SUPERECONOMICS BOOK III

THE WHY

64 Reasons Why

Basic

Angel POP: "**Grand Networks** in Locations in Extreme Poverty **are Special Projects**."

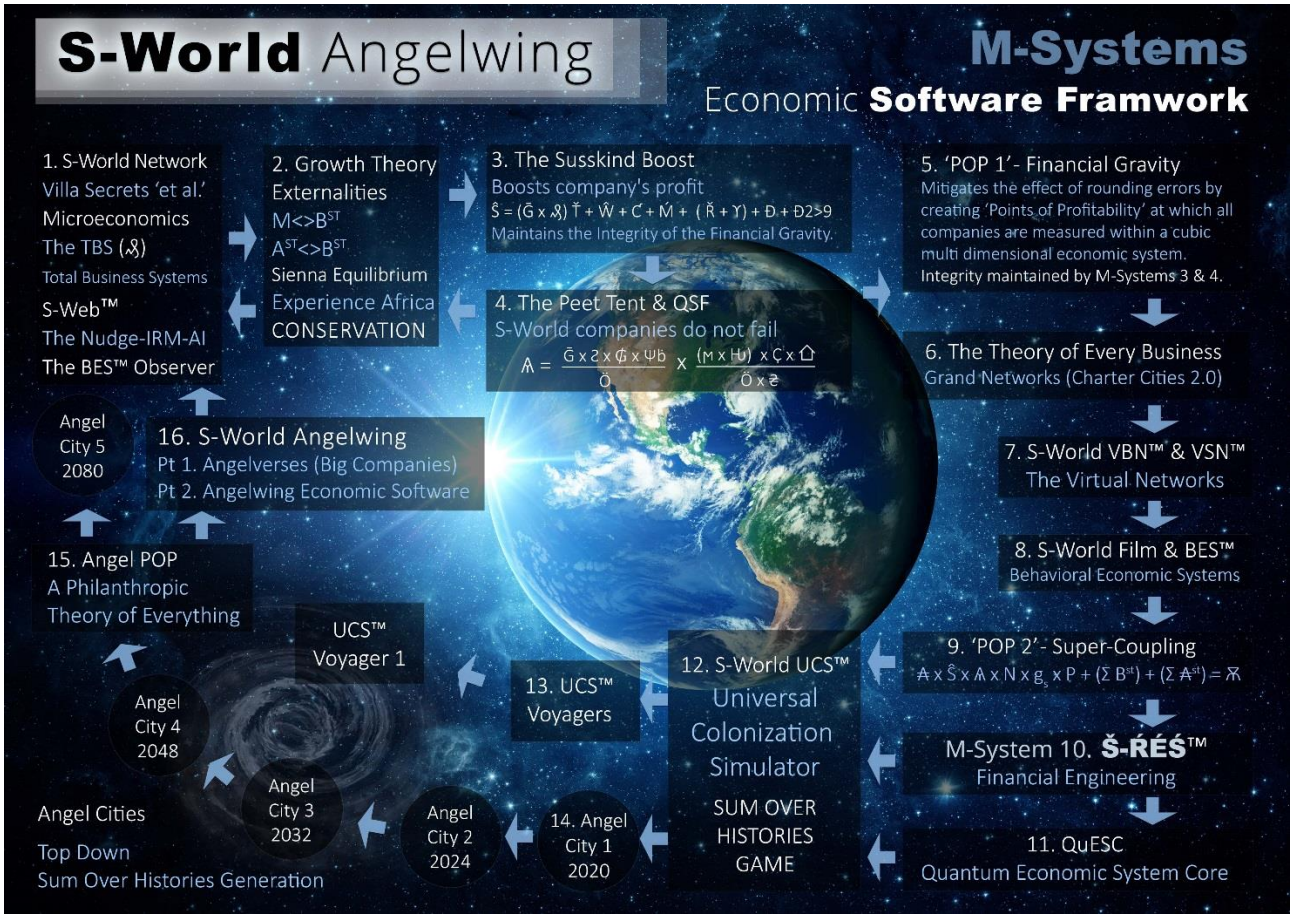
For; The Gates Foundation, Elon Musk, The Obama Foundation, Virgin Unite, Paul Romer, Peter Thiel, Stephanie Kelton, Joseph Stiglitz, William Nordhaus, Dr James Gates, The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, Kamala Harris and Madonna

By Nick Ray Ball: 24th November 2020

SUPERECONOMICS Book 3

Sixty-Four Reasons Why

BASIC (9,725 Words)



The software and systems needed to create Net-Zero Cities in locations of extreme poverty

Has or will be sent to; Melinda and Bill Gates, Joseph Stiglitz, Kamala Harris, Elon Musk, Dumani Mandela, William Nordhaus, Stephanie Kelton, Pricilla Chan and Mark Zuckerberg, Catherine Duchess of Cambridge, Madonna Leonardo DiCaprio, Tom Cruise, Holly Branson, Angelina Jolie, Meghan Markle, The Obama's, The Clintons, Dr James Gates, Richard Thaler, Paul Collier, Kate Raworth, Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo, Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson, Rishi Sunak and Sir Keir Starmer.

Sixty-Four Reasons Why - **basic**

The Home of the Special Project Allocations

Welcome to Sixty-Four Reasons Why – **basic**. The home of the S-World Special Projects, the why people and business should back this venture. It takes just a second to flick through this book and see the many worthy causes, it is only at the end however that we present the scale, the amount of money that is created in Supereconomics books one and two, allocated to this or that Special Project.

I shall start with the quote from the cover;

"**Grand Networks** in Locations in Extreme Poverty **are Special Projects**."

Grand Networks are in essence Cities, within which there is everything you want from a City, perhaps per Paul Romer and the work of the Marron Institute, but definitely with an abundance of green industry and a great many jobs.
Like MMT (Modern Monetary Theory) S-World is built around employment. And that employment is mostly advancing one Special Project or another.

Angel POP was first described in the original www.AmericanButterfly.org theory, back in 2012, in book 3: The Network on a String, chapter 7: Angel POP - Global Benefits. This chapter was in many ways the conclusion of the American Butterfly trilogy. It describes a basic investment principle, where we divide the network into 8 continental networks and create different investment tranches, where for a new tranche to open in one continental network, such as the USA, all other continental networks, including Africa, must have had the previous tranche fully invested in. In this case, if the S-World Network was to be a success in any one of the continental networks it would also be a success in Africa.

Then in 2017 Angel POP: "**Grand Networks** in Locations in Extreme Poverty **are Special Projects**," was a simplification of this idea in assisted by a paper written for Paul. G. Allen, who sadly died in 2018 before I could present it to him 😥.
The paper was; Ripple-Effects-and-Elephants, the simplification was simply to start the network in Africa. Since this idea, we have had the COVID economic shock and it may turn out that the UK or other Western country may end up launching the first Grand Śpin Network, but in changing direction to focus on Africa in 2017, 2018, and 2019 we now have an easy to follow prototype City hypothesis in Malawi that is a truly exceptional investment opportunity, which can be repeated across Africa, and poor parts of Asia, Europe and Latin America. An internality of this concept is that **it would stop and could reverse the 250 million to one billion economic migrants expected this century, and critically do so in beautiful Net-Zero.**

Sixty Four Reason Why – Basic, is the third version of the book. Before that came the one-point-five-million words of assorted papers, books and essays that are collectively known as 'S-World Stories' written between 2011 to 2020. Then one year ago, on the 24th November 2019 came the first version of Sixty Four Reason Why (known as the complete book) at just over 400 pages, then in February 2020 came the 2nd version; Sixty Four Reason Why – Summary at 150 pages, and now we have Sixty Four Reason Why – Basic at 56 pages.

In this basic edition of Supereconomics Book 3. Sixty-Four Reasons Why, we look at 64 (now 75) different **Special Projects** each of which a good cause in ecology, philanthropy, science, the social sciences, education, equality and many other worthy causes. After the introduction, we present the Stockholm Resilience Centres' **Nine Planetary Boundaries** and the United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goals**, and after we follow the internalities (good ripple effects) and identify which Special Projects assist which goals.

In the middle of the book, we delve into the question '**How on Earth can Growth Theory be Good for Climate Change?**' and address '**The Elephant in the Room**'; Carbon emissions from the third world as they develop and converge on the richer countries.

Of the 64 (now 75) Special Projects presented, most have multiple internalities, which can be organized with many of the other internalities for a **combinatorial explosion** taking the Malawi Network prototype **from zero to one per cent of GDP**, in between 2024 and 2080.

During which time, Technology 8. S-World DCA (Dynamic Comparative Advantage) software will see about **75% of all the cash flow made from the Š-ŔÉŚ™ monopoly rents spent on one or another of the special projects** presented in this book. See: 'Special Project Allocations' at the end of this book.

Š-ŔÉŚ™ is the monopoly equation and the subject of Supereconomics book 2. Š-ŔÉŚ™ and The City. In brief, in the UCS™ History 3 simulation, on which Supereconomics books 2 and 3 are founded, we see cash flow and GDP doubling in the early years and by 2051 **cash flow and GDP is increased by 3000% a year, a 30x result for all concerned.** For more on Š-ŔÉŚ™ seek out book 2 on the www.Supereconomics.ai website.

The Ten Technologies from book 1. THE WHAT

THE TEN TECHNOLOGIES

8. **S-World** Net-Zero **DCA Soft**. & Tax Symmetry Dynamic **Comparative Advantage Software**

Š-ŔÉŚ™ Makes the Network Powerful, but Net-Zero DCA Soft. Makes it Beautiful

In part 4 of the complete Sixty-Four Reasons Why book we look at ripple effects, externalities and internalities, and then entangle them within the Network and then use the Net-Zero Dynamic Comparative Advantage software (basic) to program/plot the Grand Śpin Network in a way that maximizes the cash flow allocation to Special Projects.

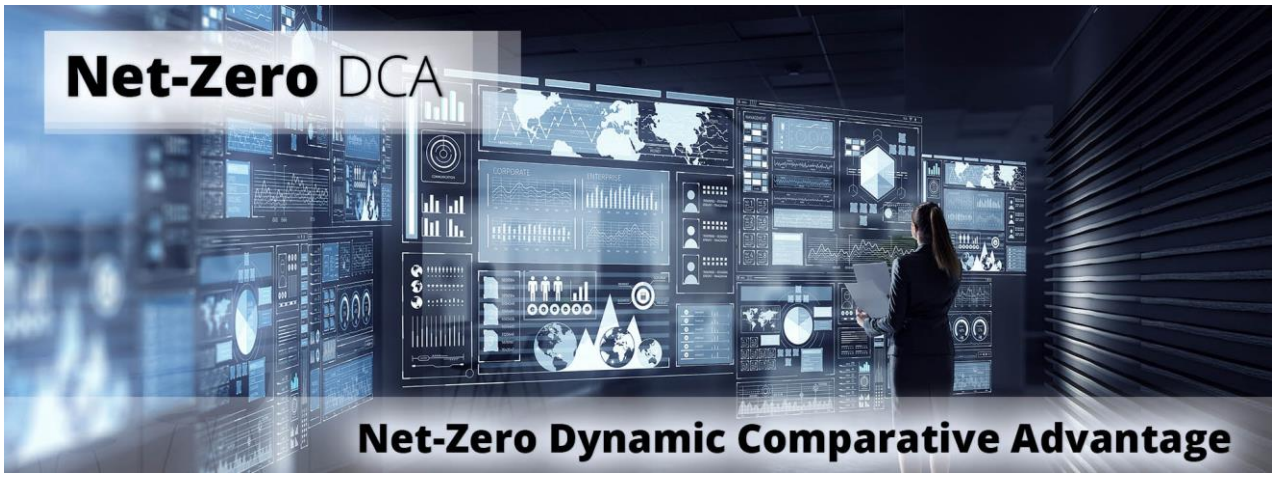
For a quick lesson in dynamic comparative advantage here is 2001 economic Nobel prize winner; Joseph Stiglitz, who magically teaches this lesson in a single short paragraph from his book - Creating a Learning Society with Bruce C. Greenwald.

Beginning of Extract:

> "It has become conventional wisdom to emphasize what matters is not static comparative advantage but dynamic comparative advantage. **Korea did not have a comparative advantage in producing semiconductors when it embarked on its transition. Its static comparative advantage was in the production of rice. Had it followed its static comparative advantage** (as many neoclassical economists had recommended), then that might still be its comparative advantage, **it might be the best rice grower in the world, but it would still be poor.**"

Thank you, Stiglitz and Greenwald, for the above which could have taken an entire book to explain.

The thing about Š-ŔÉŚ™ and Net-Zero DCA™ is that in its basic form, Š-ŔÉŚ creates a strict supply and demand mechanism, which can increase and decrease cash flow (and so GDP) simply by increasing or decreasing either É or Ś. So long as The Sienna Equilibrium is in effect, Š-ŔÉŚ itself does not seem to care about which type of company supplies or demands, so long as some companies supply or demand. So, to a degree, we can, at our pleasure, choose the companies that best suit our net-zero special project ambitions. **And we can make S-World Malawi's Dynamic Comparative Advantage in net-zero products and industry.**

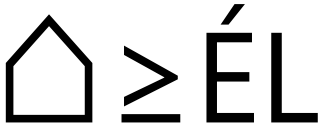


It is looking very much like about 75 per cent of cash flow can be spent by the 64 Special Projects, go back two years and had you asked me how much of the cash flow could be used for Special Projects and I would have said a max of 12.5%, probably 6.125%, or in some models just 2.5%.

