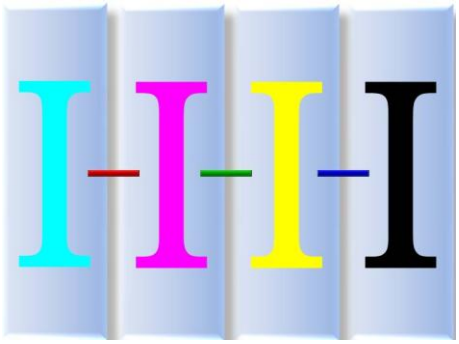

Climate Change Discussion Paper

FISCIL is the most straightforward and ANSR is the flashiest, so if your time is limited then that's where you start.

Preamble

We cannot solve any of our biggest problems unless we have the enthusiastic participation of those with 99% of the power in this world (or is it only 98% or 95%). It is the politicians and the corporations who have this power. In global scale actions **they get to decide whether we do a thing or not**, so if you are not making them happy then all you're going to get is a fight and/or empty promises, such as what we've had over the last fifty years of the environmental debate (forget about what they deserve or we'll never fix anything). This approach is roughly the opposite of what you're used to; not merely addressing or mitigating, actually solving the problem by making money rather than the problem costing money to fix (not a single penny and we create massive economic surpluses right at the beginning). Shouldn't this be the gold standard for what we've been trying to accomplish for the last fifty years; a genuine solution that those in power will want to do even more than greenies. Just because this solution gives those with 99% of the power in the issue what amounts to everything they want doesn't mean I'm actually on their side. I'm firmly entrenched on the side of what's good for the majority; I'm on the side of fixing the problem and this WILL do that. There are no holes in these discussion papers and these reforms will all work "as advertised" (Green, *liberté, egalité, fraternité*), but they are discussion papers, NOT White Papers. There are no holes in these reforms; just ask.

Introduction

Keep in mind as you read through that we're talking about actually solving major global problems, so the scale, the size of the actions, is going to be much bigger than what you're used to seeing or thinking about.

What have we done to try and address Climate Change up to this point in time? What I'm proposing in this new approach is roughly the opposite of what we've always done, and those with all the money and power in this world are going to want to see this happen even more than greenies.

There are five major elements to it, and what you're getting in this document is the unambiguous specifics of how we're going to do it, and most importantly, how we're going to pay for it:

There is a new international Climate Change agreement with the working title Kyoto II that China, India, Russia, and the United States will be first to ratify this time. It speaks the language of commerce, and although it does require them to do a lot, what it requires them to do are things that they've always done willingly. The sole purpose of Kyoto II is to get the whole world thinking in the same direction on Climate Change.

There is a complete solution for deforestation called Oasis that is also a long term plan for the Global Forest Industries. It is a commercial solution for deforestation underwritten by legislation and international agreements that doesn't cost us a cent, and it establishes a carbon sink the size of Mexico.

There is a complete solution for overfishing called FISCIL that is also a comprehensive stewardship plan for the entire global saltwater fishery. It will add hundreds of billions of dollars into the Global Fishing Industry for those in the Fishing Industry. It's a complete solution for overfishing that again, doesn't cost us a cent. A healthier and fuller ocean equals a better carbon sink. FISCIL is the most straightforward of all the H3 reforms, and is therefore the easiest to understand. FISCIL is the best place for you to start.

There is a brief stopover on new zero emissions technology, but little can be said about this side of it

at this stage except that there are multiple options and I touch on some of them in that section.

The main workhorse in this approach to Climate Change is something that is designed to get the fossil fuels industry onside in taking their industry down to ten percent of what it is today; less. Fossil fuels corporations are not going to give up their fossil fuels business unless there is more money and more power to be gained by doing so. The Advanced Natural Selection Reform or ANSR will provide the fossil fuels industry with replacement commerce in a two dollars for every one dollar they lose arrangement as we move away from fossil fuels. This is not a small number when you add it all up, and you are getting the specific details of where this money comes from in this document; it does NOT come out of government budgets. Fossil fuels corporations are going to be 100% and genuinely behind making fossil fuels redundant, because they get more money and more power if they are.

Why haven't we been able to solve Climate Change up to this point? When you get to the end of this document ask yourself if we're still going to have those problems now.

Kyoto II

If we are to be honest with ourselves, which we must be if we are to move forward on big picture issues, it is impossible to avoid the bleeding obvious that if you structure a statement of general principles and facts that says nobody has to do anything to address Climate Change and call it a Climate Change agreement, then obviously everybody is going to sign that agreement. I said earlier that we need to get everybody thinking in the same direction with our Climate Change agreement, but if that thought is, "we can sign this agreement and then not do a damn thing about it on the ground" then that's not really a very productive "thinking in the same direction" now is it? We can argue about it until the cows come home but none can argue that this is the bottom line in the COP21 agreement. Countries can choose to do nothing and fake it through those initial Global Stocktaking

discussions in 2018 (as they did, with only a little embarrassment), and if they do nothing or "nothing", the larger embarrassment doesn't come around until 2023. Forget about whether this is a criticism because it IS a reasonable political assessment of the language in the agreement. We need something better.

Kyoto II is a design for a new international Climate Change agreement that speaks the language of both developing and developed economies. The arguments of "we shouldn't have to do it unless they do" from developed countries, and "it's not our mess so why should we pay for it" from developing countries are arguments that will no longer be made. The new Kyoto Protocol speaks the language of commerce and switches the focus from something that governments don't want to do (like emissions targets in the original Kyoto), to something that they want to do and do all the time; and this time America and Russia and India and China will be the first in line to sign it and then ratify it. Yes, even America if Republicans are in charge of both Houses (and have a President); and if you follow American politics you'd know that sounds almost impossible (fossil fuels corporations will be pushing for this even harder than greenies; you learn why later on in this document).

Governments spend money on lots of things, but one of the few things they love to spend money on is actions that will increase commerce, and that is the focus of the new Kyoto Protocol.

