

The Enabler

The economic drivers

The future of 2010 is being created by the economics of the past twenty years. Economic trends take a generation to take full effect, and thus we can understand the future by examining the recent past.

The economic changes are being driven by the twin inventions of stored program computer in 1949 and the transistor in 1947. These inventions took a generation to become established, with computers become economically significant in the United States in 1974 and a little later in other countries. From the 1980s computerisation have transformed the workplace and have driven the dramatic productivity growth in the 1990s that has lead to increased wealth, especially in western countries.

Computerisation has also triggered social change. Large numbers of clerical positions have been replaced with computerised systems, displacing a large percentage of the population into service industry positions. The old social contract between employers and employees was shattered, with big organisations laying off large numbers of staff and focussing economic power in a kernel of elite employees who earned increasingly large incomes reflecting their greater importance to their employer's economics.

The advancing technology enabled new forms of cheap communications. Widespread colour television was used from the 1970s as a substitute minder for looking after young children. Almost all people in the western world today who are younger than thirty years old grew up with a continuous diet of passive entertainment. These same people today have shorter attention spans and reduced literacy compared with their parent's generation.

Private access to public data networks started in 1990. The Internet allows accessing and sharing of information on a massive scale, with little real cost. Cellphone networks have placed people in touch to a greater extent. From the mid-90s, inexpensive texting has allowed people to send short messages from mobile personal devices.

Western twenty-year olds of today no longer remember a world without the Internet and cellphone texting. They are not restrained by their parent's perceptions of the world based on local geography and they have no loyalty for the commercial or government organisations that laid off many of their parents. The consequence is a generation that is, to older eyes, selfish, with limited attention span and limited in many ways, but also without the constraints that both disciplined and restricted earlier generations.

The End of the Nation State

The nation state replaced the earlier tribal structure, where people had allegiance to their local leader. The nation state logic was dictated by capital (i.e. industrial factories) displacing agriculture as the dominant creator of wealth.

New and enhanced forms of communication and transport have allowed a central government to extend its power further than ever before. The nation state bound people of a common belief system together and allowed larger scale economic structures to be built. A reinforcing trend of enhanced transport by first rail, then car and later plane mixed up societies within the nation state's borders and led to a homogenisation of language, culture and economic systems.

Further, new technologies displaced people from agriculture and forced migration into large new cities, where industrial production and large-scale economic organisations were concentrated.

The Government of a nation state adopted the forms of economic organisation that were inspired from past military structures. Governments have used these organisations to tighten control within their boundaries and to impose a social programme that reduced opposition to the government system while reducing the population to a degree of dependency on the state. Nationalism was fostered by political leaders to provide a reliable supply of manpower for the armed forces and as an unifying force within the nation.

The western countries completed this transformation by the 1950s. Other regions adopted aspects of western technology, but are at various stage of transforming their societies from an agricultural to an industrial form. In eastern Asia, Japan had transformed itself by the 1960s and Korea by the 1980s, while China is still about twenty years away from completing the process of transformation. Other regions have barely started the transformation, or are patchy at best, with the Middle East at an early stage of transformation, South America around half-way developed and Africa largely untouched.

Today, the economic drivers of an information economy are driving change in the western world, and to a lesser extent, in other areas as well.

The Two Paths

The breakdown of the nation state can be seen in the decreasing economic relevance of local economies. Global trade and a mobile working population have given many people choice over where to live and the ability to earn global level incomes dramatically higher than achievable in their home areas.

Second, the drift of people has affected the ability of governments to reap the returns of social investment through tax returns. The increasing cross-border movements of companies have reduced the economic power of corporations in many smaller countries to branch offices of a regional office, while international money flows have overwhelmed many countries' attempts to manage their economy through exchange rate controls.

A third trend has been the transfer of decision making to global bodies. Governments have transferred various degrees of sovereign control, and these bodies have held many governments to account for breaches over a wide range of issues.

The decreasing power of nation state governments has two possible long-term outcomes, which are diametrically opposed.

- **One-Government:** The nation states will transfer power to a central world government that will gain the ability to tax, maintain armed forces and act as a final appeal court from different legal systems.
- **Clusters of Individuals:** The relationship between the state and the individual will evolve, with the state being reduced to a service provider in competition with other service providers. Individuals will group themselves with other people with common areas of interest into clusters, thereby creating new political groupings. Information systems in this role would also act as control systems and to modify people's opinions of ongoing events.