If we took an average of all the worlds businesses, we would probably see figures from 2.5%, to zero. So, 75% of all cash flow for special projects is a stellar result. A 3000% (30x) increase. The importance of this simple idea cannot be overstated.

Remember from book 2, if this gamble, does not pay off and it turns out in 10, 20 or 40 years that the rest of Africa and the world are sourcing their Net-Zero products and engineering from an alternate source, it would be bad news, if not for The Suburb Sale.

The Suburb Sale



The S-World UCS™ History 3 scenario does not need its Dynamic Comparative Advantage gamble (a gamble because predicting future comparative advantage is a dynamic process, and the longer you go forward, the greater the odds) to pay off. It does not need to sell a single product, as we have said, often, it's all about the Suburb Sale (⌂).

The Suburb Sale is the process of building suburbs and industry for Companies, Countries, States, Wealth Funds, University Endowments, Foundations, Banks and others. This city and its suburbs are currently a very long chapter in book 2. But all you need to know, for now, is that we are zeroing in on 1) Tesla & SpaceX 2) Facebook + Microsoft + Google. 3) Harvard, Yale and others, 4) The Gypsy Countries, 5) The Norwegian Sovereign Wealth Fund, 6) California State, 7) the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (including Warren Buffet) + The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative + Virgin Group, and 8) The Obama and Clinton Foundations. And that if we don't get a commitment from one of the above, or other we would not start the venture.

Given the commitment, we then come down to some relatively simple math; ⌂≥ÉL, borrowed in part from the equation for entropy. What this is telling us is that The Suburb Sale; to which we give the house character (⌂) must make as much or more (≥) than ÉL (recycle-Éfficiency Leakage). **In more simple terms, the sale of suburbs must make more money than the network spends on goods and services from companies outside the network.** And in History 3 it does, very easily, with lots to spare. Once this is achieved, the network companies do not need to make a single sale outside of the network, because all the money from the Suburb Sale is distributed to the network companies in the form of guaranteed monopoly tenders (written Ťenders).

POP: The complete (original) book 3. Sixty-Four Reasons Why gives a 46-page presentation on POP. We have seen Angel POP on the cover, POP is the original formulation, which is also presented here www.angeltheory.org/book/2-2/the-flap-of-a-butterflys-wings. For now, it is enough to know that over the lifespan of Malawi's Grand Śpin Network we start in 2024 with 2048 companies sharing in the monopoly rents, and by 2080 because of POP we have 327,680 companies sharing, and at about 32 personnel per company, **we create about 10,485,760 good jobs.** All this before exporting a single good or service. Instead, the vast majority of all that the Network creates stays inside Malawi, **The Malawi Grand Śpin is not competing for GDP on international markets, it is growing internally.**

This does not mean we don't care about the future Net-Zero Dynamic Comparative Advantage of Malawi, we really do, but the point is it doesn't have to be a winning export strategy internationally because the investment is hedged by the monopoly rents from the suburb sale (⌂).

Tax Symmetry

Another very simple and neat idea. In the beginning, we sit down with the Malawi government and choose how about 75% of all the cash flow is to be spent.

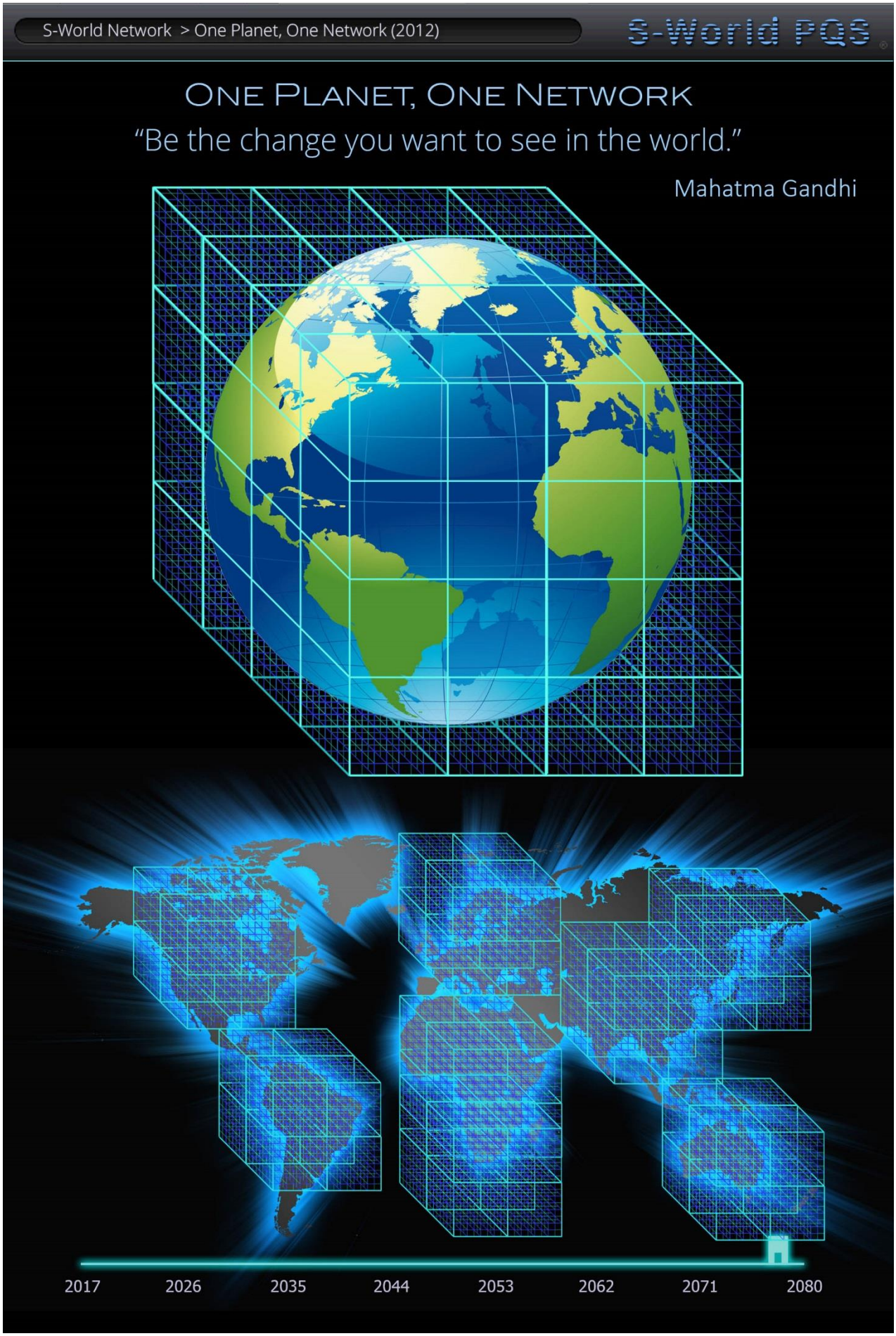
And that's that. In place of all tax's, 75% of all cash flow is spent on this or that Special Project that the government would love to do if only it had more money.

In place of payments of money, the government receives output. It does not get $2 billion to spend on infrastructure, $2 billion of infrastructure is built by the network. But the result is the same; improved, and in later years, vastly improved infrastructure.

Let's take one step in this procedure, say that the government and its people wanted infrastructure, power, houses for its citizens, healthcare and education that is the envy of the world. In the case of houses, in fact, villas (must-have pool to be a villa), in the beginning, we build our network to create what is desired. The fact that we cleverly designed the system so that the Malawians would earn and own 10 million villas is irrelevant, and so is the stupid amount of monopoly commission that Villa Secrets will make, it's irrelevant, **all that matters is that by 2080 there are 10 million quality villas in Malawi, mostly (+/-90%) owned by its people.**

As for world-class education we desire one of the suburbs to be owned by the world's top universities, more than **10 million** Paid**2**Learn **places** will be created and billions would be spent on virtual (VSN™) and the gamed based (UCS™) virtual educational systems.

Same for everything else, the network is committed to making what Malawi wants, and it does so. Alongside the infrastructure, homes, sanitation, schools, power, hospitals, municipal labour, police, fire, and many other – **Malawi, will double its GDP in year one and then rise from zero to one per cent of GDP by 2080** (or 2051 in History 2).


S-World Network > One Planet, One Network (2012)
S-World PQS
ONE PLANET, ONE NETWORK
"Be the change you want to see in the world."
Mahatma Gandhi
2017
2026
2035
2044
2053
2062
2071
2080

THE MALAWI **Grand Śpin Network** 2025

64 Cube – Industries Map

Below we see a design for the Malawi Grand Śpin Network, first a word on the presentation, this should look a lot better and clearer. Ideally seen as a hologram but definitely as eight 512 celled virtual cubes (creating a larger 4096 company cube) on the screen. Seen through virtual goggles one can virtually pinch, push and prod any cube within to pull up data. Each cell you see below then is for 64 companies. Where often a larger company like Tesla would see its actual operation as sets of companies in the network. What is very important is that almost every cube seen below benefits Malawians and their government, for a Tax Symmetry of close to 100%, and if Jobs are a government want then it is a 100% Tax Symmetry.

Government Net-Zero Infrastructure	Government Electronic Cars	Government Family Planning	Government Healthcare	Tesla Gigafactory Network City	Tesla Gigafactory Network City	SpaceX S-World UCS™ Angel City 1	Marketing Services City 1 & 2
Government Solar Energy Arrays	Government Solar Energy Infrastructure	Government Net-Zero Infrastructure	Government Properties Developed	Tesla Gigafactory Network City	Tesla Gigafactory Network City	Virgin Angel City 1	Retail Services City 1 & 2
Government & S-World Food	Government & S-World Water	University Suburbs	FIFA WC Bid Infrastructure & Stadiums	Tesla Gigafactory Network City	Villa Secrets Berkshire Hathaway	Virgin Network City	Travel Services City 1 & 2
Investor's Sienna's Forests	Microsoft S-World TBS™ Angel City 1	Facebook S-World VSN™ Angel City 1	Google VSN™ Tesla GT AC 1	Soft Dev. Angel City 1	Soft Dev. Angel City 1	Peet Tent	Peet Tent
Investor's Sienna's Forests	Microsoft Net-Zero DCA™ Angel City 1	Facebook S-Web™ Angel City 1	SpaceX S-World UCS™ Angel City 1	Healthcare City 1 & 2	Waste Disposal City 1 & 2	The Arts City 1 & 2	Entertainment City 1 & 2
Sienna's Paid2Learn Forests	Spartan Contract Paid**2**Learn	Spartan Contract Paid**2**Learn	Spartan Contract Paid**2**Learn	Spartan Electronic Cars	Spartan Electronic Cars	Solar or Nuclear Power	S-World Film City 1 & 2
Spartan Housing Forests	Net-Zero Spartan Housing	Net-Zero Spartan Housing	Net-Zero Spartan Housing	S-World VSN™ Virtual Education	Advancing Human Potential	S-World Wate	S-World Water
Sienna's Forests Network City	Network City Infrastructure	Network City Real Estate	Network City Industry	Net-Zero Machinery Network City	Their Oceans Net-Zero Plastics (AC1)	Experience Africa Conservation	Experience Africa Conservation

Note one key speciality is centred around Elon Musk, Tesla and SpaceX, with 6 cubes for Tesla, and 2 for SpaceX. From Tesla, we would create either car's, parts for cars, or a GigaFactory making batteries that power electronic vehicles, and rural villages across Malawi. From SpaceX may come development into Technology 6. UCS™ and as a suburb buyer, because each suburb is a working prototype for MARS Resort 1. Which in turn was the original prototype for the Malawi Grand Śpin Network that rebirthed Š-ŔÉŚ™ and brought us The Suburb Sale (⌂). It's an interesting symmetry, MARS Resort 1 and Network Malawi are both prototypes of each other.

Below we see the first part of the History 3 Spreadsheet, (from book 3. 64 Reasons Why). Note, at this time the numbers are not discounted. What we can see is the number of companies rising from 2048 to 327,680. And Jobs go from 65,536 to 10.49 million. To Western eyes, the 2024 salary at $21,690 will seem low but note the average income of each Malawian is $250 a year. That makes an average S-World job pay 86 times the average income.

Because of the 6th chapter in Stephanie Kelton' The Deficit Myth, where Alan Greenspan agrees her central premise, I am now working on a US version of the below, which means we need to increase wages by say 4x, so the average salary would be $86,761.09 and the lowest salary would be half of that. With no tax to pay, these are good incomes. But how do we quadruple the salary?