That focus is the creation of Manhattan-style projects to develop new zero emissions technology AND balancing reforms. Countries will be deemed to be in compliance with the new Kyoto by diverting x percent of their annual budget towards such projects. In order for you to understand how this qualifies as 'actions that will increase commerce' (more than just the commercialisation of new technology), you need to connect the dots from here, through the New Technology section, and into the ANSR section. I'll tell you what balancing reforms are and connect the dots for you towards the end of that section.

Emissions targets are still part of the picture and are noticeable inside this picture, but they are no longer the focus of compliance. Compliance is now

judged by funding for Manhattan-style projects. We add in afforestation initiatives (that can be big and flashy, very cheap, community projects that show action is being taken) and a few other things that countries can choose to do for extra prestige or bragging rights, or just because they are actions that will improve quality of life for the citizenry; some of them will do it for that reason.

Before the COP21 agreement that everybody signed, Climate Change agreements were viewed in the vein of, "you must do this or else 50 years down the track, blah, blah, blah, maybe this, maybe that". In practice, this is how the majority have viewed them, whether they want to admit it or not. The only thing COP21 changed in this regard was that it removed the "must" impetus in favour of, "do it if you want to do it". Kyoto II moves the focus of Climate Change agreements away from all of that and into the realm of, "this is a competition and the biggest prizes in history are up for grabs". Which of these is more likely to get action from its human participants? Which of these runs with human nature? And which of these takes no account of human nature? Yes apathy and sloth can also be part of human nature (the "do it if you want to do it" of the COP21), but when fossil fuels corporations will be pushing for such an agreement even harder than greenies (using all of the lobbying power they can muster all over the world), do you suppose sloth and apathy will win the day in this picture? Especially when politicians can use Kyoto II to undertake "grand enterprises that set a good example" (that even current Climate Change deniers will want them to do).

Kyoto II is going to be viewed very favourably by those who need to view it favourably in order for it to be adopted, but Kyoto II is not meant to be a solution to Climate Change. Its only purpose in this agenda is to get the world thinking in the same direction by focussing in on the things that those with all the money and power want to focus on. This is how we get the whole world focused on solving Climate Change. You have to run with the grain not against it. That's Kyoto II.

Kyoto II has a dedicated **discussion paper** that includes a draft agreement.

Oasis Forestry Reform

The Oasis Forestry Reform will add over 200 million hectares of plantation forestry. It solves deforestation, establishes a long term stewardship operation for the Global Forest Industries, and contributes as part of the solution to Climate Change.

If we want to make something like this happen so that it will actually be done, we need to do it so that those who hold all of the power in the industry, politicians and corporations, will desperately want to do it. And if they desperately want to do it, then it's a safe bet that it will be done. These are the main points:

- Commercial re-organisation of the Global Forest Industries inside a single massive multinational.
- This includes capitalisation of the entire Global Forest Industries; some of it already is but nowhere near all of it.
- The industry is formally monopolised under the Oasis umbrella through international agreements and national legislation in all relevant jurisdictions.
- This multinational can be seeded through the markets but it is far more likely to be seeded using the ANSR resource. It'll be worth a lot more to the owners if it is. You'll find the details of ANSR in that upcoming section.
- The current owners in the industry own the Oasis Corporation in direct proportion to their current economic interest in the industry.
- The current owners will need to navigate a few changes in how they operate but they remain as independent entities, and the biggest change for them will be that they'll be planting a hell of a lot more than they're cutting down in the areas they currently operate. They DO NOT become business units of a larger corporate entity.
- Creation of 200 million hectares of new plantation forest in a few different places around the planet is established to solidify their control of the industry and create a massive asset base.
- The Oasis Corporation develops and manages these plantations and controls the global market for forest products.
- We wean ourselves off native deforestation over the

first twenty years of Oasis operations; in practice about year ten to year twenty, with no doubt some small amount of use after that if it is ever needed.

- We're able to do this before the better trees in the Oasis plantations start to come online because there are already a significant number of plantations currently in place and managed by the existing players in the industry. We'll essentially be "using them up" with increasing frequency in that ten to twenty year time period and beyond.
- Significant moves will be made to change developed world attitudes to certain wood products, and new technology will be introduced to facilitate greater use of what would be viewed today as lower grade wood product (younger trees, chips).
- One of the key elements in Oasis is removing forestry from countries that currently do it, and establishing the "entirety" of the Global Forest Industries in two or three areas where we've never done it. How this is accomplished so that countries who currently do it actually want to do it is one of the most involved parts of the H3 agenda of reforms, and it's not going to be addressed in here. It's covered as well as it can be at this early stage inside the Balance of Trade section of the Oasis discussion paper. If you go to that document, make sure you read the second last paragraph of the Conclusion. It's the most important thing you need to know about Oasis at this point.
- Obviously all of this is codified inside a public trust document and controlled by international agreements and national legislation that greatly limits the range of action the larger entity is permitted to take. And because they are a monopoly and therefore have no need for secrecy, every document and action is open to the public; like a FOIA system in the most open government in the world.
- Everything mentioned in here so far has been about timber or wood products commerce. Those who are familiar with global deforestation issues have been waiting and waiting for me to mention the elephants in the room and I'm going to do that now: Palm oil, farming, and charcoal and fuel wood

use are the three biggest problems that plague the three main tropical forest regions on this planet. The solving of these issues is tied into the Balance of Trade part of Oasis (mentioned in the Oasis discussion paper), but has even more to do with some of the commerce mentioned in the ANSR section coming up and another H3 agenda reform called CODIN, which is discussed in several H3 books.

