of adult citizens will be co-opted into the National Guard to enhance defence capability.

## Services

The full range of Security services are each outlined in a dedicated policy document. They include:

- National Defence
- Border Security
- Law Enforcement
- Emergency Response
- Disaster Management

- Population Management
- Community Support

A Security Office will be established in each local area as a central point for delivery of all local Security services.

## Management

Security divisions will be managed in a similar manner to other public services with some important exceptions:

- **Authority:**
  - Security ministers will hold authority over Security strategy and operations but they will not manage operations.
  - During national security emergencies, local National Guard divisions can be placed under the command of senior Security leadership.
- **Title:** In recognition of the responsibility, discipline and tradition that is unique to security services, security roles will be referred to by traditional rank during active service:
  - Security and National Guard leadership will be referred to by appropriate leadership rank.
  - The leadership ranks within the National Guard will go no higher than division commander.
  - Unranked Security personnel will be referred to as officers.
  - Unranked members of the National Guard will be referred to as troopers.
  - Unlike existing military structures, officers can be removed by their subordinates through democratic process.
- **Appointment:**
  - To promote stability and redundancy all leadership will roles will have a second who will attend planning, assist with operations and act in their place during absence. The second position is temporary training and testing role that should be frequently cycled. All candidates for leadership positions must first be elected to, and complete a term as a second.
  - All leadership positions must be filled from the selection of qualified seconds beneath their command.
  - All qualified service members ranked directly below a leadership position will be automatically be nominated as a candidate.
- **Performance Management:** With the exception of the National Guard, Security services will be subject the same performance management process as other public servants. The National Guard is an mandatory unpaid community service so performance management mechanisms cannot be applied.

## Benefits

The Greenfield Security model provides a broad range of benefits over traditional modern security services:

- **Shared function structure:**
  - Eliminates the need for a standing army by engaging defence personnel in domestic security activities that contribute to the economy.
  - Improves efficiency of service delivery by eliminating duplication of functions across services.
  - Enhances security expertise and knowledge across all Security services.
  - Integration of services facilitates robust, dynamic planning and execution.
- **National Guard:**
  - Neutralises military power within domestic society.
  - Mobilises the entire population to provide highly efficient effective national defence.
  - Promotes social engagement, cohesion, responsibility and belonging.

# National Defence

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## Objective

At the direction of federal leadership, defend national sovereignty, assets and territory from hostile or detrimental activities of foreign bodies.

## Background

As Jared Diamond so thoroughly demonstrates in his book “Guns Germs and Steel”, the nature of human beings is aggressive. When a society develops capability that gives it a combative advantage they will ruthlessly exploit that advantage to maximum self interest. In the past this often translated to genocide and slavery. Today it translates to subjugation and theft of resources because genocide and slavery are frowned upon in international trade arrangements. While physical combat is no longer the method of choice for exploitation of foreign nations it's use is still prevalent (with many nations spending more than 2% of GDP on military activity) and it must be rigorously countered to effectively guard national sovereignty and provide a strong position for international trade/political negotiations.

Since the industrial revolution, defence services have become increasingly integrated with advanced technology to the point where defence capability is now measured in technological capability rather than numbers of soldiers.