The stage is set for either of these two models to dominate. Today dominating nation states are using search powers and global media manipulation to further their political interests, realign the world economic and political landscapes in their favour and lay the framework for a proto-world government under their leadership

At the same time, there is a counter-movement of people with alternative views being promulgated in "blogs", with crowds self-organising using texting for political purposes or merely entertainment, and deceptions being exposed by websites dedicated to fighting government or corporate control and abuse of power.

These two paths are in conflict for the future of the world. To a large extent, the two paths represent alternative expressions of a common theme – with the issue at stake being whether the world is organised for the benefit of the individual or for a central government. The victor will end up dominating the economy and political form for the next few generations at least. However, at the moment, both paths lack the core required to enable either a 'one-planet' information tracking system or a 'one-planet' information interconnection system.

Change in People's Lives

However, regardless of which path dominates, there are common changes in the lives of individual people. The economic changes will drive changes in the ways people work, in the family structure and in the communities that comprise the world. Personal privacy will be both threatened and protected by the application of advanced technologies, networks and mass storage systems. Individual security will become a greater concern, as we become both more connected and isolated in our lives from others.

Work Patterns

Information creation is an expression that requires the input of different skills and different types of people. The idea of work will evolve from the output of individuals into the output of teams. These teams will be coordinated through information services, enabling the team members to produce much greater output than would have been possible by the individuals alone.

Office and factory space will be reduced to meeting and social centres. The primary work location will shift to home offices and workshops, with people increasingly using the central location for social and coordination purposes only.

Work practices will shift from time-based, with the emphasis on hours spent in the office or factory, towards customer performance times, based on people availability. A shortage of workers willing to submit to an office-based routine will push organisations to become more flexible, employing people from their homes and elsewhere, thereby reducing overheads and gaining access to labour forces that are currently underemployed.

One-Government

An One-Government model is likely to move towards standard practices across the world. A dominant social model would encourage all others to adopt their practices.

Cluster of Individuals

Individuals will organise their work practices around their own interests. Work-times will become more diverse and work practices vary.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. People can work on projects managed by an online database, allowing the better management of work and reward for actual output.

Communities

Some communities will form closed groups, physically isolating themselves from 'undesirables'. Other communities will become more virtual, with people physically living in mixed community groups but communicating, conducting commerce and being part of a life with a group that is physically interspersed amongst others of different persuasion.

The common thread is that people will more closely identify with their community than with the abstract idea of a nation state. These communities will then gain the political power to influence and represent their people, in competition with and against other communities.

The final expression of this form of organisation is that the world would shift from a world of nations based on geographic boundaries to a world of communities with boundaries that are based on common beliefs.

One-Government

An One-Government model will coordinate communities through lower levels of government. A federal system is the most likely step for the evolution of the One-world Government, slowly subordinating other forms to its model,

Cluster of Individuals

Individual self-government is self-organising through groups of common interest. Government initiatives would be started individual actions rather than central collective decision-making,

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. Decision-support systems can bind groups from committee scale to entire populations to make decisions. The improved communication across government allows both tighter controls by a central core and decentralisation of responsibilities.

Personal Privacy

The information age services require trust by the population to become fully successful. Overt monitoring can only capture a degree of the information available. Deliberate deception by people can only be overcome by trust that information will not be used against the person's interests. Thus, trust is essential.

A one-government path would use coercion and propaganda to ensure cooperation by the population. The trust created needs to be protected by disguising the truth and misinformation campaigns. The nature of falsehoods, however, is to create a degree of inefficiency compared to the alternative of full transparency. In this regard, the Age of the individual path is simpler, in that transparency can lead to superior economic benefits and greater prosperity in general.

In order to be trustworthy, the Development Group has to (1) place itself beyond the influence and manipulation of any individual government and (2) ensure that personal information cannot be accessed without the person's agreement. If either of these conditions is violated, then the information service will be mistrusted and the social advantages from the information capability will not be realised.

The Development Group achieves these goals through three methods: (1) our database technology restricts accessing personal information by person to that person, unless they explicitly give permission for an access; (2) we place the ownership of data we collect on a person in the person, ensuring we have no property right that we can abuse; and (3) we automate our constitutional safeguards to automatically disable access of anyone trying to circumvent our safeguards.