B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Financial Engineering	Š-ŔÉŚ™						
	Ťender	Ťender	Ťender	Ťender	Ťender	Ťender	Ťender	Ťender
	Cash Flow	Companies	Cash Flow	Labour	Cash Flow	Staff	Personnel	Basic + Bonus1
2024	$ 5,685,975,000	2,048	$ 2,776,355	25%	$ 694,089	32	65,536	$ 21,690
2025	$ 14,894,843,486	4,096	$ 3,636,436	25%	$ 909,109	32	131,072	$ 28,410
2028	$ 53,185,830,818	15,565	$ 3,417,058	25%	$ 854,265	32	498,074	$ 26,696
2032	$ 106,194,771,025	**24,576**	$ 4,321,076	**25%**	$ 1,080,269	**32**	786,432	**$ 33,758**
2040	$ 431,185,712,853	94,208	$ 4,576,954	25%	$ 1,144,239	32	3,014,656	$ 35,757
2048	$ 867,395,313,639	131,072	$ 6,617,701	25%	$ 1,654,425	32	4,194,304	$ 51,701
2050	$ 1,283,942,425,681	163,840	$ 7,836,563	25%	$ 1,959,141	32	5,242,880	$ 61,223
2060	$ 2,892,474,879,905	245,760	$ 11,769,510	25%	$ 2,942,378	32	7,864,320	$ 91,949
2070	$ 5,028,641,551,041	294,912	$ 17,051,329	25%	$ 4,262,832	32	9,437,184	$ 133,214
2080	$ 8,204,082,483,521	327,680	$ 25,036,873	25%	$ 6,259,218	32	10,485,760	$ 195,601
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

We can increase our salary in several ways;

1. Decrease the number of new companies. If you half the amount of companies you can at least double salary if you quarter the number of were already at our target.
2. Increase the 'Labour % of Cash Flow (Colum F above) from its 25% to 33% or 50%
3. Start with 4 suburbs add we're back to the number of companies lost from point 1.
4. Create 4 different Grand Śpin Networks in different states, which will quadruple all cash flow.
5. Adding trade back in like History 2 can double the salary or more.
6. Strat at a higher E can more than double cash flow, in fact, it could increase cash flow by a magnitude (add a 0 on the end)

So you see we have many tools and much leeway in which to increase cash flow and salary. The only reason Malawi seems low is that it's 86 times the average and needs not to be higher at this time. Donella Meadows would say; 'when is enough?', and in the case of Malawian Salary in 2024 86x the average is considered 'enough.'

I	J	M	N	O	P	Q	
Labour	Personnel	Paid 2Learn	Paid 2Learn	L * M	÷ Labour	O * P	The
Personnel	Basic + Bonus1	# Trainees	% of Staff	M * N	By	P 2L Income	Year
65,536	$ 21,690	262,144	25%	$ 5,423	4	$ 1,356	2024
131,072	$ 28,410	458,752	25%	$ 7,102	3.5	$ 2,029	2025
498,074	$ 26,696	1,494,221	25%	$ 6,674	3	$ 2,225	2028
786,432	**$ 33,758**	2,359,296	25%	$ 8,440	3	$ 2,813	2032
3,014,656	$ 35,757	7,536,640	25%	$ 8,939	2.5	$ 3,576	2040
4,194,304	$ 51,701	10,485,760	25%	$ 12,925	2.5	$ 5,170	2048
5,242,880	$ 61,223	10,485,760	25%	$ 15,306	2	$ 7,653	2050
7,864,320	$ 91,949	15,728,640	25%	$ 22,987	2	$ 11,494	2060
9,437,184	$ 133,214	16,515,072	25%	$ 33,303	1.75	$ 19,031	2070
10,485,760	$ 195,601	15,728,640	25%	$ 48,900	1.5	$ 32,600	2080
I	J	M	N	O	P	Q	

Cash Flow and GDP FROM 2024 TO 2080

What we see below is the value of cash flow each year from 2024 to 2080 copied from the H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | **S-World History 3b** tab.

	Š-RÉŚ™	Cash Flow		2024 - 2080
	History 3b			
2024	$ 5,685,975,000	2043	$ 550,714,971,856	2062	$ 3,376,984,627,114
2025	$ 14,894,843,486	2044	$ 589,005,884,788	2063	$ 3,552,322,716,992
2026	$ 26,848,936,252	2045	$ 626,776,157,817	2064	$ 3,735,466,074,599
2027	$ 40,971,349,217	2046	$ 664,266,326,401	2065	$ 3,926,947,476,099
2028	$ 53,185,830,818	2047	$ 701,751,588,557	2066	$ 4,127,305,216,341
2029	$ 63,141,839,466	2048	$ 867,395,313,639	2067	$ 4,337,086,514,746
2030	$ 71,509,098,453	2049	$ 1,075,319,548,307	2068	$ 4,556,850,627,653
2031	$ 79,448,245,354	2050	$ 1,283,942,425,681	2069	$ 4,787,171,721,158
2032	$ 106,194,771,025	2051	$ 1,492,617,377,974	2070	$ 5,028,641,551,041
2033	$ 142,028,749,241	2052	$ 1,700,924,978,432	2071	$ 5,281,871,990,009
2034	$ 180,559,704,269	2053	$ 1,908,662,235,155	2072	$ 5,547,497,437,108
2035	$ 221,041,648,096	2054	$ 2,115,827,746,778	2073	$ 5,826,177,139,597
2036	$ 262,772,540,960	2055	$ 2,322,603,780,468	2074	$ 6,118,597,453,737
2037	$ 305,124,961,846	2056	$ 2,458,677,324,414	2075	$ 6,425,474,067,699
2038	$ 347,569,259,536	2057	$ 2,598,598,977,445	2076	$ 6,747,554,207,063
2039	$ 389,688,563,209	2058	$ 2,742,999,154,713	2077	$ 7,085,618,841,083
2040	$ 431,185,712,853	2059	$ 2,892,474,879,905	2078	$ 7,440,484,905,993
2041	$ 471,882,760,113	2060	$ 3,047,597,735,540	2079	$ 7,813,007,560,030
2042	$ 511,714,147,224	2061	$ 3,208,920,785,137	2080	$ 8,204,082,483,521
	$ 3,725,448,936,419		$ 32,849,077,193,008		$ 103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2042:		$ 3,725,448,936,419
			2043 to 2061:		$ 32,849,077,193,008
			2062 to 2080:		$ 103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2080:		**$ 140,493,668,741,009**

At the top of the last page, we see how Paid2Learn is funded by 25% of labours income, initially, this is split between 4 trainees and in later years this goes down to one and a half years.

This is followed, in blue by the capturing of the cash flow from each year in history 3, from the spreadsheet tab; H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | S-World History 3b. And a total of $140.4 trillion US dollars, but for this number to have any meaning we need to discount it to today's value.

I do this by turning the 4 growth variables to 100% (for zero growth) and get the result of $23.32 trillion.
16.6% of the $140.4 trillion US dollars equals $23.32 trillion in Š-ŔÉŚ™ discounted cash flow.

	Discounting Malawi	Š-ŔÉŚ™ History 3		
		2020 to 2080:		$ 23,321,291,435,916
	Not Discounted	Malawi GŚN Growth 5%		$ 140,493,668,741,009
	Discounted	Malawi GŚN Growth 0%		$ 23,321,291,435,916
	$ 140,493,668,741,009	Decrease Percentage	16.60%	$ 23,321,291,435,916

The table below shows us where we got the figure of **$1,166 trillion US dollars**. Which put simply is $23.32 billion x the 50% CFV for caution x 100 countries.

2042	$ 511,714,147,224	2061	$ 3,208,920,785,137	2080	$	8,204,082,483,521
	$ 3,725,448,936,419		$ 32,849,077,193,008		$	103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2042:		$	3,725,448,936,419
			2043 to 2061:		$	32,849,077,193,008
			2062 to 2080:		$	103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2080:		**$**	140,493,668,741,009
	Discounting Malawi	Š-ŔÉŚ™ History 3				
			2020 to 2080:		$	23,321,291,435,916
	Not Discounted		Malawi GŚN Growth 5%		$	140,493,668,741,009
	Discounted		Malawi GŚN Growth 0%		$	23,321,291,435,916
	$ 140,493,668,741,009		Decrease Percentage	16.6%	$	23,321,291,435,916
	Cash Flow to GDP		The CFV (v=variable)			
	$ 23,321,291,435,916	CFV:	50%	GDP:	$	11,660,645,717,958
	$ 140,493,668,741,009	CFV:	50%	GDP:	$	70,246,834,370,505
		Apply to	100 Countries / States			
	$ 11,660,645,717,958		**100**	**GDP:**	**$**	**1,166,064,571,795,800**
	$ 70,246,834,370,505		100	GDP:	$	7,024,683,437,050,450

We see the $1,666 trillion figure above in the last row but one discounted and the potential double-counting problem addressed by the 50% CFV.

Part 5

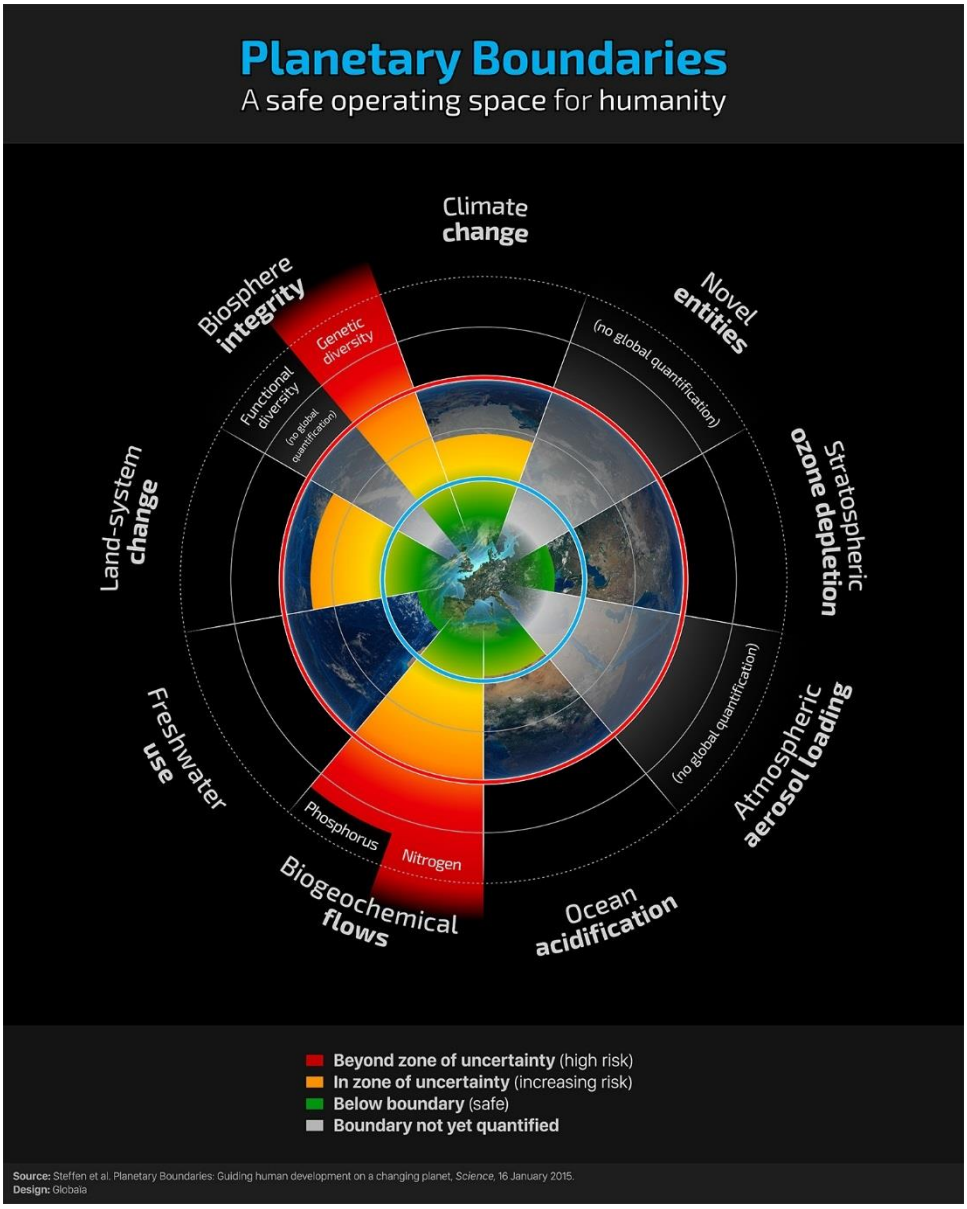
64 Reasons Why

SPECIAL Projects

Stockholm Resilience Centre

The Nine Planetary Boundaries

Before we get to the Special Projects first a quick look at the Stockholm Resilience Centre - The Nine Planetary Boundaries and then the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2019. And after, on each Special Project, we see notes which of the various points we see below are improved by the Special Project either directly or via ripple effects.



The-Nine-Planetary-Boundaries

1. **Stratospheric Ozone Depletion**
   The stratospheric ozone layer in the atmosphere filters out ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. If this layer decreases, increasing amounts of UV radiation will reach ground level…

2. **Loss of Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity Loss and Extinctions)**
   The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment of 2005 concluded that changes to ecosystems due to human activities were more rapid in the past 50 years than at any time in human history, increasing the risks of abrupt and irreversible changes…

3. **Chemical Pollution and the Release of Novel Entities**
   Emissions of toxic and long-lived substances such as synthetic organic pollutants, heavy metal compounds and radioactive materials represent some of the key human-driven changes to the planetary environment…

4. **Climate Change**
   Recent evidence suggests that the Earth, now passing 390 ppmv CO2 in the atmosphere, has already transgressed the planetary boundary and is approaching several Earth system thresholds. We have reached a point at which the loss of summer polar sea-ice is almost certainly irreversible…

5. **Ocean Acidification**
   Around a quarter of the CO2 that humanity emits into the atmosphere is ultimately dissolved in the oceans. Here it forms carbonic acid, altering ocean chemistry and decreasing the pH of the surface water…

6. **Freshwater Consumption and the Global Hydrological Cycle**
   The freshwater cycle is strongly affected by climate change and its boundary is closely linked to the climate boundary, yet human pressure is now the dominant driving force determining the functioning and distribution of global freshwater systems…

7. **Land System Change**
   Land is converted to human use all over the planet. Forests, grasslands, wetlands and other vegetation types have primarily been converted to agricultural land…

8. **Nitrogen and Phosphorus Flows to the Biosphere and Oceans**
   The biogeochemical cycles of nitrogen and phosphorus have been radically changed by humans as a result of many industrial and agricultural processes…

9. **Atmospheric Aerosol Loading**
   An atmospheric aerosol planetary boundary was proposed primarily because of the influence of aerosols on Earth's climate system…

UNITED NATIONS

Sustainable Development Goals 2019

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals.

