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Handover of Power

Global Version - Volume 1/21
Summary



For You

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Chapter 1: Derivation

The **Purpose of the book** is formulated in the Derivation. This volume of the book describes current problems along with suitable examples and solutions and provides information about the author and for the reader. The purpose of the book is to bring about a democratic transfer of power, to organise volunteers into a newly founded party and to win elections with this party. The book is comprised of 21 volumes and can be used to create a party programme, election programme or government programme. The 21 volumes are divided up into the following topical areas: Summary, Derivation, Constitution and the Ministries of Labour, Foreign Affairs, Education, Digital Affairs, Family, Finance, Health, Infrastructure, Innovation, Integration, Justice, Media, Security, State Organisation, Barter Economy, Planned Economy, Social Market Economy and Free Market Economy. The audience for this book is humanity. The extensive and detailed information provided reduces the risk of proceeding haphazardly during the transfer of power and then subsequently acting without aim. This book aims to introduce a dynamically convertible direct, indirect and representative democracy, to establish world peace and to shape the future of humanity for the next 200 years in the United States of the World.

In the **Notes to the reader** I speak to you directly. In this summary you find out that all the chapter titles have the same name as the corresponding volumes. The words in bold have the same names as the chapters in the corresponding volume. So you know exactly where what is. If you see numbers written as numerals and not as letters, you will know that it is the people who will determine the

exact number. I mainly use the masculine form, because I am man and I think it would be nice if women write in the feminine. People of all genders are the audience for my messages. Remember that I am only human, imperfect and I make mistakes. Please use the contact form on the last page to send me suggestions for improvement, join the supporters network, donate money to support the implementation or found a party yourself. I will then send you the Statutes and Party Programme in template form. The aim of the new party, called the Dynamic People's Party, is to put the plans in this book into action in your country in the follow-up to the necessary electoral successes. If you like a lot of what you read in this book then use the opportunity it gives you to make your voice heard. Have a great time doing so.

The Derivation presents **Problems, solutions and examples** for every ministry. However only the problems are summarised in this chapter. The solutions are summarised in the following chapters. Four flaws in the political system are so pivotal that they are usually responsible for causing all the other problems in the first place.

Three of the four flaws can be found in the **State organisation**. Firstly, parties that cover all areas of policy force the voter to choose the lesser evil. Voters are forced to vote for all the proposals a party makes, even if they like different proposals for different remits from several different parties. Secondly, several politicians not elected by voters stand between ruling ministers, the laws passed and the electorate. This means that voters have no chance to use their vote to reward or punish individual members or decisions made by the government. They can only be satisfied or dissatisfied with the entire government of all ministries. Thirdly, at the end of the electoral term, politicians tend to make short-term decisions which

sometimes cause long-term damage for which they are no longer responsible. Voters cannot immediately hold politicians to account for their wrongdoing. Fourthly, the only economic form that exists is the neoliberal global market economy. In the absence of a global government and global jurisdiction, international anarchy exists, where the law of the richest and strongest prevails. Citizens are not at liberty to express their ideas about freedom, security, nature and technology.

An undemocratic Internet and a lack of state coordination reveal the problems with **Digitalisation**. The state's elections and administration are outdated, bureaucratic and mainly conducted in analogue paper form only. User data remains unprotected on the Internet because there is no world government to protect it. Sender and recipient cannot be identified beyond doubt. Algorithms are mainly secret and can manipulate masses.

The **Media** manipulate role models and reporting because they cannot be democratically controlled. At their ideologically controlled editorial desks they abuse freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Consumers do not know the political orientation of the medium or the authors.

