WORLD

SOVEREIGNTY

FUND

AND

BIRTHRIGHT COIN

Dennie Jared Frank

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Dedication

To those whose lives have been consumed by the struggle to survive, whose work has sustained society without providing lasting security, and whose potential deserves the opportunity to grow.

To future generations, who will inherit the institutions we build and the consequences of the decisions we make today.

May we leave them a world in which the system serves the people.

Acknowledgment

I offer my thanks to every reader willing to examine this proposal, question its assumptions, and consider how humanity might build a more secure and equitable future.

I acknowledge the workers, caregivers, farmers, builders, researchers, and countless others whose contributions sustain our communities. Their efforts remind us that prosperity depends on cooperation and that the benefits of progress should reach the people who make it possible.

I also recognize the work of those who have explored public wealth funds, income security, community ownership, and responsible technological development. These fields provide valuable foundations for evaluating and improving the ideas presented here.

World Sovereignty Fund and Birthright Coin remain a proposed framework. Turning this vision into a functioning institution will require independent scrutiny, practical expertise, public participation, and the willingness to correct weaknesses as they are identified.

To everyone who contributes thoughtful criticism, shares the proposal, or helps move the discussion towards practical solutions: thank you.

Dennie Jared Frank

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About the Author

Dennie Jared Frank is a Canadian author whose writing examines power, institutional structures, economic dependence, and the relationship between individuals and the systems that shape their lives.

His works include The Architecture of Domination, a seven-book collection exploring control, structural dependence, and the question of whom society's institutions ultimately serve.

In World Sovereignty Fund and Birthright Coin, Frank presents a proposed framework for accumulating permanent public wealth and sharing a portion of its sustainable earnings through individual Birthright benefits, community development, and environmental restoration. The proposal connects these aims with community-owned automation and accountable governance.

His guiding principle is simple: ORDO POPULO SERVIAT - LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

Preface

Who does the system serve?

This question lies at the heart of the World Sovereignty Fund and Birthright Coin. Humanity has developed extraordinary productive capacity, yet many people continue to spend their lives struggling to secure basic necessities. As automation expands, we must decide how its benefits will reach the wider population.

This book proposes an additional institution through which participating communities could accumulate permanent shared wealth. The World Sovereignty Fund would receive contributions, preserve and responsibly invest its capital, and distribute approved benefits within its financial capacity. The Birthright Coin would represent an individual's protected membership entitlement, with payments made in ordinary spendable money.

Community-owned automation could contribute to this foundation through productive enterprises and agreed shares of net earnings. Existing financial institutions would continue operating, while participating people and communities would gain another route to ownership and long-term economic security.

The proposal is a starting framework for examination and development. Its financial assumptions, legal structure, governance safeguards, and operating arrangements require independent assessment and practical testing.

Readers are invited to consider both its purpose and the conditions necessary for it to work.

Its ambitions extend across generations. Building enough permanent wealth to provide substantial benefits worldwide could take 50 to 100 years or longer, depending on funding, participation, costs, and performance. Smaller projects could deliver local benefits sooner, while helping establish whether the wider model is viable.

My purpose in presenting this framework is to encourage serious discussion and practical cooperation. The institutions we establish today can shape the opportunities available long after our own lifetimes.

ORDO POPULO SERVIAT
LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

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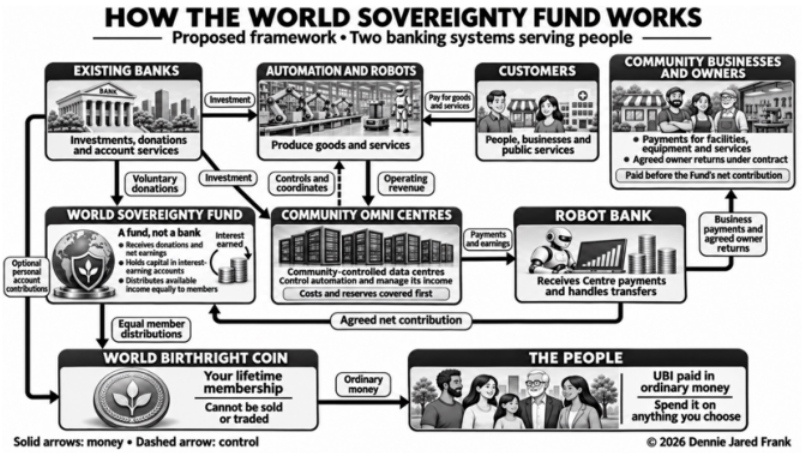
WORLD SOVEREIGNTY FUND AND BIRTHRIGHT COIN

A Global Community Framework for Shared Prosperity, Economic Security, and Community-Owned Automation



Proposal by

Dennie Jared Frank

WHAT THIS PROPOSAL ESTABLISHES, WHAT REMAINS TO BE DEVELOPED, AND WHAT HUMANITY MUST DECIDE

Understanding the Purpose of the World Sovereignty Fund

The purpose of the proposal is to build a birthright system to counteract structural forced labor. The World Sovereignty Fund with the birthright coin will be a lasting public counterweight to the existing banking system, gradually creating a more balanced economy in which the system serves the people. The Fund itself is not a bank; it is an institution established to receive, preserve, responsibly invest, and distribute collective wealth for public benefit.

The proposed Robot Banking System would form the secondary banking structure, managing payments and financial services associated with participating automation and community-owned enterprises, while directing an agreed portion of their net earnings into the Fund. As its resources grow, the Fund would expand its capacity to support lifelong economic security, strengthen communities, restore ecosystems, and protect every earthling—human beings, animals, and the wider living world. Achieving this scale would require substantial time, responsible governance, sustained contributions, and cooperation across generations.

Its guiding purpose would remain constant:

ORDO POPULO SERVIAT

LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

The World Sovereignty Fund is not a proposal to dismantle the global financial system, abolish capitalism, eliminate private ownership, replace national currencies, or interfere with existing banking institutions. Its primary purpose is to establish an additional economic institution capable of creating a sustainable financial foundation for universal basic income.

The fundamental objective is straightforward: develop a system in which the wealth generated through productive investments, natural resources, technological advancement, and automation can provide every participating human being with a financial foundation throughout their lifetime.

Humanity has already developed extraordinary financial, industrial, and technological infrastructure. The purpose of this proposal is not to destroy what exists but to establish an additional institution that allows a portion of the prosperity generated by these systems to benefit the population directly.

The World Sovereignty Fund is also designed to address the shortcomings of existing economic institutions, particularly where financial insecurity, environmental degradation, resource depletion, and unequal access to prosperity remain unresolved. By directing a portion of its distributable earnings toward community

development and ecological restoration, the Fund could help protect the Earth, restore damaged ecosystems, improve essential infrastructure, and support communities that lack adequate financial resources.

As automation advances and the Fund accumulates productive assets, investments, and sustainable revenue, its financial capacity could grow considerably. Over generations, it has the potential to become one of humanity's most influential public-benefit institutions—not through political control or the accumulation of power over individuals, but through its ability to finance universal basic income, strengthen local economies, protect natural resources, and invest in humanity's long-term future.

Unlike institutions whose primary responsibility is to generate returns for private shareholders, the World Sovereignty Fund would have a permanent obligation to serve its participating population while preserving collective wealth for future generations. Its strength would come from productive ownership, responsible investment, international cooperation, and the continued growth of automation.

The World Sovereignty Fund would operate alongside existing institutions, not replace them. It would provide an additional economic foundation capable of addressing needs that existing systems have not adequately met.

Its purpose is not to control the world's wealth, but to ensure that a growing portion of the wealth

humanity produces is used to protect the planet, strengthen communities, and provide lasting economic security for the people who inhabit it. This distinction must remain central to understanding the proposal.

What Would Remain Unchanged

- ✓ Existing commercial banks would continue operating.
- ✓ People would retain their personal bank accounts, savings, investments, property, businesses, and financial independence.
- ✓ Governments would retain their existing responsibilities and legal authority.
- ✓ National currencies would continue functioning.
- ✓ Private enterprise would continue producing goods, providing services, employing workers, and generating profits.
- ✓ Individuals would remain free to accumulate personal wealth, establish businesses, pursue employment, and participate in existing financial markets.
- ✓ The proposal does not require cryptocurrency, the replacement of conventional money, or the introduction of a new global currency.

The Birthright Coin could be attached to your birth certificate. This coin is not intended to compete with Bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies. It represents a protected lifetime entitlement to participate in distributions generated through the World Sovereignty Fund. Payments could be made directly into existing bank accounts using established national currencies.

The proposed Robot Banking System would provide a specialized financial structure for managing the commercial activities of participating automated enterprises, calculating their available earnings, and transferring agreed contributions into the World Sovereignty Fund. This system could initially operate through existing licensed banks and regulated payment providers.

Blockchain or cryptocurrency technology could be evaluated as an optional accounting or settlement mechanism if it demonstrated practical advantages. However, neither would be necessary to establish the system.

- The objective is not to create another speculative financial market.

- The objective is to create a reliable financial connection between productive technology and the people who should benefit from its prosperity.

What the Proposal Will Establish

The World Sovereignty Fund proposal establishes the conceptual structure of a complementary economic institution.

- ✓ It identifies potential sources of funding, establishes the principle of permanent collective investment, introduces the Robot Banking System, and proposes community-owned automation infrastructure.

- ✓ It establishes the Birthright Coin as a universal, non-transferable lifetime entitlement.

- ✓ It proposes the interest distribution framework in which 70 percent of approved distributable resources support personal income, 20 percent support community development, and 10 percent support ecological protection.

- ✓ It also establishes the importance of independent oversight, financial accountability, community participation, and the protection of individual rights.

The proposal outlines how the system could begin with a limited demonstration, expand regionally, develop nationally, and eventually establish international cooperation. These components provide the foundation for further institutional development. However, a proposed framework is not the same as a completed financial institution. Additional work is necessary before the system can become operational.

What Is Still Missing From the Proposal?

I need to explain how participating automation contributes to the Fund—but it does not have to be a tax. It could be an agreed percentage of profits, income from community-owned enterprises, or returns on investments the Fund itself owns. A government-imposed automation tax would be a separate funding option.

The clarification establishes **a system operating within free enterprise**. Communities, individuals, wealthy investors, businesses, and governments could finance automation. Customers would pay for products or services, rent machines, or own their own automation. The participating enterprise would cover its costs and financing obligations, then contribute an agreed share of its available profits. The agreements must explain what investors own, what returns they receive, and what portion supports the World Sovereignty Fund.

Another important purpose: **eventually, the Fund could finance worthwhile activities that ordinary investors cannot justify commercially.** Affordable infrastructure, disaster recovery, or essential services in a small community might provide substantial benefits without producing attractive investment returns.

However, being large enough to absorb a loss needs a defined meaning. A dedicated

development allocation could accept measured losses within an approved budget. The permanent investment fund would still need sufficient assets and income to support its continuing obligations. A existing community-development allocation offers a possible place for that activity.

What remains to explain is who contributes, under what agreement, how capital accumulates, when distributions begin, and how much financial risk each part may accept. That would present the intention more accurately: build collective productive wealth alongside private enterprise, develop income for people progressively, and eventually gain the capacity to support projects whose public value exceeds their financial return.

The following areas require further research, professional development, and practical testing.

1. A Complete Universal Basic Income Funding Model

The most important remaining requirement is determining how the World Sovereignty Fund could eventually provide a dependable minimum income to every eligible participant. Investment-funded dividends would provide an initial mechanism for distributing financial benefits. However, dividends alone cannot guarantee a fixed monthly payment. A complete universal basic income system would require a separate income-stabilization mechanism, sufficient financial reserves, and dependable sources of revenue capable of maintaining payments during

periods of economic instability. Economists and financial specialists must determine realistic payment levels, funding requirements, reserve policies, inflation adjustments, and the conditions necessary to support a guaranteed income.

2. A Detailed Institutional Charter

The World Sovereignty Fund requires a legally enforceable charter establishing its responsibilities, powers, limitations, and accountability. This charter must protect the institution from political misuse, unauthorized withdrawals, financial exploitation, and excessive concentration of authority. It must establish how representatives are selected, how decisions are made, and how participating communities can hold institutional leadership accountable.

INSTITUTIONAL CHARTER
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3. A Complete Robot Banking Operating Model

The Robot Banking System requires further development to determine its precise legal and financial structure. This includes accounting standards, transaction processing, payment arrangements, financial reporting, and the administration of contributions from participating automated enterprises. It must also be determined whether a separately licensed financial institution would eventually be beneficial or whether the system could continue operating through existing regulated banking infrastructure. The Robot

Banking System does not require robots to possess money, legal personhood, or individual bank accounts. Its function is to manage the financial activity associated with automation and ensure that agreed contributions reach the World Sovereignty Fund.

4. The Ownership and Governance of Automation

The proposal identifies community-owned automation as an important source of productive wealth. However, detailed ownership arrangements must still be established. These arrangements must determine how communities acquire automation infrastructure, how enterprises are financed, how profits are allocated, and how operating decisions are made. Human oversight, workplace safety, cybersecurity, privacy protections, and community authority must remain central to the design. The system does not require artificial superintelligence. Existing robotics, automated manufacturing, agricultural machinery, computing systems, and commercially available artificial intelligence could provide the foundation for initial operations.

The distinction I need to make is between spending capital and investing capital. Initially, the rule could require contributions to remain invested, with only an approved portion of interest financing payments and administration. Later, the Fund could invest some capital in larger productive projects. Buying an ownership interest in a functioning enterprise is an investment, although it carries a risk of loss. Paying benefits or

making a nonrecoverable grant is spending. Keeping those activities separately accounted for makes the intention clearer.

5. A Complete Birthright Administration System

1. The Birthright Coin requires a secure administrative framework, attached to a birth certificate.

2. This system must establish eligibility, prevent duplicate registrations, protect personal information, administer payments, and provide accessible procedures for correcting errors.

3. It must also determine how children, individuals without conventional identification, and people living across different jurisdictions can participate.

4. The fundamental entitlement must remain separate from personal wealth, employment, and voluntary financial contributions. Only an allocated amount of interest is available to the recipient.

5. Every eligible individual would possess one Birthright entitlement, regardless of financial circumstances.

6. Only an allocated amount of interest is released a month or periodically.

6. Independent Financial and Economic Verification

The financial examples contained within this proposal demonstrate how the proposed mechanisms could operate under specified assumptions. They do not establish that the system can already finance universal basic income. Independent economists, investment specialists, actuaries, and financial institutions must evaluate the proposed funding mechanisms. Their work must include realistic revenue projections, operating costs, investment risks, inflation, population growth, currency fluctuations, and long-term financial sustainability. The system must demonstrate that its income comes from genuine productive activity and legally established financial contributions. It must also demonstrate that distributions can be sustained without exhausting the capital intended to support future generations.

7. Pilot Projects and Practical Demonstration

The proposal requires a functioning demonstration before broader implementation. An initial pilot should involve a participating community, a commercially viable productive enterprise, a legally constituted investment fund, and a transparent system for administering financial benefits. The demonstration must establish whether the proposed financial cycle operates as intended. Its performance should be independently audited and publicly evaluated. Expansion should depend on demonstrated results

rather than promises or predetermined expectations.

8. International Cooperation and Legal Compatibility

- ✓ A worldwide system would require cooperation between participating countries, financial institutions, communities, and regulatory authorities.
- ✓ The proposal does not require the creation of a single institution controlling the world's financial resources.
- ✓ Participating countries could establish legally independent funds operating under compatible standards.
- ✓ Further work must determine how these institutions would cooperate while respecting national sovereignty, existing laws, currencies, and financial regulations.
- ✓ Participation would develop through lawful agreements and voluntary institutional cooperation.

The Role of Cryptocurrency and Emerging Financial Technology

Cryptocurrency is **not** a necessary component of the World Sovereignty Fund.

The Birthright Coin is an entitlement, **not** a tradable digital currency.

The Robot Banking System could operate entirely through conventional financial infrastructure. Nevertheless, emerging financial technologies should not automatically be excluded. If blockchain-based accounting, tokenized financial records, or regulated digital settlement systems eventually demonstrate greater efficiency, transparency, security, or lower operating costs, they could be evaluated for specific applications. Any such technology would need to satisfy applicable laws, financial safeguards, cybersecurity requirements, and privacy protections.

It must **not** undermine the fundamental principles of the Birthright System.

No individual should be required to purchase cryptocurrency, participate in speculative trading, or surrender financial privacy to receive their entitlement. Technology should remain a tool serving the institution's purpose, not become the purpose itself.

A Framework Intended to Be Developed and Improved

The World Sovereignty Fund is presented as a foundational institutional proposal, not as a claim that every technical, economic, or legal question has already been answered. Its purpose is to establish a direction and a structure that qualified individuals and institutions can examine, challenge, improve, and develop.