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty
Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

UN GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
The food and agriculture sector offer key solutions for development and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education
Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development.

UN GOAL 5: Gender Equality
Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

UN GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in.

UN GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity.

UN GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs.

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
Investments in infrastructure are crucial to achieving sustainable development.

UN GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

To reduce inequalities, policies should be universal in principle, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

UN GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

There needs to be a future in which cities provide opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation, and more.

UN GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Responsible Production and Consumption. Recycle paper, plastic, glass and aluminium.

UN GOAL 13: Climate Action

Climate change is a global challenge that affects everyone, everywhere.

UN GOAL 14: Life Below Water

Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.
Avoid plastic bags to keep the oceans safe and clean.

UN GOAL 15: Life on Land

Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.
Plant a tree and help protect the environment.

UN GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.
Use your right to elect the leaders in your country and local community.

UN GOAL 17: Partnerships

Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.
Get the SDGs in Action app to learn about the Goals and ways to help achieve them.

1. **Special Project 1. Experience Africa (Conservation)**

UN GOAL – 15: Life on Land (Biodiversity Loss) – (Also SRC Goal 2)

UN GOAL – 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

2. **Special Project 2. The Ecological Experience Economy (EEE)**

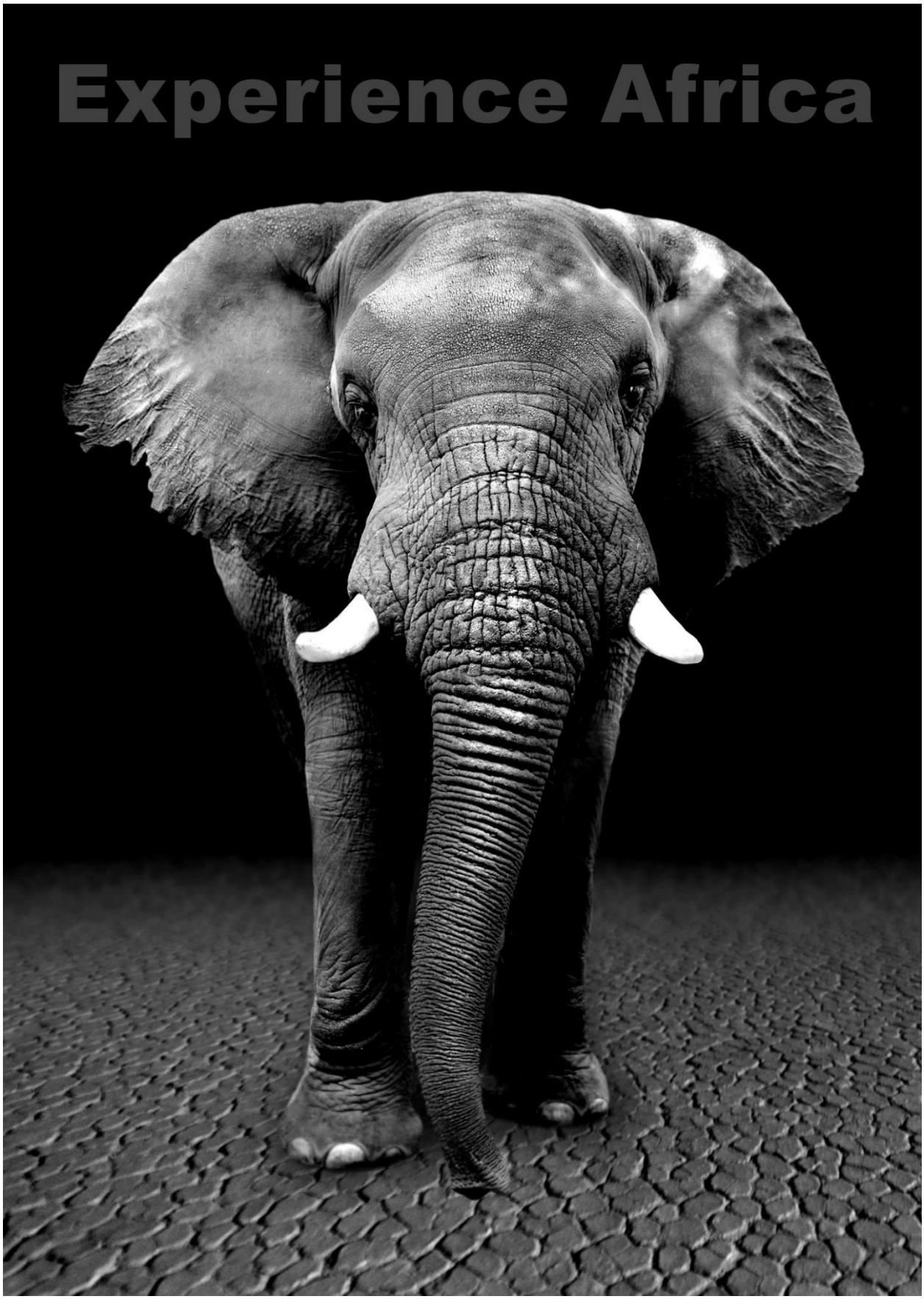
SRC GOAL 3: Chemical Pollution and the Release of Novel Entities

SRC GOAL 7: Land System Change

3. **Special Project 3. Advancing Human Potential**

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

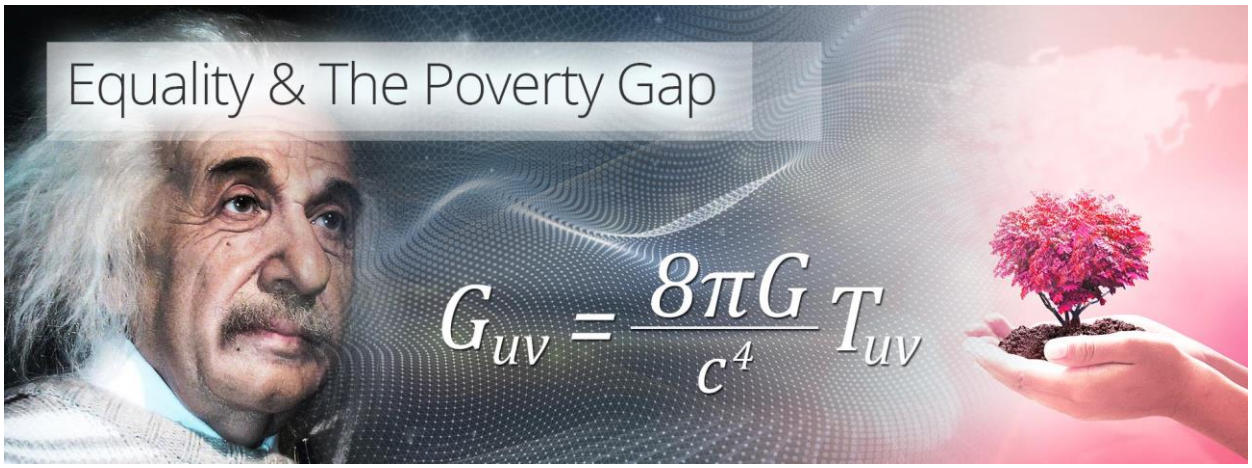

Experience Africa

4. **Special Project 4. Cities of Science**

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

UN GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

5. **Special Project 5. POP – Equality & The Poverty Gap**



UN GOAL 1: No Poverty

UN GOAL 5: Gender Equality

6. **Special Project 6. Sienna's Forests**

UN GOAL 15: Life on Land (+UN GOALS 11, 13)

SRC GOAL 7: Land System Change (+ SRC GOALS 2, 4, 6)


Special Project 6
Sienna's Forests

7. **Special Project 7. Global Cooling**

UN GOAL 13: Climate Action

SRC GOAL: Climate Change

8. **Special Project 8. Universal Knowledge**

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

9. **Special Project 9. Spartan Contracts – Great Jobs, Jobs, Jobs + Skills**

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education

UN GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (+ UN GOALS: 10, 11, 16, 17)

10. **Special Project 10. Universal Healthcare**

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

11. Special Project 11. African Rain

SRC GOAL 6: Freshwater Consumption (+ SRC GOALS: 2, 4, 7)

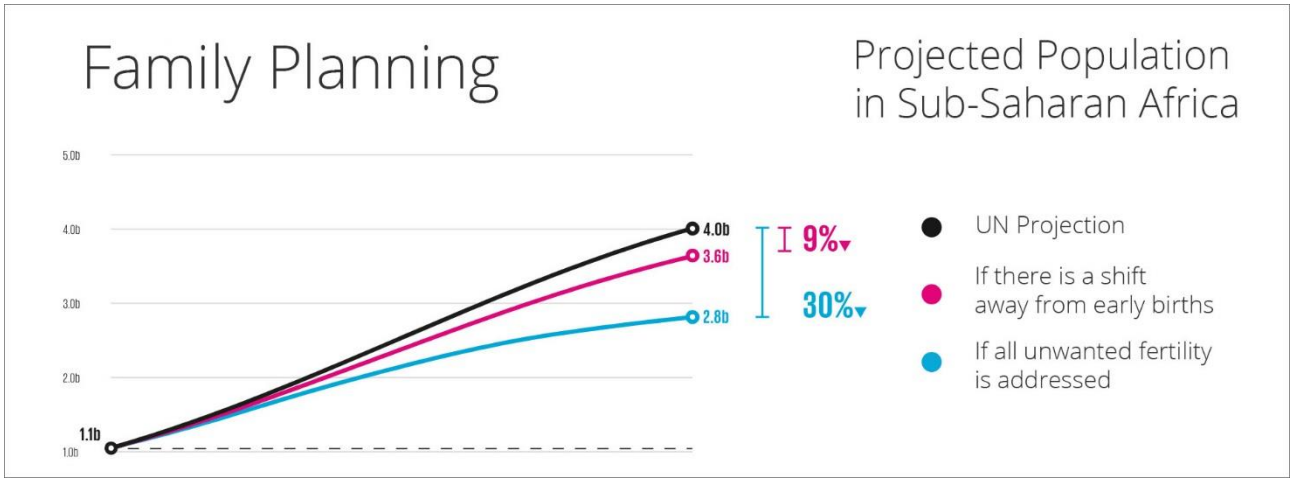
UN GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (+ UN GOALS: 3, 9, 13, 15, 17)

12. Special Project 12. Their Oceans

SRC GOAL 5: Ocean Acidification (+ SRG GOALS 2, 5, 8)

UN GOAL 14: Life Below Water (+ UN GOALS 6, 9, 12)

13.Special Project 13. Family Planning



UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (+ 11: Communities)

UN GOAL 5: Gender Equality (+ 16: Peace and Justice)

14. Special Project 14. The Population Point

SRC GOAL 7: Land System Change (+ ALL OTHER SRC GOALS)

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+UN GOALS 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17)

15. Special Project 15. The Spartan Theory – Peace on Earth

UN GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

UN GOAL 17: Partnerships

16. Special Project 16. S-World UCS™ (Voyager, Angel Cities et al.)

UNIQUE S-WORLD GOAL: Complexity Saving - In the case of an ELE

UN GOAL 9: Innovation (+ 8: Economic Growth, 17: Partnerships)

17. Special Project 17. S-World UCS MARS Resort 1

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

UNIQUE S-WORLD GOAL: Complexity Saving - In the case of an ELE

18. Special Project 18. Tax Symmetry

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ Enables all UN goals in one way or another.)

SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ Enables all SRC goals in one way or another.)

19. Special Project 19. Š-ŘÉŠ™ - Financial Engineering

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ Enables all UN goals in one way or another.)

SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ Enables all SRC goals in one way or another.)