- I could just spit out in plain language how we fix the palm oil, farming, soybeans, and charcoal and fuel wood part of deforestation, but until you are aware of the extent of the Oasis elements covered in the Balance of Trade Issues section in the Oasis discussion paper, and until you get a quasi-primer on CODIN by reading the twenty or so sections about CODIN in one of the H3 books called Save Steps (and then the CODIN discussion paper when it emerges), it wouldn't make much sense to you, and more importantly, you wouldn't be able to see how it's possible. The Balance of Trade Issues section in the Oasis discussion paper is about as clear as mud, and I address why it is that way at the beginning of that section.
- Allow me to give you some small amount of satisfaction on this part of the fix for deforestation. It would be possible to use part of the ANSR reform to move future expansion of palm oil, farming, and soybeans in Asia and South America to locations where deforestation was not required, but the Africa part of this equation is going to require CODIN to fix it. Think of ANSR as the eagles in the Lord of the Rings and Hobbit movies; it can *deus ex machina* almost anything if you ever need it to. ANSR is not used very often in the H3 agenda but it can be used to plug any hole that needs to be plugged. ANSR will not be used for this part of Oasis, but it could be.

So will those who hold all of the power in the industry be desperate to do this as I suggested at the top? By doing this the current players in the industry get to increase their power base both upwards and sideways. Because this is likely to be funded via ANSR they get a $200 billion injection into the industry to undertake all

of these activities (ANSR is huge), which means the Oasis Corporation is worth a lot more to them (not having to dilute their interest by going to the markets). Those in the industry are currently portrayed and often tend to behave as though they are the bad guys and that will no longer be the case; I'm sure they're not going to hate that. There is a floor and a ceiling to the upside for those currently in the industry if they take this path, and from an economic point of view, a power point of view and a public perception point of view, the floor would not be any lower than double what they have today if this is funded through ANSR.

The separate discussion paper for Oasis mentioned above gives you more detail, and of course the ANSR section coming up will help you understand how what I've said above about ANSR is possible.

FISCIL

The FISCIL reform is a long term stewardship plan for the Global Fishing Industry that not only makes everybody in the industry richer, it also solves the issue of overfishing and repopulates the oceans. Healthier oceans with more life will allow the oceans to continue to fulfil their role as the primary carbon sink on the planet. They would not remain so if we continued to hammer them as we have over the last two or three decades.

The FISCIL reform of the Global Fishing Industry will add hundreds of billions of dollars into the industry as it solves overfishing completely. This is how FISCIL works:

FISCIL segments the global seawater fishery into five regions. It creates five exclusive licences to fish those regions. These licences are then granted (not sold) to five newly created multinational corporations that are owned by all the existing commercial fishing operations; from the multiple Cannery Ship fishing operations, to the five or ten people in a coastal fishing village in Africa who go out and fish to feed their village. These new multinational corporations then leverage the value of these licences in order to fund infrastructure and manufacturing projects that will clean up and restore the oceans back to what they

were centuries ago, with a global stewardship plan that is a true stewardship plan by any estimation.

The most effective way to make money inside FISCIL is for these corporations to increase the volume of fish in their region of the oceans, and when this is done on a global scale, it cleans the oceans better than any other action we can take (other clean up will be necessary but this is the biggest part of it). Technology has already been developed to do this (all natural, no chemical catalysts), and others will emerge to give us options as people get their thinking caps on in this area. Fish populations will be an audited baseline asset valuing statistic of these (public) corporations, so we get a direct link between improving environmental conditions and making hundreds of billions of dollars (profits and market cap increases). Cleaning up the oceans by repopulating them is the best and easiest way for them to make money. Perverse isn't it; making hundreds of billions of dollars just for doing the right thing. The volume of macroscopic life in the oceans is a single digit percentage of what it was two hundred years ago, so there's a lot of room to push it back up from where we are today.

We increase employment in the industry, all those with any power in the industry get more money or more prestige and usually both, and we return the effectiveness of the oceans as a carbon sink back to what they were centuries ago, rather than progressively destroying them as we have for decades. That's FISCIL.

FISCIL is the very obvious and straightforward proof of concept for a new type of solution for the world; solutions that make money rather than cost money as we solve the problem completely; and money immediately, not later on.

Mainly because of its simplicity, it's almost certainly the H3 agenda reform we do first (unless we fast track Kyoto II). The White Paper for this one will be out about nine months after the H3 organisation commences operations. The FISCIL reform can be explained simply, as I just did, but it still requires volumes in a White Paper.

By the time we get the White Paper out there, FISCIL will already be on the global agenda. Not

maybe. It unambiguously and obviously solves overfishing completely, and it throws a half a trillion dollars at us as it does. We don't throw money at our problems inside the H3 agenda; the solved problem throws money at us; AT THE BEGINNING. We're not going to be dawdling with FISCIL.

Who knows; now that I'm actually talking about it and the FISCIL discussion paper is available for all to view, it may well be on the global agenda in the third quarter of 2020. The FISCIL discussion paper explains it so simply that it is the proverbial two plus two. As in two plus two equals four but it also equals $500 billion dollars.

New Technology

The fourth part of this complete solution to Climate Change is new zero emissions technology that will cut emissions by more than 90% over the course of the next twenty years, and it can come from a few different sources.

Part of Kyoto II is Manhattan-style Projects for zero emissions technology to replace coal, oil and natural gas. Several such projects working towards this end would produce acceptable options in less than ten years. For those who think we would need an additional push to create Manhattan-style Projects for this purpose, and we absolutely would, the fifth part of this approach to Climate Change called the Advanced Natural Selection Reform gives us that push.

So the Advanced Natural Selection Reform driving Kyoto II is one way to get the technology we need. There are other options. Using the existing suite of renewables for energy generation is an option, but not in any of the ways we've imagined up to this point, and a more creative application for the existing suite of electric powered transportation can figure into the picture as well. There are more viable options that DON'T require a big breakthrough than most people realize, but they all require the enthusiastic participation of the fossil fuels industry and we definitely get that with the ANSR reform, which is up next.

Yes if you've already read the Water Tower

document through to the end (in the **discussion papers**) you will think this a very coy entry for new technology, but of course that is the way it must be for the time being.

