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Introduction

Since 05.04.2009 the political site of the religion of love exists. This was founded on 01.09.2006 and details can be found on http://en.relif.eu/rl_index.php?id=1. It tries to solve, in the religion's spirit, the most important political problems of our world and/or to sketch corresponding approaches. Also a wiki exists concerning the religion of love on <http://en.relif.net/wiki/doku.php?id=start>, which itemises its contents after headwords, together with those on http://www.boris-haase.de/en/bh_index.php?id=1.

The programme of the political association Relif, which is supposed to become party, describes the political main goals, and from these the further goals are deduced.

Below labour, the future work world will be delineated and a fair reward of labour is proposed. Moreover, the policy measures will be stated that are to lead to a significant improvement on the labour market.

Below education is ventilated, which education one should have, how one should acquire it and how it should be conveyed and also how research is to organise There are proposals made for several school subjects and fundamental reforms planned ahead.

Below democracy, a new form of democracy - called qualified democracy - is introduced, in which policy-makers have to qualify and which is put on a broad basis since everyone who is qualified may come to decisions according to his qualification. Are there equally qualified persons, it is voted conventionally or weighted. There is a proposal for the determination of the head of state and head of government.

Below development, goals, criteria and conditions are specified and ways for their implementation are pointed out.

Below family, it is questioned how the family can be strengthened and what is to be observed in the family policy.

Below finances, a token system is proposed that is to lead to a just and at once simple tax policy and the minimisation of indebtedness is described.

Below health, it is elucidated what can be said to a responsible and fair health policy.

Below security, it is described what measures strengthen the security.

Below social affairs, it is outlined how the social involvement in society can be strengthened.

Below environment, it is explained how our environment can be transferred into a state worthy before L.

Below traffic, the question is answered how traffic policy can be usefully organised.

Below world government, the presuppositions for such a one and projects are sketched, the structures are touched upon, before the role of the parties and the real institutions and actors are brought up. Their role and functions, their place and proxy are thoroughly delineated. The electoral process is also treated. Finally, the judicature is treated.

Below economy, the improvement of our economic system by qualified economic activity is presented.

Planned are promising approaches on development policy, wage policy, international policy, economic policy with development of a fair economic model concerning trade, health policy, fiscal policy, security policy, language policy and other policy fields. Here is increasingly paid attention to practicability, justice and total utility.

If one finds at many places that something has to be done this way, which is indeed significantly beyond the scope of a proposal, this is done always under the premise that L and I have become convinced that only this way success to be achieved can be obtained. But it always means also that any proposal that achieves the respective goals better is to give priority to. Every creature is also L and none has the monopoly on L. The strength lies in the respective community with L and every creature may have it on its own individual way.

The sitemap contains also a revisional history; the definitions and the glossary list only terms that are new or are used differently than usual.

And now much pleasure with my homepage!

(It does not depend on the pictures: From the texts peace shall emanate.)

Programme

Definition and basics

The Relil is a religious political association whose goals can be found in the word of L. Relil is the abbreviation for the religion of love, which forms its basis. L is the supreme being and the most comprehensive ever. Ze was formerly known as God. L is represented in this world mainly responsibly by his enunciator Boris Haase and, moreover, by all creatures. It aims to become worldwide party and a state worthy of L.

This is by far not given, wherever one is located in our world. The Relil wants to bring it about by implementing the word of L through the love of and to L for all which has being. This is the first and most important main goal, from which all other goals arise. The Relil is open to everyone who confesses to L and his word. Noticing it is a prerequisite to understand the claim it wants to suffice.

The Relil wants to solve the arising political problems of our world by tackling these quickest possibly - profiting from the superiority of L - after their importance for L and us creatures, with the adequate procedures. For this purpose, it uses approaches to a solution, corresponding to our complex world, and puts them immediately into action, wherever this is possible. It orients itself by the total utility for L and our world.

It tries to maximise it, taking into account the interests of each individual. Therefore, its second main goal is to cover the basic needs of all creatures. Every creature deserves this, since it only can lead this way a worthy life. The resources are hence to be distributed justly. The feasible, necessary and desirable are here to be conciliated appropriately. Without renouncement, this will yet not be possible.

The Relil wants to guarantee fairly rewarded labour, for all persons willing and able to work, by distributing it appropriate to need, interests and performance. This requires a detailed computer-based optimisation calculation, in which the mentioned and all other relevant factors have to be included, and a successive reshaping of the working world that does sustainably justice to the possibilities and challenges of the growing complexity.

The development of humanity so far advanced that it recognises that no problem can be solved satisfactorily with violence, since violence breeds mostly more violence. The Relil, therefore, champions to reduce weapons possession to the essential. Only who stirs up injustice is attacked. Who is developed, just and vigilant can forego expensive weapons and does not make money with them, at the expense of those that are (morally) injured by them.

Qualification enables, in the most different areas of life, a significant improvement of life. The Relil campaigns for the qualified democracy in order to use this way the potential of the humans optimally, to solve the arising problems and thus to make a fulfilling and good life possible for them. Each person is here taken into account according to his possibilities and ideas, provided that he pronounces upon it.