One-Government

An One-Government model emphasises government security and operations over the needs of individuals for privacy. The standardisation of cultures would lead to tightening controls over 'abnormal' behaviour. Conversely, tighter government controls will lead people to value their privacy to an increasing extent.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters would prize their ability to communicate privately and the greater the limits on individuals, and use this privacy to accentuate the aspects that bind them together in comparison with other groups.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. Privacy can be ensured by placing ownership rights in individuals and ensuring strict identification of people before providing access to their own information. Alternatively, the information system can also be used to search for anomalies or individuals as required by government, and thus can be a major support of an one-government system.

Security

Personal and place security is a growing issue in a society with ever-present surveillance and storage capability. Further, as people become more connected with people across vast distance, they become less connected with those people physically surrounding them.

The sense of privacy needs to be restored. Our solution has been to develop a range of camera detection technologies, to ensure that people know when they are in a private place and when they are under scrutiny. Personal and location security are ensured by a range of intelligent surveillance technologies, to monitor places and alert when unexpected events occur. Our public area security system enables tracking of targets across large areas, allowing security forces to determine the movements of culprits, victims, vehicles and equipment associated with an incident. The Development Group airport services provide secure tracking of baggage and passengers transiting thorough airports, allowing management of theft and terrorist. Our tracing technology can track people and the others that they contact, aiding in the defence against epidemic threats.

Security services are required to protect the privacy of those people who are incidental to the security issue at hand, while allowing a balance between the rights of the individual and the rights of the society to manage threats.

One-Government

An One-Government model would unify security forces into a comprehensive surveillance and emergency capability. This security force would ensure order, whilst also legitimising the role of government.

Cluster of Individuals

Individuals would organise their security within their own group, maintaining sufficient capability to secure themselves against rivals. Technology would play an increasing role in ensuring individual security and protection of property.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. Surveillance and tracing technologies can be implemented on behalf of individuals or security forces. The tracing, analysis and automated response to threats can support either form of government.

Change in the makeup of Society

The information society has major ramifications for the economic structure of communities. The impact of new economics will have the same power of transforming the meaning and design of cities as the preceding industrial revolution. Changes in our transport systems will reflect new patterns of commerce and people movement, in turn driven by the economic needs of the information society. Our production system will respond to changing economies of scale by moving to smaller-scale niche products tailored to extract maximum value for the consumer, while eliminating the wastage oversupply inherent in traditional mass-produced standard items. Individuals and communities will be more able to self-govern using methods akin to traditional village meetings of earlier times, with information systems enabling people to contribute towards decision making. The use of money will transform from its current nation-monopoly system to competitive forms of measure, storage and exchange backed by organisations with inherent value.

These changes can be interpreted by either path. A central one-government can use these changes to coordinate and subordinate lower levels of government, while imposing standard interpretations of law and enforcing the peace through coercion and through control measures. An age of the individual would treat these changes in terms of decentralisation of power, personal responsibility and as enablers of communities of like interest to self-organise for their benefit and to compete against other communities.

Urban design

The design of our towns and cities reflect the economic requirements of the past century. The cities of today are relatively modern creations, based upon the mass transport of workers by rail, bus and car to centralised places of work. The city's economic rationale is based upon the economies of scale from mass production exceeding the costs inherent in transporting people and goods through these central points.

An information society has a different economic rationale. Network based work practices eliminate the need for commuting to offices and factories for specific hours of work, as work can be structured at times of convenience in places of convenience. The team-based work group can gain optimal economies of scale without the need to reside in a central location with thousands of other workers, and without the need to reside in the same location as the other team members. Efficient small-scale production and service provisioning eliminates the economies of scale advantages from large enterprises, thus allowing people to eliminate the wasted time and cost of travel in their economic activities.

Instead, the cities can emphasise those areas where concentration has value. The future city is most likely to become a place of accommodation, entertainment and socialisation, filling the need for the human species to socialise in groups with other people. The economic and political activity is most likely to drift towards those areas where it can be performed more efficiently, i.e. away from the cost-structures of the city.