ANSR

You will probably need to consult an expert to confirm that we can indeed do what I'm about to say that we can do, but after you do and they do, this is the point at which you realize Climate Change is about to be solved, for real this time, AND on the fast track. There is no argument to be had on whether we can do this or not (the second point in the 'SUPPLEMENTARY ANSR NOTES' at the bottom of this section is indisputable). I've put this section in point form pretty much all the way through to try and make it as accessible as possible.

1. The ANSR will provide replacement commerce to the fossil fuels industry in a two dollars for every one dollar they lose arrangement as we wean ourselves off fossil fuels.
2. It's critical to emphasize that it is replacement COMMERCE, goods and services commerce with additional power and industry accompanying it, and not just money to put in the bank.
3. The replacement commerce options do not include a slice of the technology that replaces them (whatever that may be), and in the twenty commerce options I've defined there is far more than the $10 trillion or so that is required for this reform. My current list of replacement commerce options is in the Addendum of this document, and others will come up with more.
4. The sooner we move away from fossil fuels as a fuel source, the quicker the share price of these fossil fuels corporations will rise with their replacement commerce.
5. Most of them will no longer have their fossil fuels division after about ten years, but ANSR will see the fossil fuels corporations grow to more than twice the size of what they are today. For example, Exxon has been bouncing around between a $250 billion and $500 billion valuation for about fifteen years,

and with competent management, which they certainly seem to have, they'll have a market cap of a trillion dollars or more five years after we adopt ANSR.

6. Also, environmentalists will view most fossil fuels corporations as angels in ten years time because they'll be cleaning up even more than environmentalists (perverse isn't it). Do points four, five and six here sound like something oil and natural gas companies just might want to do (make all that money and be viewed as angels)???

To the fossil fuels industry before we get started on the next part of ANSR: Don't get too excited about the big number mentioned below as it's not all for you; there are other uses for the ANSR resource. Your slice of it is the two for one replacement calculation stated above.

That part of ANSR is how we get fossil fuels countries and companies to want to take their industry down to ten or fifteen percent of what it is today, maybe even less. Now for the obvious question that must be answered immediately after such a proposition: where does the money come from (I'll try to limit the schooling as much as possible but I do need to give some context):

1. In developed economies we left behind the last vestiges of the Gold Standard in the 1970s, and every developed nation today operates on something we call "fiat currency". Money is issued in its various forms and exists as a means of exchange and has value because a government underwrites its value, and in this 'fiat currency' system they do this without regard to their gold reserves or any other holdings. The main point here is that every country in the world could get together and all agree to issue another 10%, 20%, or even 50% in additional hard currency or through central bank deposits, and although it could have some nuanced negative impacts, it would be overwhelmingly positive for the global economy (that's not what I'm suggesting we do, just making a point to use on the next page).

2. In the period immediately following the Global Financial Crisis back in 2008, the US Federal

Reserve pulled $16 trillion dollars out of nowhere to prop up the banks. This $16 trillion existed, because they said it existed.

3. This money wasn't all put out at once, and as you'd imagine it's a little more complicated than this simple telling, but, if we can do something like that to REPLACE what was lost (plug holes or top up or however one wants to characterize what they used the money for) then creating money out of nowhere to replace is obviously something we can do.

4. Monetizing debt is another one of the ways we create money out of nothing. It's pure legerdemain, it's "two bites of the cherry" artful trickery.

5. Then of course there are the half a dozen major ways they create money out of nothing on the stock exchanges, and for a hundred years or more the accountants and accounting firms who've been able to create value out from between the lines through sleight of hand, have been the prized Kobe beef cattle in their profession.

6. We create enormous amounts of money out of nowhere when it suits us (in a dozen different ways when we're being creative) and that is the material point. This would be news to the vast majority of the population but would not be news to most of the first one hundred people reading this document.

So where does the money come from for the ANSR:

7. We get together either a minilateral or multilateral group of countries, so in other words the G7 members plus China, India and Brazil (perhaps Russia too as this could be the thing that encourages them back into the fold), or a full session of the United Nations, and we just agree to create a $30 trillion financial resource by fiat.

8. We create usage rules that limit use of the ANSR resource funds to replacement commerce, and for expenditures that fall outside of every country's budgets and borders (we can blur the lines on the borders a little and no doubt will).

9. Creating such a resource under our current economic system in a "free for all" usage policy may or may not cause extra difficulties because the

economy is not behaving as it used to when it comes to both positive and negative stimuli, but currently accepted economic theory suggests it would cause a ruckus so we don't do that.

10. Politicians will end up transgressing the usage rules for a few small things here and there, of course they will, but there is about to be a huge amount of commerce added into the global economy, so it wouldn't be a problem even if the economy was still reacting as it used to.

So we create a massive financial resource from which to draw funds. These funds will then be used to develop and "establish" new goods and services commerce **(held inside a new international territory created to house this new commerce in its formation, and to contain the ANSR resource itself)**. This commerce will then be delivered to the fossil fuels corporations as replacement commerce for that which they're giving up: Again, the commerce options I've come up with are in the Addendum and others will come up with more.

Make no mistake. Now that this is out in the open with the general idea of how we're going to do it, and with a White Paper to lay it all out in detail emerging inside the next two years, this is going to be our reality sometime in the next five years **(the White Paper details for the ANSR resource are essentially the same as for the CNGE Initiative, so you'll be getting that detail a lot sooner than was intended now that we've added CNGE into the mix)**. With specific usage rules to ensure only positive effect on global and local economies, those in charge of the world today are going to turn their noses up at having another thirty trillion dollars to play with? I hardly think so. This WILL be our reality sometime inside the next five years.

So if the fossil fuels industry, and all the politicians and world leaders that support it, will be 100% and genuinely behind shutting down most of the industry and moving to zero emissions technology right across the board, which they will be if what I'm saying is the case (more money, more power; fame and acclaim for doing good), where do you suppose the fight against solving Climate Change is going to come from?