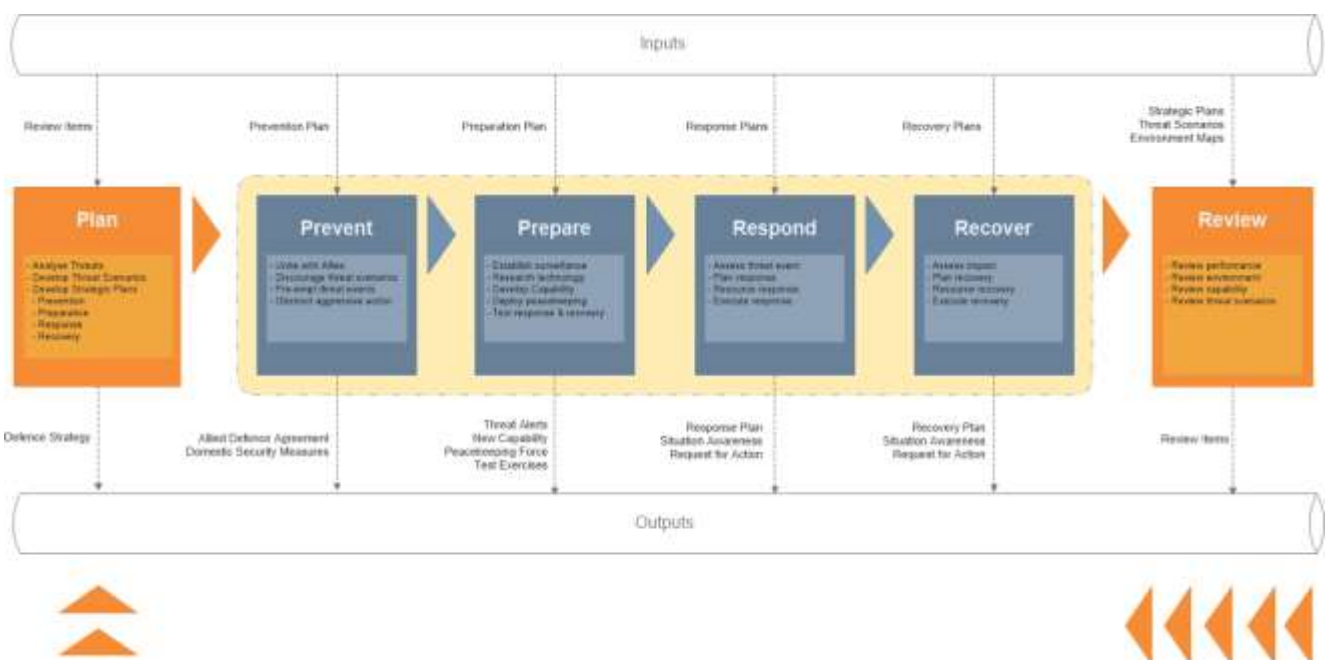
The requirements for defence capability are largely dependant on global economic strategy. National security is typically attained through a combination of international alliances, trade deals, intelligence and military strategy. The scale of military capability is usually commensurate with the extent of influence that a nation wishes to wield in international affairs. With some notable historical exceptions such as Hannibal Barca's invasion of Italy (Second Punic War 218 BC), far greater military capability is required to invade than to defend. The worlds current dominant nation is the USA which alone accounts for over one third of combined global military spending and outstrips its nearest rival by a spending ratio of 3 to 1. Even with its extraordinary military capability the USA still struggles to effectively wield control over some small foreign nations. History is full of examples where dramatically superior invading forces are defeated by a small effective defence strategy.

## Policy

Greenfield economic policy seeks to encourage and protect domestic prosperity without exploiting or interfering with the interests of foreign nations. In keeping with this wider economic strategy the Greenfield defence policy prescribes only domestic defence capability, eschewing any international military capability other than aiding an allied nation to repel a foreign incursion.

To maintain peace and sovereignty it is necessary to make the expense of foreign military aggression greater than any benefits that may be attained. The Greenfield domestic defence strategy advises a combination of efficient measures that work to dissuade, cripple and overcome aggressive behaviour with minimal cost and conflict.

Defence operations will be planned and executed under a structured cyclical process of planning, prevention, preparation, response, recovery and review. Where the response and recovery activities are resourced but only executed during a threat situation.



## Plan

The Intelligence division will be responsible for development of defence strategy and supporting plans.

1. **Analyse:** The Intelligence division will undertake analysis of the geographical and geopolitical landscape to identify all possible threats.
2. **Theorise:** The Intelligence division will work with Security experts and senior leadership to extrapolate likely threat scenarios.

3. **Strategise:** The Intelligence division will work with Security ministers and senior leadership to develop strategies to counter all threat scenarios. Plans will be drafted for Prevention, Preparation, Response and Recovery and each plan will include details of actions, responsibilities and resources required.

## Prevent

The Security ministry will be responsible for implementation of all measures in the Prevention Plan. Key prevention measures that should be considered include:

1. **Unite:** Create highly responsive military alliance with other peaceful nations to combine defence capability and dissuade intimidation from aggressive nations.
2. **Discourage:** Implement measures that will discourage the advent of identified threats. The National Guard is a key preventative measure for a broad range of threats; the ability to mobilize the population into an effective fighting force is an extremely effective deterrent to any form of foreign incursion or occupation.
3. **Pre-empt:** Explore and implement all peaceful methods of discouraging or impeding acts of foreign aggression.
4. **Obstruct:** Where economically feasible, eliminate any strategic weaknesses that the enemy may exploit to execute a successful incursion.