Further, the elimination of commuting changes the roles of suburbs. Instead of dormitory areas surrounding a city, the suburb can become a nature place of commerce and industry. The transforming suburb will require more extensive internal transport capability to deliver raw materials and goods. The retail locations will become a mixture of social centres and warehousing, with goods despatched in response to automated ordering systems.

The future suburb will slowly evolve into a village scenario, with local communities commercially viable with local production and consumption, and importing and exporting products through transport networks.

The Development Group enables these transformations through its services, allowing people to provide value from their locations of choice while remaining economically efficient. The Development Group enables these transformations through tying transport services into goods movements and ensuring an efficient supply line for commerce and industry. The Development Group enables these transformations through online markets place people in touch with people.

Most importantly, the Development Group enables these changes through low cost transactions, guaranteed service levels and information security for individuals.

One-Government

An One-Government model would emphasise centralisation of decision-making into regional centres or a single central location. The remaining areas would devolve to take advantage of more cost-effective economics.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals would have a central point for meeting and social interaction. These centres may be large, on a city scale, or small. The intermixing of different types of groups would result in smaller social groupings, with each cluster interlinking their groupings by physical and virtual means.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. The increased efficiency of communications and distributed production enables more efficient use of time and resources. The communications systems can integrate large groupings of people or linking smaller groupings, as required.

Transport Systems

The road and rail systems in use around the world generally service the needs of industrial cities, either in moving people and goods between centres or for bring people into the city to work in offices and factories.

The nature of road transport has been that roads are commonly provided as a common good, paid for by government funds. Many countries use tolling as a method to raise additional revenues to expand capacity on high traffic routes, but the effectiveness of tolling is limited by transaction costs and the effect of toll systems on traffic flows.

The Development Group has been instrumental in promoting infrastructure management services to transform road management into the next stage. We have developed concepts for billing motorists while using roading segments, monitoring vehicles for traffic offences, notifying and automatically despatching emergency services, automating route advice, automating vehicle and driver log books and supplying road-user accounting. A number of our ideas have been picked up and used in Britain and other countries, but to date none has implemented the comprehensive scale or achieved the economics enabled by our technology and systems.

Further, we are in the process of enabling the introduction of automatic-drives on major routes. Some vehicle manufacturers have experimented with smart cars capable of travelling limited courses or parking without driver intervention. We envisage a future where driver-controlled vehicles will be restricted to secondary roads and low speed zones, reducing road deaths and injuries and enabling higher capacity on existing roading networks.

One-Government

The One-Government would use transport systems as a way of controlling people and goods. Improved road management systems would provide both sources of revenues and valuable control information. Automated cars would increase control while reducing emergency service costs.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals use market forces to ensure that transport facilities meet actual requirements. Information can be used to better manage transporting of goods and people, further improving community economic performance.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. The management of roading information enables user billing, road usage control, automated control of vehicles and the fining of illegal behaviour.

Production Organisation

The industrial-era factory model is based on using semi-skilled labour to make standardised components using a machine-assisted process. This factory model emphasises large plants to gain economies of scale, and thus requires workers to travel to a central location to provide labour services.

The Development Group technology and services changes the production model by eliminating the value and scale of the traditional factory. Our automated manufacturing services based on flexible manufacturing plant enable small scale manufacturers to compete with customised products built according to customer-specific requirements. We enable small-scale manufacturers to access designs from external suppliers, manufacture under licence and service local customers.

In this future economy, traditional factories will be able to survive only as mass producer of standard items based on cost advantage, while the trend towards customisation and slender (if existent) cost-advantage of standard products will eliminate the dominance of the large scale producer. The degree in which economies of scale can offset the inherent inefficiency of supplying unwanted features to consumers will determine the degree of survival of large-scale production.

Further, we enable a new market for large numbers of individual designs, thus stimulating a new market for niche-market customised good technologies.

One-Government

The One-Government model is likely to influence the market for goods and services, and the location of manufacturing for political ends. Political pressures would exist to cross-subsidise less efficient groups to level standards of income. The result is likely a sub-optimal location of resources.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals would elect to focus on production of goods compatible with their ideals or available resources and trade for other goods and services. The greater degree of competition is likely to result in a higher average standard of living, but with much greater extremes.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. The information service can link design and manufacturing groups together, in order to generate superior products to match customer needs. Online markets can link groups over any distance, allowing trade within economic and political constraints.