Now, as promised in an earlier section, let's connect the dots on why, in a fossil fuels-mad world, countries will be genuinely keen to spend billions on research for zero emissions technology and balancing reforms inside these Manhattan-style projects:

1. Firstly, balancing reforms are what I've just been telling you about. They are solutions to a major problem with social, political and economic elements that are designed to completely mitigate all the negative impacts of solving that major problem, whatever the problem is we're trying to solve; balancing reforms are solutions to major problems that will never cost a cent to implement and will always generate massive economic surpluses right from the start.
2. The Manhattan-style projects are going to be keenly undertaken by all major countries because fossil fuels corporations will be pushing harder for these than they have ever pushed for anything in their one hundred and sixty year history (and they've pushed pretty hard on lots of things and almost always gotten their way).
3. Fossil fuels corporations don't get the massive benefits that flow from the ANSR unless we have the technology to replace fossil fuels.
4. So the development of new technology inside Manhattan-style projects doesn't only create the new commerce that comes from commercialising the new technology, it also activates the ANSR reform and its trillions of dollars of new commerce.

Yes, if you've already read the technology sections in Eden is Burning or the commercialisation section of the Water Tower document you can see a contradiction in here, but until we actually do what is mentioned in those two sources we have to assume we don't have those in the bank already. And in any case there is always the second generation, third generation and fourth generation of solutions and technologies to be had, so we need to proceed down this path anyway. With the masses of ANSR commerce to come, expenditures on Manhattan-style projects are a drop in the bucket so why argue about them? Let's just do Kyoto II and be done with it because plenty of good will come out of it even if we don't need it to get the

technology required to activate ANSR. Again, we must assume that we do need it for that purpose at this point.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANSR NOTES:

Details on creation of the ANSR resource will be included inside the ANSR discussion paper, and of course in the White Paper after that; in the meantime here are some summary points:

1. In our fiat economy the G20 can just get together and decide to create a $30 trillion financial resource (they represent over three-quarters of the global economy in value) but a full vote at the United Nations is the way it will probably be done. Even though it is SOP in those parts for poorer countries to solicit incentives to vote, nobody is going to say no to or unduly delay this one: Those who are not motivated to do it because it is one of the two primary planks in how we solve Climate Change, definitively and right now, are going to do it because it adds trillions of dollars into the global economy with hard assets goods and services commerce, or they're going to do it because it's putting billions of dollars directly into their pockets. I'm pretty sure that covers everybody.
2. **However much one wants to dance around on the issue of whether we can create this resource or not, the bottom line in this global economy is if the economic powers in the world want to do something and it can be made to fit, such as a massive "reserve" floating above everything else obviously can, then THAT is the law. There is no argument to be had on IF, it's only how.**
3. We will create a new international territory to house "all things ANSR", and it will be a new international territory with land borders granted from an existing country. Doing this as a virtual international territory is technically possible, but that's how you set it up to fail, and there are more things we can use a new land-based international territory for than just ANSR as we're going about the business of solving our biggest problems.
4. What currency would we use; would we use an

existing currency?? Best to have this summary point as a question I think. Well, until the dedicated discussion paper anyway. **This is answered in the CNGE Initiative document.**

5. Would we need to segment this resource, this "reserve", into percentage amounts that are equivalent to each country's existing share of the global economy and hold it in that way; so that at the time of creating it the economic status of any country in relation to another does not change one iota? Countries don't have direct access to it and it's not actually theirs so it doesn't create ripples due to raw calculations showing increased assets or liquidity. Many who are having initial thoughts on how we would do something like this would have this thought, but we don't need to do it like this. We can do it this way, it's neither here nor there to do it this way, but it's not necessary. **This is also answered in the CNGE Initiative document, and the answer is that we're not going to segment the resource.**
6. Because we limit the use of this resource to replacing commerce lost by the fossil fuels industry, and to expenditures that fall outside of a country's budgeted expenditures (and with the exception of Oasis, outside of a country's physical borders as well), such as those mentioned in point eight below, would this resource have any negative impacts on the global economy when we use it? This question largely answers itself and the answer is no. We could probably even use this resource in a "free for all" usage policy without any short or medium term negative impacts (I make a hypothesis as to why this is probably the case in Appendix V of The Prince Principle; the economy is not reacting to both positive and negative stimuli as it used to), but we obviously wouldn't do that because most people believe otherwise; and in any case using it in a "free for all" usage policy would be a slippery slope whose third or fourth "destination" would almost certainly create a mess.
7. Would we need to limit the size of this "reserve" to something like about $30 trillion or could we go higher, and would there be any value in going

higher? Another summary point best left as a question in an early discussion paper. **This too is answered in the CNGE Initiative document.**

8. Additional benefits from creating the ANSR resource are that we can get it to fund the United Nations (drop in the bucket for a $30 trillion resource), we can fund a massive new international Space agency or other such things to further assist in fostering global amity (another drop in the bucket), we can use it to fund major international endeavours (rather than fight about who's going to pay for them), it can be used to "plug any hole" we may have in solutions to combat global hunger, poverty, political instability and other such major global problems if needed, and we can use the infrastructure created for the ANSR resource as the foundation for creating a new global reserve or anchor currency to replace the US Dollar in that role. Amongst those who know that a global reserve currency is actually a thing, most of the world and even half of America (more) wants the US Dollar to be taken out of this role, so if we have an acceptable way to do it that the markets will love then…..

One comment on the ANSR resource that you probably weren't expecting: I am suggesting a $30 trillion resource, but inside the approach to Climate Change we are unlikely to use any more than about $3 trillion of it, and may only use as little as half that. The commerce options inside the ANSR reform are inherently valuable due to them being designed as oligopolies, or because they are exclusive large scale projects with long term income guarantees (30, 40, 50 years), or because they are large up-front cost undertakings that are hard to justify without the granting of seed money and government guarantees, which of course they get as part of ANSR, and there are other conditions that make them inherently valuable as well. The seed requirement for some of the options is high, and for others it's practically nonexistent. As I have said or indicated several times already in this section, there are far more things we can and will use the ANSR resource for than just Climate Change.