We should not permit ourselves to live at the expense of those who come after us. For this reason, the Relil wants to pay off the indebtedness for all owners of rights. The indebtedness of the states and communities (SAC) is, in a reasonable time frame, as possible to reduce to zero. For this, the Relil wants to develop, together with all humans who want to contribute a solution, appropriate concepts that are at each time workable for the majority.

Only a livable environment for all world inhabitants makes possible, in the long run, an appropriate living standard and a world that also pleases L. Since we know how the nuisances can be passably removed, the Relil wants to force the implementation together with the solution of the resulting problems and to make this way our world sustainably fit for the future, under participation of all persons concerned, after their possibilities.

The key to improve the living conditions is development. The Relil wants to further them in all key areas of life, wherefore it puts the corresponding political solutions appropriately into action. As development takes place also at the personal level, the Relil creates, to the best of its ability, the presuppositions that enable development. The word of L provides the crucial knowledge that matters to the Relil.

As a longer-term goal, the Relil aims at the appointment of a world government for the whole world. Only it allows for the preserving of the interests, in the sense of L. They, however, require a lot that is still not given. The Relil wants to work towards these presuppositions in a reasonable time frame, to create this way a just and livable world for as many as possible. Mankind determines the details.

In order that the world grows together closer and closer and the unwanted differences can be reduced, the Relil favours, in the longer term, an (additional) world language for all speakers, which shall determine it qualified-democratically. In the long run, the problem-free communication, through a powerful language, improves the living together of humans significantly. But in the course of this, the Relil wants to sustain the individuality of the speaker circles.

The ten main goals again at a glance:

1. *Implementation* of the **word of L** for *all* which has being.
2. *Meeting* the **basic needs** of *all* creatures.
3. *Warranty* of a fairly rewarded **labour** for *all* persons willing and able to work.
4. *Reduction* of **weapons possession** to the *essential*.
5. *Introduction* of **qualification** in *all* areas of life.
6. *Minimisation* of **indebtedness** for *all* owners of rights.
7. *Establishing* of a livable *environment* for *all* world inhabitants.
8. *Furthering* of the **development** for *all* people.
9. *Appointment* of a **world government** for the *whole* world.
10. *Realisation* of a **world language** for *all* speakers.

In view of the urgent world problems to be solved, the Relil also has an emergency programme, which is explained in conclusion. If it is not implemented, the consequences for man and beast are most unpleasant: existentially, healthwise, environmentally, economically and morally. It is definitely not enough to carry on, more or less, as before, but drastic measures are needed requiring in particular a big sacrifice.

Explanation of the main goals

1. *Implementation* of the **word of L** for *all* which has being.

Our world was created by L as result of zis eminently long and careful consideration. We creatures are therefore in charge of administering it so that all of us can lead a life that corresponds to the intention of L. With this, it is necessary to remedy the nuisances that have accumulated through our L-distance over time. A world in that the law of the jungle prevails is not in the sense of L.

L wants the welfare of all creatures and a livable world, in which everybody is free and able to develop towards L and to find, according to zis accumulated karma, happiness and fulfilment. This can only be achieved if the available resources are shared fairly and everybody gets what ze deserves. Admittedly we find in this world everything we need, but only responsibility ensures resources sustainably.

First the orientation towards L and the consideration of zis position enables us to view the world properly, and to find solutions that lead to the goal. Since every person who behaves properly, or has done so, has the possibility of refining zerself and by collaborating with others to achieve the goal, the high road can be taken and the L-worthy state be established, before it is too late.

Therefore, the humans are asked to bethink, to get involved with the word of L and to implement it according to their possibilities and ideas. They shall continuously improve the word of L through the successful relationships with L, if a real improvement can be achieved, and with this do justice to the faster and faster changing times and the rapidly increasing complexity.

The policy of the Relil must take everything which has being into account, since nothing has been created in vain. Everything which has being has L as goal, even if not everybody wants or is able to realise this. The strength of the word of L and the state of our world, together with the lack of viable alternatives, prove that it is so. The Relil has recognised this and wants to pool all forces to implement, in a reasonable time, the ideas of L.

2. *Meeting the **basic needs** of *all* creatures.*

L wants to achieve that all creatures are as well as possible. Therefore, their basic needs are to meet adequately. Our complex world requires for this several approaches. In the beginning, there are a thorough inventory and actual-target-analysis, which has, if possible, to involve all persons concerned appropriately. It is crucial that politically responsible persons at all develop the will to solve the problem properly.

Since the Relil has this will and solutions, and knows how they can be developed, it forces their dissemination and explanation. With this, it wins majorities and political legitimacy. If the persons concerned know what they need to meet the basic needs, it is to consider how they appropriately obtain it. A preferably large-scale feasibility study provides information what is how usefully achieved in which time.

Here the interests of the various partners are so to be mediated that an acceptable solution is created for all parties. An appropriate behaviour is to ensure according to the word of L, since L prefers or disadvantages no creature, and the world is equitable from L. The problems of our world are mainly moral ones. If we would have behaved appropriately already a considerable time, they would subsist in a much lesser extent.