## Prepare

The Security ministry will be responsible for implementation of all measures in the Preparation Plan. Key preparation measures that should be considered include:

1. **Surveillance:** The Intelligence division will establish a sophisticated highly distributed intelligence and surveillance network that can detect and monitor potential threats.
2. **Research:** Conduct research into technologies and techniques to support defence strategy.
3. **Development:** Build and maintain all capability required to support response and recovery plans, includes:
  - a. Construction of infrastructure.
  - b. Manufacture of weapons, munitions, equipment and stores. Manufacturing of standard issue munitions should be localised.
  - c. Establish supply catches at local depots to support Regular Forces and National Guard during normal operations and likely threat scenarios. Catches should include all equipment, weapons, munitions and rations.
  - d. Recruit and training of personnel.



- e. Negotiation of any required allied assistance. In situations with heightened threat of foreign aggression, an allied peacekeeping force should be established to quickly respond to hostile activities.
4. **Deployment:** Activate all peacekeeping measures.
  5. **Test:** Undertake testing of response and recovery plans.

## Respond

When a foreign threat is identified, an appropriate Response Plan will be developed and activated. Key response measures that should be considered include:

1. **Assess:** When a threat event is identified the Intelligence division will work with Security ministers, leaders and experts to assess the threat in terms of:
  - a. Nature and intensity.
  - b. Likely timeline and trajectory.
  - c. Geographic and geopolitical environment.
  - d. Domestic, allied and enemy capability.
  - e. Impact and consequences.
2. **Plan:** Under the oversight and endorsement of the federal leader, Security ministers and senior leadership will consult with experts and allies to develop comprehensive response strategies:
  - a. Adjust existing threat scenarios to incorporate situation variables and develop new threat scenarios as required to cover all likely enemy movements.
  - b. Work with allies to establish response strategies for likely threat scenarios and risk mitigation measures for less likely threat scenarios. Response plans should include measures to:
    - i Cripple the aggressors economy and neutralise military movement and capability.
    - ii Protect civilians, critical economic infrastructure and military capability.
    - iii When confronted with an overwhelming occupying force, adopt covert gorilla warfare tactics which employ a high volume of low exposure, high impact operations to obstruct enemy movements and ceaselessly bleed enemy capability.
3. **Resource:** Security ministers will work with other ministries, allies and industry to develop, acquire and distribute all resources required to support response plans.
4. **Execute:** Security leaders will be responsible for activating and implementing military operations in response to a confirmed threat event and in accordance with endorsed Response Plans. During an operation situation awareness will feed back into the response process for updated assessment, planning and resourcing.

## Recover

Following repulsion of foreign aggression an appropriate Recovery Plan will be developed and activated to restore the economy and defence capability. Key measures that should be considered include:

1. **Assess:** The Intelligence division will identify the nature and extent of all damage to domestic infrastructure and military capability and assess any new military or environmental threats that may arise from the new situation.
2. **Plan:** Security ministers and senior leadership will consult with experts and allies to develop comprehensive recovery strategies:
  - a. Implement temporary compensation measures to alleviate impacts to infrastructure and stabilise the environment until permanent restoration can be achieved.
  - b. Bolster and restore military capability to counter any likely new threats.
3. **Resource:** Security ministers will work with other ministries, allies and industry to develop, acquire and distribute all resources required to support recovery plans.
4. **Execute:** Security leaders will be responsible for activating and implementing recovery measures after response to a threat event in accordance with endorsed Recovery Plans. During an operation situation awareness will feed back into the recovery process for updated assessment, planning and resourcing.

## Review

As part of the planning cycle the Intelligence division will review all aspects of national defence strategy and operations:

1. **Review Performance:** Evaluate the implementation and performance of all prevention, preparation, response and recovery plans. The outcome of live and test response and recovery exercises will be examined for weakness in planning and execution.
2. **Review Environment:** Examine domestic infrastructure and geographical and geopolitical environments for changes to current analysis.
3. **Review Capability:** Assess foreign and domestic military capability for changes to current analysis and identify any domestic capability requiring upgrade or replacement.
4. **Review Threats:** Review threat scenarios to incorporate any identified changes to environment or foreign and domestic military capability.