Governing Systems

Regional and local governments in many countries are operated by elected representatives. In other countries, local governors are appointed by a central government that may itself be elected representatives. In each case, the representatives are elected based on their branding and general appeal to the population. There is little real influence by the general population in individual decisions on key issues, and the tendency is for decisions to be made on branding lines influenced by minority groups of activists.

Representational democracy is a modern system that is based upon the assumption that representatives must travel to a central location to participate in decision making and that it is impractical for everyone to contribute to that process.

A decision support information system invalidates these assumptions. 'Blogs' represent an active political voice and a stage in the emergence of alternative news and political channels. The technology already exists for referenda to be held on every decision made by political bodies. The barriers towards implementing a true democratic processes similar to Ancient Greek institutions are cost and identity security.

The Development Group technology and services eliminates these two barriers and thus enable the introduction of democracy and political accountability. Our constitutional processes enable issues to be raised by members of the population for vote by the entire population. The requirement of a quorum ensures that change requires a minimal level of support, thus avoiding the threat of minority interest groups distorting public policy for vested interests.

This view of future governance changes the role of politicians from decision-makers to advocates. The presentation of ideas remains the core political competence, with the ability to swing support an essential political tool. Further, by requiring resources to be implemented with any costs, the responsibility for each decision rests with the general population.

This form of governance enables groups that are geographically dispersed to make common decisions and participate in a common public life. It is a rejuvenation of democracy in those countries where representational democracy has declining support. It is a form of self-government for lower-level groupings in non-democratic societies. Further, it is a feasible form of government whether the path of the future is towards one-government or towards individual cluster-government.

The Development Group service enables self-expression and a degree of self-government in a near future where the flow of information forms the dominant form of economic power, and as a consequence, becomes the centre of political power.

One-Government

A One-Government is likely to adopt a representational model. Individual members would be able to poll their constituents for opinions on issues. Constituents would be able to compare voting records when deciding on replacing or re-electing a representative.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals could vote on each issue. Full democracy would lead to varying numbers of participants, dependant on interest of the issues. In some cases, representatives may be elected with powers to act on a specific issue and be held accountable after a set period of time.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. Voting can be economically held on any issue, and balloting can be either secret or open. The management of political decisions can incorporate all costs and benefits from the change, and can be tied to individual political leaders as a form of accountability. Quorums can be automatically managed.

Money

The state-monopoly fiat money that has been in common use since the mid-1800s inherently relies upon the confidence in the state's ability to tax. The currencies have evolved away from the physical backing of gold or any other commodity of inherent value towards an electronic form with the value set largely by people's willingness to hold wealth in its form.

The flaw in this system is that the state's control over its citizenry and the businesses operating within its borders is weakening. There is increasing tax loss from individuals moving their tax obligations into low tax regimes, while larger businesses are obliged by shareholder pressure to seek tax relief and improve returns to shareholders. The result is that the tax burden is falling onto a narrower base comprising less-financially capable people.

Further, the world system of state fiat currencies is based on the Bretton Woods arrangements, where major currencies are backed by large-scale bonds issues, with a steadily diminishing level of currency in circulation compared with total issued debt. This system is approaching the point where it is becoming quite fragile, and thus heightens the risk of a state fiat currency suffering a catastrophic loss of confidence and collapse in value.

Therefore, the state fiat money system is inherently unstable and will inevitably fail. The pattern of the collapse of a state currency was demonstrated in Germany in 1923, where company-based currencies backed by company resources were traded locally and displaced the mark as the currency of choice, until the state could re-establish its monopoly.

Thus, it is not necessary to run a state fiat money supply. The Scottish banking system prior to Britain's 1844 Peel Act (which created the modern state fiat system) effectively traded each other's notes, based on local backing. The four roles of money (measure of value, store of value, transfer of value, standard of value) can be effectively provided through a currency exchange backed by commercial assets. Commercial currencies are in fact a superior currency to state fiat currency, as they eliminate the temptation of seignorage (i.e. a hidden wealth tax couched as inflation) and are encouraged to maintain a constant value in order to persuade investors to store their wealth in their form.

The Development Group can enable both the exchange for commercial currencies alongside state fiat currencies, as a commercial currency backed by its own assets. This currency can provide a global measure independent of state fiat currencies and enable superior money flows independent from the interference or restrictions of any individual cluster-government.