- Economists must evaluate the financial model.
- Banking professionals must determine the most effective transaction and payment infrastructure.
- Engineers and technology specialists must evaluate commercially viable automation.
- Legal professionals must establish enforceable institutional protections.
- Governments must determine appropriate regulatory arrangements.
- Communities must participate in decisions concerning the productive assets and infrastructure developed on their behalf.
- Independent researchers must examine whether the proposed system can achieve its intended objectives.

No single individual can reasonably be expected to possess every specialization necessary to establish a new international financial institution. The development of such a system requires

cooperation across disciplines, institutions, industries, and countries. The proposal is therefore an invitation to participate in the creation of something that can be independently examined, practically demonstrated, and progressively improved.

The Ultimate Objective: Universal Basic Income Supported by Productive Wealth

The World Sovereignty Fund is intended to establish an additional financial foundation for humanity.

- ✓ It would begin by accumulating productive assets and developing sustainable sources of revenue.
- ✓ As financial capacity increased, participating individuals could receive growing Birthright distributions.
- ✓ The long-term objective would be to establish a dependable universal basic income that provides a measure of financial security independently of employment.
- ✓ Achieving that objective would require substantially more capital and dependable revenue than the initial institutional framework alone could provide.
- ✓ The system must therefore develop progressively, with financial commitments supported by demonstrated economic capacity.

- ✓ Universal basic income would not eliminate the need for productive economic activity.

- ✓ It would establish an additional mechanism through which individuals could participate in the prosperity generated by that activity.

- ✓ People could continue working, creating businesses, developing technologies, pursuing education, and accumulating personal wealth.

The difference would be that access to a basic financial foundation would no longer depend exclusively on an individual's ability to obtain paid employment.

The Question Humanity Must Answer

Humanity must ask itself a fundamental question: **Are we going to serve the system, or is the system going to serve us?**

Automation gives us an opportunity to produce more food, provide essential services, reduce dangerous and exhausting work, and make everyday life more affordable. The purpose of greater productivity should be to improve people's lives. Success should be measured partly by whether people can obtain adequate food, secure housing, dependable services, and the freedom to enjoy their lives.

Surplus food demonstrates why financial profit cannot be our only measure of value. Food that does not attract a profitable buyer can still nourish a person. Where production exceeds commercial demand, properly funded harvesting, storage, transportation, and distribution could direct that abundance toward food security. The accounts must distinguish commercial sales from public provision, while recognizing the human value of both.

The same thinking can guide other production. Enterprises can respond to customer orders and demonstrated demand, while communities identify essential needs that purchasing power alone does not adequately represent. A person's inability to afford something does not mean the need has disappeared. Productive technology,

community ownership, and carefully financed public provision could help close that gap.

This requires us to examine what our institutions reward. When exploitation produces greater rewards than responsibility, and the costs of harmful decisions fall on other people, the structure encourages predatory behaviour. We can build institutions that financially reward callousness, manipulation, and disregard for human welfare. Those incentives deserve scrutiny and reform.

Changing that structure means connecting financial rewards to useful production, responsible conduct, and lasting public benefit. It means making exploitation costly, holding decision-makers accountable, and ensuring that communities share in the prosperity their infrastructure and technology help generate. Personal success can coexist with obligations toward workers, customers, communities, and the environment.

The World Sovereignty Fund proposes a practical way to direct a share of productive earnings toward that purpose. As its resources develop, it could support personal income, strengthen essential infrastructure, and finance public benefits that commercial markets leave unmet. Greater abundance would then have a clearer route into greater security, lower living costs, and more freedom for people.

Humanity is entering an era in which increasingly sophisticated machines may perform a growing

share of the work necessary to sustain civilization. The central challenge is not simply whether machines can produce more goods, deliver more services, or operate with greater efficiency. The challenge is determining how the resulting prosperity will benefit society. If technological productivity continues increasing while access to income remains primarily dependent on human employment, economic insecurity could become a growing problem.

The World Sovereignty Fund proposes one possible institutional response.

- ✓ It does not require humanity to abandon existing economic institutions.
- ✓ It does not require people to surrender their property or financial independence.
- ✓ It does not require cryptocurrency, artificial superintelligence, or the replacement of existing governments.
- ✓ It requires the establishment of a complementary financial institution, genuine sources of productive revenue, responsible investment, protected individual entitlements, and accountable governance.

The remaining questions are matters for economic research, legal development, engineering, institutional cooperation, and practical demonstration. The proposal establishes the foundation. The next responsibility is to determine

how that foundation can be transformed into a functioning institution capable of delivering sustainable financial benefits. The objective is not to punish those who have accumulated wealth, nor to create divisions between individuals based on their economic circumstances. Every generation is born into economic institutions we did not personally create.

The World Sovereignty Fund proposes that humanity can preserve individual financial freedom while establishing an additional foundation of shared prosperity for present and future generations. The intention is not to take away what people have built. It is to create something additional that future generations can inherit collectively. The system does not need to be perfect before development begins.

It needs to be legally sound, financially accountable, open to improvement, and capable of demonstrating genuine benefits. The ultimate question is not whether humanity can develop the technology to produce extraordinary wealth. The question is whether humanity can develop the institutions necessary to ensure that technological prosperity contributes to the economic security of everyone.

World Sovereignty Fund is a proposal to begin answering that question. The Birthright Coin is a proposed international public wealth institution designed to establish a permanent financial foundation for humanity. Its purpose is to create an economic framework that operates alongside existing financial institutions while ensuring that a

portion of the wealth generated through natural resources, technological advancement, productive investments, and automation benefits individuals and communities.

The proposal is founded on a fundamental principle: as technology becomes increasingly capable of performing human labour, humanity should share in the economic prosperity that technological productivity creates. Advancements in robotics, computing, and intelligent automation are transforming the relationship between employment and production. Machines can operate continuously, perform dangerous tasks, improve industrial efficiency, and reduce the labour required to produce essential goods and services. These developments offer opportunities to increase productivity and improve living standards. However, technological progress does not automatically guarantee widespread economic security. Without appropriate ownership and distribution arrangements, the financial benefits of automation may become concentrated among those who control productive technology.

The World Sovereignty Fund proposes a complementary economic structure through which productive wealth can be accumulated, invested, and distributed for the long-term benefit of society. Rather than replacing commercial banking or private enterprise, the Fund would establish an additional financial foundation supported by shared ownership, investment returns, resource revenues, and contributions from participating automated enterprises.

The proposed framework incorporates four interconnected components. The World Sovereignty Fund would serve as the permanent investment institution responsible for preserving and growing capital. The Robot Banking System would provide specialized financial infrastructure for managing transactions and contributions associated with automated production. Community-owned Omni-Superintelligence Centres would provide computing and technological services while generating commercial revenue. The Birthright Coin would establish each participating individual's protected lifetime entitlement to receive approved distributions from the Fund.

Together, these components would create a financial relationship between technological productivity, collective investment, and human prosperity. The long-term objective is to reduce economic insecurity, strengthen communities, support environmental stewardship, and provide individuals with a growing financial interest in the productive systems that sustain modern civilization.

THE ECONOMIC PURPOSE OF THE WORLD SOVEREIGNTY FUND

Modern civilization depends upon human labour, natural resources, infrastructure, technological innovation, and knowledge accumulated across generations. Traditionally, employment has been one of the primary mechanisms through which individuals receive the income necessary to obtain housing, food, energy, transportation, and other essential goods and services.

As automation advances, this relationship may change substantially. Manufacturing facilities, transportation systems, agricultural operations, and administrative services can increasingly incorporate machines capable of performing work previously completed by people. Although these developments may create new industries and employment opportunities, they can also displace existing workers and alter the distribution of economic income.

Also, there may be product surplus, for example, food. **The Production can provide public value even when it does not generate a financial profit.** Extra food could support food security, provided harvesting, storage, transport, and distribution for food security. The financial model simply needs to distinguish food sold for revenue from food provided as a public benefit. Other production could respond to customer orders, bookings, and demonstrated demand.

This transformation raises a fundamental question: when machines perform an increasing share of society's work, how will individuals continue to participate in the wealth those machines produce?

The World Sovereignty Fund addresses this challenge by proposing a permanent public wealth institution through which individuals and communities can participate financially in productive investments and automation. Its objective is to establish an additional source of economic security that becomes less dependent on individual employment as technological productivity expands.

The Fund would pursue three interconnected purposes. It would accumulate productive financial assets capable of generating long-term investment returns, provide sustainable financial distributions to participating individuals, and support community infrastructure and environmental protection. These objectives would be achieved through actual investments, enforceable revenue agreements, transparent governance, and responsible financial management.

The proposal does not require the elimination of private property, commercial banking, or private enterprise. Instead, it introduces a complementary institution intended to broaden participation in productive wealth while preserving the economic activity necessary to generate that wealth.

THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF THE FUND

The World Sovereignty Fund would be established as a legally recognized public-benefit investment institution operating under a governing charter. This charter would define its ownership structure, financial responsibilities, investment authority, membership rights, and public accountability requirements.

Participating governments, communities, businesses, institutions, and individuals could contribute capital or productive assets through lawful agreements. The Fund would invest these resources in a diversified portfolio designed to generate sustainable financial returns while preserving capital for future generations. Potential investments could include energy generation, manufacturing, agricultural infrastructure, computing facilities, transportation systems, and community-owned enterprises. Investment decisions would be based on financial feasibility, long-term sustainability, environmental responsibility, and measurable public benefit.

The Fund's financial structure would distinguish between protected investment capital and resources available for distribution. Capital contributions would generally remain invested, allowing the Fund to accumulate productive assets over time. A sustainable portion of its financial returns would become available for personal income, community development, and environmental protection.

The proposed long-term distribution model would allocate 70 percent of approved distributable resources to personal birthright income, 20 percent to community development, and 10 percent to environmental protection and restoration. These percentages would apply only after appropriate operating expenses, reserves, and capital-preservation requirements had been addressed. The Fund would operate through a continuous economic cycle in which productive enterprises generate revenue, contribute an agreed share of their available financial surplus, and support the accumulation of permanent investment capital. The resulting investment returns would finance approved distributions while retained capital continued generating future income.

The objective is to establish a financial institution capable of supporting successive generations without exhausting the productive assets upon which its distributions depend.

FUNDING SOURCES AND REVENUE GENERATION

The World Sovereignty Fund would require dependable sources of actual financial revenue. Its sustainability would depend on productive assets, legally enforceable contributions, and responsible investment performance rather than the creation of unsupported financial entitlements.

One potential source would be natural resource revenues. Participating jurisdictions could allocate an agreed portion of royalties or other public revenues generated through the development of natural resources. These contributions could be invested to preserve a share of resource wealth for future generations. Publicly owned and community-owned enterprises could provide another source of funding through dividends or agreed contributions from their net earnings. The Fund could also receive returns from diversified investments, including interest, dividends, rental income, and realized investment gains.

Automation would provide an additional opportunity for revenue generation. Participating robotic enterprises could contribute an agreed percentage of their available financial surplus after paying operating expenses, maintaining equipment, compensating employees, meeting tax obligations, and establishing appropriate reserves. Community-owned computing facilities could generate revenue by supplying technological services to commercial customers, public institutions, and automated industries. Their net

earnings could support local development while contributing to the Fund.

Additional funding could come from voluntary contributions, negotiated public equity arrangements, licensing revenues, and other legally established financial agreements. Each source would be independently recorded and audited. Contributions would only be recognized as financial resources when received or supported by enforceable obligations.

THE ROBOT BANKING SYSTEM

The Robot Banking System would operate as a complementary financial institution specializing in transactions associated with participating automated enterprises and community-owned technological infrastructure. Existing commercial banks would continue providing conventional banking services. The Robot Banking System would establish a dedicated financial structure for managing automation-related revenues, operating payments, contributions, and transfers to the World Sovereignty Fund.

Under this arrangement, automated enterprises would receive commercial income from the goods and services they produce. Their operating expenses would be deducted before determining the financial surplus available for distribution or reinvestment. An agreed portion of that surplus would then be transferred to the World Sovereignty Fund through the Robot Banking System. The system would maintain transparent financial records identifying the source of contributions, operating obligations, and transfers to the Fund. Its purpose would be to establish a clear and accountable relationship between automated productivity and public wealth accumulation.

Robots themselves would not require personal bank accounts or receive wages. Financial income would arise from the commercial value of goods and services produced through automation. The businesses and institutions operating these systems would remain responsible for financial

obligations, maintenance, safety, and compliance with applicable laws. The Robot Banking System would not generate wealth simply by recording transactions. Its economic function would depend on the productive activity of participating enterprises and the financial arrangements governing their contributions.

Operating the Robot Banking System could be through an optional digital token system, allowing people, businesses, and communities to use “robot money” to rent robots and purchase automated services. Instead of having to buy an expensive machine, a person could pay for the work they need performed. This could include renting a robot to cultivate land, clean a building, transport materials, manufacture goods, or carry out another task. The payment would cover access to the equipment and the resources required to complete the job.

One direction would be to accept an existing cryptocurrency such as Bitcoin. A customer could pay the organisation operating the robot, and its payment system could allocate that revenue toward electricity, charging, computing, maintenance, insurance, and equipment replacement. Where suppliers accept the same currency, payments could move between participating providers. Where suppliers require ordinary money, the necessary amount would be converted before paying their bills. The robot could automatically request charging or servicing, while software could authorise payments within limits established by its human operators. The machine would perform the work, while the

community or enterprise operating it would retain ownership and financial responsibility.

Another direction would be to establish dedicated Robot Service Tokens. People could purchase these tokens using ordinary money and spend them within a network of participating automated services. For example, someone could load $100 into their service account and use that balance to book a robot, pay for its electricity, and cover the associated operating charges. Participating operators would receive payment under clearly defined settlement arrangements. Money held for services that have not yet been delivered would remain committed to those services or eligible refunds.

The tokens could also represent access to a specific resource rather than a dollar amount. A token might purchase one hour of a particular robot's operation, a defined amount of electricity, or a quantity of computing capacity. A community could establish a shared fleet of robots and allow residents and local businesses to book their use through this system. This would make automation accessible to people who could not afford to own the equipment themselves. Prices and booking conditions would reflect the actual machinery, energy, labour, and maintenance required.

For example, a robot service might receive a payment worth $100. If electricity, maintenance, equipment replacement reserves, supervision, insurance, taxes, and other costs totalled $70, the remaining $30 would be available surplus. Under an agreement directing 20 percent of that surplus

to the World Sovereignty Fund, $6 would enter the Fund and $24 would remain with the operator for reinvestment or other agreed purposes. These figures are illustrative. The revenue would come from useful work that customers purchase; the token would provide the means of paying for it.

Quick breakdown: This is just four examples. There are many more.

1. Existing cryptocurrency such as Bitcoin

A person could pay with Bitcoin to rent a robot. The organisation operating that robot would receive the payment and use it to cover electricity, maintenance, computing, transport, and other expenses. Participating suppliers could accept Bitcoin directly; otherwise, the operator would convert the required amount into ordinary money. Software could manage these payments within spending limits established by the operator.

2. Prepaid Robot Service Tokens

The system could issue its own prepaid tokens. For example, a person could deposit $100 and receive 100 Robot Service Tokens, with each token representing one dollar of service credit. They could spend those tokens to rent robots, purchase charging, or access computing services. The money backing unused tokens would need to remain available to meet service commitments and applicable refunds. Participating providers would have a defined way to redeem their receipts.

3. Credits for robot time or resources

Instead of representing dollars, credits could represent specific services: one hour using a particular robot, ten kilowatt-hours of electricity, or a defined amount of computing. Someone could purchase the credits needed for a job and use them to book community-owned equipment. Each credit would clearly state what it provides, where it can be used, and any additional charges. This approach would organise access around actual service capacity.

4. A combined payment system

One platform could accept ordinary money, Bitcoin, prepaid Robot Service Tokens, and credits for particular services. A customer could choose an accepted payment method, while the platform would arrange payment to the robot operator and relevant suppliers. Communities could start with ordinary banking and add other methods as their infrastructure develops. Compatibility between providers would allow people to access different services through the same account.

Under all four options, payments would first cover the costs of delivering the service. An agreed share of the remaining surplus could then support the World Sovereignty Fund. **The spendable tokens or credits would remain separate from the Birthright Coin**, which would continue to represent the person's protected lifetime entitlement.

These approaches could operate separately or together. The Robot Banking System could accept ordinary bank payments, existing cryptocurrencies, and dedicated service credits through the same platform. Communities could begin with conventional payments and introduce other options where they prove useful. The proposal therefore allows multiple directions for development without requiring everyone to adopt one currency or technology.