The results of the review process will feed into the planning process for continual improvement.

# Border Security

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## Objective

Manage border traffic to enforce domestic law and policy regulations on immigration, trade and BIO security.

## Policy

The Border Security service will be established as a division of the Regular Security Services. Border Security will be responsible for management of immigration and customs services. The Border Security division will establish and maintain a range of domestic gateways to accommodate all border traffic and co-ordinate required military defence services to monitor borders for illegal traffic. All border traffic will be processed via an established gateway or repelled at the border.

## Immigration

Border Security will monitor human migration to track foreign movements of citizens and domestic movements of foreign visitors to enforce immigration policy regulations.

1. All foreign visitors must apply for a travel visa that regulates the purpose and length of stay.
2. All foreign visitors will be issued with a national identity card (see *Administration – Identity Management* policy).
3. Travel visas will be issued at a cost to the visitor that is sufficient to cover immigration services. Visa costs may be reduced in circumstances where economic benefits outweigh government service costs.
4. All long term visitor visas will be subject to medical examinations to guard the domestic health service from foreign burden.
5. All permanent immigration will be governed by *Population Management* policy.
6. Once within sovereign territory all visitors are subject to domestic laws regardless of their immigration status.
7. Outside of sovereign territory, citizens are still subject to relevant domestic laws regarding ethical conduct.
8. Any citizen or protected immigrant cannot be forcibly extradited to a foreign nation. Citizens and protected immigrants will have any charges of foreign criminal behaviour addressed under the domestic justice system with consideration for violation of any ethical foreign laws.

## Law Enforcement & BIO Security

As part of its gatekeeper role Border Security will monitor all incoming and outgoing traffic (human, plant, animal, product or commodity) to ensure compliance with protocols provided by the Law Enforcement and BIO Security divisions. When a breach is detected the situation will be passed to the relevant security division for further processing.

## Customs

All goods other than personal luggage of citizens and visitors will be subject to customs procedures:

1. **Labelling:** All imported goods must be labelled with:
  - a. **Purpose:** The nature of the traffic. Can be either Private exchange or Commercial transaction.
  - b. **Content:** The functional nature of the contents.
  - c. **Identity:** The state identification code for the recipient (see *Administration – Identification policy*).
  - d. **Logistics Depot:** A unique identifier for the logistics operator who is responsible for delivery of the item.
  - e. **Delivery Address:** A complete description of the geographical destination for the product.
2. **Private Goods:**
  - a. Any item that is not being trafficked as part of a commercial transaction will be regarded as a private exchange and will not be subject to trade regulations.
  - b. All private goods will be tracked to ensure citizens are not engaged in illegal trade activities.
3. **Commercial Goods:**
  - a. To ensure correct taxes have been applied all commercial goods will be inspected to ensure that the product description provided with the bank transaction matches the contents.
  - b. Any item that cannot be correctly verified will be held for personal collection and payment of appropriate taxes or fines.
4. **Delivery:** All successfully processed items will be routed to the appropriate logistics depot for delivery.

# BIO Security

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## Objective

Protect citizens and the economy from all forms of foreign and domestic biological threats.

## Policy

A biological threat is any substance or life form that poses significant harm to human life or the economy. Potential sources of Biological threat include:

- Plant
- Animal
- Chemical
- Pathogen

Threats from human beings and natural forces such as wind, water and fire are typically out of scope for BIO security.

In keeping with the single function Security policy, all BIO Security functions within the economy will be provided by the BIO Security division under BIO Security policy. The Security Service will train and maintain a group of dedicated BIO Security scientists who will be responsible for analysing biological threats and developing prevention and response capability.

Biological threats can arise from industry, natural ecosystems and foreign military aggression. Any unusual threat that presents a large scale risk will be managed under *Disaster Management* policy.

## Industry

The BIO Security division will work with industry to develop and enforce safety measures for dangerous substances and life forms used within production. Safety measures will include protocols and methods for storage, handling, transport, disposal and emergency response.

## Nature

The BIO Security division will work with Agriculture and Health services to identify all potential naturally occurring BIO hazards and develop methods for detection, monitoring, prevention and response.

