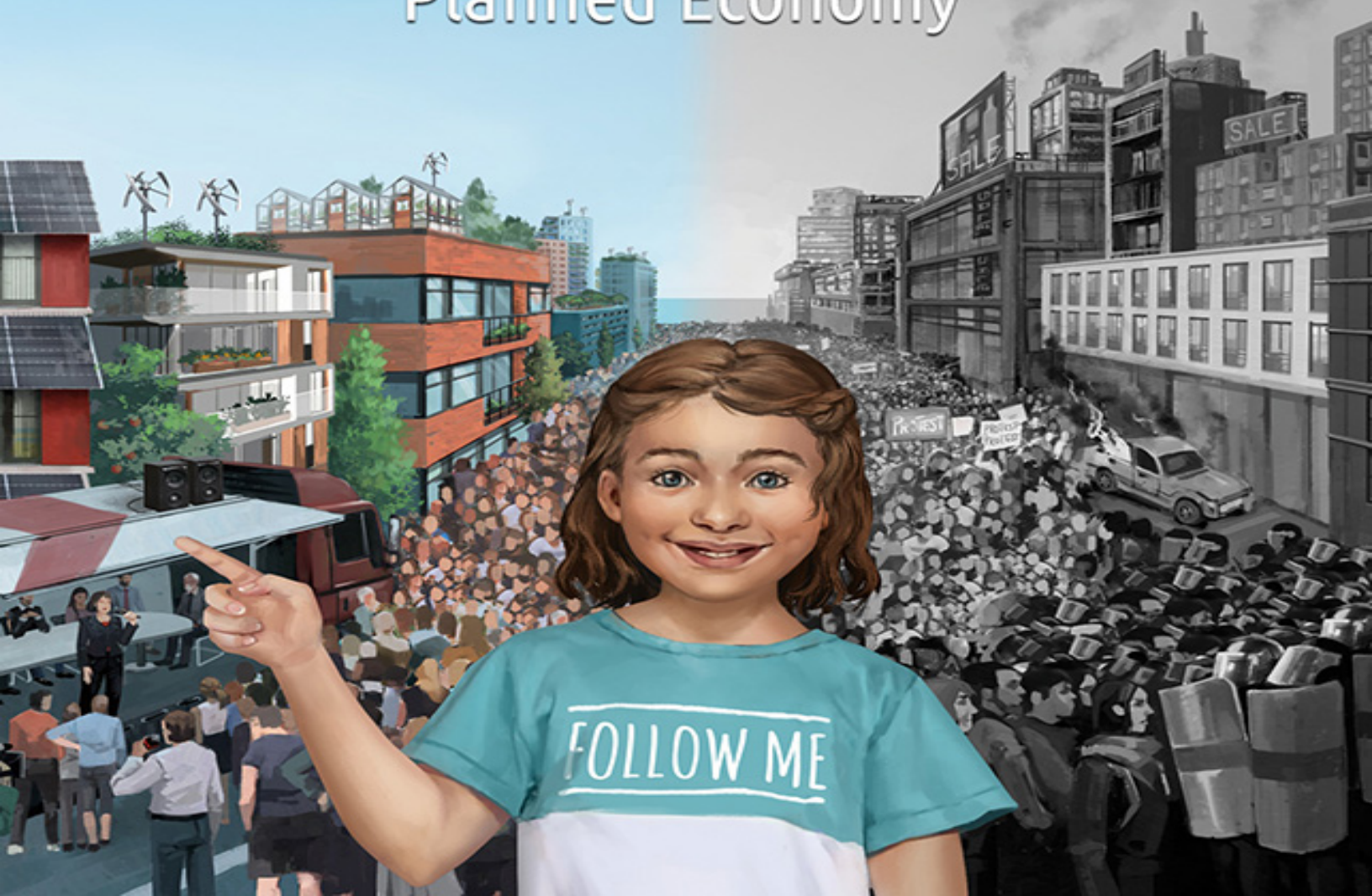


*Andreas
Seidl*



Handover of Power

Global Version - Volume 8/21
Planned Economy



For You

Volume 1: Summary
Volume 2: Derivation
Volume 3: Constitution
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Volume 5: Digital
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Acknowledgements

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Foreword

This policy concept contains a variety of proposals for possible political reforms. It can be peacefully and democratically adapted to any current political system of any state in the world, but also to political systems in families, clubs, associations or companies. Wherever humans make or submit to rules that manage living together, the following proposals can be helpful. Readers who find the proposals so helpful that they would like to implement them together with like-minded people can contact the author. The contact form on the last page can be used for this purpose.