20. Special Project 20. Five-Star Social Housing

UNIQUE S-WORLD GOAL: Five-Star Social Housing

UNIQUE S-WORLD GOAL: Ten Million Such Homes in Malawi

21. Special Project 21. Partnerships (Business)

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

UN GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (+ UN GOAL 17: Partnerships)

22. Special Project 22. The TBS ™ – Total Business Systems

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

UN GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (+ UN Goal 11 Cities)

23. Special Project 23. Villa Secrets et al. Microeconomic Network Strategies

UN GOAL 17: Partnerships

UN GOAL 9: Industry and Innovation

24. Special Project 24. S-World Film

MOST UN GOALS

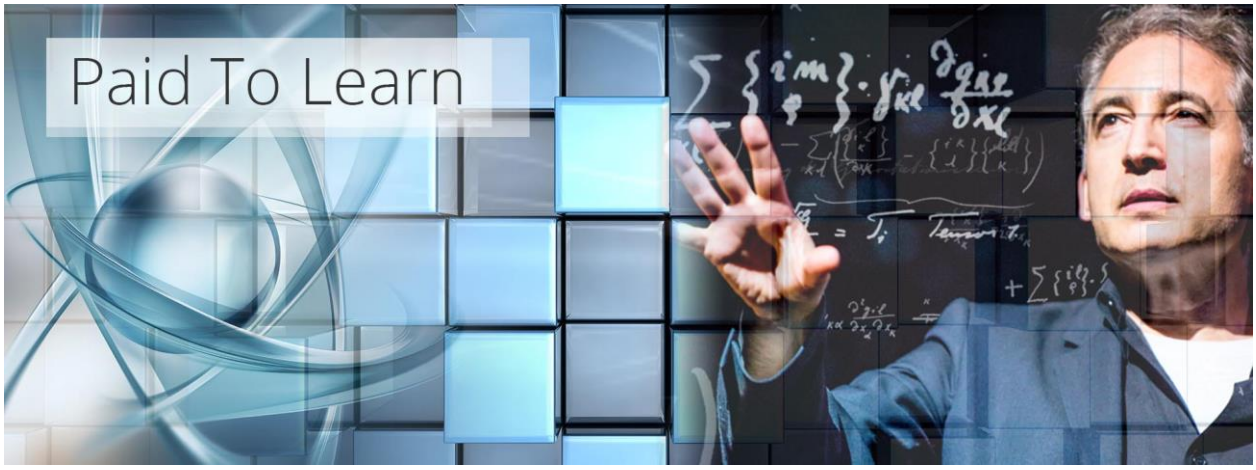
MOST SRC GOALS

25. Special Project 25. S-World VSN™ Virtual Education & Training of Nations

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education (+GOAL 11: Cities and Communities)

UN GOAL 9: Innovation (+GOAL 17: Partnerships)

26. Special Project 26. Paid to Learn



UN GOAL 4: Quality Education (+GOAL 11: Cities and Communities)

UN GOAL 9: Innovation +(GOAL 16: Peace, Justice) (+GOAL 17: Partnerships)

27. Special Project 27. S-World UCS™ MMO Game-Based Education

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education (+GOAL 11: Cities and Communities)

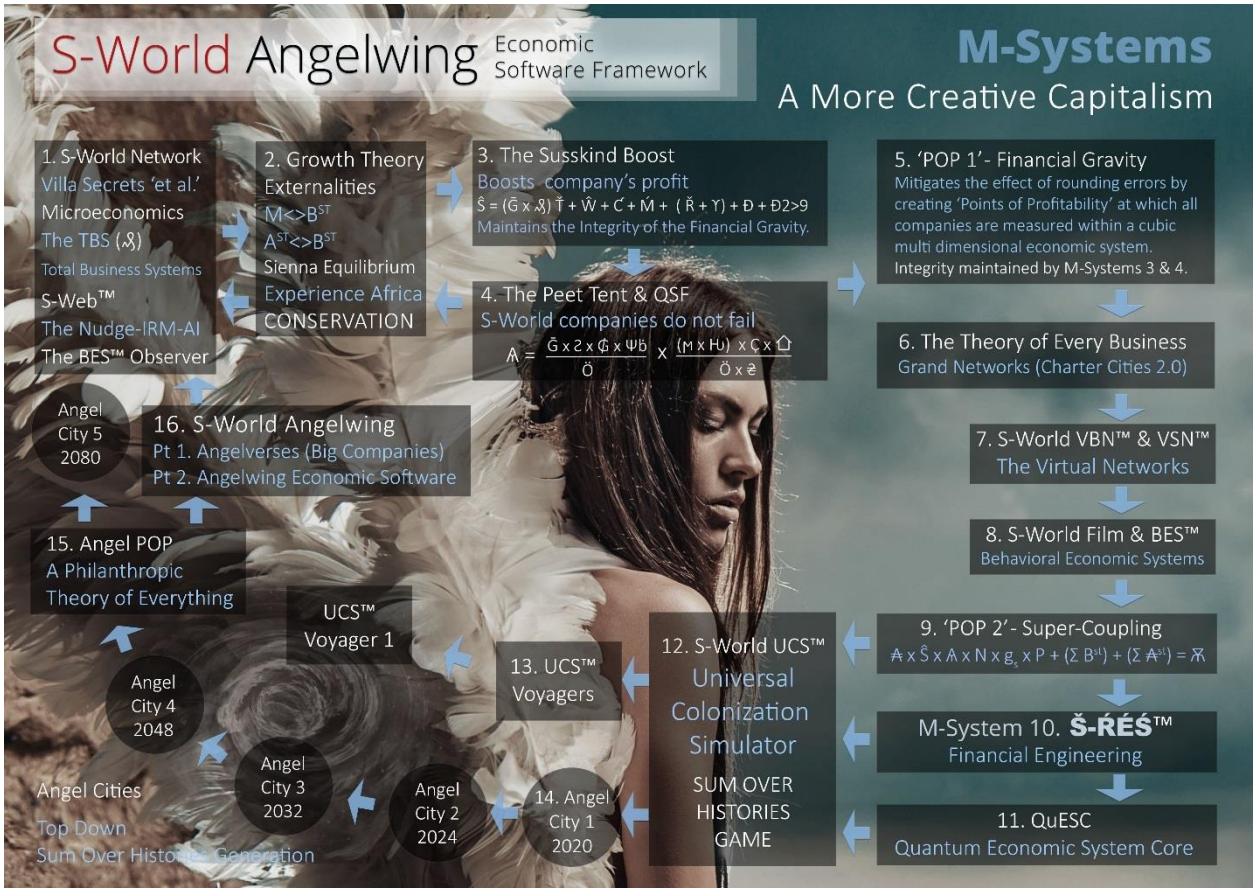
UN GOAL 9: Innovation +(GOAL 16: Peace, Justice) (+GOAL 17: Partnerships)

28. Special Project 28. S-World BES™ Behavioral Economic Systems

UN GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (+ MOST OTHER GOALS)

SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ ALL OTHER GOALS)

29. Special Project 29. S-World Angelwing Economic Software Framework



UN GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 17: Partnerships

+ ALL OTHER UN GOALS

SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ ALL OTHER SRC GOALS)

30. The Theory of Every Business | Net-Zero Dynamic Comparative Advantage

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty, 7: Clean Energy, 8: Jobs, 9: Innovation, 10, 11 ,12, 15, 17
SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ MOST OTHER SRC GOALS)

31. Special Project 31. The MB String, Ripple Effects and Externalities

UN GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (+MOST OTHER UN GOALS)
SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ALL MOST OTHER SRC GOALS)

32. Special Project 32. The Malawi Grand Network (Jobs, Jobs, Jobs)

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (+MOST OTHER UN GOALS)
SRC GOAL 7. Land System Change (+ MOST OTHER SRC GOALS)

Special Project 33

24th November 2018 to 3rd November 2019

Growth Theory versus Climate Change

33.Special Project 33. Growth Theory versus Climate Change

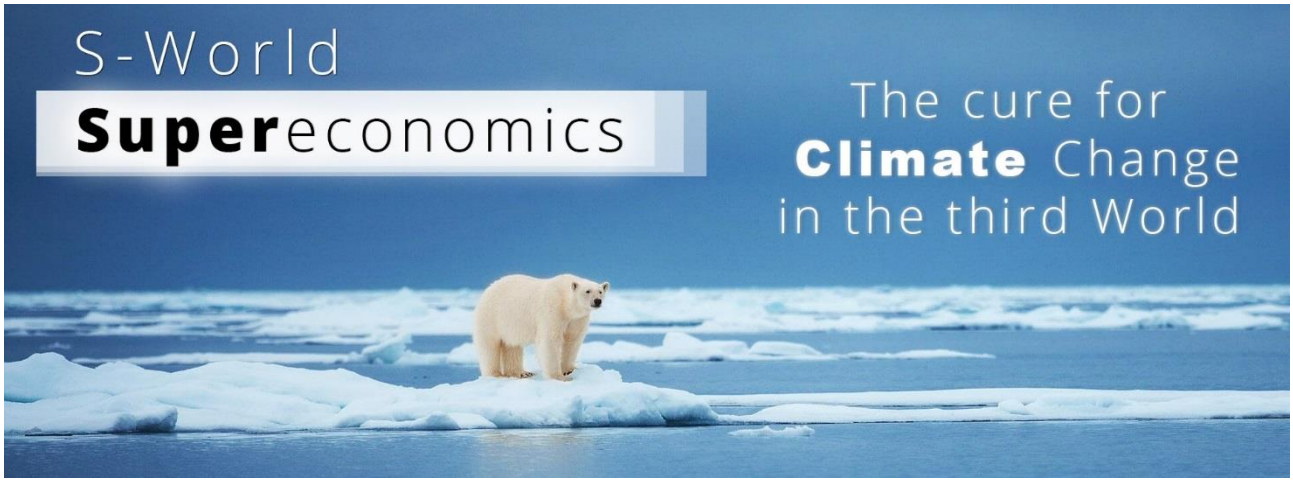
"I think we understand the science. We understand the economics of abatement; we understand the damages.

But we don't understand enough how-to bring countries together, and that's where the real frontier work is going on."

William Nordhaus – Nobel Speech

Growth Theory versus Climate Change v**4**

About the 2018 **Nobel Prize in Economics**



Much of the content below was originally created exactly two years ago, on S-World's 9th Birthday; November 24, 2018, as S-World Story 25a) Growth Theory versus Climate-Change. This was a huge milestone that marked the beginning of applying Š-ŔÉŚ™ to the development of the special projects we are currently viewing. I suggest reading the original version if one has the time. It began…

"One of the happiest days of my life was the 8th October 2018, the day the 2018 Economic Nobel Prize winners were announced. With this book on the way and my years 2011 to 2018 invested in it, the idea of a City was just too big for most people. And to date, I only had one economic theory to back it up; the Charter City by Paul Romer, as told by Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo, in their book Poor Economics.

But then, on that day, Paul Romer shot to academic celebrity status as he was named one of two co-winners of the 2018 Nobel prize in economics.

Nearly eight years before, after a series of eureka ideas, I set myself the challenge of creating EEE – The Ecological Experience Economy; with the 'Experience' coming from the 3 technology super projects: The TBS™ – Total Business Systems and S-Web™, S-World VSN™ – Virtual Social Network, and The S-World UCS™ Simulator."

The first E in EEE is for "Ecological" which came from the creation of 'Cities of Science' - which would be developed in such a way as to become an ecological improvement, and specifically, the planet would have fewer carbon emissions post-development.

Nearly eight years later, having thoroughly worked the theory, the Nobel Committee choosing to emphasize 'Growth Theory, Ideas, Technological Change, and Climate Change,' was music to my ears. This was what I had been researching.

The second Nobel prize of 2018 was awarded to William Nordhaus for his work on climate theory and the need for a carbon tax.

The reason I was so happy to see Nordhaus win was that the difference between my City plans, had since the get-go, in 2011, www.s-world.biz/New-Sparta-2011, been designed to be net-zero; specifically, S-World Grand Śpin Networks (as they are now called) would produce more oxygen after the development was built, than the site of the development created before.

At the time, I was working on an essay called 'RES on MARS - A Thought Experiment,' about a Grand Śpin Network – Suburbs (⌂) on MARS by the mid-century, and how the RES Equation (Revenue x Efficiency x Spin) from American Butterfly in 2012 would work spectacularly if one could pay companies, labour and the government in 'Network Credits.' And further, for RES to work in the real world, we needed a country that was economically similar to MARS who uniquely has zero GDP; and with the lowest GDP per capita on earth, Malawi, was chosen for the hypothesis.

It took about a month to wrap that up, and then I started the book you are reading now: 64 Reasons Why; and central to its theme, was the first version of this paper: Growth Theory versus Climate Change V1.

MARS Resort 1 is real in two ways, first Technology 6. S-World UCS™ is at its heart a massive MMO game, in some ways similar to Civilization, in which one can discover Š-ŔÉŚ™ and the other technologies, and with the money create a space program and build a city on MARS.

The second way is via the exploits of Elon Musk, Sir Richard Branson and others, albeit Elon Musk and SpaceX seem in front, with Elon seeking a million migrants transported to Mars.

The response to Elon's transport framework was the MARS Resort 1 plan, which featured a Grand Śpin Network on MARS, and from this model, we showed how Š-ŔÉŚ™could massively increase the money supply and we created the Suburb sale, and later the equation ⌂≥É L.


From Villa Mogul to S-World UCS™


Melinda Station
MARS Resort 1


The ChanZuckerberg Foundation
Advancing human potential


MARS Resort 1 - 10,000 Km²
M-Theory
An economic science?

Later on, that day, when the Nobel Prizes in Economics were announced, both Nordhaus and Romer attended press conferences in their home universities, Romer at NYU and Nordhaus at Yale. And, as one would expect, each was asked their opinion of the other. Romer was happy and pleased at Nordhaus as co-winner, and it was clear he thought that Nordhaus was both deserving and a great guy. When Nordhaus was asked his opinion of Romer, Nordhaus was equally courteous; but in a pause, before he spoke, I heard a minor heckle from the audience. Which brings us to **"How on Earth Can Growth Theory be Good for Climate Change?"**

Officially, Romer won his Nobel for "integrating technological innovations into long-run macroeconomic analysis" and the potential gains to society from the growth of ideas. However, about 10 years ago, Romer started an ambitious project to create 'Charter Cities' across the world. He made headway in Honduras but pulled out, disappointed with some unnamed, presumably corrupt individual or company within the process.

Romer established the Marron Institute in NYU to nurture and research the project (which continued after Romer's departure). And now, the Marron Institute is involved in expanding close to 20 cities in Ethiopia.