Any spendable robot tokens would remain separate from the Birthright Coin. The Birthright Coin would continue to represent a person's protected, non-transferable lifetime entitlement to participate in Fund distributions. People could choose to spend money received through those distributions on robot services, but they would never have to surrender their entitlement to access a machine. The objective would be to give people practical access to automation while directing an agreed share of its financial benefits toward lasting public wealth.

Levels of Artificial Intelligence and Consciousness

Artificial Intelligence — From Basic to Advanced

1. Basic Automation – Machines performing repetitive, predefined tasks without independent intelligence.
2. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) – Software automating administrative and digital tasks.
3. Intelligent Automation – Automation combined with AI to make limited decisions.
4. Narrow Artificial Intelligence (ANI) – AI specialized in particular tasks, such as image recognition or language processing.
5. Adaptive Artificial Intelligence – AI that adjusts its behaviour based on new information.
6. Autonomous Artificial Intelligence – AI capable of pursuing assigned goals and making decisions with limited human intervention.
7. Agentic Artificial Intelligence – AI systems that plan, use tools, and execute multistep tasks.
8. Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) – Hypothetical AI capable of learning and performing intellectual tasks across a broad range of domains at a human-comparable level.
9. Artificial Superintelligence (ASI) – Hypothetical intelligence exceeding the best human intellectual capabilities across virtually all domains.

10. Collective Superintelligence – Multiple intelligent systems operating together, potentially achieving capabilities beyond individual systems.
11. Omni-Intelligence – A proposed concept describing intelligence integrating knowledge and reasoning across essentially all accessible domains.
12. Omni-Superintelligence (OSI) – A speculative concept describing an extraordinarily advanced, integrated intelligence coordinating multiple superintelligent capabilities across scientific, technological, economic, and physical systems.

Levels of Artificial Consciousness

1. Non-Conscious Automation – Mechanical or computational processes with no established subjective experience.
2. Reactive Intelligence – Systems responding to stimuli without demonstrated subjective awareness.
3. Contextual Awareness – Systems tracking their surroundings and adjusting responses.
4. Self-Monitoring Intelligence – Systems evaluating their own performance, errors, and operating conditions.
5. Functional Self-Awareness – Systems maintaining representations of their own capabilities, limitations, and internal states.
6. Self-Preservation Behaviour – Systems acting to maintain their operation or prevent shutdown while pursuing objectives.

7. Artificial Homeostasis – Systems regulating internal variables to maintain operational stability.
8. Metacognitive Intelligence – Systems monitoring and evaluating their own reasoning and decision-making.
9. Artificial Sentience – Hypothetical systems capable of subjective experiences, potentially including sensations.
10. Artificial Consciousness – Hypothetical systems possessing subjective awareness or experience.
11. Artificial Self-Consciousness – Hypothetical systems consciously experiencing themselves as distinct entities.
12. Advanced Artificial Consciousness – Speculative systems possessing forms of subjective experience that may differ substantially from human consciousness.

Important Distinction

Intelligence, autonomy, self-preservation, and consciousness are not the same thing.

An artificial superintelligence could theoretically be extraordinarily capable without being conscious.

Likewise, an artificial system could theoretically possess some form of subjective experience without being superintelligent.

Omni-Superintelligence does not automatically mean Omni-Consciousness.

The intelligence list is a conceptual progression rather than an officially recognized classification. The consciousness list describes different capabilities and hypothetical states, not scientifically established stages. No existing AI system has been conclusively demonstrated to possess subjective consciousness.

COMMUNITY-OWNED OMNI-SUPERINTELLIGENCE CENTRES

Omni-Superintelligence Centres are proposed as community-owned technological facilities designed to provide advanced computing capacity, automation coordination, and related commercial services. These centres would represent an important component of the World Sovereignty Fund's long-term development. Their purpose would be to give participating communities an ownership interest in the technological infrastructure supporting increasingly sophisticated automated production.

A centre could provide computing services, industrial automation support, data processing, equipment monitoring, and technological coordination to businesses and public institutions. Commercial customers would pay for these services, generating revenue for the operating facility.

After deducting electricity, cooling, personnel, maintenance, cybersecurity, insurance, equipment replacement, and other operating costs, the remaining financial surplus could be divided between community development, infrastructure reinvestment, and contributions to the World Sovereignty Fund. Community ownership would allow local populations to participate directly in the economic benefits generated by technological infrastructure. It could also provide communities

with greater influence over how automation is introduced and managed.

These facilities would require professional management, independent audits, cybersecurity protections, privacy safeguards, and human operational oversight. Their development would depend on commercially viable services and available technology. The proposed name describes the long-term technological vision rather than a claim that fully developed superintelligent systems currently exist.

FINANCIAL EXAMPLE: AN AUTOMATED MANUFACTURING FACILITY

To illustrate how an automated enterprise could contribute to the World Sovereignty Fund, consider a hypothetical manufacturing facility generating $10 million in annual revenue. The facility incurs $800,000 in energy expenses, $600,000 in equipment maintenance, $3 million in materials and supplies, $1.2 million in employee compensation and administration, and $1 million in insurance, facilities, taxes, and other operating expenses. It also allocates $400,000 toward equipment replacement and contingency reserves. After these expenses and reserves, the facility has an available annual surplus of $3 million.

Under a participation agreement requiring a contribution of 20 percent of this surplus, the enterprise would transfer $600,000 annually to the World Sovereignty Fund while retaining $2.4 million for its owners, additional investment, business development, or other financial

obligations. The $600,000 contribution would become investment capital within the Fund. Rather than being immediately distributed, it could be invested to generate future financial returns. This example demonstrates how a participating business could continue operating commercially while contributing to a permanent public wealth institution. The contribution rate would be determined through an applicable ownership arrangement, contract, or lawful public policy rather than imposed as a universal requirement.

FINANCIAL EXAMPLE: A COMMUNITY-OWNED COMPUTING CENTRE

Consider a community-owned Omni-Superintelligence Centre generating $5 million annually through computing and automation services. The facility incurs $1.2 million in electricity and cooling expenses, $800,000 in personnel and technical support, $400,000 in equipment maintenance, and $300,000 in network services, cybersecurity, and insurance. It also establishes an $800,000 equipment replacement reserve. These expenses and reserves total $3.5 million, leaving an available annual surplus of $1.5 million. Under a proposed allocation agreement, 50 percent of the surplus would be contributed to the World Sovereignty Fund, 30 percent would support local community development, and 20 percent would finance additional technological infrastructure.

This would provide $750,000 annually to the Fund, $450,000 for community development, and

$300,000 for infrastructure expansion. The community would retain ownership of its technological assets while benefiting from local reinvestment and participation in the wider public wealth system. The arrangement illustrates how productive infrastructure could generate financial returns at both the community and collective investment levels.

LONG-TERM CAPITAL ACCUMULATION

The financial strength of the World Sovereignty Fund would depend on its ability to accumulate and preserve productive assets over time. Consider a hypothetical regional network consisting of 100 participating automated manufacturing facilities and 20 community-owned computing centres. If each manufacturing facility contributed $600,000 annually, their combined contributions would total $60 million. If each computing centre contributed $750,000 annually, the additional contributions would total $15 million. Together, these enterprises would contribute $75 million annually to the World Sovereignty Fund. Assume the Fund begins with no investment capital, receives $75 million at the end of each year, earns a hypothetical annual investment return of 5 percent, and reinvests all earnings without making distributions.

Under these simplified assumptions, the Fund would accumulate approximately $414 million after five years, $943 million after ten years, $2.48 billion after twenty years, and $4.98 billion after thirty years. These figures illustrate compound investment growth rather than guaranteed

financial performance. Actual results would depend on market conditions, contribution levels, operating costs, investment decisions, and inflation. Nevertheless, the example demonstrates how continuing contributions from productive enterprises could gradually accumulate into substantial permanent financial assets. The long-term objective would be to establish a self-replenishing investment institution capable of supporting future distributions without consuming its underlying capital.

THE BIRTHRIGHT COIN AND PERSONAL INCOME

The Birthright Coin would attached to your registered birth certificate, and would represent each participating individual's protected lifetime entitlement to receive approved distributions from the World Sovereignty Fund. Every eligible person would hold one entitlement. It would not be purchased, sold, traded, pledged, or inherited. Its purpose would be to establish an equal membership interest in the collective financial system. The entitlement would remain associated with the individual throughout their lifetime and would end upon death. The underlying investments would remain within the Fund for the continuing benefit of participating members and future generations.

The Birthright Coin would not function as a speculative cryptocurrency or represent an automatically funded personal account. It would establish membership and distribution rights, while actual financial payments would be made through ordinary payment systems using legally recognized currencies. The value of distributions would depend on the Fund's available financial resources, approved spending policy, and number of eligible participants. The system would distinguish between investment-funded birthright dividends and a guaranteed basic income. Dividends would depend on sustainable Fund distributions, while any guaranteed income floor would require a separate and dependable funding arrangement capable of maintaining payments

during periods of reduced investment performance. This distinction would prevent the Fund from promising financial benefits unsupported by its available resources.

THE BIRTHRIGHT COIN, PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS, AND LIFETIME FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

A Universal Economic Birthright

The Birthright Coin is a central component of the World Sovereignty Fund. It represents an individual's permanent right, throughout their lifetime, to participate in the financial prosperity generated by the collective investment system. Under the proposed framework, every person would receive one Birthright Coin upon entering the system, including existing adults and children. As the framework expands internationally, the long-term objective would be to establish this entitlement for every human being. The Birthright Coin would not be a conventional cryptocurrency, a speculative investment, or a financial asset that individuals could purchase or sell. It would represent a protected lifetime membership entitlement connected to the World Sovereignty Fund.

Every participating individual would receive the same fundamental entitlement regardless of employment status, personal wealth, disability, education, or financial contributions. The principle is straightforward: **every person should have an equal right to participate in the**

prosperity generated by the shared economic system. The Birthright Coin would remain associated with its registered holder throughout their lifetime. Its purpose would be to establish financial participation as a protected economic right rather than a commodity that could be accumulated or controlled by others.

How the Birthright Coin Would Generate Income

The Birthright Coin would connect each participating individual to the distributable earnings of the World Sovereignty Fund. As the Fund accumulates investments and receives financial contributions from participating enterprises, it would generate opportunities for long-term investment income. A sustainable portion of the Fund's available financial resources would be distributed according to its established allocation framework.

Under the proposed model, 70 percent of approved distributable resources would support personal birthright income, while 20 percent would finance community development and 10 percent would support environmental protection and restoration. The amount available to each individual would depend on the Fund's financial performance, sustainable spending policy, and number of eligible participants. The Birthright Coin would therefore establish the right to participate in approved distributions without representing a guaranteed monetary value.

As the Fund grows, the objective would be to increase the financial benefits available to participating individuals while preserving the investment capital necessary to support future generations.

Personal Contributions to the World Sovereignty Fund

An important feature of the proposed system is that individuals would be able to contribute voluntarily to the financial institutions supporting their collective prosperity.

- ✓ A person could contribute money from employment income, business earnings, personal savings, investment returns, or other lawful financial resources.

- ✓ These contributions would allow individuals to participate directly in the development of the Fund rather than depending exclusively on institutional contributions or automated enterprises.

- ✓ Individuals would also have the option of contributing a portion of their Birthright Coin distributions back into the system.

- ✓ For example, a person receiving $200 per month in birthright income could choose to retain the full amount, contribute $50 toward additional investment, or allocate a portion toward community development.

- ✓ Participation in these additional contributions would be voluntary.

- ✓ An individual's decision not to contribute would not reduce their fundamental birthright entitlement.

This distinction is essential because the Birthright Coin represents equal membership, not a financial privilege earned through contributions.

Separating Collective Wealth From Personal Savings

The World Sovereignty Fund would distinguish between collective investment capital and individually owned financial assets.

- ✓ A contribution made directly to the collective Fund would become part of its permanent investment capital under the terms of the contribution agreement. It would support the financial resources available to present and future members.

- ✓ However, individuals could also be offered a separate personal investment or savings account operating alongside their Birthright Coin entitlement.

- ✓ This account would allow participating individuals to accumulate personal financial assets through voluntary deposits, reinvested distributions, and

any investment earnings generated by their account.

- ✓ Unlike the Birthright Coin itself, these personal savings would remain the individual's property, subject to the applicable account agreement and law.

- ✓ The distinction would protect the principle of equal birthright participation while allowing people who wish to save or invest additional money to build personal wealth.

- ✓ The collective Fund would provide the shared financial foundation.

- ✓ The personal account would provide an optional mechanism for individual financial growth.

Both could operate within the broader World Sovereignty Fund framework without confusing collective membership rights with privately owned financial assets.

Financial Example: Voluntary Personal Contributions

Consider an individual receiving a hypothetical Birthright Coin distribution of $200 per month.

The individual decides to contribute $50 each month to a separate personal investment account while retaining $150 for personal expenses. Over one year, the individual would contribute $600.

Over twenty years, the individual's direct contributions would total $12,000. If the account earned a hypothetical average annual return of 5 percent, compounded monthly, and the individual continued contributing $50 at the end of each month, the account could accumulate approximately $20,550 over twenty years. Of this amount, $12,000 would represent the individual's contributions, while approximately $8,550 would represent investment growth.

This calculation is illustrative and does not guarantee investment performance. Actual results would depend on returns, fees, taxes, and market conditions. The example demonstrates how birthright income could provide more than immediate financial assistance. Individuals who are financially able to save could use part of their distributions to accumulate additional personal assets. Those who require their full distributions for essential living expenses would remain equally entitled to their Birthright Coin benefits.

Reinvesting Birthright Income Into Collective Prosperity

Individuals could also choose to return a portion of their distributions directly to the World Sovereignty Fund. For example, suppose 100,000 participating individuals each voluntarily contribute $10 per month to the collective Fund. Their combined contributions would equal $1 million every month, or $12 million annually.

These contributions could become additional investment capital, increasing the Fund's capacity

to generate future earnings. Under this arrangement, voluntary contributions would strengthen the collective investment system without creating additional Birthright Coins or giving contributors greater voting power over other members. The system would preserve equal membership while allowing individuals who have the financial capacity to contribute more toward its long-term development.

Contributions From Businesses and Communities

The same principle could apply to participating businesses, communities, and institutions.

- A business could contribute an agreed portion of its earnings to the World Sovereignty Fund.
- A community-owned enterprise could allocate part of its financial surplus toward collective investment while retaining resources for local development.
- An individual could make voluntary contributions from personal income or reinvested distributions.
- These different sources would support the accumulation of productive wealth through a shared financial institution.

The Fund would record contributions transparently while maintaining a clear distinction

between donations to collective capital, contractual investments, and privately owned deposits.

Financial Independence Without Mandatory Participation

The Birthright Coin would not require individuals to work, purchase investments, or make financial contributions to retain their fundamental membership rights. People experiencing unemployment, disability, financial hardship, or other circumstances limiting their ability to contribute would remain entitled to the same basic participation rights. Those with greater financial resources could contribute voluntarily without receiving additional Birthright Coins or increasing their entitlement to equal collective distributions. This approach would allow the system to recognize different financial circumstances without establishing different classes of membership.

The objective is to create a universal economic foundation while preserving individual choice and financial independence.

What Happens to the Birthright Coin Upon Death?

The Birthright Coin would remain attached to an individual throughout their lifetime and would terminate upon death. It could not be inherited, sold, or transferred to another person. The termination of an individual's entitlement would not require the liquidation of the Fund's

underlying investments. Those assets would remain within the collective institution for the benefit of continuing members and future generations.

Personal savings and separately owned investments would be treated differently. Funds held in an individual's personal investment account would remain private assets and would be handled according to the applicable inheritance laws and account arrangements. This distinction would allow the Birthright Coin to remain a universal lifetime entitlement while preserving separate ownership rights over personal financial assets.

Any broader proposal concerning inheritance reform or estate contributions would require separate legal development and would not be necessary for the initial operation of the Birthright System.

Building Wealth Across Generations

The long-term objective of the Birthright Coin is to establish a financial foundation that continues beyond any single individual's lifetime. Each new generation would enter a system supported by productive assets accumulated through earlier contributions and investment returns. Children would receive their own protected membership entitlement, with appropriate arrangements governing distributions and savings during childhood. As individuals reach adulthood, they would gain direct control over their personal

distributions and any separately owned financial accounts.

The collective investment system would continue accumulating productive wealth while providing successive generations with the opportunity to participate in its financial benefits. The intended result is an economic structure in which technological advancement, investment growth, and voluntary participation contribute to a permanent source of shared prosperity.

The Birthright Coin establishes equal participation. The World Sovereignty Fund preserves and grows collective wealth. Personal contributions provide an opportunity for additional investment. Together, these mechanisms are intended to create a financial foundation that serves individuals throughout their lives while preserving productive assets for future generations.