Faults and defects

I ask for your understanding that this volume was not professionally proofread. I could only afford professional proofreading for the summary. Spelling errors and unfortunate phrasing may therefore occur. As soon as this volume has sold enough to pay for a professional proofreading, it will be done. After that, a new edition will be published.

English version

Please understand that this volume has been translated automatically. I could only afford a professional translation for the summary. Poor wording and spelling errors may therefore occur. In case of doubt, the German version shall prevail. As soon as this volume has sold enough to pay for a professional translation, it will be done. After that, a new edition will be published. It was more important to me that no one in the world should have an information advantage than individual translation errors in the complete work.

References

If something has been quoted directly, it is set in italics. If the headings contain footnotes, the sources for direct and indirect quotations apply in the chapter for which the heading stands. Otherwise, quotations or source references are directly at the word or at the end of the sentence or paragraph. This book contains parts of text based on the Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation of 18 April 1999 (as of 12 February 2017), abbreviated to BV¹ and the Constitution of the Canton of Bern of 6 June 1993 (as of 11 March 2015), abbreviated to KV² .

If the constitutional paragraph, or individual paragraphs thereof, are based in whole or in part on extracts from the BV or KV, this is indicated in a footnote. The references to the corresponding footnotes for constitutional paragraphs are usually found after the heading of the affected chapter and sometimes in the body of the text. Articles used in the Swiss constitutions are listed in the footnote with a number after the title of the constitutional paragraph. Example: §123
Sample title: BV Art.123, KV Art.123.

All internet sources are fully cited in the footnotes. They were last accessed on 30.09.2021. All literature sources are also listed in full in the footnotes.

All references to tasks undertaken by other ministries and described in more detail there are given in footnotes. Example: Model Ministry - 1.2.3 Model Chapter.

All footnotes are to be viewed in comparison to the respective source, so-called indirect quotations. Direct quotations are set in italics, but hardly ever occur. The source reference is intended to enable further investigation and to take copyright into account.

¹ This is not an official publication. Only the publication by the Swiss Federal Chancellery is authoritative. <https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/404/de> On 14.12.2021

2 This is not an official publication. The Bernese Official Collection of Laws is authoritative. <https://www.belex.sites.be.ch/frontend/versions/2420?locale=de#ART71> On 16.12.2021

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Contact form

1 Goals of the Ministry of Planned Economy

In the four economic forms, the planned economy represents a life of security and modesty, but with maximum leisure time and minimum work. The democratisation of all subsystems is paramount. Residents should manage their Social Villages as independently and democratically as possible and work towards a self-sufficient existence in the overall network of all Social Villages.

The goal of Planned Economy is not to maximise profits, but to maximise leisure time and standard of living. The goal is achieved with an increase in productivity through innovation. Achieving living standards with all the amenities of the market economy is not the goal. The goal is to fulfil one's own needs plan, which was established by the majority in the needs assessment. Foreign trade with other economic forms should be balanced. A surplus is allowed, a deficit is forbidden. Insofar as the Planned Economy is dependent on taxpayers' money, that is at the time of its introduction and when the market economy abruptly produces mass unemployment.

Each village determines its own daily needs and can barter with the help of the other Social Villages to achieve a more suitable distribution of work and to be able to specialise. Revenues from the market economy aim to raise the standard of living of the village community through the purchase of innovative technology or expertise.

The basic goal is that all Social Villagers always have enough to eat, beds in warm and dry rooms, clothing, employment, fun, social contacts, medical care and educational opportunities. In order to reach the basic supply faster, the residents either have to work overtime or work more expediently.