## Military

As part of Defence planning the Security intelligence division will identify potential biological weapons employed by foreign military forces. The BIO Security division will analyse the threat and develop effective detection, protection and response capability.

# Law Enforcement

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## Objective

Uphold domestic law within all sovereign territory and any foreign sovereign operations.

## Policy

A Law Enforcement division will be established under the Security Services to enforce domestic laws within all economic activities and foreign sovereign operations. The Law Enforcement division will be responsible for monitoring social activity to ensure compliance with criminal law and apprehending suspected criminals for processing under the Justice System. After apprehension the crime will be investigated and processed by Justice Services.

## Citizens Abroad

Under immigration policy citizens remain accountable to ethical behavioural standards while visiting foreign nations on personal business.

- **Enforcement:** The Law Enforcement division will monitor citizens activities abroad and prosecute any breaches of ethics on their return to sovereign territory.
- **Intervention:** If a citizen poses a known threat to a foreign nation Law Enforcement will work with the foreign nation to neutralise the threat. If a citizen is suspected of criminal behaviour but does not pose a significant threat to the foreign nation, Law Enforcement will not intervene. If the foreign nation has a legal system which is not compatible with the Code of Ethics, Law Enforcement will secure extradition arrangements prior to intervention.
- **Extradition:** In cases where a citizen is charged with a crime abroad the state will attempt extradite the citizen to have the charges processed under the domestic justice system.

# Population Management

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## Objective

Maintain a sustainable and culturally harmonious civilian population.

## Background

Population growth has been encouraged during the industrial age because more bodies meant more growth in demand but this capitalist mantra does not take into account the decreasing share of resources per capita and the potential destruction of quality of life. There is a certain point in population size where the social benefits of economic scale are balanced with individual access to resources and environment constraints.

## Policy

The Security ministry will work with the ministries for Industry, Infrastructure, Environment and Resources to develop national plans for industry and infrastructure that will determine the level of population that is required to support the economy. The plans will strive for beneficial economic scale without detriment to environment or lifestyle.

## Immigration

Immigration will only be allowed under circumstances where additional population is required above domestic reproduction rates and refugee intakes. All migration (including persons seeking refuge) will be subject to immigration application process:

1. Post immigration unification cannot be accommodated. If a family wishes to migrate they must apply as whole.
2. All immigrants must come from a culture that is compatible with the Code of Ethics.
3. A child that is conceived by a citizen in a foreign nation will receive automatic citizenship if they take up residence within sovereign border before adulthood.
4. Any foreign person who becomes the spouse of a citizen will receive automatic citizenship after two years of sovereign residency but the citizen will be liable for any resettlement costs incurred by the state. Existing dependant children of the spouse will receive priority in immigration but they will not receive automatic citizenship.



## Refugees

All nations have a duty of care for displaced persons but that duty does not extend to automatic resettlement in the refugees nation of choice. In a stable global environment where human displacement is uncommon, refugees should be accommodated under a global resettlement program that distributes the burden of resettlement fairly and harmoniously within the global community; aligning the cultural values and economic abilities of refugees with suitable nations. Under this arrangement wealthier nations should be obliged to contribute financial support for resettlement in poorer nations.

In an unstable global environment where human displacement occurs on a scale that cannot be accommodated without detriment to the economy, alternatives to permanent resettlement must be considered:

- **Intervention:** Work with the international community to resolve the cause of displacement through an international intervention program.
- **Support:** Provide support to nations that have the capacity to accommodate refugees but require additional resources.
- **Refuge:** Work with the international community to create a temporary place of refuge until refugees can safely return to their homes or resettle if return is unforeseeable.

# Emergency Response

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## Objective

Provide response and recovery services for routine small scale emergency situations.

## Policy

Security Services will establish an Emergency Services division that will be responsible for response and recovery of all regular emergency situations. Emergency Services will be further divided into specialist divisions for provision of emergency functions that are not native to established services. Specialist divisions would potentially include fire, flood, rescue and infrastructure failure.

Emergency Services will co-operate with all public services engaged in provision of emergency services to develop surveillance, communications and standard operating procedures for response and recovery. During emergency situations Emergency Services will co-ordinate all Security divisions and public services engaged in response and recovery activities. All large scale emergencies will be managed by the Intelligence division under *Disaster Management* policy.