And the final clinching argument for the ANSR is

that everybody, EVERYBODY in positions of power will be overwhelmingly keen to do this, a great many of them like kids on Christmas Eve, so it's not as if I'm suggesting something we'll need to force down their throats.

So that concludes our journey into the Advanced Natural Selection Reform. Wasn't all of that fun? And it's something we can do as well, so how about that???

A bit of "silliness"……

….. for those who like numbers. This section has been named so purely because I believe estimates such as this have little real value at this early point, no matter how well researched they are. The nuanced dynamics of Climate Change are too far up in the air at the moment to be making estimates like this (if we start to right the ship quickly the numbers are not going to be what we imagine they will be). But, I recognize that people do like this sort of thing, it is a common thing to do, and it can give an impression of the general direction this approach to Climate Change is going to take us. There is so much that I'm not allowing for in this "silliness" because the point is to illustrate general direction and not precise figures, which as I was just suggesting is not going to be possible.

As at sometime in 2018 the total amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere was estimated to be something around 3200 gigatonnes. This represents about 410ppm, which means 1ppm equals about 7.8 gigatonnes. In order for us to get back below 300ppm of CO_2 in the atmosphere we need to make a net gain of over 800 gigatonnes of CO_2. The way we make it up is by increasing carbon absorption (inside the H3 approach all through natural processes only) and by decreasing emissions. I was going to continue on in this section in this vein and flesh it out, because even though I pooh-poohed it above I do like this sort of thing, but because the figures we'd end up with would probably be way out, how about this instead:

We're currently spewing about 40 gigatonnes of CO_2 into the atmosphere every year, over 90% of this being from fossil fuels use. The annual ppm increase of CO_2 jumps about a bit, but to estimate on the higher

side let us say we're getting a 2.5ppm increase of CO_2 annually at the moment (2.5 x 7.8 gigatonnes; 19.5). Roughly speaking what this means is that about half of the 40 gigatonnes is being sucked up by the land and the oceans, and the other half is accumulating in the atmosphere.

The H3 approach to Climate Change is going to reduce total CO_2 emissions down to something far less than 10 gigatonnes per year within twenty years, and will increase carbon absorption in the oceans by an amount that is impossible to estimate at this point, but it should almost certainly be more than 5 gigatonnes, and could even be over 15 gigatonnes in some years. And what's more is that the way in which the CO_2 will be going into the oceans will be a lot healthier for the oceans than what's currently taking place; the pH levels will come back up and normalize. We get this massive increase of CO_2 absorption by the oceans because the volume of macroscopic life in the oceans is less than 10% of what it was two hundred years ago, and the FISCIL reform of the Global Fishing Industry will push this back up to where it used to be. It's not only the size and frequency of catches one needs to take into account when determining how depleted the oceans have become, it's also the size of the individuals and the size of the mid-zone and ocean floor ecosystems.

The impact Oasis has on this picture is not as significant as you are probably imagining, and so much so that it's barely worth even mentioning in this section. Most of the increases in land based carbon absorption that occur as a result of the H3 agenda come from other reforms, such as the massive flow on effects that come from the NECS and many of the primary actions of CODIN. These reforms are mentioned in other parts of this document and of course there is plenty on them in the books. The first third of the 140,000 word book Save Steps is mostly all NECS and CODIN and ANSR.

There is a lot more to take into account than what I've put in this document, including elements of the ANSR reform that will have a noticeable impact on this picture, but to cut a long story short, if we're cutting emissions by over 30 gigatonnes per year and

increasing CO_2 absorption by over 10 gigatonnes per year, then we get back down below 300ppm a hell of a lot sooner than the end of the century. I did a calculation sometime in 2018 taking into account every relevant part of the H3 agenda, and my rough estimate was that we'd be somewhere around 310ppm by 2060, but that may have been a bit optimistic. We'll see.

Now of course a very important thing for you to bear in mind here is that with the massive increase in fraccing, and the acceleration of ice melts in the temperate and polar regions of this planet, the volume of methane seeping up into the atmosphere is somewhat larger than it has been in the recent past, so we will need to do better than we currently believe on our CO_2 calculations in order to allow for this. Of course it's a moot point because once we set something like this in motion, cutting emissions down to the bone and pushing the carbon absorption back up to where it's supposed to be, the planet finds its own balance, which is the whole point of this very large exercise in the first place.

Conclusion

Just for a moment let us abandon the main underlying premise of this document and assume that Climate Change isn't even real.

Through Oasis we reorganise the Global Forest Industries in such a way so as to add a few hundred billion dollars into the industry and over a trillion dollars in new assets as well; all commercially viable operations.

Through FISCIL we reorganise the Global Fishing Industry in such a way so as to add a half a trillion dollars into the industry (200 initially and about 500 by year ten), we clean up the oceans because it's the best way for us to make even more money inside a reorganised Industry, and we return the volume of fish in our oceans back to what it was centuries ago.

Through the ANSR we get rid of the primary causes of air pollution and send the current major players in the fossil fuels industry down a path (that they want to go down) where they are making twice as much money as they did before by cleaning everything up; but by

proxy in mostly non-cleanup industries rather than as janitors (direct cleanup is something they may not be overly keen on). There are direct cleanup options and if none of them go for those then others will take that commerce up, and the status and prestige that goes along with it.

With ANSR driving the development of new technology, with or without Kyoto II, we get our zero emissions technology in quick order because the fossil fuels industry will still be in a rush to make fossil fuels redundant so they can get all of that new commerce; money, money, money.

So if Climate Change is real then we solve Climate Change completely (and deforestation and overfishing as well) and add over $20 trillion to the size of the global economy as we do.

If Climate Change is not real then we make ourselves over $20 trillion.

The bottom line on this new approach to Climate Change is that this is all worth doing whether Climate Change is real or not.

Adopting this approach will make us trillions of dollars. The fact that it just so happens to solve Climate Change at the same time (and deforestation and overfishing as well) is a bonus. Think of it as a way to make over $20 trillion. Forget about Climate Change (and deforestation and overfishing) and just focus on the money. At this early stage of exposure to this new type of solution motivations are irrelevant. Just do it for the money.