The aim is also to enable as many Social Villagers as possible to realise their potential to work in their free time without having to rely on payment. Research and development becomes a leisure activity. Business ideas and inventions can be produced, tried out and marketed worldwide.

The aim of the Ministry of Planned Economy is to ensure that there is a labour market in the Social Villages that is self-sufficient and only relies on subsidies in exceptional cases. Economic policy issues concerning the supply of labour, goods and services are resolved in voting with the residents of the Social Village. This achieves the goal of finding a balance between work and leisure time that can guarantee basic supply at all times. The aim of the Planned Economy is to provide social security for all nationals and, if possible, also for citizens from Continental Union member states.

1.1 Improvements over the Soviet planned economy

In this Planned Economy, prices are flexible and adjusted to an internationally tradable currency. There are flexible exchange rates. In the Soviet Planned Economy, prices were often the same for decades. In the Planned Economy, both the workers themselves and the demanders are asked directly what they can afford or what they would like to afford. Although these negotiations take place on a regular annual basis, as in the Soviet Planned Economy, they are compared in real time by a computer programme during the course of the year, and if there are deviations of 10%, the working plan is automatically corrected. Neither in determining the work schedule does it make sense for the workers to lie and take more or less service, because all working hours are shared among all Social Villagers. Nor in

the needs assessment does it make sense for the consumers to lie, because they are first allowed to wish for everything and immediately afterwards see how much free time it would cost them and whether they want to afford it. You don't have to ask for more to at least get what you would actually need. An algorithm automatically ensures that production is expanded or curtailed if a 10% deviation from the needs assessment is detected. The government in the form of politicians does not directly determine supply, demand or prices. Prices are no longer a control mechanism of the government, but are found in equilibrium by workers and consumers. Factors are scientifically formed that more accurately determine labour output per hour. Democratic governance, direct election of all politicians responsible for services in the Planned Economy and self-determination of Social Villagers at plenary assemblies, budget committees and needs assessments are also crucial.

2 Departments

The departments are divided into sub-departments and enumerations are usually considered as their individual units. Many tasks of some departments are completely taken over by other ministries as a service.

2.1 Central Department

Part of the Central Department is the Reception Office with the Courier and Mail Room, which directs all concerns, broadcasts and visitors to the appropriate place in the ministry.

2.1.1 Staff

The Human Resources Department is responsible for staff development and planning. For this purpose, it takes care of the recruitment of junior staff, intern and trainee programmes as well as the selection procedures for employees and special selection procedures for applicants with disabilities. For politicians and employees, the department prepares a job plan. In all its tasks, it works in voting with the personnel board.³

All other personnel matters are transferred to the respective ministries. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the training and further education of employees for the state service.⁴ The Ministry of Labour takes over the service law.⁵ This includes labour and collective bargaining law for employees in the state service, remuneration, personnel administration of all careers and employees, flexitime, holiday and sick leave, working time with or without flexitime in part-time or full-time at the

place of work or in home work. The Ministry of Infrastructure provides housing assistance for all state employees.⁶ The Ministry of Finance's Pay Office takes care of employees' salary, expenses, travel and relocation costs.⁷ The Ministry of Education provides childcare for all employees in the state service.⁸

The Ministry of Health is responsible for the occupational health service.⁹ It ensures occupational health management, deals with the treatment, education and prevention of occupational accidents, controls and provides occupational health and safety through the health auditors¹⁰ of the Company Auditing Agency¹¹.