In all local areas Emergency Services will establish appropriate capability to respond to common emergencies. In areas where there is a low volume of regular emergencies Security Officers from other established divisions will multi-skill to provide emergency services as an auxiliary function.

# Disaster Management

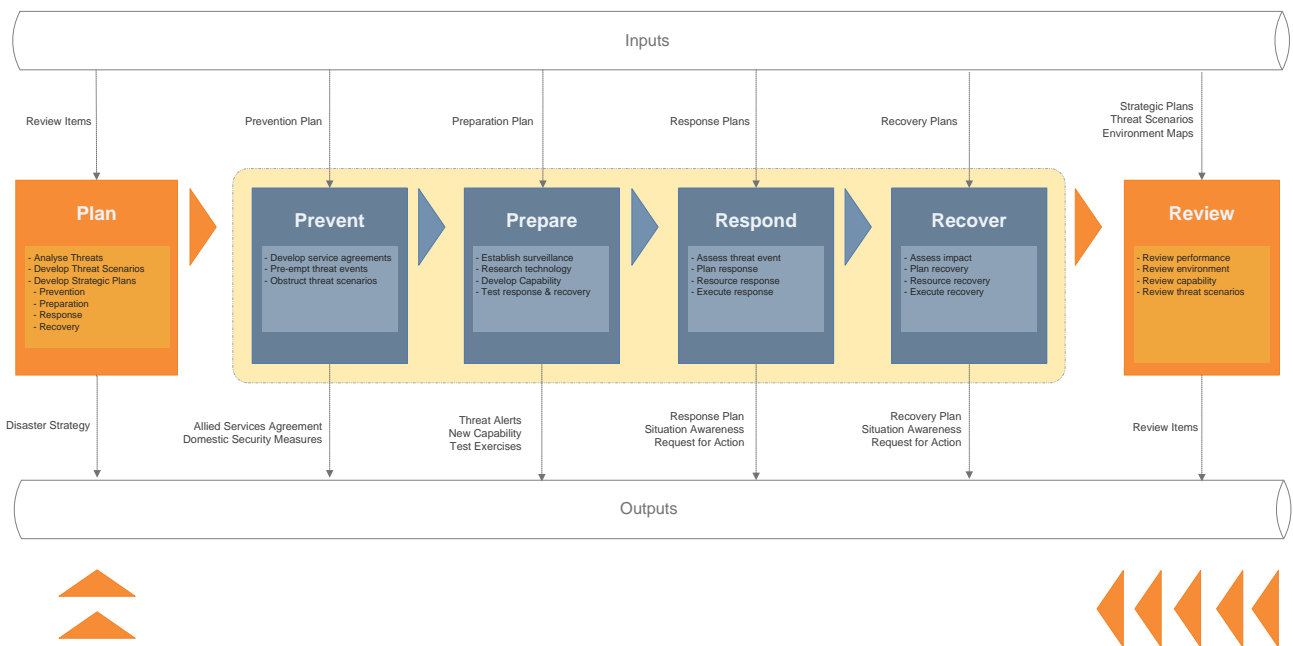
## Objective

Protect citizens and the economy from the threat of natural disasters.

## Policy

Security Services will manage natural disasters in the same manner as Nation Defence but with a greater focus on town planning and the incorporation of commercial business continuity principles and risk management techniques.

Disaster Management operations will be planned and executed under a structured cyclical process of planning, prevention, preparation, response, recovery and review. Where the response and recovery activities are resourced but only executed during a threat situation. The National Guard will provide additional ground support for response and recovery exercises.



## Plan

The Intelligence division will work with relevant public services and experts to develop Disaster Management strategy and supporting plans.

1. **Analyse:**
  - a. **Identify Events:** Analyse the natural landscape and economic systems to identify events that could pose a threat to society.
  - b. **Define Events:** Develop and Event Profile that models the variables and environment conditions that influence the course of the event.
  - c. **Predict Events:** Use forecasting capability to predict likely occurrences of threat events.
2. **Theorise:**
  - a. **Threat Scenarios:** Extrapolate the potential threat scenarios that may unfold as during the course of an event.
  - b. **Risk Management:** Assess the level of risk posed by the threat scenarios, documenting existing control structures and overall risk exposure.
3. **Strategise:** The Intelligence division will work with Security ministers, senior leadership and engage other ministries as required to develop strategies to counter all threat scenarios. Plans will be drafted for Prevention, Preparation, Response and Recovery and each plan will include details of actions, responsibilities and resources required.