Now to all of you greenies out there, and all of those with resources who have wanted to solve this problem for a very long time, I'm obviously not directing the words in this Conclusion towards you.

And lastly, don't forget to ask yourself that question from the Introduction.

Addendum

In the ANSR section I mention there are different classes of commerce we'll be creating from the ANSR resource; the replacement commerce that will be apportioned to fossil fuels corporations for the trillions of dollars of commerce they will be giving up as we wean ourselves off fossil fuels. These are the twenty options I've come up with; others will come up with more. This is essentially a straight lift from Appendix V of **The Prince Principle** book, and there is a lot more discussed in that book than just this approach to Climate Change, so there are a few explanatory notes required before you get into this Addendum properly:

The H3 operation is about a completely different approach to the world's biggest problems that is based on a breakthrough in social theory called **The Prince Principle**, and over the course of almost twenty years I have applied this new approach to most of the world's biggest problems. The book called **Saving the World in 100 (not so easy) Steps**, which I usually shorthand as Save Steps, is the H3 agenda of global reforms developed over almost twenty years broken down into bite-sized pieces. The acronyms CODIN and NECS mentioned below are two of the biggest reforms in the H3 agenda. The other references below that you may not know are the GER which is another reform on the H3 agenda and is also an H3 division whose long form is Global Environmental Repair, ICE which is a standard reference for Internal Combustion Engine, and LDCs which is another standard reference for Less (Lesser, Least) Developed Countries.

I've broken down these classes of ANSR commerce into two different sections; those that are available if we only assume the five elements in the H3 approach to Climate Change; and the second group are the other classes of commerce that come into play if we also assume other parts of the H3 agenda (the second half of this list starting at point eleven will be a lot more interesting to most):

1. Recycling: When we have a "subsidised" change-over from ICE cars to electric (or some other better option) recycling goes through the roof. Not subsidised in the true sense of the word but it's

close, and it will have the same effect as if it were a subsidy as we've come to understand the term.

2. Recycling: Accelerated retirement, dismantling and re-use of existing power plants.
3. Recycling or repurposing of fossil fuels transportation infrastructure (trains, ships, trucks etc).
4. Building new cities is a more complicated option than simply going out and "building Las Vegas in the middle of a desert", and a few people around the world have learned this lesson the hard way over the last decade or two. There needs to be more than just spectacle to draw people in, and more than just industry and the promise of jobs (I believe there was one in Spain – was it Spain – and at least one in the Middle East that didn't even have those). We've never had non-debt seed capability for such a thing in the past, and when this is combined with the details of this commerce option in the ANSR White Paper when it arrives, it will be evident that we can build fifty successful cities the size of Columbus Ohio inside this commerce option. There is a book called **ttk ohtk tks mks** coming out in the second half of 2020 and I go into some city elements in the chapter called ONE HQ. This will no doubt be one of the more fun and popular options. Done properly this is easily $10 trillion of new commerce all on its own; it can be over $10 trillion even after taking account of commerce leeching and transfers from existing cities.
5. Accelerated schedule for construction of new power stations. The vast majority of this will be done under the umbrella of H3 and some significant portion of it will be contracted into several entities for use as ANSR commerce. This one is jumping ahead and assuming "facts in evidence" that are not commonly known to be so at the moment. I allude to this in one or two parts of this document, and in the Commercialisation section of the **Water Tower** document; and the complete context is in the first technology section in the **Eden is Burning** book.
6. The existing service station infrastructure (gas station, petrol station) stays and is transformed if

we move over to electric vehicles. This will avoid the need for replacing this part of our jobs infrastructure. If we move to other technology that does not require this infrastructure then we can put our thinking caps on about how to use all of this (mostly) prime location real estate in the creation of new businesses; not necessarily retail, not entertainment, not property development (although some will certainly be used for this); think of it in these terms and we'll come up with at least one brilliant option for city and town locations and at least one for highway locations.

7. Desalination is going to be increasingly needed in developed countries. With subsidised implementation through ANSR (if needed; it may not be) and the drive to increase agriculture to participate in the increasing global demand that will be driven by the H3 agenda, this becomes a more attractive proposition, especially when……
8. We already have options for using the massive amount of sludge generated by desalination plants, and there will be new technology options to use even more of it in the near future. We need to return the lion's share of it back out into the oceans, but we're about to produce "Mount Everest" volumes of it; we can use some of it for high-tech heat capture and low grade construction, and we probably will. We could also use almost all of it as part of point twenty below, but again, we DO need to return the majority of it back from whence it came. Also, there will be discussions about whether we need to return all of it back into the oceans, and it's a high probability outcome that argument will win out. When done on this scale it's a little more complicated than just pumping it back out into the ocean in any old location; Climate Scientists consulting in conjunction with experts on oceanic currents and FISCIL corporations and we'll be just fine.
9. The closure, dismantling, and proper rehabilitation of fraccing sites involves a little bit more than almost anybody realizes at the moment, not least of all because nobody has even thought we would be doing such a thing, ever, let alone within a few

years from now. This will be a much larger option if we move over to the NECS because we're able to do a lot more of it, as commerce, inside the NECS.