2.1.2 Organisation

The ministries of media, security, justice, finance, labour, state organisation provide audit services for quality management in the ministry, evaluation of work performance, revenues and expenditures, as well as corruption prevention, sabotage protection and, if necessary, disciplinary matters.¹²

The language service for translating talks or texts is provided by the Ministry of Education.¹³ The Ministry of Finance organises the annual budget vote and ensures proper accounting in each ministry.¹⁴ It regulates budget procedures, budget law, staff budgets, departmental budgets, costs and cash management, and assists ministries in budget planning for the budget vote. The Ministry of Labour regulates procurement law and ensures corruption-free state orders and procurement.¹⁵

The Ministry of Digital Affairs supports the supply of Information Technology.¹⁶ In voting with the Procurement Office of the Ministry of Labour, it takes care of the procurement, provision, maintenance and service of technical devices and software. Much of this is produced in-

house to ensure data protection in information and communication technology. Information technology and digitalisation officers audit and advise the ministries. Digital appointment calendar and documentation services are provided as well as a digital policy archive including a library.

2.2 Management Department

The Management Department is the minister's department. With his office team, he provides policy planning and analysis for his ministry and coordinates the relationship between the nation and the municipality through exchanges with his deputies in the municipalities. He initiates cooperation with other ministries or citizens in committees and is supported by the Ministry of State Organisation.

The Ministry of Media Affairs, through its media service, provides press and public relations for the ministry, moderates civil dialogue, trains or provides a spokesperson for the minister, writes speeches and texts on request, and ensures the implementation of conferences and events.¹⁷

The Ministry of Digital Affairs is responsible for digital management and thus provides departmental management. It automatically produces business statistics, staff surveys and the current state of research through statistics. It automatically forwards proposals to the affected or empowered state employees. In document management, it ensures digitalisation and that ministries share forms with each other.¹⁸

2.3 Department for Social Villages

The Department for Social Villages organises plenary assemblies, committees and voting in Planned Economy in cooperation with the Ministries of State Organisation, Media

and Digital Affairs. It operates the social directory¹⁹ and facilitates the use of the social card in cooperation with the Ministries of Finance, Integration and Digital Affairs. It oversees the operation of clubs and the activities of religious communities for compliance with the requirements of the Ministries of Family and Integration. In cooperation with the other ministries of economy, it determines the residence rights for the Planned Economy. With the People's Protection Service, the Company Auditing Agency and the People's Bank²⁰, the move of persons, companies and finances into and out of the Planned Economy is organised.

2.4 Department for Economy and Enterprises

The Department for Economy and Enterprises coordinates economic cooperation between the Social Villages and with other economic forms. It monitors capacity utilisation and ensures equal burden sharing. It organises the needs assessments and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Digital Affairs, runs the computer programme to simulate needs and consumption, calculate prices and prepare the duty roster. In cooperation with the Company Auditing Agency, it analyses economic trends and proposes appropriate measures to the Minister for Planned Economy. In cooperation with the People's Bank, it ensures the operation of the People's Bank accounts and the clearing of the accounts for working hours and work performance.

It ensures compliance with the requirements on working conditions in the work areas for basic and luxury supply. It organises and coordinates the operation of Planned Businesses and Planned Enterprises. It supervises the Start-up Fund in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and the Innovation Fund with the Ministry of Innovation. It ensures the beneficial effect of the laws on the establishment and operation of Innovation Enterprises and Experimental

Enterprises. It ensures the operation of the People's Innovation Company²¹ and the institutions for research and development in cooperation with the Ministry of Innovation.

- 3 Ministry of State Organisation - 2.1.1.1 Personnel board
- 4 Ministry of Education - 2.1.1.1 Education and training for the state service
- 5 Ministry of Labour - 4 State enterprises, 13 Labour Directory
- 6 Ministry of Infrastructure - 2.1.1.1 Housing assistance for state service employees
- 7 Ministry of Finance - 2.1.1.1 Staff remuneration
- 8 Ministry of Education - 2.1.1.2 Childcare for employees in the state service
- 9 Ministry of Health - 2.1.1.1 Occupational Health Service
- 10 Ministry of Labour - 20.7.2 Health auditor
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- 12 Ministries of Media, Security, Justice, Finance, State Organisation - 2.1.2.1 Audit services
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- 15 Ministry of Labour - 6 Procurement Office
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- 19 Ministry of Digital - 12 Directories
- 20 Ministry of Finance - 11 People's Bank
- 21 Ministry of Innovation - 10 People's Innovation Company