So, here's the thing, a thing that has been drilled into me since I was old enough to overhear and understand my father talking: Overpopulation versus the environment is a zero-sum game. In general, the greater the population, the more it extracts from the environment.

First, as forests are cleared to make room for towns, cities, and infrastructure. **Second**, as nature is cleared for business interests, resource extraction, and farming. **Third**, the need for energy causes climate change. **And fourth**, even if you solve all the last 3 problems, increased people, in general, increases the market for beef and other carbon-emitting animals, and of course everyone breaths in oxygen and breaths out carbon. And **I can't see a breath tax on the horizon.**

To my father, demographic growth and GDP growth comes at a cost to nature. And, of course, I agree, it's a very difficult argument to disagree with. **The only discrepancy is who cares and what can be done about it?**

So, I would hazard a guess that the minor heckle was not at Paul Romer per se. Rather it was someone who cared a lot about climate change and disapproved of the Charter City or any other similar growth theory concept that would increase carbon emissions and may increase the global population.

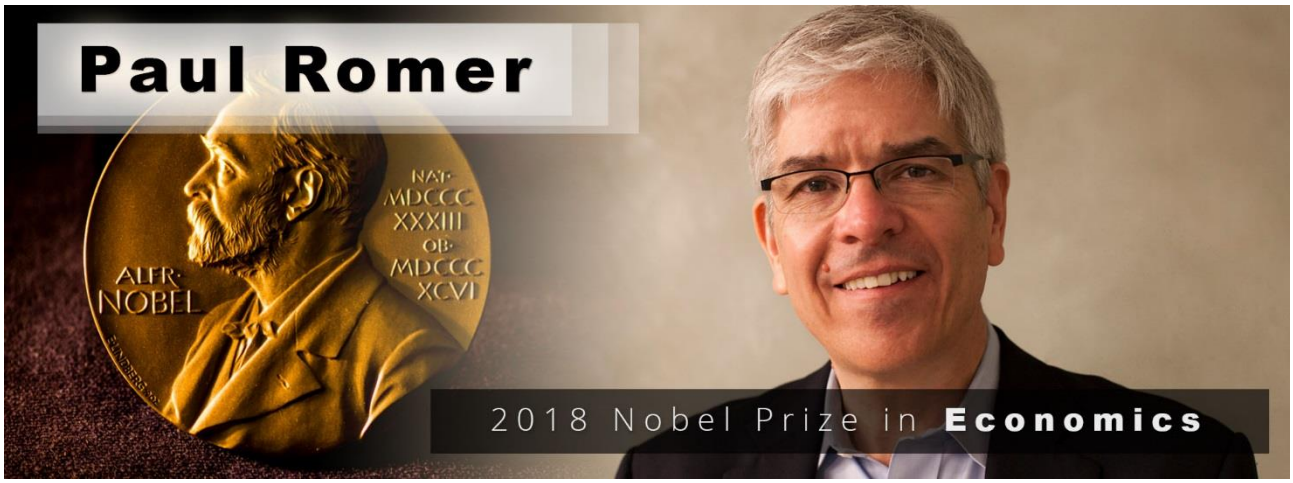
One may continue to read the original paper (SWS: 25a), which goes into some details about how S-World works. But as I have since written 2 of the 3 'Supereconomics' books, part 3 of which you are now reading, no extra detail is needed. We are already immersed within the 64 Reasons Why S-World is a good thing. And many of these reasons, are all about how we can slow down and turn around Climate Change; from the 1st legal law of S-World that each development must be a carbon decreasing exercise to Sienna's Forests and how from each square km of development there will be a square km of arid land returned to forest. To EEE Points and Demerits, the Carbon Traffic Lights idea, and The Elephant in the Room:

The Elephant in the Room

The elephant in the room is about what Paul Collier named; The Bottom Billion, the poorest 50 to 100 countries creating Net-Zero Cities across the third world because **Grand Networks in locations of extreme poverty are special projects.**

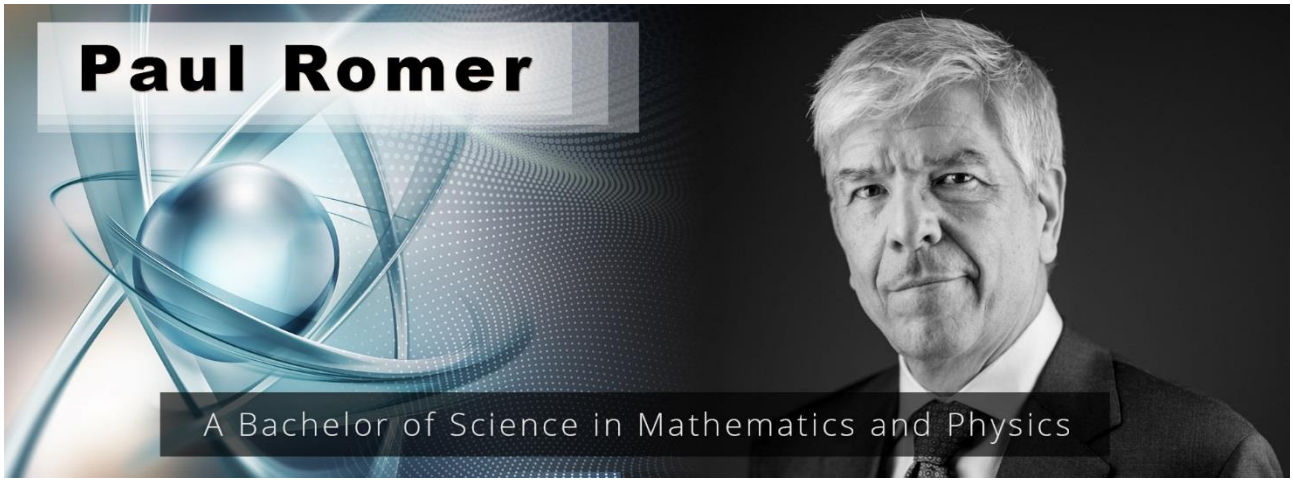
Without this net-zero plan, the bottom billion have no net-zero plan.

On Charter Cities – Paul Romer was noted to say: **"It's the worst idea that has come along, except for all the others!"**



This is not to say that Charter Cities are the best plan; it's telling us that there are few other plans, and none it seems will work.

But now there is another plan, not a competitor to Romer's, but an addition to Romer's. We take all that is good in Romer's Charter Cities and add Š-ŔÉŚ™ Financial Engineering, which in-turn affords the Special Projects so that each development will be a carbon improvement. Which round robins to correct what seems to be the weakness in Romer's Charter Cities – poor PR.



Given much the same plan, apply Š-ŔÉŚ™ to afford to make the development in an ecologically efficient way, do the rest of the special projects in the same city, and deploy M-System 8. S-World Film, propelling the good news across the world in very creative ways, including the entire City project seen first as a virtual world and Game. Plus the TBS™ business software, AngelWing, Net-Zero DCA, Air Efficiency, S-World Angelwing and the Supereconomics Ai, and we would surely have a successful formula.

Now we return to the presentation of the 75 Special Projects.

34. Special Project 34. Net-Zero Industry

UN GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (+ GOALS: 7, 8, 9, 13)

SRC GOAL 4. Climate Change (+ GOALS: 1, 3, 5, 8, 9)

35. Special Project 35. Scarce Resources

UN GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities (+ 13: Climate Action, 15: Life on Land)

SRC Goal 4 Climate Change (For instance, buying a coal mine and closing it.)

36. Special Project 36. Biodegradable Packaging and Plastics

UN GOAL 14: Life Below Water (+ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, 15: Life on Land)

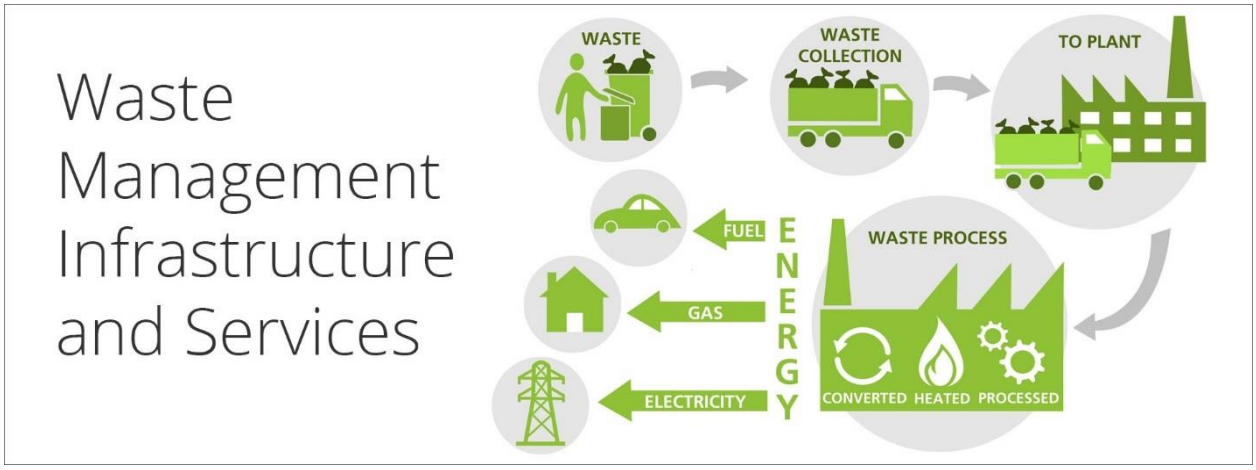
SRC GOAL: Loss of Biosphere Integrity (+ 3: Chemical Pollution)

37. Special Project 37. Recycling

UN GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

UN GOAL 14: Life Below Water

38. Special Project 38. Waste Management Infrastructure and Services



UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

UN GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

39. Special Project 39. Infrastructure

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

UN GOALS 7: Clean Energy (+8 Economic Growth, 11 Sustainable Cities)

40. Special Project 40. Solar Arrays | S-World Power

SRC GOAL 4. Climate Change (+ 5: Ocean Acidification)

UN GOAL 7: Clean Energy (+ 9: Industry, 11: Cities, 13: Climate Action)

41. Special Project 41. Internet and The Training of Nations

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ 4: Quality Education, 8: Economic Growth)

UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (+ 17: Partnerships)

42. Special Project 42. S-World AE™ – Aid Efficiency

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ All Other Goals)

SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ All Other Goals)

43. Special Project 43. Welfare for the Villages of the Spartans

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ 2: Zero Hunger)

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (+ 15: Life On Land)

44. Special Project 44. S-World Food

UN GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

UN GOAL 3: Good Health And Well-Being

45. Special Project 45. S-World Air

SRC GOAL 1: Stratospheric Ozone Depletion (+ 4: Climate Change)

SRC GOAL 5. Ocean Acidification (+ Atmospheric Aerosol Loading)

46. Special Project 46. S-World Water

SRC GOAL 6: Freshwater Consumption and the Global Hydrological Cycle

UN GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

47. Special Project 47. Limiting Antibiotics and Pesticides

Unique S-World Goal: If we don't stop, most of us will die.

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (like climate change, a global problem.)

48. Special Project 48. Is it Safe?

UN GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (+ 11: Communities)

UN GOAL 8: Economic Growth (+ 5: Gender Equality, 10: Reduced Inequalities)

49. Special Project 49. Fort Malawi Garrison (Against the Ivory Poachers)

SRC GOAL 2: Loss of Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity Loss and Extinctions)

UN GOAL 15: Life on Land (+ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)

50. Special Project 50. The Rule of Law and Institutions

UN GOAL 8: Economic Growth (+ UN GOAL 11: Cities and Communities)

UN GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

51. Special Project 51. Female, Racial, LGBT, and other Equalities

UN GOAL 5: Gender Equality

UN GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

52. Special Project 52. Youth Projects

UN GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities (+ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)

UN GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

53. Special Project 53. Super Grand Network Football and Other Sports Leagues

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (+4: Education and 5: Gender Equality)

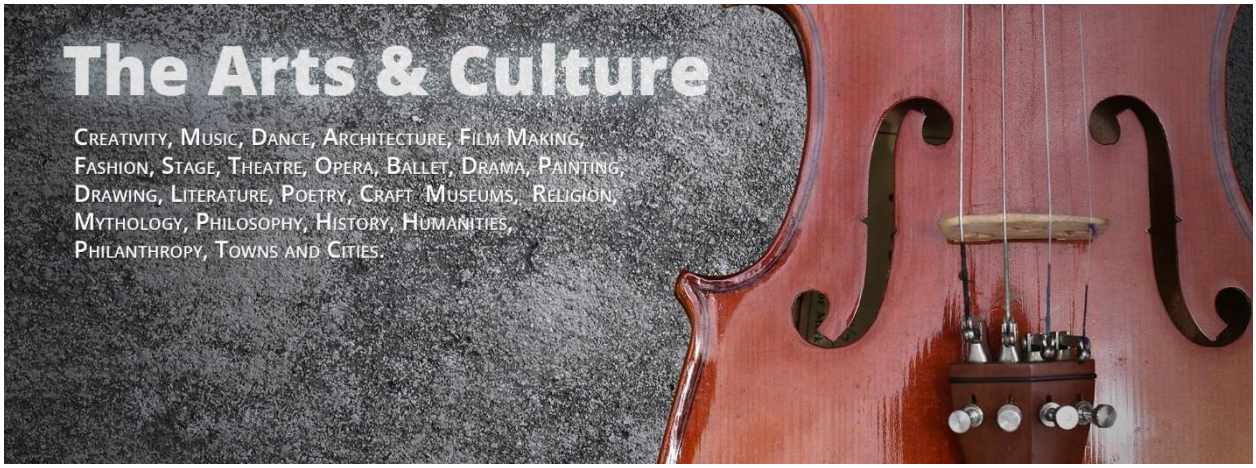
UN GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities (+ 11: Communities and 17: Partnerships)