The result of improved money flows is inevitably improved economic growth for those people holding such a commercial currency and an escape from decay of wealth from inflation.

One-Government

A One-Government may either impose a global standard currency or allow competing local currencies. In either case, a strong currency is likely to drive weaker currencies out of the market.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals care likely to support their own currencies, based on local economic backers. Competing currencies would provide alternatives and market forces would ensure that currencies were backed by their supporters.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. Any number of currencies can be supported simultaneously, and an active market can exist for conversion of currencies.

Changes in the impact of humanity on the planet

The changes from the information society extend beyond the society itself. They have ramifications for life on this planet and on humanity in general.

The information society enables new forms of technology that affect the impact of human activity of the planetary ecosystem. This impact has direct relevance on the long-term sustainability of the human species on this planet. Further, the make-up of our population is affected by the technological changes enabled by the information society.

These changes affect both the One-Government and Cluster of Individuals paths equally. The choice of the path has little effect on these issues, and can be seen as the background upon which the dominant part must operate.

Environment

The world is undergoing environmental change from both human factors, such as increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and from natural factors, such as the oscillation of the earth's orbit around the sun. These changes are both threatening our habitat, by changing landscapes, food sources and biological balances, and affecting our very survival as a species, through genetic decay and reducing human fertility.

The Development Group can enable a degree of climate control that can counteract these trends and help maintain the earth in a state suitable for human use.

The particles in the atmosphere, soil and seas that are affecting our climate are the waste products of thousands of years of economic development. They also form valuable resources that can be reused for future production. The problem has been the impracticality of harvesting these materials.

The Development Group can enable a one-planet information control system to control trillions of microscopic nanobots. We use these devices to seek out, collect and assemble raw materials into a form that can be reused in production. At the same time, the elimination of excessive levels of carbon, sulphur, Nitrous Oxide, heavy metals and other byproducts of traditional industrial processes can restore the air, seas and soil to the condition preceding the impacts of human civilisation.

One-Government

The One-Government model would likely adopt a global approach to environmental control, with the aims of stabilising environmental change.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals would likely adopt varying responses to environmental change. The result could be a mixture of ineffective responses to any challenges and over reactions, based on group values.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend. The tracing of trends, management of environmental control technology and collection of waste can be conducted on behalf of a central government or a number of groups.

Population

A more information society has a greater commitment towards educating the next generation than an industrialised society. This real additional investment in one's children, coupled with their lack of value as an economic contribution towards the family income, should continue the pressure towards smaller families.

The result should be stable population sizes in mature information societies or negative population growth as a result of lifestyle choices and premature deaths.

A counter-trend is the lengthening lifespan of individuals. Improved medical technologies, including implanted devices and rejuvenation technologies, will increase the average lifespan. It is likely that the average lifespan can exceed 100 years with 120 year-old people not being uncommon. Further, people will be able to retain their level of fitness into older ages, and thus continue to contribute economically rather than being forced to retire due to organisational policy.

Thus, we can expect children to fall as a percentage of population and an increasing average age of parents, with the change of emphasis in health and education requirements reflecting these demographics.

One-Government

The One-Government would have an interest in stabilising populations to maintain social stability.

Cluster of Individuals

Clusters of Individuals would vary their responses to population management, based on local circumstances and social values.

One-World Enabler

The enabler can support either trend.

The Development Group

The Development Group provides the core that will make this future a reality. The changes to the three levels of the individual, society and humanity in general are simultaneously enabled by the systems and services enabled by the Development Group.

We have been positioning ourselves and developing the necessary enabling technology to solve this predicted future for twenty years. Many of the pre-requisite technologies and services that we predicted have become accepted in society, but to date, there is a general misunderstanding over the economics of sharing information, the necessity of privacy in enabling the future world and the alignment of the economic puzzle pieces in order to fulfil the promise of an information age economy.

We are progressively bringing into being a range of companies to market essential enabling technologies and a suite of supporting service companies to bind the technologies together in such a way as to enable the dramatic potential inherent in an information-based society.

There is no other group today that has displayed a comprehensive understanding of the requirements of the future of 2010 and beyond. We are the enabler of this future. We are starting the future now.

One-World Enabler

The Development Group is the one-world enabler.