The problems with **Labour** policy also lie in a lumbering bureaucracy that is burdened with so many responsibilities and regularisations that entrepreneurs and state employees lose track of them all. Employees can no longer see where open job vacancies are that would suit them. Employers cannot see how many skilled workers are located where, who is looking for a new job or when and how many will finish their training. Companies have to send their data over insecure connections using insecure programmes. Only large corporations can afford to provide adequate advice, information and security, thus squeezing medium-sized enterprises out of the market. Collective bargaining agreements that negotiate wage increases that are below the inflation rate lower real wages. People work in a

hierarchical system of superiors and subordinates. In subordinates, this promotes feelings of resentment or cynicism; in superiors, it promotes bossy and wrongful behaviour. The pension system is unfair to future generations because it subsidises pension benefits through taxation and because the pay-as-you-earn system is advantageous for childless individuals. Consumer protection is ineffective because consumers know less about the products than the manufacturers. Meaning that they end up buying inferior quality, environmentally harmful products or support inhumane working conditions. If consumers sustain losses, it is difficult for them to find other victims, so that they can defend themselves against the originators in a class action lawsuit. In the finance economy, hardly any opportunities exist for investors to escape the ruinous circular economy. In the finance market, they rub up against the richest investors who have additional information and expertise at their disposal. The richest are getting richer and fewer, the poor are getting poorer and more. As a result, living standards around the world remain disparate, allowing large global companies to earn more money and compound it in the financial market. The Financial Supervisory Authority lacks sufficient information about the actual state of a business and has no chance of taking action against violations in other nation states. Agriculture damages the environment and at the same time the health and security of the food supply to future generations. It clears heavily overgrown land, leaves it partially fallow, contaminates the soil with fertiliser, kills beneficial animals and plants with pesticides, produces resistant pathogens through the widespread use of medicines and fails to conduct long-term studies on genetically modified food before it is placed on the market. Monocultures, tilling and annual plants mean that less CO₂ is filtered out of the air and less water is stored in the soil.

The problem with the **Economy** is the flaw already mentioned at the beginning, that only one form of economy exists worldwide. In the neoliberal global market economy, individuals can get rich at the expense of others without the state restricting them in their freedom to do so. Small and medium-sized enterprises cannot keep up with the competition from large corporations that trade worldwide and often later become employees in one of these corporations themselves. Corporations tend to relocate to where taxes, social security contributions and occupational safety and health standards are lowest. States begin a race to the bottom for the lowest standards. Existing welfare states attract immigrants from developing countries. Social welfare itself ensures that people become used to being dependent on someone else. It costs workers a lot in taxes and contributions and results in a high number of unemployed people who are forced into low-wage jobs. The economy has become alienated from nature, creating toxic waste and making people unable to understand or repair the technology that surrounds them. Since the global economy links the money and goods cycles, economic fluctuations and corporate bankruptcies can affect whole industries, regions or even the entire world population.

The problem with **Finances** is that with their debts, states make themselves dependent on their creditors and remove from subsequent generations the scope for equal services and reforms. Countries that manage their money better are penalised because they have to compensate countries that do not manage their money so well. The tax system is so complicated that it requires tax consultants that only the rich can afford, which is why the poor pay more taxes. Many state banks provide pretty much the same services and consume more money than necessary through staff and materials. Since the financial crisis, the national central banks have been waging a currency war, devaluing their currencies and expropriating savers. The rich can protect

themselves by investing money in stock markets, the poor do not have enough savings to do this. The law of the rich unleashes its enormous power on the international financial markets. The poor work in joint-stock companies, rent from them or buy their products. The resulting profits are paid out to shareholders in dividends. The rich can increasingly afford stocks and shares. They use their voting rights to lower wages and raise rents or prices in order to maximize profits. As a result, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Because the rich don't live in the countries of the joint-stock companies they own, they weaken local purchasing power by exporting capital.

The problems with **Innovation** lie in the market power of corporations whose position is based on outdated technologies and who prevent new technologies by lobbying against them, increasing the costs of market entry and buying up crucial patents. Professors and their studies are biased because clients only commission them when they confirm what is wanted. Researchers are not free to choose what they want to research, but have to hope for political will and funding. In their research, they then encounter bureaucratic hurdles in their path from political regulations and powers, or hierarchical hurdles from superiors who want to proliferate from their research work. From the discovery to the promotion of their ideas, inventors can only inadequately protect them. And for some, there are no intellectual property rights at all, or the registration procedure is so complicated that procedural errors make protection impossible.