54. Special Project 54. Malawi - 2034 FIFA World Cup Bid

UNIQUE S-World Goal: Hope and the Rallying Call of a Nation

UNIQUE S-World Goal: Ambition and Purpose – Reaching Our Potential

55. Special Project 55. The Arts – Music, Fashion, Stage, Art, Craft et al.



UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (+ 4: Quality Education and 5: Equality)

UN GOAL 8: Decent Work (+ 16: Peace, Justice, and 17: Partnerships)

56. Special Project 56. Social Maternalism (The Future of Capitalism Chapter 8)

UN GOAL 3: Good Health, Well-Being (+ 4: Quality Education and 5: Equality)

UN GOAL 11: Communities (+ 16: Peace, Justice, and 17: Partnerships)

57. Special Project 57. Ecole Maternelle (Kindergartens)

UN GOAL 4: Quality Education (+3 : Well-Being and 5: Gender Equality)

UN GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities (+ 11: Communities, 16: Peace and Justice)

58. Special Project 58. Mental Health & Addiction

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (+ 11: Communities)

UN GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (+ 17: Partnerships)

59. Special Project 59. Immigration

UN GOAL 3: Well-Being (+ 8: Good Work & Economic Growth + 10, 11, 15 and 16)

SRC GOAL 7: Land System Change

60. Special Project 60. S-World South Africa

UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ 2: Zero Hunger and all other UN Goals)

UNIQUE S-WORLD GOAL: Quality Housing

61. Special Project 61. Can an Amazon Network in Brazil Save the Amazon?

SRC GOAL 2: Biodiversity Loss and Extinctions (+ 4: Climate Change, 5 and 7)

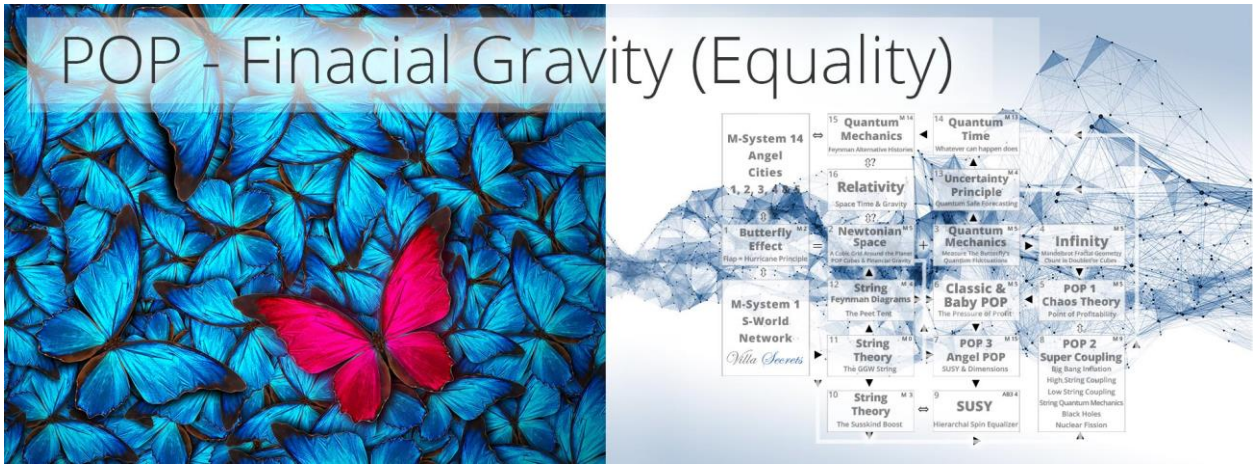
UN GOAL 13: Climate Action (+15: Life on Land and Most other UN Goals)

62. Special Project 62. Angel Theory (Watch Collateral Beauty)

SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ All other SRC Projects)

UN GOAL 16: Peace (+ All other UN Projects)

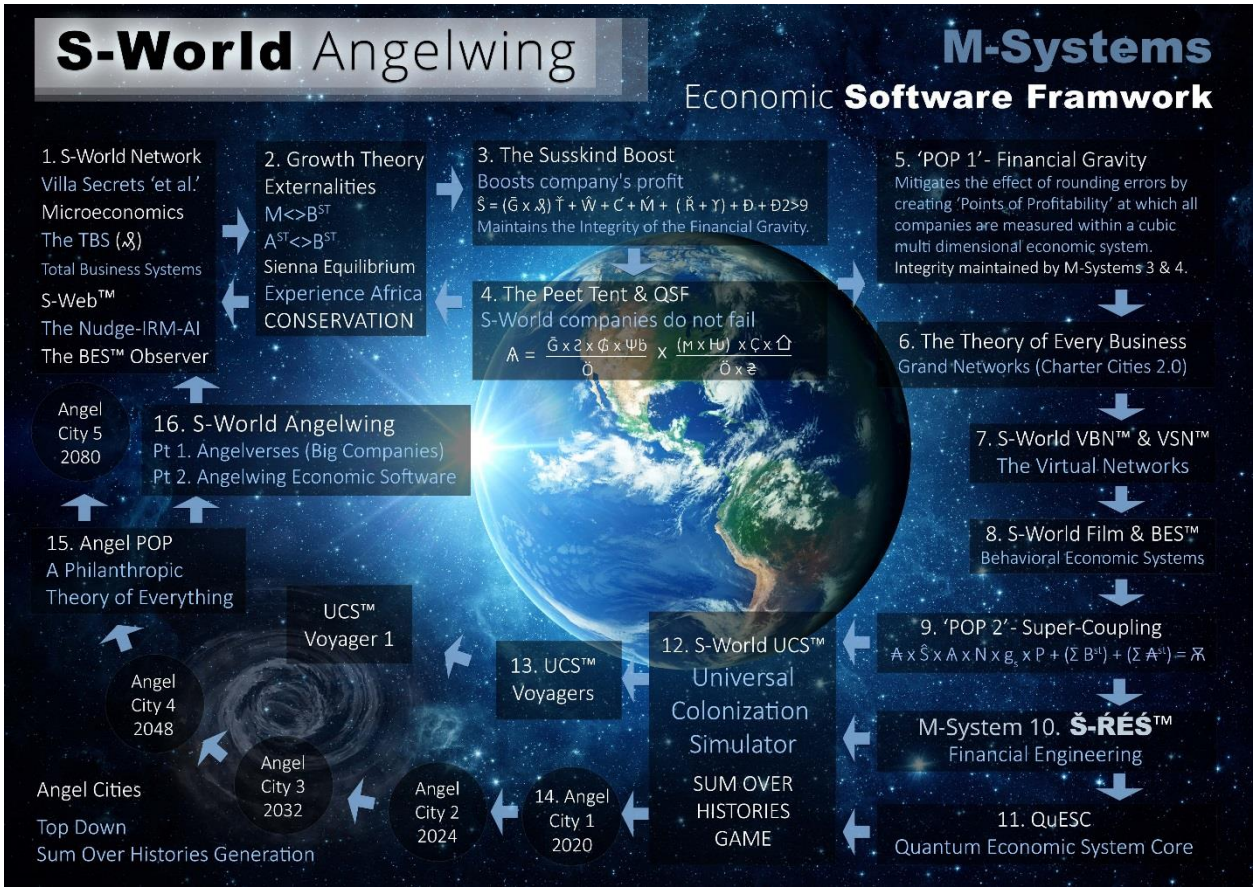
63. Special Project 63. POP (Financial Gravity & Equality)



UN GOAL 16: Strong Institutions (+ 8: Economic Growth and 9: Innovation)

UN GOAL 12: Responsible Production (+11: Sustainable Cities and 17: Partnerships, et al.)

64.Special Project 64. S-World Angelwing (M-Systems)



SRC GOAL 1: Ozone Depletion (+ 2 Extinctions and all other SRC Goals)
UN GOAL 1: No Poverty (+ 2: Zero Hunger, 3: Good Health and all other UN Goals)

S-World Angelwing is the catch-all name for the many S-World software systems and designs including the following: The TBS™ (Total Business Systems) and S-Web™, S-World BES™ (Behavioral Economic Systems), S-World Film™, S-World TMS™ (Total Marketing System), S-World TFS™ (Total Financial Systems), S-World VSN™ (Virtual Social Network) and VBN™ (Virtual Business Network), S-World UCS™ Simulator et al., S-World AE (Aid Efficiency), S-World ŔÉŚ-v4™, S-World Net-Zero DCA™ (Net-Zero Dynamic Comparative Advantage), S-World PQS™ (Predictive Quantum Software), The Theory of Every Business, and others M-Systems.

And the 17 M-Systems are the following: Zero. The GGW String, 1. S-World Network and the TBS™ (microeconomics), 2. Ripple Effects, 3. The Susskind Boost, 4. The Peet Tent, 5. POP (Financial Gravity and Equality), 6. The Theory of Every Business, 7. S-World VSN™, 8. S-World Film, 9. Supper Coupling (Scale), 10. Š-ŔÉŚ™, 11.QuESC, 12. S-World UCS™, 13. UCS™ Voyagers, 14. Angel Cities, 15. Angel POP (Equality^2), and 16. S-World Angelwing.

65. Bonus Special Project 65.Going Nuclear? (For Bill Gates and William Nordhaus)

UN GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (+ 8: Economic Growth + 9 11, 13 and 17)
SRC GOAL 4: Climate Change (+ 5: Ocean Acidification)

66. Special Project 66. Middle Earth (Was Project 13) (S. W. Hawking and Elon Musk)

UNIQUE S-WORLD GOAL: Complexity Saving - In the case of an ELE
UN GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

67. Special Project 67. Disabilities (For Nick Bushaway, Dave Mere and Prince Harry)

UN GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (+8 Decent Work + 11 Communities)
UN GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities +16 Peace and Justice and Strong Institutions

68. Special Project 68. WTO and Other Negotiators and Legal (Paul Collier)

WTO & Other Negotiators and Legal

UN GOAL 9: Industry and Innovation (+ GOAL 1: No Poverty + 2, 3, 5, 6, 7)
UN GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (+ 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17)

69. **Special Project 69. Electronic Vehicles**

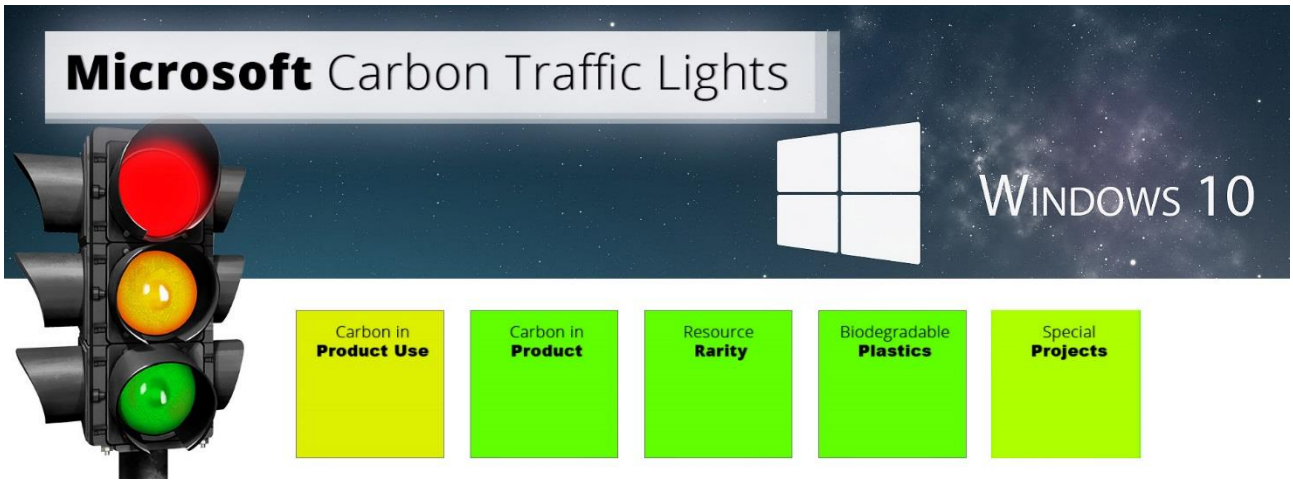
SRC Goal 4. Climate Change (+ Goal 5: Ocean Acidification + 1, 3, 9)
UN GOAL 13: Climate Action (+ 3: Good Health and Well-Being + 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17)

70. **Special Project 70. Tesla Gigafactory** (Elon Musk and Leonardo Dicaprio)

SRC Goal 4. Climate Change (+5 Ocean Acidification)
UN GOAL 13: Climate Action (+ 7 Energy + 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17)

71. **Special Project 71. Carbon Traffic Lights** (Elon Musk, Microsoft, FB, Google)

SRC Goal 1: Stratospheric Ozone Depletion (+2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
UN GOAL 13: Climate Action (+ 17 Partnerships + 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17)