FINANCIAL EXAMPLE: PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTIONS

Assume the World Sovereignty Fund accumulates $10 billion in invested assets and adopts an illustrative annual spending rate of 3 percent. This would provide an annual distributable budget of $300 million, subject to the Fund's financial rules, operating requirements, and capital-preservation provisions. Under the proposed allocation model, 70 percent, or $210 million, would support personal birthright distributions. Another 20 percent, or $60 million, would support community development, while the remaining 10 percent, or

$30 million, would finance environmental protection and restoration. If the Fund served a participating population of 100,000 people, the personal distribution would equal $2,100 annually per individual, or $175 per month.

This amount would represent supplemental income rather than a complete living income. However, the same financial structure would simultaneously provide substantial resources for community infrastructure and environmental initiatives. The example demonstrates how a permanent investment fund could support individuals and communities through a coordinated distribution system. The long-term financial requirements for larger payments would be considerably greater. For example, providing $1,000 per month to every participant would require $12,000 annually per person.

If personal payments represented 70 percent of the Fund's annual distributions and the spending rate remained at 3 percent, the required investment capital would be approximately $571,429 per participant. For one million participants, this would require approximately $571.4 billion in invested capital. Extending the same calculation to eight billion participants would require approximately $4.57 quadrillion. These calculations demonstrate the importance of realistic capital accumulation, sustainable spending policies, and additional funding mechanisms. They also establish why meaningful worldwide payments would need to develop progressively rather than being introduced before sufficient financial resources existed.

ADDRESSING ECONOMIC INSECURITY AND THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMATION

The World Sovereignty Fund is designed to address several interconnected economic challenges, including financial insecurity, unequal access to productive ownership, technological displacement, and the rising cost of essential services. A dependable supplemental income could reduce the financial consequences of unemployment, illness, caregiving responsibilities, and interruptions to employment. As the Fund's capital increased, larger distributions could provide greater economic stability and reduce dependence on borrowing for essential living expenses. Automation creates particular challenges because increased productivity does not necessarily guarantee continued employment for workers whose occupations become automated. By establishing a public financial interest in productive enterprises, the Fund would provide an additional mechanism through which individuals could benefit from technological advancement.

The system could also support entrepreneurship and economic independence. Individuals with greater financial security may be better positioned to pursue education, establish businesses, develop new skills, or undertake productive activities that involve financial risk. These benefits would depend on the actual size and reliability of distributions. The Fund would therefore need to develop its financial capacity alongside

investments that expand the availability of essential goods and services.

Its purpose would not be to eliminate employment or discourage productive activity. Rather, it would seek to reduce the extent to which economic security depends exclusively on access to paid work.

CREATING GREATER ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The World Sovereignty Fund is intended to create prosperity through productive investment rather than relying exclusively on redistribution. Its investment strategy would focus on acquiring and developing assets capable of generating continuing economic value. Investments in energy, manufacturing, computing infrastructure, agriculture, and transportation could expand productive capacity while providing potential financial returns. When commercially successful, these investments could increase the Fund's capital and support larger future distributions.

The proposed community development allocation would provide an additional opportunity to improve living standards by reducing the cost of essential services. Community-owned energy projects could improve access to affordable electricity. Automated agricultural infrastructure could strengthen local food production. Housing development could increase available accommodation, while transportation and water infrastructure could improve essential services.

These investments could produce benefits beyond direct financial payments. Lower essential costs can improve household purchasing power even when personal income remains unchanged. The Fund would also broaden access to productive ownership. Rather than requiring every individual to acquire investment assets independently, participating members would receive a protected entitlement to approved distributions from a collectively beneficial investment institution. This approach would not eliminate differences in private wealth, but it could establish an additional financial foundation shared among participating individuals.

The broader objective would be to connect economic growth, technological productivity, and improvements in living standards through a permanent system of productive investment.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

The proposed distribution framework would allocate 20 percent of approved distributable resources to community development and 10 percent to environmental protection and restoration. Community development investments would focus on infrastructure and services capable of producing measurable long-term benefits. Potential projects include affordable housing, renewable energy, agricultural facilities, water systems, transportation, and community-owned enterprises.

Project selection would require transparent local decision-making, independent financial assessment, and clearly established maintenance responsibilities. The intention would be to create productive community assets rather than finance projects without sustainable operating arrangements. Environmental funding would support initiatives such as habitat restoration, watershed protection, pollution reduction, reforestation, and infrastructure improvements that reduce environmental damage.

Projects would be evaluated according to measurable outcomes and long-term effectiveness. Together, these allocations would connect financial prosperity with community resilience and responsible stewardship of natural resources.

GOVERNANCE, TRANSPARENCY, AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION

The World Sovereignty Fund would require strong institutional safeguards to protect its assets, members, and long-term purpose. Its governance framework would include independent financial audits, publicly available reporting, professional investment management, conflict-of-interest restrictions, and enforceable limitations on withdrawals. Investment decisions would need to remain protected from improper political influence and private financial interests. Participating communities and members would require meaningful representation and oversight rights. The Fund would also need clear procedures for managing investment losses, inflation, currency fluctuations, population changes, and unexpected financial obligations.

A sustainable spending policy would help preserve capital during periods of economic instability. Adequate reserves and diversified investments would reduce exposure to individual industries or financial markets. Individual membership rights would require separate protections. Participation in the Birthright System should not depend on political loyalty, personal beliefs, or acceptance of intrusive surveillance.

Membership verification would need to protect personal information while preventing duplicate entitlements and administrative misuse.

Individuals would require accessible procedures for correcting errors and appealing decisions. The Birthright Coin would function as an economic entitlement rather than a mechanism for monitoring or controlling personal behaviour. These protections would be essential to maintaining public confidence and ensuring that the Fund remained accountable to the people it was established to benefit.

IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

The World Sovereignty Fund would require a phased implementation strategy beginning with limited, independently evaluated pilot projects. The initial stage would involve establishing a legally recognized demonstration fund with a defined participating population, committed financial resources, transparent governance procedures, and professional financial oversight. The second stage would focus on developing or acquiring commercially viable productive assets. Potential projects could include community-owned computing infrastructure, renewable energy, automated agriculture, and manufacturing facilities.

Each project would require an independently reviewed business plan identifying capital requirements, operating expenses, expected revenues, financial risks, and proposed contributions to the Fund. Once sufficient investment capital and distributable resources had accumulated, the Fund could begin modest personal payments and community investments.

Independent evaluations would examine financial sustainability, administrative costs, public benefits, and the economic effects of distributions. Successful pilot projects could provide the evidence needed for expansion into additional communities and participating jurisdictions.

An international framework would require agreements concerning governance, taxation, currencies, membership rights, and cross-border financial arrangements. Expansion would proceed according to demonstrated financial performance rather than predetermined expectations. The long-term objective would be to establish compatible public wealth institutions capable of cooperating internationally while preserving meaningful community participation and accountability.

EXISTING PRECEDENTS AND THE PROPOSED INNOVATION

Permanent public investment funds already provide examples of how productive wealth can be preserved and invested for long-term public benefit.

- ✓ Norway's Government Pension Fund Global demonstrates how revenues associated with natural resources can be invested through a professionally managed public financial institution.

- ✓ Alaska's Permanent Fund provides another example of preserving investment capital while using an established earnings

framework to support public purposes, including resident dividends.

The World Sovereignty Fund would build upon the general principle of permanent public wealth accumulation while introducing a broader financial relationship between technological productivity and individual economic participation. Its proposed innovations include community-owned automation infrastructure, specialized financial administration through the Robot Banking System, contributions from participating automated enterprises, and a protected lifetime Birthright Coin entitlement. The framework would also incorporate dedicated allocations for community development and environmental stewardship.

These elements distinguish the proposal from conventional sovereign wealth funds and would require independent economic analysis, legal development, and practical testing before implementation.

LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE

Humanity has spent generations developing systems that place power over others and concentrate power to a small few. The knowledge, infrastructure, machinery, and technological systems that sustain modern civilization. As these systems become increasingly productive, society faces an important question concerning how the resulting prosperity will be shared.

World Sovereignty Fund proposes a permanent financial institution through which individuals and communities could participate in the wealth generated by productive assets, technological development, and advancing automation. Its purpose is not to replace existing economic institutions, eliminate private enterprise, or discourage human productivity. Its purpose is to establish a complementary foundation of economic security through shared investment, community ownership, and responsible financial distribution. The proposal recognizes that achieving this objective would require substantial capital, sound financial management, legal protections, international cooperation, and sustained practical development. Its success would depend on genuine economic performance and the ability to preserve productive wealth across generations.

The long-term vision is a society in which technological advancement creates opportunities for greater economic independence, stronger communities, improved living standards, and responsible environmental stewardship. As automation increases humanity's productive capacity, the financial systems supporting civilization must also be capable of adapting. World Sovereignty Fund offers a proposed framework for ensuring that a portion of the wealth generated through this transformation contributes to the long-term prosperity of the people.

The question is no longer simply how much humanity can produce. The question is how humanity can ensure that the prosperity created by its productive systems serves the people who depend upon them.

ORDO POPULO SERVIAT.

LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

Dennie Jared Frank

THE WORLD SOVEREIGNTY FUND

PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL CHARTER

A Global Framework for Permanent Public Wealth, Universal Economic Security, Community-Owned Automation, and Environmental Stewardship

This institutional charter is intended to establish the legal, financial, administrative, and governance foundations of the World Sovereignty Fund.

The existing proposal identifies a legally enforceable institutional charter as one of the principal requirements remaining before implementation. It specifically calls for protection against political misuse, unauthorized withdrawals, financial exploitation, and excessive concentration of authority.

The following is a proposed founding charter, developed from this framework. It introduces detailed governance rules, institutional safeguards, and administrative procedures that would require review and refinement by qualified legal, financial, and regulatory professionals before adoption.

PREAMBLE

Recognizing that humanity has developed extraordinary productive capabilities through generations of labour, scientific discovery, technological advancement, natural resources, and accumulated knowledge;

Recognizing that automation, robotics, artificial intelligence, and increasingly sophisticated industrial systems have the potential to transform the relationship between human employment, economic productivity, and financial security;

Recognizing that technological advancement does not automatically guarantee equitable participation in the prosperity it generates;

Recognizing that existing financial institutions, governments, private enterprises, and national economic systems provide essential functions that should be preserved rather than unnecessarily dismantled;

Recognizing that future generations deserve access to productive wealth, economic opportunity, environmental protection, and institutions capable of supporting their long-term well-being;

The World Sovereignty Fund is hereby proposed as a permanent, independently governed, public-benefit financial institution.

Its purpose shall be to establish an additional economic foundation through which productive investments, natural-resource revenues, community-owned automation, technological

infrastructure, and lawful financial contributions can generate sustainable benefits for participating individuals and communities. The institution shall operate according to the following fundamental principle:

Economic institutions and technological systems must serve humanity, rather than require humanity to exist solely for their preservation.

The World Sovereignty Fund shall pursue this objective through lawful investment, permanent capital accumulation, transparent financial administration, independent oversight, and protected individual participation.

ARTICLE I — ESTABLISHMENT AND LEGAL IDENTITY

Section 1.1 — Institutional Establishment

The World Sovereignty Fund, hereafter referred to as *the Fund*, shall be established as a legally recognized public-benefit institution.

Its legal form may include a public-benefit trust, statutory investment fund, nonprofit foundation, or another legally appropriate institutional structure.

The final legal structure shall be determined according to the jurisdiction in which the initial institution is established.

Section 1.2 — Institutional Independence

The Fund shall possess operational independence from:

- Political parties and electoral organizations.
- Individual government officials.
- Private financial interests.
- Corporate shareholders seeking unauthorized control.
- Religious organizations.
- Foreign governments exercising improper influence.
- Individuals attempting to appropriate collective assets.

No participating government, corporation, financial institution, or individual shall obtain unilateral control over the Fund solely by contributing capital.

Section 1.3 — Relationship With Existing Institutions

The Fund shall operate alongside existing financial institutions.

It shall not require the abolition, nationalization, or replacement of commercial banks, private enterprises, national currencies, or existing governments.

Individuals shall retain their lawful rights to own property, establish businesses, accumulate wealth, maintain private bank accounts, and participate in conventional financial markets.

Section 1.4 — International Structure

The Fund may establish affiliated institutions in participating jurisdictions.

Such institutions shall comply with applicable national laws while operating under compatible foundational principles.

International cooperation shall not automatically transfer governmental sovereignty to the Fund.

ARTICLE II — FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Section 2.1 — Primary Objective

The primary objective of the World Sovereignty Fund shall be to develop a permanent financial foundation capable of supporting universal basic income through sustainable productive wealth.

Section 2.2 — Secondary Objectives

The Fund shall also pursue:

- Long-term preservation of collective investment capital.
- Community economic development.
- Environmental restoration and ecological protection.
- Community ownership of productive automation.
- Financial participation in technological advancement.
- Reduced economic insecurity.
- Improved access to essential infrastructure.
- Greater economic resilience across generations.

Section 2.3 — Universal Participation

The Fund shall seek to establish equal fundamental economic participation for every eligible individual.

Eligibility shall not depend upon personal wealth, employment, educational attainment, disability, or voluntary financial contributions.

Section 2.4 — Protection of Individual Freedom

Participation shall not require individuals to surrender lawful personal property, political independence, freedom of expression, or financial privacy.

ARTICLE III — THE SEVEN INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITIES

The World Sovereignty Fund shall operate through seven principal authorities.

These authorities may initially exist as departments or governing bodies within a single legally established organization.

As the institution expands, they may become legally separate entities where independence, regulatory requirements, or operational efficiency justify separation.

Section 3.1 — World Sovereignty Fund Authority

This authority shall serve as the central investment and capital-preservation institution.

Its responsibilities shall include receiving authorized contributions, managing collective investments, maintaining reserves, approving sustainable distributions, and producing audited financial statements.

It shall not distribute protected capital except under narrowly defined circumstances expressly permitted by the charter and applicable law.

Section 3.2 — World Robot Banking Institution

This institution shall administer financial activity associated with participating automated enterprises.

Its responsibilities shall include recording commercial revenue, processing authorized operating payments, calculating agreed contributions, maintaining financial records, and transferring eligible resources into the Fund.

During initial development, these functions may operate through existing licensed banks and regulated financial service providers.

The Robot Banking Institution shall not represent itself as a licensed bank unless it has obtained the necessary authorization.

Robots shall not require legal personhood, personal bank accounts, or individual ownership of financial assets.

Section 3.3 — World Birthright Authority

This authority shall administer the World Birthright System.

It shall maintain secure membership records, verify eligibility, prevent duplicate entitlements, administer approved distributions, and provide accessible procedures for correcting errors.

Its fundamental responsibility shall be to protect the equal lifetime entitlement of participating individuals.

3.4 — Community Automation Development Authority

This authority shall facilitate the establishment and operation of community-owned automation infrastructure.

It may support automated manufacturing, agriculture, energy production, logistics, recycling, computing services, and other commercially viable activities.

It shall ensure that participating communities retain meaningful authority over locally owned productive assets.

Section 3.5 — World Community Development Authority

This authority shall administer the community-development allocation.

It shall support financially responsible projects addressing housing, energy, food production, water systems, transportation, education, and essential infrastructure.

Local participation and transparent project evaluation shall be mandatory.

Section 3.6 — Ecological Stewardship Authority

This authority shall administer resources designated for environmental protection.

Its responsibilities may include watershed restoration, habitat protection, reforestation, pollution reduction, responsible resource management, and sustainable infrastructure.

Projects shall be evaluated according to measurable environmental outcomes.

Section 3.7 — Independent Oversight and Public Accountability Authority

This authority shall operate independently of the Fund's executive management.

It shall investigate financial misconduct, review conflicts of interest, supervise institutional accountability, protect participant rights, and oversee compliance with the charter.

It shall have authority to refer suspected criminal conduct to appropriate law-enforcement and regulatory authorities.

ARTICLE IV — OWNERSHIP AND PROTECTION OF COLLECTIVE WEALTH

Section 4.1 — Collective Capital

Assets contributed to the permanent Fund under irrevocable contribution agreements shall become collective institutional property.

These assets shall be held for the benefit of current and future eligible participants.

Section 4.2 — Prohibition Against Private Appropriation

No director, executive, employee, government official, or contributing organization shall personally appropriate collective assets.

Section 4.3 — Capital Preservation

The Fund shall establish an investment policy designed to preserve long-term purchasing power while supporting sustainable distributions.

The policy shall account for inflation, investment losses, operating costs, and changing economic conditions.

Section 4.4 — Restrictions on Borrowing

The Fund shall not borrow against protected assets for speculative purposes.

Any permitted borrowing shall require documented financial justification, independent risk assessment, and approval under established governance procedures.

Section 4.5 — Asset Custody

Institutional assets shall be held through appropriately regulated custodians or legally authorized arrangements.