The problems in **Education** come from students who are disenfranchised by teachers and the curricula. If they fail to adapt, they lose years of their lives and end up with worse employment opportunities. Teachers can only impart knowledge according to the curriculum and policy guidelines and have insufficient professional experience in the sector whose subject they teach. Educational institutions do not

align their learning with transitions, making relocating between regions and the recognition of degrees more difficult. Employers and students are affected most by the curricula, but do not help to determine them.

A bureaucratic health care system and the impairment of health in favour of outdated industrial growth are problematic for the **Health** of people and the environment. Too many health insurance companies tie up money and staff in ways that make no one healthy. Successful healers fail to receive health insurance approval and healing methods are not compared in any systematic way. Certain cures are suppressed so that more money can be made from a patient. Governments react to pandemics on their own without a plan. The pharmaceutical industry, by lobbying doctors and politicians, suppresses freely available natural cures and their research. Hospitals sometimes perform more operations than required in order to pay out more in dividends to their shareholders. Pollution endangers the health of existing and future generations because companies pass on the costs of waste to the public.

Problems with **Infrastructure** are due to obsolete networks that can no longer transport additional capacities or new technologies. The exploitation of raw materials leads to a lack of the same for future generations. Rubbish is rarely recycled and is often expensive to dispose of. Real estate is so expensive that only the rich can afford it and the poor are exploited even more by the rents they are forced to pay. Finite raw materials are wasted on transportation, although there are ways to prevent this. Energy is produced with finite raw materials and also generates harmful substances. This deprives future generations of energy and burdens their lives with pollutants. Foreign missions promoting exploitation, foreign rule and terrorism in other countries give rise to problems with **Security**. With its products, the arms industry ensures destruction, preservation of power for despots and profits

for shareholders at the expense of the civilian population. For police officers, the use of lethal weapons is disproportionate in the fight against unarmed criminals. Police officers are insulted and attacked without being able to effectively defend themselves and politicians misappropriate them to fight the opposition. Secret services spy on their own population and manipulate them in the interests of the government. The number of private security services is on the rise. In some circumstances these have more people in their ranks than an army or police force. Border protection is so poor that criminals can easily evade prosecution and economic migrants can drive down the level of wages in the world economy. Disaster management is so haphazard that those blighted are forced to live in uncertainty for months.

The **Justice** is peopled by partisan judges who are more in thrall of their opinions towards clients and colleagues than to the will of the people. Court proceedings are often prolonged, are not cost-effective for the state and yet still unaffordable for many citizens. The penal system with its sentences rarely leads to the desired rehabilitation effect and does not compensate the victims. It gives rise to costs for taxpayers, so that offenders end up doing even more harm to society. Legal positions are often unclear because the ministries responsible cannot draw up the corresponding criminal laws.

The problem with dealing with **Foreign Affairs** lies in the fact that anarchy reigns internationally. There is no elected government with a functioning law enforcement, and the law of the strongest or richest applies. The globalisation of the movement of goods, money and people gives the rich the opportunity to redistribute the money that belongs to the world's population to themselves. Different standards of security, taxes, wages and currencies make profits possible as long as different standards of living exist in the world.

Development aid fails to equalise global living standards because it primarily serves the donor countries.

The problem with **Integration** is the unfair treatment of different nationalities, cultures and religions, which leads to envy and resentment. Dual citizenships provide more advantages and opportunities to those who own them. Parallel societies divide the people because citizens no longer understand one another. Minorities can either dominate majorities or be excluded, depending on what the government prefers. Immigration harms employees and immigrants because it prevents full employment and diminishes wages and labour rights. Employers, on the other hand, benefit from falling costs and the state collects more taxes. Asylum seekers are placed in a state of alienated inactivity without knowing whether and how long they will be allowed to stay.