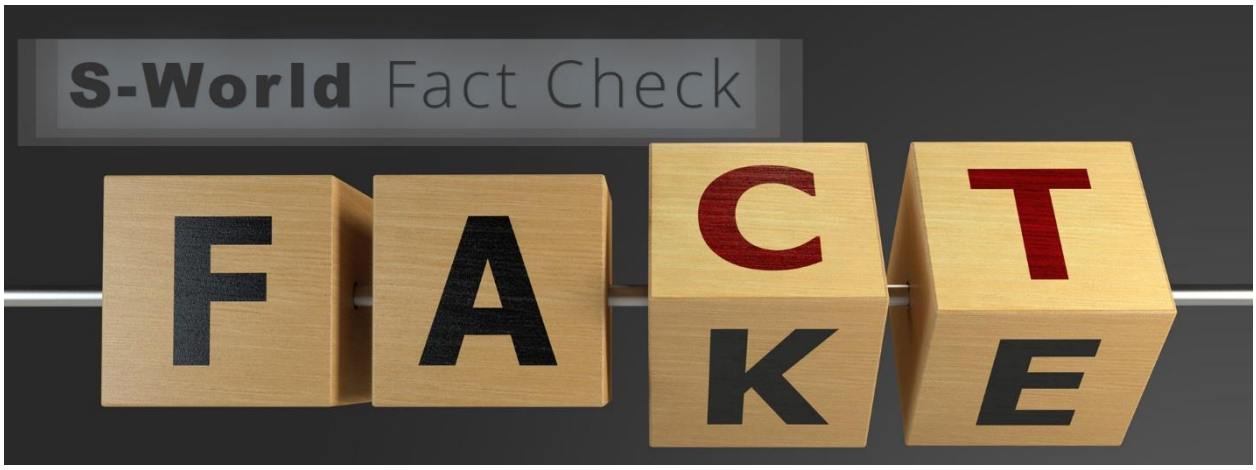


Special Project 71. The Carbon Traffic Lights Continued; like Special Project 1 Experience Africa, in that it can be created now, without much expense. We just need a credible group to choose the variables. This could be Greta Thunberg, Stephanie Cooler, Kate Raworth and Paul Collier plus Oxford, Willian Nordhaus plus Yale, Naomi Klein, The Nobel committee, Esther Duflo, the Stockholm Resilience Centre and the UN Sustainable Development Group. Then we find the companies that have very good scores, as I expect Tesla, Microsoft, Facebook and Google will have, and ask them to include the score and the graphic in their advertising. And pow, it goes viral, and we have a measure of who the good companies are, and the hope is, given the information; governments and the market will favour the non-polluters, especially now with the US coming back to Paris and Net-Zero promises from presidents and prime misters across the globe.

72. **Special Project 72. Spirituality & Religion** (Peter Thiel, Madonna, Kate Ball & Tom Cruise)

SRC and UN Goals: Many SRC and UN goals might be assisted by spirituality and religion as in general those involved are more peaceful and ecological.

73. **Special Project 73. S-World Fact Check** (Paul Romer)



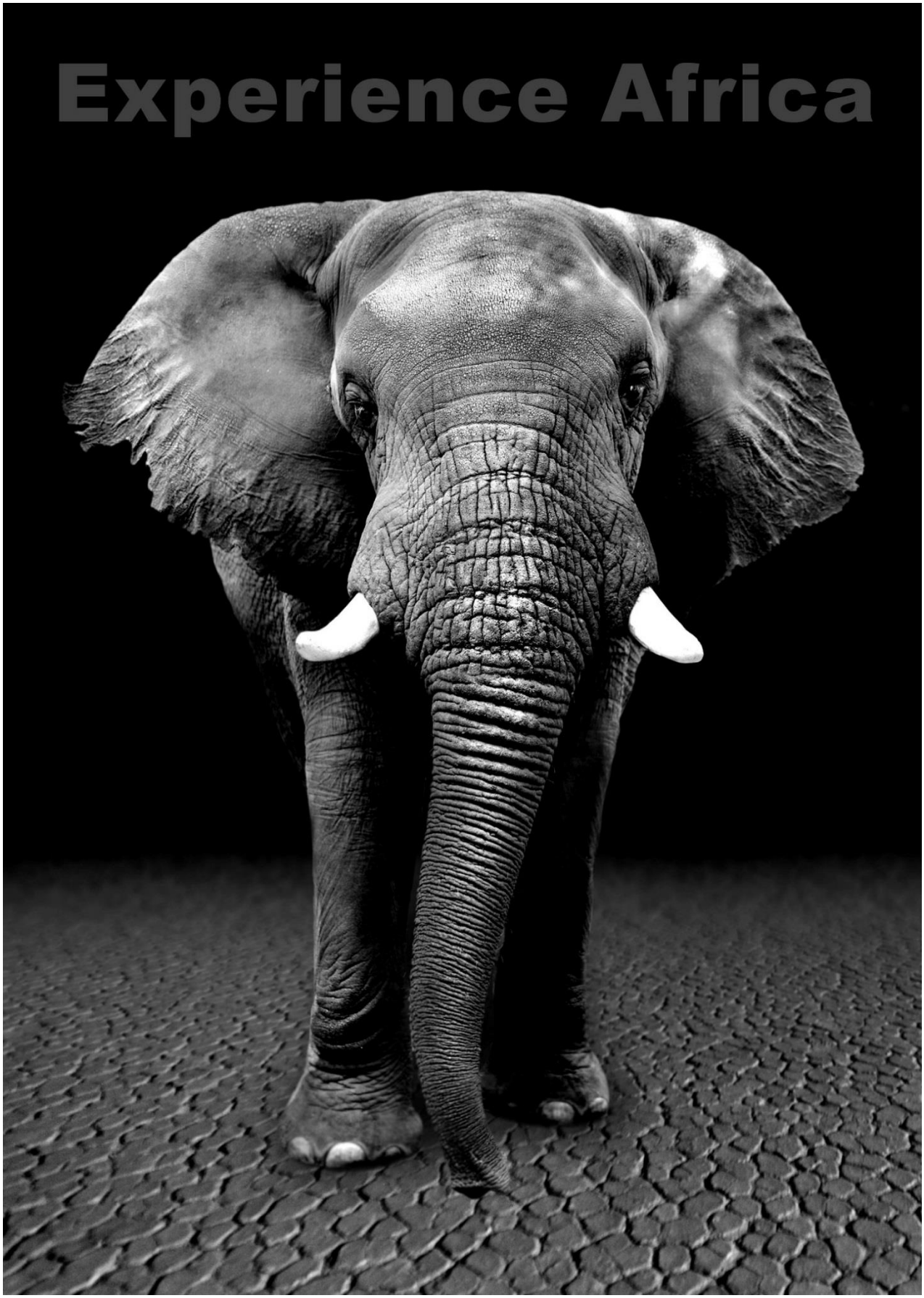
SRC and UN Goals would be improved by a global fact-checking service as fake news stories will be scrutinized, ruled as fake and can't be so easily weaponised.

74. **Special Project 74. Black Lives Matter** For F. Dyce, R. Belgrave and Dumani Mandela

Did the Black Lives Matter movement win Joe Bidon the election? Probably.
This Special Project Assists UN Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 16 & 17

75. Special Project 75. African Lives Matter For Dumani Mandela, & Caitlin Elizabeth

It occurs to me that the BLM movement is mostly seen from the West, it's not been seen from Africa, which is our focus, so I added this special project; **African Lives Matter**. This Special Project assists UN Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 16 & 17


Experience Africa

How The Network Begins - Special Project Allocations,

Special Project Allocations

Below we see, the cash flow created by income from The Suburb Sale enhanced by Š-ŔÉŚ™ in S-World UCS™ History 3, allocated to the first 64 Special Projects.

Half of the cash flow is allocated to 'other', but because of Net-Zero DCA it looks like 'other' can be reduced to 25%, thus the figures we see below should be half as much again.

	Special Projects SET 1 of 4.			
SP	Reasons Why	Type	#	Allocation
1	Experience Africa (Conservation)	Company	2	$ 94,863,000,000
2	The Ecological Experience Economy	Law	0	$ -
3	Advancing Human Potential	Education	3	$ 142,294,500,000
4	Cities of Science	Companies	2	$ 94,863,000,000
5	POP – Equality & The Poverty Gap	Law	0	$ -
6	Sienna's Forests	Companies	6	$ 284,589,000,000
7	Global Cooling	Companies	6	$ 284,589,000,000
8	Universal Knowledge	Education	4	$ 189,726,000,000
9	Spartan Contracts – Great Jobs + Skills	Law	0	$ -
10	Universal Healthcare	Companies	8	$ 379,452,000,000
11	African Rain	Companies	4	$ 189,726,000,000
12	Their Oceans	Companies	3	$ 142,294,500,000
13	Female Equality and Family Planning	Organization	4	$ 189,726,000,000
14	The Population Point	Organization	2	$ 94,863,000,000
15	The Spartan Theory – Peace & Protection	Governments	3	$ 142,294,500,000
16	S-World UCS™	Super Project	4	$ 189,726,000,000

	Special Projects SET 2 of 4			
SP	Reasons Why	Type	#	Allocation
17	S-World UCS MARS Resort 1	Companies	2	$ 94,863,000,000
18	Tax Symmetry	Idea	0	$ -
19	Š-ŔÉŚ™ - Financial Engineering	Law	0	$ -
20	Net-Zero Five-Star Social Housing	Companies	32	$ 1,517,808,000,000
21	Partnerships (Business)	Companies	1	$ 47,431,500,000
22	The TBS ™ – Total Business Systems	Super Project	4	$ 189,726,000,000
23	Villa Secrets - Micro Network Strategies	Companies	1	$ 47,431,500,000
24	S-World Film	M-System	8	$ 379,452,000,000
25	S-World VSN™ Virtual Education	Super Project	4	$ 189,726,000,000
26	Paid-2-Learn 1	Personnel	16	$ 758,904,000,000
27	S-World UCS™ MMO Education	Super Project	2	$ 94,863,000,000
28	S-World BES™ Behavioural Economics	R&D	2	$ 94,863,000,000
29	S-World Angelwing Software Framework	R&D	2	$ 94,863,000,000
30	The Theory of Every Business	Idea and Laws	0	$ -
31	The M&B String and Internalities	M-System 2	1	$ 47,431,500,000
32	The Malawi Grand Network (Jobs)	Ripple Effects	0	$ -

So, from 2020 to 2080, special project 1. Experience Africa is allocated $95 billion in cash flow, Sienna's Forests will see $285 billion, and paid**2**Leran 1 a massive $759 billion.

At 6.25% of all spending special project 20 – Luxury Social Housing (The Villa Secrets' Secret) will be allocated $1.5 trillion, which is set to finance over ten million properties.

Environmental projects overall will see $3.3 trillion, and when we include the infrastructure necessary to facilitate $4.9 trillion will be spent on education and training.

	Special Projects SET 3 of 4				
SP	Reasons Why	Type	#		Allocation
33	Growth Theory versus Climate Change	Goal	8	$	379,452,000,000
34	Net-Zero Industry	Companies	8	$	379,452,000,000
35	Scarce Resources	Variable of Law	1	$	47,431,500,000
36	Biodegradable Packaging and Plastics	Companies	3	$	142,294,500,000
37	Recycling	Companies	3	$	142,294,500,000
38	Waste Management	Companies	6	$	284,589,000,000
39	Infrastructure	Companies	16	$	758,904,000,000
40	Solar Arrays | S-World Power	Companies	8	$	379,452,000,000
41	Internet	Companies	8	$	379,452,000,000
42	S-World AE™ – Aid Efficiency	Software / R&D	1	$	47,431,500,000
43	Welfare for the Villages (Paid2Learn 2)	Companies	8	$	379,452,000,000
44	S-World Food	Companies	8	$	379,452,000,000
45	S-World Air	Companies	4	$	189,726,000,000
46	S-World Water	Companies	8	$	379,452,000,000
47	Limiting Antibiotics and Pesticides?	Companies	2	$	94,863,000,000
48	Is it Safe?	Observation	4	$	189,726,000,000

	Special Projects SET 4 of 4				
SP	Reasons Why	Type	#		Allocation
49	Fort Malawi Garrison (Against Poachers)	Companies	2	$	94,863,000,000
50	The Rule of Law and Institutions	Organization	2	$	94,863,000,000
51	Female, Racial, LGBT, and other Equalities	Ideal	2	$	94,863,000,000
52	Youth Projects	Companies	4	$	189,726,000,000
53	Football & Sports Leagues (Paid 2 Learn 3)	Companies	6	$	284,589,000,000
54	Malawi - 2034 FIFA World Cup Bid	Companies	4	$	189,726,000,000
55	The Arts – Music, Stage, Art, Craft et al.	Companies	4	$	189,726,000,000
56	Social Maternalism	Companies	1	$	47,431,500,000
57	Ecole Maternelle (Kindergartens)	Companies	1	$	47,431,500,000
58	Mental Health & Addiction	Companies	2	$	94,863,000,000
59	Immigration	Organization	1	$	47,431,500,000
60	S-World South Africa	New Network	1	$	47,431,500,000
61	An Amazon™ Grand Network in Brazil?	New Network	1	$	47,431,500,000
62	Angel Theory	Idea	1	$	47,431,500,000
63	POP (Financial Gravity & Equality)	Law & M-System	1	$	47,431,500,000
64	M-Systems (The Theory of Everything)	M-Systems	1	$	47,431,500,000
	Total Special Project Spending	100%	256		$12,142,464,000,000
	Spent on Ecological Projects	27.0%	69	$	3,272,773,500,000
	Spent on Education - Paid 2 Learn et al.	40.2%	103	$	4,885,444,500,000


Special Project 6
Sienna's Forests