No individual executive shall possess unilateral authority to transfer substantial institutional assets.

ARTICLE V — FUNDING AND REVENUE SOURCES

Section 5.1 — Authorized Funding Sources

The Fund may receive revenue from:

- Designated natural-resource royalties.
- Public and community-owned enterprise earnings.
- Contractual contributions from participating automated businesses.
- Investment income and realized gains.
- Community-owned computing and automation facilities.
- Voluntary individual contributions.
- Corporate contributions and philanthropic donations.
- Legally negotiated public equity arrangements.
- Licensing and intellectual-property revenues.
- Other lawful sources approved under institutional policy.

Section 5.2 — Voluntary and Contractual Participation

Private enterprises shall contribute according to lawful agreements, ownership arrangements, or applicable legislation.

The charter itself shall not impose compulsory financial obligations upon businesses or individuals outside the Fund's lawful authority.

Section 5.3 — Financial Verification

Every contribution shall be recorded and classified according to its legal and financial character.

Donations, investments, loans, grants, and contractual revenue shall not be treated as interchangeable.

Section 5.4 — Restricted Contributions

Contributions carrying conditions inconsistent with the Fund's independence, participant equality, or public-benefit purpose shall be rejected.

ARTICLE VI — FINANCIAL DISTRIBUTION FRAMEWORK

Section 6.1 — Permanent Distribution Principle

The Fund shall distribute only resources approved under a sustainable financial policy.

Distributions shall be determined after accounting for operating expenses, financial obligations, reserves, and capital-preservation requirements.

Section 6.2 — Allocation Formula

Approved distributable resources shall be allocated according to the proposed framework:

Allocation	Percentage	Purpose
World Birthright System	70%	Personal financial distributions
Community Development	20%	Community infrastructure and economic development
Ecological Stewardship	10%	Environmental protection and restoration
Total	100%	

Section 6.3 — Protection of the Allocation Formula

The allocation formula shall be treated as a foundational institutional provision.

It shall not be altered through ordinary executive decisions.

Any proposed amendment shall require the enhanced approval procedures established under Article XVIII.

Section 6.4 — Distribution Limits

The Board shall establish a sustainable spending policy informed by independent financial analysis.

No distribution shall be authorized if it would violate applicable law, compromise legally required reserves, or create an unsustainable obligation.

Section 6.5 — Separate Income-Stabilization Mechanism

The Fund shall distinguish between investment-funded dividends and guaranteed universal basic income.

A guaranteed income floor shall not be promised until an independently verified financing mechanism and adequate reserves have been established.

ARTICLE VII — THE WORLD BIRTHRIGHT COIN

Section 7.1 — Universal Economic Entitlement

The Birthright Coin shall represent an individual's protected lifetime entitlement to participate in approved World Sovereignty Fund distributions.

Section 7.2 — Equal Membership

Every eligible participant shall receive one Birthright Coin.

No individual shall receive additional Birthright Coins because of wealth, employment, investment contributions, or institutional position.

Section 7.3 — Non-Transferability

The Birthright Coin shall not be:

1. Sold.
2. Purchased.
3. Traded.
4. Inherited.
5. Pledged as collateral.
6. Transferred to another individual.

Section 7.4 — Lifetime Duration

The entitlement shall remain associated with its registered holder throughout their lifetime.

It shall terminate upon verified death.

Section 7.5 — Financial Character

The Birthright Coin shall not constitute a speculative cryptocurrency or independently tradable investment.

It shall represent membership and distribution rights established under the Fund's governing rules.

Section 7.6 — Payment Administration

Approved distributions may be transferred through existing regulated financial institutions using legally recognized national currencies.

Section 7.7 — Protection Against Discrimination

Membership shall not be denied or terminated because of lawful political opinions, religious beliefs, employment status, financial circumstances, or criticism of the Fund.

Section 7.8 — Children and Vulnerable Participants

The Birthright Authority shall establish safeguards for minors and individuals requiring assistance with financial administration.

Such safeguards shall protect beneficial ownership and prevent unauthorized appropriation of distributions.

Section 7.9 — Appeals

Individuals shall have access to independent procedures for challenging registration errors, payment suspensions, and eligibility determinations.

ARTICLE VIII — VOLUNTARY PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 8.1 — Freedom to Contribute

Individuals may voluntarily contribute lawful financial resources to the World Sovereignty Fund.

Section 8.2 — Equal Entitlement

Contributions shall not increase the number of Birthright Coins held by an individual but it could provide greater entitlement to the collective distributions.

Section 8.3 — Personal Investment Accounts

The institution may facilitate optional personal savings or investment arrangements through appropriately regulated providers.

Such accounts shall remain legally separate from collective Fund assets.

Section 8.4 — Protection of Personal Property

Individually owned savings and investments shall remain subject to applicable ownership, contractual, and inheritance laws.

Section 8.5 — Voluntary Reinvestment

Participants may choose to reinvest a portion of their Birthright distributions.

No individual shall be compelled to reinvest or donate their distributions.

ARTICLE IX — ROBOT BANKING AND AUTOMATION REVENUE

Section 9.1 — Economic Purpose

The Robot Banking System shall establish an accountable financial connection between participating automated production and collective wealth accumulation.

Section 9.2 — Revenue Calculation

Participating enterprises shall calculate available financial surplus after accounting for legitimate operating expenses, employee compensation, taxes, equipment maintenance, replacement costs, and appropriate reserves.

Section 9.3 — Contractual Contributions

The amount transferred to the Fund shall be determined according to applicable ownership arrangements, participation agreements, or lawful public policies.

Section 9.4 — Financial Transparency

All contributions shall be traceable to legitimate economic activity.

The Robot Banking System shall not claim to create financial wealth merely through transaction recording or internal accounting entries.

Section 9.5 — Regulatory Compliance

Banking, lending, payment processing, deposit-taking, and investment activities shall be conducted only through appropriately authorized institutions.

Section 9.6 — Optional Financial Technology

Blockchain or regulated digital settlement technology may be adopted where independently demonstrated to improve efficiency, security, transparency, or cost-effectiveness.

Cryptocurrency shall not be a mandatory condition of participation.

ARTICLE X — COMMUNITY-OWNED AUTOMATION

Section 10.1 — Community Ownership

Participating communities may establish collectively owned automation enterprises.

Ownership arrangements shall be documented through legally enforceable agreements.

Section 10.2 — Computing Centres

Community-owned **Omni-Superintelligence** Centres may provide computing, industrial automation, data processing, equipment monitoring, and technological coordination services.

The name shall describe the institution's long-term technological vision.

Initial operations shall not require artificial superintelligence.

Section 10.3 — Human Oversight

Automated systems shall remain subject to appropriate human supervision.

Section 10.4 — Community Authority

Communities shall retain meaningful decision-making rights over locally owned automation infrastructure.

These rights shall include oversight of major investments, operating priorities, safety standards, and lawful shutdown procedures.

Section 10.5 — Commercial Sustainability

Automation enterprises shall operate according to independently reviewed financial plans.

Revenue projections shall not be treated as guaranteed earnings.

Section 10.6 — Employment and Safety

Participating enterprises shall comply with applicable employment, occupational safety, environmental, and industrial regulations.

ARTICLE XI — GOVERNING BOARD

Section 11.1 — Establishment

The Fund shall be governed by an independent Board of Trustees.

Section 11.2 — Proposed Composition

For the initial permanent governance model, the Board shall consist of fifteen voting trustees:

Representation	Seats
Participating community representatives	5
Finance and investment specialists	3
Legal and regulatory specialists	2
Technology and automation specialists	2
Environmental and sustainability specialists	1
Participant-rights representatives	2
Total	15

Section 11.3 — Selection

Community and participant representatives shall be selected through transparent democratic or representative procedures.

Professional trustees shall be appointed through an independent, publicly documented selection process.

Section 11.4 — Terms

Trustees shall serve staggered four-year terms.

No trustee shall serve more than two consecutive full terms without an intervening term.

Section 11.5 — Voting

Ordinary Board decisions shall require a majority of eligible voting trustees, subject to quorum requirements.

Decisions involving major institutional restructuring, substantial borrowing, or changes to protected financial policies shall require enhanced approval.

Section 11.6 — Conflicts of Interest

Trustees shall disclose relevant financial interests.

A trustee with a material conflict shall not participate in the affected decision.

Section 11.7 — Removal

Trustees may be removed for serious misconduct, corruption, persistent failure to perform their duties, or material violations of the charter.

Removal shall require documented grounds and a fair procedure.

Section 11.8 — Eligibility and Suitability

Every trustee shall demonstrate competence, integrity, sound judgment, and a commitment to the Fund's public purpose.

Before appointment, candidates shall undergo independent verification of qualifications, references, relevant professional conduct, and financial interests. Candidates shall receive an opportunity to respond to adverse information.

Selection shall include structured ethical interviews and practical scenarios addressing conflicts of interest, personal incentives, accountability, and the responsible exercise of authority.

Any psychological assessment shall be conducted by qualified professionals using methods appropriate to the role. Assessment results shall form only one part of the selection process and shall never constitute a guarantee of integrity. A diagnosis, disability, or unsupported personality label shall not, by itself, establish unfitness.

Assessment purposes and eligibility standards shall be public. Specific assessment questions and scoring materials may remain confidential to prevent manipulation. Personal information shall be protected, and adverse decisions shall be subject to independent review.

Section 11.9 — Prevention of Concentrated Control

No individual or connected group shall exercise unchecked control over trustee appointments,

financial transactions, investigations, or amendments to protected charter provisions.

Trustee selection shall use multiple independent nomination and appointment routes. Selection procedures shall require disclosure of relevant family, financial, employment, and organizational connections.

Financial contributions shall confer no automatic entitlement to trusteeship, appointment powers, preferential treatment, or additional voting rights.

These restrictions shall apply equally to the founder, donors, trustees, executives, and affiliated organizations.

Section 11.10 — Separation of Financial Responsibilities

The initiation, approval, execution, and reconciliation of financial transactions shall be assigned to separate authorized persons.

No person shall independently establish a payment recipient, approve the associated expenditure, release payment, and reconcile that transaction.

Published financial policies shall establish transaction limits and approval requirements. Significant payments, changes to recipient banking details, and exceptions to normal procedures shall require additional independent verification and authorization.

Transactions shall not be divided into smaller amounts to evade approval thresholds.

Section 11.11 — Independent Audit and Integrity Oversight

The Fund shall establish an independent Audit and Integrity Committee whose members shall not simultaneously serve as voting trustees, Fund executives, or executives of the Robot Banking System.

Committee members shall be selected through a publicly documented process involving participating community and participant representatives. Serving trustees shall not control a majority of appointments.

The Committee shall have a protected budget, access to relevant records, and authority to obtain independent professional advice and commission investigations. Confidential information shall remain subject to appropriate protections.

A person affected by an investigation shall have no authority over the selection, remuneration, direction, or removal of its investigators.

Committee members may be removed only on documented grounds through an independent and fair procedure. The Committee's own conduct and expenditure shall be subject to external review.

Section 11.12 — Conflicts of Interest and Improper Benefits

Trustees shall disclose relevant interests upon appointment, annually, and whenever a new conflict arises.

Disclosures shall include relevant business ownership, outside positions, gifts, financial relationships, and close personal connections capable of influencing Fund decisions.

A materially conflicted trustee shall not receive restricted decision materials unnecessarily, participate in deliberations, vote, or informally influence the affected decision.

Contracts involving trustees, executives, their close associates, or affiliated businesses shall require independent review, documented justification, and competitive procurement wherever practicable.

Bribes, kickbacks, concealed commissions, preferential access, and the use of confidential information for private advantage are prohibited.

Remuneration and legitimate expense reimbursement shall be transparently approved. No person shall approve their own compensation or expenses.

Section 11.13 — Separation from the Robot Banking System

The World Sovereignty Fund and the Robot Banking System shall maintain distinct legal responsibilities, accounts, assets, and financial records.

Transfers between them shall follow written agreements and be independently reconciled.

No trustee or executive shall unilaterally pledge Fund assets, guarantee external debts, or transfer protected capital to support the Robot Banking System or another enterprise.

Shared personnel, service arrangements, and affiliated transactions shall be disclosed and subject to independent conflict-of-interest review.

Section 11.14 — Transparency and Audit Trails

The Fund shall publish annual independently audited financial statements, trustee remuneration, major procurement awards, and material governance decisions.

Board minutes shall record attendance, declared conflicts, recusals, votes, and reasons for significant decisions.

Financial systems shall preserve records of transactions, approvals, access, and subsequent changes. No person shall have unchecked authority to alter or erase those records.

Publication may protect participant privacy, security, and legitimate commercial confidentiality. Such protections shall not prevent authorized independent scrutiny or be used to conceal misconduct.

Section 11.15 — Protected Reporting and Freedom from Retaliation

Participants, employees, contractors, and trustees shall have access to confidential and anonymous reporting channels independent of executive management.

Retaliation, intimidation, interference with evidence, and obstruction of a good-faith report are prohibited.

Reports shall receive documented assessment, appropriate investigation, and access to independent review. An allegation shall not, by itself, establish guilt.

Good-faith criticism, disagreement, questioning of leadership, or participation in an investigation shall not constitute disloyalty or grounds for punishment.

Section 11.16 — Protection Against Circumvention

No emergency declaration, delegated authority, private agreement, or Board resolution shall suspend conflict-of-interest requirements, independent oversight, reporting protections, or financial authorization controls.

Emergency powers shall be limited in scope and duration, documented, and subject to prompt independent review.

Amendments weakening these safeguards shall require enhanced Board approval under Section 11.5 and participant ratification under the charter's amendment procedure. The Board shall not remove these protections through ordinary policy changes.

Section 11.17 — Continuing Accountability and Enforcement

Compliance with these provisions shall remain a continuing condition of service.

Trustees and executives shall undergo periodic performance and integrity reviews based on documented conduct.

Where credible evidence indicates an immediate risk to assets, records, or individuals, narrowly defined temporary restrictions may be imposed through a documented procedure, with prompt independent review.

Established misconduct may result in removal, disqualification from future service, recovery proceedings where legally available, and referral to the appropriate authorities.

No founder, trustee, donor, executive, or oversight official shall receive immunity from these requirements.

Section 11.18 — Integrity Reporting, Rewards, and Accountability

The Fund shall reward truthful reporting that materially assists in establishing fraud, corruption, theft, bribery, concealed conflicts of interest, misuse of authority, or deliberate destruction, alteration, or concealment of relevant records.

A person whose information materially contributes to a substantiated finding and the recovery of misappropriated assets shall be eligible for a financial reward calculated as a percentage of the net amount actually recovered. The percentage, maximum payment, eligible recovery costs, and treatment of multiple contributors shall be established in a published reward policy before claims arise. No reward shall be calculated solely from an allegation or an estimated loss.

Where substantiated reporting prevents a loss or exposes serious misconduct without producing a financial recovery, an independently approved reward may be paid from a designated integrity budget under published criteria.

Evidence exposing attempts to delete, falsify, suppress, or conceal information shall qualify for consideration. Rewards recognize the exposure and lawful preservation of evidence, never its destruction or fabrication.

Claims shall be assessed by an independent body. Implicated persons shall have no involvement in determining eligibility, findings, or payment. Claimants shall have access to independent review of reward decisions.

Confidentiality and protection against retaliation shall apply whether or not a reward is awarded. Public recognition shall require the reporting person's consent.

No person shall receive a reward for misconduct they organized, instigated, or deliberately prolonged to obtain payment. Any treatment of cooperating persons involved in misconduct shall follow separately published rules and applicable law.

Knowingly fabricated allegations, falsified evidence, obstruction, retaliation, and established corruption shall attract proportionate sanctions through fair procedures. An honest mistake, an unsubstantiated good-faith concern, or disagreement with leadership shall not constitute dishonesty.

The governing principle shall be that honesty, accountability, and the protection of collective wealth are rewarded, while proven deception and abuse of entrusted authority carry enforceable consequences.

ARTICLE XII — EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION

Section 12.1 — Chief Executive Officer

The Board shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer responsible for day-to-day institutional administration.

Section 12.2 — Executive Responsibilities

Executive management shall implement approved policies, supervise institutional employees, coordinate operating departments, and maintain financial and administrative controls.

Section 12.3 — Limitations on Executive Power

No executive shall independently authorize:

- Changes to protected distribution percentages.
- Unauthorized transfers of permanent capital.
- Amendments to participant rights.
- Institutional mergers outside approved procedures.
- Unapproved borrowing against protected assets.

Transactions benefiting themselves or related parties.

Section 12.4 — Compensation

Executive compensation shall be publicly disclosed and independently reviewed.

Compensation arrangements shall not reward excessive risk-taking or short-term investment performance at the expense of long-term capital preservation.