10. Conversion and use of some existing oil and natural gas industry infrastructure. The two obvious things that come immediately to mind will be to second the offshore oil and gas rigs into service for the fishing industry, and to start using oil and gas pipelines as water pipelines; this infrastructure is extensive so whether it be for water (used creatively or otherwise) or something else, we need to find a use for it.
11. Replacement cash rather than commerce is an option to be discussed in the pre-implementation stage, but however much corporations may desire to take that option, it is the worst option for them. It is neither here nor there from the point of view of the ANSR, and if that's the direction the discussion goes then so be it. H3 and other like-minded organisations that rise around it will be happy to take over a large portion of the global commerce party from them if they want to opt out of direct management, and into being investors or fund managers. Replacement cash is a bad option FOR THEM, which is why I avoided mention of it until now. Replacement cash as an option would end up being a "one for one" exchange that essentially amounts to a buyout of their fossil fuels operations based on their peak market cap in the five years to 2019 (which would still be significantly more than the market cap they are likely to achieve organically any time over the next five years given what has just happened first quarter 2020), whereas ALL of the 'two dollars for one' replacement commerce options will be conservatively valued at two times their 'peak market cap', and with average management most will be able to push this up to three or four times that 'peak market cap' within a few years. So to use Exxon as an example again, the cash option for them would essentially be about $400 billion paid over the first ten years that we are weaning ourselves off fossil fuels, but the replacement commerce options would have a conservatively valued starting position of about

$800 billion, with a lot of room to lift it up to well over $1 trillion. Cash is a bad option, and for more reasons than what I'm stating here.

A significant portion of the rest of this list is commerce created under the CODIN and/or NECS reforms, and we rope in some percentage of it for use as ANSR commerce. The NECS is a new system of economics and commerce that is introduced in the first five sections of the Save Steps book, and CODIN is the H3 approach to address globalisation that is introduced in entries fourteen to twenty-nine of the same book. One of the features of the Save Steps book is that I tell you how we pay for each initiative if we go to a new system of economics and commerce, AND how we pay for it if we stay inside our existing system. The reason for pointing this out being that we can still do most of the elements on the rest of this list whether we go to the NECS or not.

12. An increase in agriculture in most developed countries, but the truly gargantuan side of this new class of commerce, many trillions of dollars of it, comes in from LDCs through the NECS and CODIN reforms. This one is primarily about increasing the amount of land available for new agriculture.
13. Meat Production for developed countries will be increased and the demand for it will be increased as well. But again, over 95% of this class of commerce comes into it from LDCs for LDCs and will be driven by the NECS and CODIN reforms. This one is going to be very different from how all but about 0.1% of people were imagining, until they got to this sentence.
14. Residential construction will go through the roof in every country in the world as a consequence of adopting the H3 agenda; it would mostly happen through the NECS and CODIN reforms.
15. Civil Infrastructure likewise, although what is designated as such is a little different in developed nations than it is in LDCs, and again it would be mostly inside the NECS and CODIN reforms.
16. Think of what we need to do in order to fortify a region against drought so that it can continue to produce peak agricultural output year in and year out, rain, hail or protracted shine. This is a class of

commerce I refer to as Permanent Agricultural Infrastructure. We need to do a "little" of this in developed countries, but again, the lion's share of this happens inside LDCs via NECS or CODIN or both.

17. The vast majority of afforestation undertaken as part of the H3 agenda happens inside Oasis for those in the Forest Industries, but there are other uses for new forests than just plantations. Some afforestation will happen inside NECS and CODIN as well.
18. Refilling Lake Chad and maintaining it at its historical highs can be viewed as part of the Permanent Agricultural Infrastructure, but it's mainly part of the agenda to fix the global environment. The Aral Sea is another we need to refill in this part of the agenda, and the economic benefits from refilling the Aral Sea and then completely mitigating the affects of that massive salt pan blowing around the region for decades will run into hundreds of billions of dollars. Fixing the global environment comes out of the GER, the NECS, CODIN, and ANSR. All of it needs to be done and it happens through these reforms whether we move over to the NECS or not.
19. If we move over into the NECS then part of the activity we undertake as part of that system is environmental cleanup of all the things "we" have always resisted cleaning up; ALL OF IT. It is one of the new pillars of the economy that you can participate in to improve your lifestyle.
20. Changing regional climate dynamics is one of those things that sounds impossible at our current stage of development, and yet we already know how to do such a thing. We just don't know that we know how to do such a thing because the idea of it is so big it's something we've never even considered. Changing regional climate dynamics is part of the picture for increasing water and food security all over the world, and it will create trillions of dollars of new commerce. This one is going to be a bit of fun for me at the beginning because I get to "freak out" a whole bunch of climate and oceanic scientists with the superficial details; alas it won't

last for long because they will then start to think about it. And of course I've just ruined that little joy by saying it here; oh well.

21. Increased recreation infrastructure happens inside CODIN as part of bringing LDCs up with the rest of us, but this one inside developed countries won't happen to the degree of being able to include it as ANSR commerce unless we switch over to the NECS.
22. There will be many other possibilities from other H3 reforms, and there's no way I've thought of everything.

There is a term in journalism called burying the lead, and I'm going to finish off with the "mother of all burying the leads" – burying it after two big sections about ANSR and at the very end of this document – by stating the obvious (the obvious after you review these commerce options properly). **ANSR on its own will give us a global economic growth rate well over five percent into the foreseeable future,** and you can tell just by reading this Addendum that if we adopt CODIN and the NECS, that growth rate will be significantly higher again, assuming CODIN and the NECS do what I say they do in the books. They will, but of course you must adopt a wait and see approach on those two.

Forget about CODIN and NECS for the time being because even though you get some details in the Save Steps book (quite a lot on CODIN) the fully integrated details of those reforms will not be unveiled for about two years. This new approach to Climate Change is what you're being asked to support, and although it is only me at the beginning of contacting people about this, as I say in the **Eden book**, I need 20,000 people working with me to help me do it; heart, soul, brain, body. We get to 350 people by the end of the second year and the numbers start to head into the stratosphere during the third.

This is something new; a completely new approach and a "new language" for how to deal with our biggest problems that runs with human nature, rather than the complete disregard of human nature every approach to our biggest problems has always shown; when your "opponent" in a given situation or problem has 95%,

98%, 99% of the power, what has ever made us think that fighting them or asking them to give up some of what they have could have a happy ending. It's time to try something that doesn't go anywhere near either of these things.

However one wants to characterize this new approach to Climate Change, it cannot be characterized as just more of the same with a different person driving the bus. Help me get this thing up on its feet so that we can start the process of actually fixing this problem.

Initial funding overview

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