Problems often arise in **Families** because the best interests of the child are not legally formulated and young people are neglected or have nowhere to find refuge. Love, sex and marriage are made taboo, criminalised or regulated by others. Sexual self-determination is undermined by laws. Senior citizens become increasingly lonely and impoverished. Those willing to die are forced to live.

In the chapter **About the author**, I describe **My motivation** of giving courage to hopeless people to save humanity together. **My vision** is of a humanity whose organism consists of people who are like living cells. Each takes on different roles and all control each individual cell together. Politics takes over the control of the organism for the benefit of all the cells. With the democratically controlled intranet, people connect with one another to form a self-determined acting humanity. **My goal** is a form of governance with which all the persons affected agree. The persons affected should be able to convince themselves of the charisma and profile of a candidate as well as their

political programme. From the programme, they should learn how the candidate would govern once elected. **My beliefs** testify to the joyfulness of experiencing one's own destiny, the courage to achieve great things in one's life, the caution against and forbearance in the face of evil, and the connection with Earth as our home.

My educational background reveals how I pursued my idea to write this book through extensive research and my ideas diary. The knowledge I acquired at educational institutions, during national service, in internships, by pursuing my professions, and marching on demonstrations and taking part in panel discussions, I chose to know everything a government leader needs to know. Biology, French, History and Art for my A-levels, political science, social psychology, economics and human geography during my diploma's degree and social education during my master's apprenticeship equipped me with the necessary theory. Practical field studies led me to the air force as a basic conscript, to the Continental Union in Brussels as a lobbyist and reporter, to the stock exchange in Frankfurt as an editor, to citizens in my hometown as a census collector and as a private individual to conversations with right-wing, left-wing and Salafist demonstrators about their ideas. During all these experiences, I wrote down all the ideas that came to me when I thought about how to solve related problems. **My image of human beings** is basically good because I see how good-natured little children are and how they learn to adapt to a flawed system as a result of disappointment and spite. With my new approach to all political systems, I don't want to whitewash black sheep. I want to create niches for them to survive in, where they can flock to. People grow with their own responsibility, which they should acquire after the democratic transfer of power, and which they should connect with others. **My first concept from 2009** shows a summary of how far I was with the new concept at that time. I applied with it to the TV

show “Ich kann Kanzler” on the German TV channel ZDF. In **My procedure** I describe the steps in my work leading from my ideas diary to this 21-volume book and when and how I incorporated the constitutions of Switzerland and the canton of Bern and the organisational charts depicting the German federal ministries and the state ministries of the federal state of Bavaria.

Chapter 2: Constitution

The **Preamble** describes that the people, in the name of humanity, the earth and the universe, adopt a constitution which regulates the assumption of responsibility for one another.

Personal rights include fundamental rights for all people as well as civil rights, political rights and social rights for nationals.

The **State organisation** includes state foundations, political parties and state personnel. It describes how and why a state is formed, how parties drive this formation of will and how politicians are elected.

The **State powers** and how they are shared and controlled are written about. Law-making for the procedures of direct, indirect and representative democracy is described separately. The exercising of law regulates the work of governments and ministries. The mediation of law describes the information and facilitation between politicians and the people. Jurisprudence establishes accountable courts and just procedures.

On **Federalism**, the basics are explained concerning the political levels of municipalities, nations and confederations of states, the rights and relationships that link them and how one level can set and exercise its own law.

The **Responsibilities** list the obligations of each of the 18 ministries. The financial regulations specify how and where the state generates which revenues and expenditures. Foreign relations describe the validity of international law and the implementation of world peace. Security is guaranteed at home by the civil defence and police, and abroad by the army. Education and research are conducted in a networked educational space. Culturally, art is promoted and state and religion are separated. In the