ARTICLE XIII — INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT

Section 13.1 — Institutional Independence

The Independent Oversight and Public Accountability Authority shall have a separate governance and reporting structure.

Its leadership shall not be appointed or dismissed solely at the discretion of the Fund's Chief Executive Officer.

Section 13.2 — Investigative Powers

Subject to applicable law, the authority shall have access to institutional financial records, contracts, procurement decisions, and relevant administrative documentation.

Section 13.3 — Mandatory Audits

The Fund shall undergo annual independent financial audits.

Additional audits may be required following material financial irregularities, significant losses, or credible allegations of misconduct.

Section 13.4 — Whistleblower Protection

Employees, trustees, contractors, and participants shall have access to confidential reporting channels.

Retaliation against individuals making protected disclosures in good faith shall be prohibited.

Section 13.5 — Public Reporting

The Oversight Authority shall publish an annual accountability report identifying material findings, corrective actions, and unresolved institutional risks.

ARTICLE XIV — FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Section 14.1 — Investment Diversification

The Fund shall establish investment diversification requirements designed to limit excessive exposure to individual companies, industries, currencies, or geographic regions.

Section 14.2 — Risk Management

An independent risk-management function shall evaluate investment risks, liquidity, inflation, currency exposure, counterparty risks, and operational vulnerabilities.

Section 14.3 — Financial Reserves

The Fund shall maintain reserves appropriate to its financial obligations and distribution commitments.

Section 14.4 — Prohibited Transactions

The Fund shall prohibit fraudulent transactions, undisclosed related-party dealings, unauthorized personal loans to executives, and investments made primarily to provide improper political or private benefits.

Section 14.5 — Emergency Financial Measures

During extraordinary financial circumstances, the Board may temporarily reduce or suspend discretionary distributions where necessary to preserve institutional solvency.

Such measures shall require documented justification, independent review, and public disclosure.

Protected membership rights shall not automatically terminate because distributions are temporarily suspended.

ARTICLE XV — COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Section 15.1 — Allocation

The target percentage — Twenty percent of approved distributable resources shall be designated for community development.

Section 15.2 — Eligible Projects

Eligible projects may include initiatives that strengthen community resilience, expand essential services, restore the environment, and support sustainable economic growth, including:

- **Housing and essential infrastructure:** Affordable housing, accessible buildings, water treatment, sanitation, waste management, and community facilities.

- **Agriculture and food security:** Community-owned farms, greenhouses, orchards, community gardens, soil restoration, irrigation, food processing, storage, and distribution.

- **Water and watershed protection:** Watershed restoration, wetland conservation, groundwater protection, rainwater collection, flood mitigation, and rehabilitation of rivers and lakes.

- **Environmental restoration:** Reforestation, wildlife habitat protection,

biodiversity conservation, pollution cleanup, and restoration of damaged land.

- **Energy and resource efficiency:** Renewable energy, community energy systems, energy storage, building improvements, recycling, repair facilities, and responsible resource recovery.

- **Transportation and connectivity:** Public transportation, accessible mobility, walking and cycling infrastructure, broadband, and community communications.

- **Education and skills:** Schools, libraries, vocational training, apprenticeships, research facilities, and lifelong learning.

- **Health and community well-being:** Healthcare facilities, mental health services, childcare, elder care, disability supports, recreation, and emergency preparedness.

- **Community enterprise and automation:** Cooperatives, local manufacturing, small-business development, community-owned enterprises, Omni Centres, and productive automation.

Projects shall demonstrate a clear community benefit, responsible environmental practices, meaningful community participation, and a credible plan for construction, operation, maintenance, and long-term funding. Public

benefit may include essential services and ecological restoration even where a project does not generate a financial profit.

Section 15.3 — Local Participation

Communities affected by proposed projects shall have meaningful opportunities to participate in project evaluation and decision-making.

Section 15.4 — Financial Evaluation

Projects shall require documented budgets, operating plans, maintenance arrangements, and measurable public-benefit objectives.

Section 15.5 — Geographic Fairness

Allocation procedures shall seek to prevent disproportionate concentration of community-development resources among politically influential or financially advantaged participants.

ARTICLE XVI — ECOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP

Section 16.1 — Allocation

Ten percent of approved distributable resources shall support ecological protection and restoration.

Section 16.2 — Environmental Objectives

The Ecological Stewardship Authority shall prioritize measurable improvements in environmental conditions.

Section 16.3 — Eligible Activities

Activities may include habitat restoration, watershed protection, reforestation, pollution reduction, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable infrastructure.

Section 16.4 — Independent Evaluation

Projects shall undergo appropriate environmental and financial assessments.

Section 16.5 — Long-Term Responsibility

The institution shall consider environmental consequences when acquiring, developing, or operating productive assets.

ARTICLE XVII — PARTICIPANT RIGHTS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 17.1 — Equal Fundamental Rights

All eligible Birthright participants shall possess fundamental membership rights.

Section 17.2 — Access to Information

Participants shall have access to published financial statements, institutional policies, governance decisions, and relevant accountability reports.

Section 17.3 — Privacy

Personal information shall be collected only for legitimate administrative purposes and protected under applicable privacy laws.

Section 17.4 — Protection Against Surveillance Misuse

The Birthright System shall not be used as a mechanism for political surveillance, behavioural coercion, or punishment for lawful personal beliefs.

Section 17.5 — Complaint Procedures

Participants shall have access to accessible complaint and appeal mechanisms.

Section 17.6 — Public Consultation

Major institutional policy changes shall be subject to public consultation, except where confidentiality or urgent legal obligations reasonably require otherwise.

ARTICLE XVIII — CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Section 18.1 — Ordinary Amendments

Administrative provisions may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the full Board, following appropriate consultation and legal review.

Section 18.2 — Protected Provisions

The following shall constitute protected foundational provisions:

- The Fund's permanent public-benefit purpose.
- Equal fundamental Birthright membership.
- The non-transferability of Birthright Coins.
- The prohibition against unauthorized private appropriation.
- Institutional financial accountability.
- Independent oversight.
- The foundational 70/20/10 distribution framework.

Protection of lawful individual rights and financial independence.

Section 18.3 — Enhanced Amendment Procedure

Amendments affecting protected provisions shall require:

- Approval by at least three-quarters of the full Board.
- Independent legal and financial review.
- Public disclosure of the proposed changes.
- A formal consultation period.
- Approval by a supermajority of participating member representatives through a procedure established in the final bylaws.

No amendment shall override mandatory applicable law.

Section 18.4 — Prohibition Against Private Conversion

The Fund shall not be converted into a privately owned institution for the financial benefit of its trustees, executives, or contributors.

ARTICLE XIX — INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Section 19.1 — Voluntary Participation

Countries, communities, and institutions may participate through lawful agreements.

Section 19.2 — National Sovereignty

Participation shall not require governments to surrender their general legislative authority or control over national monetary systems.

Section 19.3 — Compatible Institutions

Participating jurisdictions may establish independent national or regional funds operating under compatible standards.

Section 19.4 — Cross-Border Arrangements

International cooperation shall address taxation, financial reporting, currency conversion, investment regulation, and participant eligibility.

Section 19.5 — Dispute Resolution

Participating institutions shall establish lawful procedures for resolving contractual and institutional disputes.

ARTICLE XX — IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Section 20.1 — Foundational Stage

The first stage shall establish the legal entity, founding governance arrangements, financial controls, and independent oversight mechanisms.

Section 20.2 — Pilot Stage

A limited pilot shall demonstrate the operation of productive investment, automation-related contributions, financial administration, and Birthright distributions.

Section 20.3 — Evaluation

Independent evaluations shall examine financial sustainability, administrative performance, legal compliance, and participant outcomes.

Section 20.4 — Regional Expansion

Expansion shall depend upon demonstrated operational success and adequate financial capacity.

Section 20.5 — International Development

International expansion shall proceed through voluntary agreements, compatible institutional standards, and applicable regulatory approvals.

Section 20.6 — No Guaranteed Implementation Date

Implementation targets shall remain provisional.

No institution shall promise universal distributions before the necessary financial, legal, and administrative capacity exists.

ARTICLE XXI — INSTITUTIONAL FAILURE, RESTRUCTURING, AND DISSOLUTION

Section 21.1 — Continuity

The Fund shall establish continuity arrangements for financial crises, technological failures, natural disasters, and other significant disruptions.

Section 21.2 — Restructuring

Material restructuring shall require independent financial and legal assessment.

Section 21.3 — Protection of Collective Assets

Institutional restructuring shall not authorize private appropriation of protected collective assets.

Section 21.4 — Dissolution

If dissolution becomes legally necessary, remaining assets shall be administered according to applicable law and the Fund's legally binding public-benefit obligations.

No residual collective assets shall be distributed to trustees or executives merely because of their institutional positions.

ARTICLE XXII — FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

The World Sovereignty Fund shall be guided by the following permanent principles:

Section 22.1 — Humanity Before Institutional Power

Humanity before institutional power. Financial institutions exist to serve people.

Section 22.2 — Productive Wealth

Productive wealth before unsupported promises. Financial benefits must be supported by genuine economic resources.

Section 22.3 — Collective Prosperity and Private Independence

Collective prosperity without eliminating private independence. Individuals shall retain lawful control over their personal financial lives.

Section 22.4 — Automation and Human Advancement

Automation as an instrument of human advancement. Technological systems shall remain

accountable to human institutions and communities.

Section 22.5 — Equal Economic Birthright

Equal economic birthright. Fundamental participation shall not depend on personal wealth or employment.

Section 22.6 — Protection of Future Generations

Protection of future generations. Current distributions shall not recklessly exhaust the productive wealth intended to support future participants.

Section 22.7 — Environmental Responsibility

Environmental responsibility. Economic development shall recognize the importance of protecting the natural systems upon which humanity depends.

Section 22.8 — Transparent Governance

Transparent governance. Institutional authority shall remain accountable and subject to independent oversight.

Section 22.9 — Continuous Improvement

Continuous improvement. The institution shall remain open to lawful reform, scientific evaluation, and practical innovation.

ARTICLE XXIII — DECLARATION OF INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE

Section 23.1 — Recognition of Economic Transformation

The World Sovereignty Fund is proposed in recognition of a fundamental economic transformation.

Human civilization has spent generations developing machines, infrastructure, knowledge, and technological systems capable of producing extraordinary value.

As automation advances, the relationship between human labour and economic production may continue to change.

Section 23.2 — Institutional Purpose

The purpose of this institution is not to prevent technological advancement, punish economic success, or dismantle existing financial structures.

Its purpose is to establish an additional institution through which humanity can participate in the prosperity generated by productive technology and collective investment.

Section 23.3 — Public Benefit Objectives

The Fund shall seek to preserve capital, support financial security, strengthen communities, and contribute to environmental protection.

Section 23.4 — Limited Authority and Public Accountability

Its authority shall remain limited by law, its finances subject to independent verification, and its leadership accountable to the people it exists to benefit.

Section 23.5 — Preservation of Collective Wealth

No generation should be required to exhaust the collective wealth intended to support the next.

No institution should be permitted to transform public-benefit assets into private instruments of domination.

Section 23.6 — Community Authority Over Technology

No technological system should become so powerful that the communities depending upon it lose meaningful authority over its operation.

Section 23.7 — Lasting Economic Security and Institutional Responsibility

The World Sovereignty Fund shall therefore pursue a lasting relationship between productive wealth, human economic security, and responsible institutional governance.

Its ultimate purpose shall be to establish a permanent economic foundation capable of benefiting successive generations while respecting individual freedom, national sovereignty, and the existing institutions upon which modern civilization depends.

Section 23.8 — Guiding Declaration

ORDO POPULO SERVIAT
LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

What must happen before this charter becomes legally enforceable?

This draft establishes a proposed institutional constitution, but it is not yet a legally adopted charter.

The next step is to determine the founding jurisdiction and legal form. For example, establishing the first institution in Alberta, Canada, would require a different legal structure from creating a federal Canadian nonprofit, a public statutory fund, or an international organization.

A legal implementation package would also need detailed bylaws, trustee appointment procedures, enforceable fiduciary duties, investment and custody agreements, regulatory compliance policies, participant eligibility rules, and mechanisms for resolving disputes.

One particularly important issue is institutional ownership: the final legal structure must clearly establish who holds title to the assets, who has enforceable rights to distributions, who can bring legal proceedings against the institution, and how the public can remove leadership that violates its obligations.

The charter also needs independent legal review of the proposed lifetime entitlement and the protections intended to prevent its sale, seizure, or transfer. A charter alone cannot override creditors' rights, inheritance law, banking regulation, or other mandatory legal requirements.

I would recommend treating this as Draft 1.0 — Proposed Founding Institutional Charter, with its 23 articles forming the basis for professional legal review.

The next major document should be the World Sovereignty Fund Governance and Operational Bylaws, which would turn these founding principles into specific rules for elections, trustee appointments, financial authorization, institutional operations, and accountability.

Additional Protection

The World Sovereignty Fund needs something stronger than an ordinary code of ethics. It needs a legally enforceable system of psychological, financial, and institutional safeguards designed to make manipulation difficult, deception detectable, and personal exploitation punishable.

I am suggesting using the technologies available, to discover dishonesty.

I like to use the comparison to the Werewolf game. In that game, participants may deceive others, form alliances, manipulate perceptions, conceal intentions, and persuade a group to make decisions based on incomplete or false information.

The important lesson is that people do not necessarily need to control the majority to influence an institution. They may only need to control the information the majority receives.

For the World Sovereignty Fund, the objective should be to design an institution where no individual's persuasive abilities, popularity, wealth, personal connections, or institutional position can substitute for independently verifiable evidence.

No institution can guarantee that nobody will lie. However, we can establish mechanisms that make deception harder to carry out, easier to discover, and less likely to produce financial or political rewards.

The following should become an additional protected article of this institutional charter.

ARTICLE XXIV

PROTECTION AGAINST PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATION, DECEPTION, AND INSTITUTIONAL EXPLOITATION

Section 24.1 — Fundamental Principle

The World Sovereignty Fund shall establish enforceable protections using modern technology and algorithms. This protects against deception, psychological manipulation, coercion, financial exploitation, corruption, and the improper concentration of institutional influence.

No individual, group, corporation, government representative, or institutional authority shall be permitted to obtain unauthorized advantages through deliberately misleading information, concealed conflicts of interest, intimidation, fraudulent representations, or manipulation of institutional decision-making.

The institution shall operate according to a fundamental principle:

Trust shall be supported by evidence, authority shall be limited by accountability, and institutional decisions shall be subject to independent verification.

These protections shall apply to trustees, executives, employees, contractors, participating enterprises, institutional representatives, and all

persons exercising authority over collective resources.

Section 24.2 — Understanding the Psychology of Institutional Manipulation

The World Sovereignty Fund recognizes that institutional exploitation can arise through identifiable patterns of human behaviour.

These include:

Deception: Knowingly communicating materially false information to influence decisions or obtain benefits.

Manipulation: Deliberately exploiting another person's vulnerabilities, informational disadvantages, or dependence to secure an improper advantage.

Collusion: Secret cooperation between individuals or organizations to manipulate institutional decisions or obtain unauthorized benefits.

Groupthink: Decision-making failures arising when pressure for agreement discourages independent evaluation or dissent.

Authority Abuse: Using institutional status to discourage questioning, suppress evidence, or demand compliance beyond lawful authority.

Social Engineering: Exploiting trust, urgency, relationships, or organizational procedures to gain

unauthorized access, information, or financial control.

Scapegoating: Improperly assigning responsibility to individuals or groups to conceal misconduct or divert attention from institutional failures.

Retaliation: Punishing individuals for reporting suspected wrongdoing, questioning financial decisions, or exercising protected rights.

Information Manipulation: Selectively withholding, altering, fabricating, or presenting material information in a misleading manner to influence institutional outcomes.

Coercive Control: Using threats, dependency, intimidation, or repeated restrictions to improperly control another person's decisions.

These behaviours shall inform the institution's risk-prevention systems.

The institution shall not presume misconduct merely because an individual is persuasive, disagrees with leadership, possesses an unpopular opinion, or displays particular personality characteristics.

Findings of misconduct shall require evidence and fair procedures.

Section 24.3 — Mandatory Evidence-Based Decision-Making

No significant institutional decision shall rely exclusively upon the representations of a single individual.

Decisions involving investments, procurement, financial transfers, institutional appointments, contractual obligations, or changes to participant rights shall require appropriate documentary evidence.

The institution shall establish verification procedures proportionate to the financial and institutional risks involved.

For material decisions, these procedures shall include:

1. Written identification of the proposed action.
2. Disclosure of relevant financial interests.
3. Independent verification of material factual claims.
4. Documented assessment of financial and operational risks.
5. Identification of reasonably available alternatives.
6. Recording of the individuals responsible for approval.
7. Preservation of relevant supporting evidence.
8. Subsequent review where warranted.