## Prevent

The Security ministry will work with all relevant ministries to implement measures in the Prevention Plan. Key prevention measures that should be considered include:

1. **Unite:** Create services agreements with all ministries actively participating in the provision of front line disaster management services.
2. **Pre-empt:** Incorporate threat controls into all areas of economic planning to avoid exposure to threat events.
3. **Obstruct:** Where economically feasible, install hazard barriers to protect all high value assets and residential areas with exposure to likely destructive threat scenarios.

## Prepare

The Security ministry will work with all relevant ministries to implement measures in the Preparation Plan. Key preparation measures that should be considered include:

1. **Surveillance:** The Intelligence division will establish a sophisticated highly distributed intelligence and surveillance network that can detect and monitor potential threat events.

2. **Research:** Conduct research into technologies and techniques to support disaster management strategy.
3. **Development:** Build and maintain all capability required to support response and recovery plans.
4. **Test:** Undertake testing of response and recovery plans.

## Respond

When a threat is identified, an appropriate Response Plan will be developed and activated. Key response measures that should be considered include:

1. **Assess:** When a threat event is identified the Intelligence division will work with Security ministers, leaders and experts to assess the threat in terms of:
  - a. Nature and intensity.
  - b. Likely timeline and trajectory.
  - c. Geographic and geopolitical environment.
  - d. Response capability.
  - e. Impact and consequences.
2. **Plan:** Under the oversight and endorsement of the federal leader, Security ministers and senior leadership will consult with experts and implicated ministries to develop comprehensive response strategies:
  - a. Adjust existing threat scenarios to incorporate situation variables and develop new threat scenarios as required to cover all likely event trajectories.
  - b. Work with other ministries to establish response strategies for likely threat scenarios and risk mitigation measures for less likely threat scenarios. Response plans should include measures to:
    - i Neutralise threat scenarios that may evolve from the event.
    - ii Protect civilians, critical economic infrastructure and military capability.
3. **Resource:** Security ministers will work with other ministries and industry to develop, acquire and distribute all resources required to support response plans.
4. **Execute:** Security leaders will be responsible for activating and implementing security operations in response to a confirmed threat event and in accordance with endorsed Response Plans. During an operation situation awareness will feed back into the response process for updated assessment, planning and resourcing.

## Recover

Following response to a destructive threat event an appropriate Recovery Plan will be developed and activated to restore the economy. Key measures that should be considered include:

1. **Assess:** The Intelligence division will identify the nature and extent of all damage to domestic infrastructure and assess any new threats that may arise from the situation.
2. **Plan:** Security ministers and senior leadership will consult with experts and implicated ministries to develop comprehensive recovery strategies:
  - a. Implement temporary compensation measures to alleviate impacts to infrastructure and stabilise the environment until permanent restoration can be achieved.
  - b. Bolster and restore response capability to counter any likely new threats.
3. **Resource:** Security ministers will work with other ministries and industry to develop, acquire and distribute all resources required to support recovery plans.
4. **Execute:** Security leaders will be responsible for activating and implementing recovery measures after response to a threat event in accordance with endorsed Recovery Plans. During an operation situation awareness will feed back into the recovery process for updated assessment, planning and resourcing.

## Review

As part of the planning cycle the Intelligence division will review all aspects of Disaster Management strategy and operations:

1. **Review Performance:** Evaluate the implementation and performance of all prevention, preparation, response and recovery plans. The outcome of live and test response and recovery exercises will be examined for weakness in planning and execution.
2. **Review Environment:** Examine domestic economy and environment for changes to current analysis and renew all event forecasts.
3. **Review Capability:** Assess disaster management capability for changes to current analysis and identify any capability requiring upgrade or replacement.
4. **Review Threats:** Review threat scenarios to incorporate any identified changes to environment or capability.

The results of the review process will feed into the planning process for continual improvement.

# Community Support

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## Objective

Provide lifestyle support to citizens in who are unable to provide for themselves.

## Background

Government funded community support mechanisms are common to developed countries. A good quality support system encourages a sense of community security which translates to consumer confidence. When people feel confident of their ability to cope with the future they are less inclined to save capital and more inclined to spend on lifestyle improvement and investment. Lifestyle spending and investment are two critical features of a modern industrial economy so social security mechanisms are a worthwhile investment but like any investment the benefits do not come without challenges.

The challenges to social security are taxation and abuse. Social security mechanisms can be extremely expensive and the taxes required to fund them can create a drag on economic activity. If they are not structured correctly social security systems can create a second economy that attracts and traps disadvantages citizens in a hereditary cycle of social dependence. The challenge of funding social security has escalated in recent years with aging social demographics and market globalisation placing increasing pressure on traditional tax structures that favour production taxes over consumption taxes. In a global market place productions taxes must be reduced but this is an argument for tax reform not an imperative to reduce or abandon social security measures.

When considering the challenges to social security, many economic commentators suggest abandoning security mechanism in favour of a stronger economy, arguing that a stronger economy is the best form of social security. These arguments are attractive on the surface but they fail to take into account several inescapable consequences that combine to reduce disposable income and thereby contract spending and investment:

- Citizens will reduce their participation in production in order to care for disadvantaged family members.
- Disposable income will be absorbed by support for dependant family members.
- Citizens will reduce consumer spending and high risk investment in innovation in favour accumulating capital for financial security.

- Citizens will tend to have more children in order to increase family care capacity. This will reduce disposable income and potentially create an exponential cycle of population growth as we commonly see in the developing world.

## Policy

Social security is an essential pillar of productive industrial economy but the challenges to effective implementation cannot be overcome within community support policy alone. The Greenfield model addresses the pressure of globalisation through removal of production taxes and reduction in overall production cost. Reduced production cost combined with local production of agriculture also serves to reduce the cost of community support services.

Any citizen that is assessed as being unable to live in a manner that is common to the society will be given targeted support to the level and timeframe that is required to resolve the disparity. To the greatest extent possible, support will be provided through available domestic resources with minimal burden on the tax system and production capacity.

## Guidance Counselling

Security Services will provide free guidance counselling services to all citizens to assist in effective career placement. This investment will improve productivity and reduce instances of under employment.

## Income Supplement

Any citizen that is unable to participate in the economy to the extent required to support basic lifestyle requirements will receive a financial supplement to make up the shortfall. The supplement will be made available within the citizen's state bank account as a separate credit allowance that can be drawn upon to purchase basic lifestyle products and services from domestic producers.

To offset the burden on production incurred through the supplement, any citizen receiving the supplement for any purpose other than education will be required to provide part time community service in a manner that is suitable to their skills and mobility.

## Education Support

Any citizen engaged in full time education in industry based skills will be eligible for an income supplement. Supplements for citizens living in situations of family dependence or co-dependence will be assessed based on family income.



## Under Employment

As an alternative to the income supplement under employed citizens will be eligible for a business start up supplement. Subject to a credible business plan the business supplement will provide modest additional support in the form zero interest long bonds to assist with initial start up costs. In addition to financial support, participants will receive commercial guidance in their chosen industry. Participants will also be exempt from community service pending a yearly review of progress.

The business start up scheme will be funded by the Security Ministry and delivered by the Industry Ministry.

## Retirement

During the later years in life citizens may have less capacity to maintain arduous careers. The common modern concept of retirement is not healthy for the individual and nor is it sustainable with increasing human longevity. With state health care in place, the majority of the population will experience their highest living expenses during healthy middle life. Living expenses tend to decrease in later life as home loans are paid off and children leave home. This means that for the majority of the population part time work will suffice for old age lifestyle expenses.

The Greenfield retirement policy proposes that industry be encouraged to reserve suitable part time roles (such as research, advisory, teaching and child care) for elderly participation in order to extend citizen engagement in production to the mutual benefit of the individual citizen and the economy. From a lifestyle perspective, extension of workforce participation into old age has been demonstrated to significantly reduce physical degeneration and improve general well being through fulfilling social interaction. From an economic perspective continued participation will improve production capacity while lowering the social security and health tax burden.

## Disability Services

In addition to other Community Support services, citizens with a physical impairment will be eligible for additional financial support to alleviate difficulties or overcome barriers to economic participation.

Citizens with extreme disabilities that cannot care for themselves will be housed in specialist care facilities that are designed to support their needs in the most humane fashion possible.

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