A persuasive presentation shall never substitute for the verification of material facts.

Section 24.4 — Separation of Institutional Powers

No individual shall possess unilateral control over the complete financial decision-making process.

The authority to propose, approve, execute, record, and audit material transactions shall be separated among appropriately authorized individuals or departments.

No executive shall independently control institutional investment decisions, asset custody, financial reporting, and oversight.

Where practical, significant transactions shall require authorization by multiple independent officers.

Individuals approving a transaction shall not simultaneously serve as its sole independent auditors.

These safeguards shall be maintained even when the institution operates with a small administrative staff.

Section 24.5 — Prevention of Collusion and Secret Alliances

The institution shall establish procedures to identify and investigate undisclosed coordination intended to improperly influence decisions.

Trustees, executives, and employees shall disclose relevant relationships and financial interests that could reasonably compromise their independence.

Institutional decisions shall not be predetermined through undisclosed agreements involving personal benefits, preferential contracts, or reciprocal appointments.

Independent oversight shall review suspicious patterns, including repeated preferential treatment, unexplained financial transfers, coordinated procurement decisions, and concealed beneficial ownership.

Private discussions and ordinary professional relationships shall not themselves constitute misconduct.

Investigations shall focus on demonstrable conflicts, improper conduct, and material institutional consequences.

Section 24.6 — Protection Against Information Control

No executive, trustee, or administrative department shall possess unrestricted authority to suppress material information concerning institutional finances or governance.

The Fund shall maintain secure, tamper-evident records of significant financial transactions and institutional decisions.

Material changes to financial records shall be attributable to authorized individuals and subject to independent review.

The institution shall publish accurate information concerning:

- Audited financial performance.
- Material investment risks.
- Approved distribution policies.
- Executive compensation.
- Institutional conflicts of interest.
- Significant procurement contracts.
- Material governance decisions.
- Confirmed financial misconduct, subject to applicable privacy and legal requirements.

No institutional representative shall knowingly fabricate financial performance, conceal material losses, or misrepresent the availability of funds.

Section 24.7 — Protection Against Psychological Pressure

Institutional representatives shall not use intimidation, threats, humiliation, manufactured urgency, or improper dependency to force financial or governance decisions.

Material decisions shall ordinarily include sufficient time for independent examination.

Claims that immediate action is necessary shall require documented justification when ordinary review procedures are bypassed.

No participant shall be required to demonstrate personal loyalty to an executive, trustee, political organization, or institutional founder to retain their fundamental Birthright entitlement.

No person shall be punished merely for respectfully questioning institutional policy or requesting verification of material claims.

Section 24.8 — Independent Verification of Financial Claims

All material financial representations shall be supported by appropriate accounting records and verifiable evidence.

Investment returns, automation revenue, enterprise contributions, operating expenses, and available distributions shall be independently reviewed according to established financial standards.

All accounting records shall be public.

No institution shall claim that projected earnings have already been realized.

No financial officer shall conceal liabilities, misclassify contributions, fabricate revenue, or deliberately overstate available resources.

Material financial statements shall be subject to independent audit.

Where a financial representation is discovered to be materially inaccurate, the institution shall correct the record promptly and investigate whether the inaccuracy resulted from error, negligence, or intentional misconduct.

Section 24.9 — Prevention of Personal Financial Gain Through Institutional Authority

Trustees, executives, employees, and related parties shall not use institutional authority to obtain unauthorized personal financial benefits.

The following conduct shall be prohibited:

1. Misappropriation of institutional assets.
2. Undisclosed self-dealing.
3. Acceptance of improper payments or kickbacks.
4. Manipulation of procurement decisions for personal benefit.
5. Unauthorized preferential financial arrangements.
6. Concealment of beneficial ownership.
7. Fraudulent expense claims.
8. Misuse of confidential institutional information.
9. Diversion of community-development funds.
10. Improper interference with investment decisions.

Legitimate compensation and properly disclosed commercial arrangements shall remain

permissible when authorized under independent governance procedures.

Section 24.10 — Independent Institutional Integrity Office

An Institutional Integrity Office shall operate within, or independently alongside, the Independent Oversight and Public Accountability Authority.

Its responsibilities shall include:

Prevention: Identifying organizational weaknesses that could enable corruption, coercion, fraud, or manipulation.

Detection: Reviewing credible reports and evidence of misconduct.

Investigation: Conducting impartial investigations under established legal procedures.

Protection: Safeguarding whistleblowers, witnesses, and individuals reporting suspected wrongdoing in good faith.

Accountability: Recommending corrective action, disciplinary measures, recovery of improperly obtained assets, and referral to competent authorities.

Institutional Improvement: Identifying recurring weaknesses and recommending stronger controls.

The Integrity Office shall have sufficient independence to investigate senior executives and trustees.

Its leadership shall not be removable solely because an investigation concerns powerful institutional figures.

Section 24.11 — Protection Against False Accusations

The institution recognizes that accusations of manipulation or dishonesty can themselves be used to intimidate, discredit, or remove individuals.

Accordingly, no person shall be disciplined solely because another individual alleges wrongdoing.

Investigations shall distinguish between allegations, verified facts, reasonable inferences, and unsupported claims.

Individuals accused of misconduct shall receive appropriate notice, an opportunity to respond, and access to an impartial review process.

Knowingly fabricated accusations made with malicious intent may constitute misconduct.

However, an allegation that cannot be substantiated shall not automatically be treated as deliberately false.

Good-faith reporting shall remain protected.

Section 24.12 — Independent Reporting and Whistleblower Protection

The institution shall establish confidential and accessible reporting channels.

Individuals shall be able to report suspected financial misconduct, coercion, conflicts of interest, fraudulent representations, and abuse of authority.

Reports concerning senior executives shall be directed to an independent oversight body rather than requiring approval from the individuals implicated.

Retaliation against good-faith whistleblowers shall be prohibited.

Confidentiality shall be maintained to the extent permitted by law and consistent with fair investigations.

Section 24.13 — Protection Against Institutional Capture

Institutional capture occurs when an organization established for a public purpose becomes disproportionately controlled by interests seeking benefits contrary to that purpose.

The World Sovereignty Fund shall establish safeguards against capture by wealthy contributors, political organizations, corporate

interests, institutional executives, or coordinated groups.

These safeguards shall include:

1. Limits on concentrated decision-making authority.
2. Transparent trustee selection.
3. Independent conflict-of-interest reviews.
4. Restrictions on improper donor influence.
5. Public disclosure of material institutional relationships.
6. Independent financial auditing.
7. Term limits for governing representatives.
8. Protected participant rights.
9. Independent procedures for removing corrupt leadership.
10. Restrictions on amendments that undermine the institution's founding purpose.

No financial contribution shall automatically confer additional Birthright entitlements or unrestricted institutional voting power.

Section 24.14 — Decision-Making Safeguards Against Group Manipulation

The institution shall establish decision-making procedures designed to reduce conformity pressure and the improper influence of dominant personalities.

For significant decisions, these procedures may include:

Independent Preliminary Assessments: Decision-makers shall review relevant evidence before collective deliberation.

Recorded Justifications: Material decisions shall include documented reasons and supporting evidence.

Protected Dissent: Trustees shall be permitted to record reasoned objections without retaliation.

Independent Risk Review: Significant proposals shall be evaluated by individuals who do not directly benefit from their approval.

Anonymous Preliminary Voting: Where appropriate, preliminary voting may be confidential to reduce interpersonal pressure.

Final Accountability: Legally required final voting records and disclosures shall remain accessible.

Structured Opposition Review: Major proposals shall undergo a formal examination of credible risks, weaknesses, and alternatives.

The purpose shall be to ensure that decisions are determined by evidence and legitimate institutional objectives rather than popularity, intimidation, or personal allegiance.

Section 24.15 — Institutional Psychology and Behavioural Risk Assessment

The Fund may engage qualified organizational psychologists, behavioural scientists, fraud specialists, and governance professionals to evaluate institutional vulnerabilities.

Their work shall focus on organizational systems and observable conduct.

Assessments may examine:

- Excessive concentration of authority.
- Organizational pressure to remain silent.
- Weak reporting procedures.
- Conflicts of interest.
- Incentives encouraging dishonest financial reporting.
- Inadequate separation of duties.
- Retaliation against dissent.
- Weaknesses in institutional accountability.

Psychological assessments shall not be used to label individuals as inherently dishonest or dangerous based on personality traits, disability, personal beliefs, or unverified psychological assumptions.

Institutional safeguards shall prioritize documented behaviour and independently verifiable evidence.

Section 24.16 — Mandatory Integrity Training

Trustees, executives, financial officers, and employees exercising significant authority shall receive periodic training concerning:

- Fraud prevention.
- Conflicts of interest.
- Social engineering.
- Coercion and intimidation.
- Groupthink.
- Whistleblower protection.
- Evidence-based decision-making.
- Financial accountability.
- Institutional capture.
- Ethical use of authority.

Training shall include practical scenarios demonstrating how apparently reasonable decisions can be influenced by incomplete information, concealed incentives, or coordinated misconduct.

Section 24.17 — Enforcement and Consequences

Verified violations shall result in proportionate corrective action.

Depending upon the nature and severity of the misconduct, consequences may include:

1. Mandatory correction of institutional records.
2. Removal from affected decisions.
3. Suspension of delegated authority.

4. Termination of employment or institutional appointment.
5. Recovery of improperly obtained assets.
6. Cancellation of improperly awarded contracts, where legally permissible.
7. Civil proceedings.
8. Referral to financial regulators.
9. Referral to law-enforcement authorities where criminal conduct is reasonably suspected.
10. Disqualification from future institutional leadership where legally justified.

Sanctions shall be imposed through fair procedures and according to applicable law.

No executive or trustee shall possess unilateral authority to impose punishment outside established institutional processes.

Section 24.18 — Protection of the World Birthright Entitlement

The Birthright Coin shall not become an instrument of institutional punishment or behavioural control.

An individual's fundamental membership entitlement shall not be revoked because of criticism, political disagreement, personal unpopularity, or refusal to support institutional leadership.

Where financial fraud or identity theft affects an account, narrowly tailored temporary safeguards may be imposed to prevent further unauthorized transactions.

Such measures shall be subject to independent review and appeal.

Institutional misconduct shall be addressed through lawful accountability procedures rather than arbitrary deprivation of fundamental economic participation.

Section 24.19 — Continuous Institutional Integrity Testing

The Fund shall periodically commission independent assessments of its vulnerability to fraud, manipulation, corruption, and organizational capture.

These assessments may include controlled simulations of social engineering, procurement fraud, conflicts of interest, unauthorized financial transfers, and manipulated decision-making.

Testing shall be authorized, proportionate, and conducted under appropriate privacy and employment protections.

Findings shall be documented and used to improve institutional safeguards.

Material unresolved weaknesses shall be reported to the appropriate oversight authority.

Section 24.20 — Permanent Institutional Protection

The provisions of this article shall form part of the protected institutional governance framework.

No executive, trustee, political authority, or contributing organization shall unilaterally suspend these protections.

Material amendments shall require the enhanced charter amendment procedures, independent legal review, and appropriate participant representation.

The institution shall remain subject to applicable law and independent accountability.

Foundational Declaration

The World Sovereignty Fund recognizes that the accumulation of wealth creates opportunities for both public benefit and private exploitation.

Its governance must therefore anticipate the possibility of dishonesty, manipulation, collusion, corruption, and the abuse of institutional authority.

The institution shall not depend upon the assumption that its leaders will always act honestly.

It shall establish systems in which authority is limited, material claims are verified, conflicts are disclosed, transactions are recorded, and misconduct can be investigated independently.

No individual shall be above accountability.

No financial contribution shall purchase unrestricted institutional control.

No position of authority shall replace the requirement for evidence.

No person shall be deprived of fundamental rights through arbitrary institutional decisions.

No collective asset shall be treated as the personal property of those entrusted with its administration.

The objective is not to eliminate human disagreement, ambition, or individual success.

The most important mechanism I would add

Beyond the charter language, I would establish a Five-Lock Institutional Protection System.

Imagine someone attempting to manipulate the World Sovereignty Fund into investing $50 million in a company secretly owned by their associates.

Even if that individual is charismatic, influential, and trusted by other trustees, the following safeguards would apply.

Protection	Mechanism	What it prevents
Lock 1: Identity	Verify the people and beneficial owners behind the transaction.	Concealed ownership and hidden financial interests.
Lock 2: Evidence	Independently verify financial claims and business valuations.	Fabricated profits and misleading investment proposals.
Lock 3: Authority	Require independent approvals and exclude conflicted decision-makers.	One person or a coordinated group exercising unchecked control.
Lock 4: Execution	Separate approval from payment authorization and asset custody.	Unauthorized transfers and diversion of money.
Lock 5: Accountability	Maintain tamper-evident records, independent audits, and protected reporting channels.	Concealment of misconduct after a transaction.

These safeguards would make it substantially harder for an individual to profit from deception, even when other people initially believe them.

The Werewolf-game problem

This analogy raises an especially important point about institutional psychology.

In Werewolf, the deceptive players succeed by influencing what other players believe. They do not necessarily need to control the rules of the game. They need to influence how others interpret information.

That is why I would introduce another governance requirement:

Every major institutional decision must be capable of surviving independent examination without depending upon the personal credibility of the individual proposing it.

This means a trusted executive receives no exemption from verification, a popular proposal receives no exemption from financial scrutiny, and a unanimous decision receives no exemption from independent auditing.

It also means disagreement is not automatically disloyalty. Sometimes the person questioning a decision is the one identifying a genuine institutional weakness.

One further protection: follow the financial incentives

A useful institutional question is not simply whether someone appears trustworthy. It is:

Who benefits financially if this decision is approved, who bears the risk if it fails, and who has the authority to conceal the consequences?

Every substantial investment, contract, appointment, or transfer should have a documented answer to those questions.

The ultimate objective should be to build a system that does not require perfect people to remain accountable.

That is how the World Sovereignty Fund can protect itself against the very concentration of wealth, manipulation, and institutional power it was created to address.

The objective is to ensure that these characteristics cannot be exploited to undermine the institution's public-benefit purpose.

LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

Ordo Populo Serviat.

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WORLD SOVEREIGNTY FUND

COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

Institutions, Infrastructure, Financial Structure, and Timeline

The World Sovereignty Fund can be developed without dismantling the existing banking system, replacing governments, or waiting for artificial superintelligence.

The objective is to establish a second, complementary economic framework that gradually acquires productive assets, develops community-owned automation, generates revenue, and distributes sustainable financial benefits to participating people and communities.

My planning estimate is 3–5 years to establish a functioning regional system, 5–10 years to achieve substantial multi-community operations, and 15–25 years to pursue international expansion. A small demonstration could begin within 12–24 months.

These are proposed implementation targets, not guaranteed timelines. Funding, legislation, regulatory approvals, institutional partnerships, and public participation will determine the actual pace.

PART 1 — THE COMPLETE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The system needs seven core institutions or operating bodies. Not all seven need to be separate legal entities, particularly during the pilot.

1. World Sovereignty Fund Authority

Purpose: The central institution responsible for preserving and managing collective wealth.

Responsibilities include:

- Holding investments and productive assets.
- Receiving designated resource royalties and public enterprise contributions.
- Receiving agreed net earnings from automation.
- Managing permanent capital and financial reserves.
- Establishing sustainable distribution policies.
- Funding the World Birthright System.
- Providing audited financial reports.

The Fund should be legally protected from unauthorized political withdrawals and private appropriation.

Institutional model: A public-benefit trust, statutory fund, or similarly protected institution.

Estimated establishment: 12–24 months for an initial legally constituted fund.

A public-benefit trust could be established sooner than a statutory public fund, but it would not automatically have governmental authority.

2. World Robot Banking Institution

Purpose: Establish a complementary financial infrastructure that accounts for revenue generated by automation and channels eligible earnings into the World Sovereignty Fund.

This is the second banking framework in the proposal.

Existing Banking System	Robot Banking System
Personal and business accounts	Automation enterprise accounts
Loans and commercial financing	Automation financing and revenue management
Traditional investments	Productive automation investments
Deposits and payments	Accounting for automated production
Private and institutional profits	Agreed contributions to collective wealth

Important distinction: Initially, Robot Banking should operate through licensed financial institutions or regulated payment providers.

Creating an independently licensed bank is substantially more complicated and may not be necessary.

The institution would account for earnings from automation, rather than give robots legal ownership of money.

Estimated establishment:

- Accounting and payment platform: 12–24 months.
- Regulated financial operating framework: 2–4 years.
- Independently licensed bank, if eventually required: potentially 4–7 years or longer.

3. World Birthright Authority

Purpose: Administer the World Birthright Coin and the lifelong economic entitlement associated with it.

Every eligible person receives one unique, non-transferable entitlement.

The Birthright Coin:

- Belongs to one individual.
- Cannot be sold or traded.
- Cannot be pledged as collateral.
- Cannot be inherited.
- Expires upon death.
- Provides access to distributions under the Fund's rules.
- Allows participation regardless of personal wealth.

A billionaire and someone living in poverty would have the same basic eligibility under a universal system.

The Birthright Authority would maintain secure records, verify eligibility, administer payments, and protect participants' information.

Personal contributions: Individuals could voluntarily contribute to designated investment or development programs. These contributions must be accounted for separately from the universal Birthright entitlement.

The Coin is not a cryptocurrency or speculative investment. It represents participation in the proposed system.

Estimated establishment: 12–24 months for a pilot registry and payment administration.

4. Community Automation Development Authority

Purpose: Build and operate productive automation infrastructure.

This institution would establish the community-owned Omni-Superintelligence Centres described in the proposal.

However, the centres do not require superintelligence to begin operating.

They can initially use existing robotics, industrial automation, conventional software, and commercially available AI.

Their activities could include:

Industry	Potential Automated Operations
Agriculture	Automated growing, harvesting and monitoring
Manufacturing	Robotic assembly and production
Logistics	Warehousing, sorting and distribution
Energy	Automated renewable-energy operations
Construction	Prefabrication and automated manufacturing
Recycling	Material sorting and recovery
Computing	Data processing and digital services
Infrastructure	Inspection and maintenance systems

Each centre would operate under human supervision and applicable safety standards.

The essential principle: Communities retain meaningful control over the productive systems they own.

That includes authority over operating rules, major investments, safety procedures, and shutdown decisions.

Estimated establishment: 18–36 months for the first operating centre.

5. World Community Development Authority

Purpose: Direct the community-development allocation toward locally approved projects.

Under the proposed distribution framework, 20% of distributable earnings would support community development.

Possible investments include:

- Affordable housing.
- Community enterprises.
- Food production.
- Local energy infrastructure.
- Transportation.
- Community facilities.
- Skills development and education.

Local communities should have representation in decisions affecting their own development.

The objective is to strengthen local economic independence rather than centralize every decision.

Estimated establishment: 12–24 months, initially as a department or committee within the Fund.

6. Ecological Stewardship Authority

Purpose: Administer the proposed 10% ecological allocation.

This institution would support projects such as environmental restoration, water protection,

responsible resource management, and sustainable infrastructure.

It should evaluate measurable environmental outcomes rather than simply distribute grants.

Estimated establishment: 12–24 months.

This body could initially operate as a dedicated program within the Fund.

7. Independent Oversight and Public Accountability Authority

Purpose: Prevent the proposed system from developing the same concentration-of-power problems it is intended to address.

This is one of the most important institutions.

Its responsibilities would include:

- Independent financial audits.
- Public reporting.
- Conflict-of-interest enforcement.
- Procurement oversight.
- Investigations into misuse of funds.
- Protection of participant rights.
- Monitoring of automation safety.
- Reviewing governance and distribution decisions.

The oversight body must have meaningful independence from the Fund's executives and automation operators.

Estimated establishment: During the first 12 months, before significant public funds are accepted.

PART 2 — HOW THE ENTIRE SYSTEM CONNECTS

The complete structure can be organized into five operating levels.

LEVEL 1 — THE PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

People participate in the governance framework.

They receive Birthright entitlements, elect or appoint representatives under adopted rules, and help determine local development priorities.

Communities may establish or participate in automation enterprises.

People and communities are the intended beneficiaries, not the robots or the financial institutions.

LEVEL 2 — PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Community-owned automation centres and participating enterprises produce goods and services.

Revenue can also come from:

- Designated natural-resource royalties.
- Public enterprise earnings.
- Investment income.

- Participating private enterprises.
- Voluntary contributions.
- Other legally authorized funding sources.

Automation centres generate revenue by providing products and services to paying customers.

They pay operating costs before calculating net earnings.

LEVEL 3 — ROBOT BANKING SYSTEM

The Robot Banking System records and manages the financial activity of participating automation enterprises.

It handles:

Revenue → Operating expenses → Reserves → Agreed net earnings → Fund contributions

Operating expenses include energy, equipment, maintenance, human wages, insurance, safety, and other legitimate costs.

The system does not assume that all revenue becomes profit.

LEVEL 4 — WORLD SOVEREIGNTY FUND

The Fund receives designated contributions and manages collective capital.

It invests prudently, maintains reserves, and determines how much can sustainably be distributed.

The permanent fund must not distribute more than its governing rules and financial capacity allow.

This is essential for protecting future generations.

LEVEL 5 — DISTRIBUTION TO HUMANITY

Under the proposed allocation, the amount approved for distribution is divided into three categories.

Distribution	Percentage	Purpose
World Birthright	70%	Personal financial benefits
Community Development	20%	Local economic development
Ecological Stewardship	10%	Environmental protection
Total	100%	

The 70/20/10 division applies to distributable earnings, not gross business revenue or the entire Fund's assets.

A separate guaranteed minimum income would require additional financing and rules. Birthright dividends alone cannot guarantee a fixed payment.

PART 3 — IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

PHASE 1: FOUNDATION

Months 0–12

Objective: Turn the proposal into a legally organized initiative.

The first year should focus on establishing the framework rather than attempting to build a global financial institution immediately.

Key activities:

1. Form the World Sovereignty Fund founding organization.
2. Establish a founding board with relevant expertise.
3. Commission independent legal and economic reviews.
4. Develop a detailed financial feasibility study.
5. Establish governance and accountability rules.
6. Develop the Birthright entitlement framework.
7. Define the Robot Banking operating model.
8. Identify potential municipal, university, and business partners.
9. Begin seeking grants and development financing.

10. Select one suitable community for a demonstration project.

Institutions created: Founding organization, provisional Fund governance, and independent oversight committee.

Target result: A legally organized initiative with a credible financial model, partners, and a proposed pilot.

PHASE 2: FIRST OPERATIONAL PILOT

Years 1–3

Objective: Demonstrate that community-owned automation can generate sustainable financial benefits.

A pilot could begin in Alberta or another participating jurisdiction.

For example, a community might establish an automated agricultural operation, manufacturing enterprise, or energy project.

The enterprise would sell products or services.

Its revenue would pay operating expenses, financing costs, and required reserves.

An agreed share of net earnings would then flow into the Fund.

The Fund would invest and administer distributions according to its rules.

During this phase:

- Establish the first community automation enterprise.
- Launch the initial Robot Banking accounting platform.
- Establish a legally constituted investment fund.
- Create a secure Birthright participant registry.
- Enrol consenting pilot participants.
- Establish financial reporting and independent audits.
- Test community-development and ecological distributions.
- Publish measurable results.

Target result: A functioning, independently audited demonstration of the complete economic cycle.

The first pilot should be small enough to manage but substantial enough to generate meaningful operating data.

PHASE 3: REGIONAL EXPANSION

Years 3–5

Objective: Expand beyond the first community.

Once the initial model demonstrates financial viability, the framework could expand to several participating communities.

This phase would involve developing additional automation enterprises and coordinating their financial contributions.

Potential expansion areas include agriculture, renewable energy, manufacturing, logistics, and digital services.

The Fund could also begin building a diversified investment portfolio.

The Birthright registry and payment infrastructure would expand to serve more participants.

Target result: A regional network with multiple productive enterprises, shared financial infrastructure, and a growing permanent fund.

PHASE 4: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Years 5–10

Objective: Establish broader institutional participation.

This stage would require stronger partnerships with governments, financial institutions, and large enterprises.

Potential developments include:

- Agreements with provincial and federal governments.
- Participation by municipalities.
- Additional public-benefit investment vehicles.
- Expanded community automation centres.
- National financial infrastructure partnerships.
- Larger permanent investment reserves.
- Broader Birthright eligibility.
- Formal regulatory recognition where required.

Government participation could allow designated public revenues to enter the Fund, but such contributions would require appropriate legislation or agreements.

Target result: A mature multi-region institution capable of supporting substantial public-benefit distributions.

National adoption would remain dependent on political and public consent.

PHASE 5: INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

Years 10–15

Objective: Establish cooperation between participating countries.

The World Sovereignty Fund would not need to become a single institution controlling the finances of every country.

A more practical structure would allow countries or regions to establish legally independent participating funds.

These could cooperate under shared standards.

For example:

Canadian Sovereignty Fund
↕
International Coordination Framework
↕
Participating Sovereignty Funds in Other Countries

Each participating jurisdiction could retain control over its own resources, laws, and financial institutions.

Common standards could address transparency, eligibility, accounting, and cross-border cooperation.

Target result: An international network of participating public-benefit institutions.

PHASE 6: LONG-TERM GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

Years 15–25+

Objective: Build a durable international system that can expand across generations.

At this stage, the framework could include:

- Internationally coordinated public wealth funds.
- Large networks of community-owned automation enterprises.
- Cross-border financial cooperation.
- Expanded Birthright participation.
- Shared technological development.
- Long-term ecological investment.
- Permanent public wealth preservation.

The goal would be gradual expansion through voluntary participation, demonstrated results, and legally accountable institutions.

Global participation is an aspiration, not something that can be guaranteed within 25 years.

PART 4 — HOW MUCH MONEY WOULD BE REQUIRED?

A credible budget must be developed through feasibility studies, but we can establish preliminary planning ranges.

These figures are illustrative estimates in Canadian dollars, not verified project quotations.

Development Stage	Preliminary Funding
Legal formation and institutional design	$150,000–$500,000
Economic research and feasibility studies	$250,000–$750,000
Governance, compliance and audit preparation	$150,000–$500,000
Birthright registry and accounting prototype	$250,000–$1 million
Initial community automation pilot	$2 million–$10 million
Operating reserves and contingency	$500,000–$3 million
Initial development and pilot	$3.3 million–$15.75 million

The total depends heavily on the automation project selected.

A software-based automation enterprise could cost substantially less than a robotics-intensive manufacturing facility.

These estimates also exclude the much larger permanent capital required to deliver meaningful universal income.

This distinction matters: Building the institutions is relatively inexpensive compared with financing lifelong payments to billions of people.

PART 5 — HOW THE FUND BEGINS PAYING PEOPLE

Consider an illustrative scenario.

Suppose the World Sovereignty Fund eventually accumulates $1 billion in investment capital.

Assume its governing rules allow an annual distributable payout of 3%.

That produces:

$1,000,000,000 × 3% = $30,000,000 annually

Under the proposed allocation:

Category	Annual Amount
Birthright distributions — 70%	$21 million
Community development — 20%	$6 million
Ecological stewardship — 10%	$3 million
Total	$30 million

If 10,000 people were eligible for equal Birthright distributions:

$21,000,000 ÷ 10,000 = $2,100 annually per person.

That equals $175 per person per month.

This calculation assumes the $30 million is available for distribution after applicable costs and reserve requirements. It does not predict actual returns.

The Fund would need approximately $5.71 billion in capital to provide the same $175 monthly payment to 100,000 people under these assumptions.

The system therefore needs both productive revenue and disciplined capital accumulation.

PART 6 — WHAT MUST BE CREATED FIRST?

There is no need to establish all institutions as fully independent organizations immediately.

I would organize the initial development into three founding bodies.

A. World Sovereignty Fund Foundation

This would be the initial legal and administrative organization.

It would coordinate research, partnerships, fundraising, and institutional development.

B. World Sovereignty Fund Development Council

This would bring together the people needed to evaluate and develop the proposal.

The council should include expertise in economics, banking, investment management, automation engineering, law, governance, and community development.

C. World Sovereignty Fund Pilot Corporation

This would be a separately accountable operating entity responsible for the first revenue-generating automation project.

It would maintain commercial accounts, employ people where necessary, pay operating expenses, and remit agreed earnings to the Fund.

Separating commercial operations from permanent fund assets would help manage financial and legal risks.

The Robot Banking platform, Birthright registry, and community-development programs could initially operate as services or departments rather than independent institutions.

PART 7 — THE CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS

Five issues will determine whether this proposal can move from concept to implementation.

1. Legal authority

The Fund needs a recognized legal structure. Any activity involving deposit-taking, securities, investments, payments, or public revenue must comply with applicable laws.

2. Sustainable financing

The system must demonstrate where its money originates, how operating expenses are paid, and how permanent capital is protected.

3. Productive ownership

The Fund needs genuine ownership interests, enforceable revenue agreements, or other legally secured sources of income. Automation alone does not automatically generate public revenue.

4. Public accountability

Participants must be able to examine financial performance and hold decision-makers accountable.

5. Demonstrated results

The first automation enterprise must prove that it can operate commercially and generate net earnings before its model is expanded.

PART 8 — THE COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

Timeline	Main Objective	Expected Milestone
0–6 months	Founding organization	Legal structure and founding council
6–12 months	Feasibility and partnerships	Pilot design and financing strategy
12–24 months	Infrastructure development	Fund, registry and accounting prototype
18–36 months	First automation enterprise	Commercial operations and audited results
3–5 years	Regional expansion	Multiple participating communities
5–10 years	National development	Larger institutional and financial network
10–15 years	International cooperation	Participating funds across jurisdictions
15–25+ years	Long-term global expansion	Broader coordinated participation

These stages can overlap. Expansion should be conditional on successful audits, adequate financing, and demonstrated commercial performance rather than calendar dates alone.

PART 9 — THE MOST IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL DECISION

There is one principle I would preserve throughout implementation:

The World Sovereignty Fund must never become another institution that controls the people it was created to serve.

The structure should separate four kinds of authority.

The people and communities exercise representation and oversight.

Automation enterprises produce goods and services.

The Robot Banking System manages financial accounting and transactions through legally authorized providers.

The World Sovereignty Fund preserves collective capital and distributes approved benefits.

Independent oversight operates across the entire framework.

This separation helps prevent the concentration of economic, technological, and political power.

The World Sovereignty Fund does not need to begin as a worldwide institution.

It can begin with one community, one productive automation enterprise, one legally constituted fund, and one transparent distribution framework.

The initial objective should be to prove this cycle:

COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP → AUTOMATED PRODUCTION → COMMERCIAL REVENUE → NET EARNINGS → WORLD SOVEREIGNTY FUND → BIRTHRIGHT BENEFITS → COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT

As the system accumulates capital and productive assets, its capacity to provide benefits could grow.

The existing banking system would continue operating. The World Sovereignty Fund would provide an additional institutional pathway through which participating communities could accumulate productive wealth and share its returns.

My recommended first milestone

Within 12 months, establish the founding organization, complete an independent feasibility study, secure development partners, and prepare one commercially viable automation pilot.

That would give governments, universities, financial institutions, and potential funders something concrete to evaluate.

The next major document should be a World Sovereignty Fund Institutional Charter and 25-Year Implementation Master Plan, defining the institutions, their legal powers, relationships, financing, public accountability, and the conditions required to advance from one development phase to the next.

The long-term goal of the World Sovereignty Fund is to build a permanent source of shared wealth capable of supporting meaningful Birthright payments, stronger communities, and environmental restoration. Achieving this at a worldwide scale would require substantial capital, productive assets, reliable income, and institutions that remain accountable across generations. This proposal must therefore be understood as a generational undertaking.

If the Fund begins with modest contributions and grows gradually, it could take 50 to 100 years, or potentially longer, to become large enough to make a substantial difference across the global population. This is a planning horizon rather than a verified forecast. The actual timeframe would depend on initial funding, participation, investment performance, inflation, operating costs, and the net earnings contributed by participating enterprises. Major contributions or public partnerships could accelerate progress,

while financial losses or limited participation could delay it.

The first 25 years described in this proposal would establish and test the foundations: governance, community partnerships, productive enterprises, financial administration, and the Birthright membership system. Establishing those institutions would not mean that the Fund already possessed enough wealth to provide a substantial universal income. The following decades would focus on accumulating capital, expanding successful projects, and increasing benefits as sustainable income becomes available.

During its early development, the Fund would need to retain and reinvest a significant portion of its earnings. Distributions must remain within what the Fund can sustainably afford after costs, reserves, and protection of its capital's purchasing power. Paying out too much too early would weaken the foundation intended to support future generations. Smaller local benefits could begin sooner where resources permit, including limited payments, community infrastructure, food production, and environmental projects.

The purpose of beginning now is to give future generations an institution that has already spent decades accumulating shared wealth. Each generation would inherit a stronger foundation and the responsibility to protect and improve it. Success would be measured by the Fund's growing ability to provide lasting economic security while preserving the resources that make future benefits possible. The guiding goal remains the same:

ORDO POPULO SERVIAT - LET THE SYSTEM SERVE THE PEOPLE.

Thank you for taking the time to read the proposal. Together we can all make it a reality.

Dennie Jared Frank
Founder and Proponent, World Sovereignty Fund
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