If we possess only what guarantees us a happy and fulfilling life, and behave so, how it the word of L demands, all the great problems of the world disappear. The need arises through the numerous deviations from the L-distance. It lets the gap between poor and rich become bigger and bigger, even though L has provided our world so sumptuously that each creature can lead a livable life in it.

The Relil espouses that each person receives the word of L in a language ze understands, and so may make zis contribution that all the basic needs of the creatures are appropriately met. It campaigns for the necessary structures and measures and ensures the compliance through corresponding controls, negotiations and, if applicable, institutions to be created according to the word of L.

3. *Warranty of a fairly rewarded **labour** for *all* persons willing and able to work.*

Fairly rewarded work is also a moral distribution problem that must mediate resources and interests. After an extensive informing, a thorough inventory and actual-target-analysis are therefore also at the beginning. A demand calculation balances necessary, feasible and desirable. (Possible) employers and employees are here appropriately (e.g. by standardised questioning) considered.

Factors that have specifically to be involved are qualifications, utility, economic situation, age, performance, reward, interests, inclinations, preferences, and other (individual) work-relevant parameters. By classification, according to a mandatory standardised and certified procedure, then, in appropriate intervals, in a selection process, the employees are allocated to the employers.

The working conditions and hours will then be designed according to the need. The reward follows from the parameters mentioned above and the respective minimum wage according to a uniformly applied formula, but resulting from the parameters. There are hardship provisions and there is a tax-financed employment structure fund that compensates locational differences (e.g. the average living standard per head).

This assessment system makes enables to compensate and full employment. Although there is no guarantee that everybody finds zis desired work, but waiver takes place according to equitable standards, and activity sequence-chains and rotation enhance the relationship between attractive and less attractive activities. The favourable possibility to upgrade currently the qualification improves the quality of work and thus the economic power.

Consequences of increasing computerisation and machinisation are averted by just compensatory payments. Flexible ways to work and the need for (social) activities provide further jobs. The Relil espouses that the approaches outlined here are implemented across the board and further ones are developed corresponding to the requirements of the time. Also this problem can be solved with goodwill.

4. *Reduction of **weapons possession** to the *essential*.*

No safety-relevant problem can be permanently solved by arms, but requires mental effort including its true causes. The Relil wants to ensure through the removal of the conditions to have to possess arms that these

can be reduced to the essential. Military armed operations are too expensive and unnecessary if a problem can be solved otherwise without major effort.

Only a strong police needs weapons to render persons harmless. Their use in sports, personal and facility protection is also to justify. Arms trade and production are to limit to non-military weapons and to the wise parties. The Relil wants to put an end to the making money out of and the use of military armed force. Therefore, it will force the negotiations on global reduction significantly.

The possibility to conduct wars can be prevented by obliging all states and communities to pay their assets into a world bank newly to be founded, which is blocked as soon as they start a war. In addition, security mechanisms can be imposed as a condition, which make the use of a weapon impossible, as long as it was not activated by a centrally secured code.

States and communities that do not affiliate themselves to a corresponding agreement are as long to sanction sensitively until they do. Centrally controllable remote control devices for (armed) means of transport can further increase the security. The fewer weapons can be used, the earlier one will wonder whereto they are needed at all. With this, expensive weapon systems quickly represent an item that can be well saved.

Further centrally controllable security systems at facilities that could have military significance make the use of explosive weapons unnecessary. For this purpose, the facilities are to be categorised and to be equipped correspondingly. Modern war so becomes at most war without weapons, in which those call the shots who rightly reject it. This way the Relil wants to remove this problem of goodwill.

5. *Introduction of **qualification** in all areas of life.*

The Relil favours the qualified democracy, which represents a mixed form of representative and direct democracy, using the modern media. Thus, participation in decision-making processes depends on the existing qualification. Guest statuses with limited rights are yet possible. The voting weight in a (political) decision-making process depends on the number of votes received in an election.

Qualifications are provided by tests, assessments as well as proven achievements and experiences. Qualification coaches support the persons to be qualified during the training. Qualification and activities are only allowed within the scope of reasonable strain limits. Certain qualifications require repetition. One must be no member of a party, in order to be elected. But a party may help one.

Qualifications can be checked by electronic signatures. The qualification is preceded by appropriate aptitude tests. Their results decide whether and how the qualification is acquired. Desires and inclinations shall, the need must be considered. It is furthered individually and in combination. The qualification follows an elaborate qualification plan, which ensures that one learns enough for life.

It provides balance and takes into account the individual strengths and weaknesses. Efficiency and effectiveness ensure the qualification success. Examination institutes create tests that are to provide, while being monitored. Qualification does justice to the individual by equity and to the many by quality. It uses the potential of humanity extensively by trying to do justice to everyone, without wanting to please everybody.

The Relil espouses that aptitude and qualification will be tested thoroughly, since they are crucial for the setting of the course of life. A simple grading does not do justice to a person to be qualified, since its validity is limited. It does not matter to succeed quickly for simple questions, but to solve the important problems that life presents zerself at all, with whatsoever assistance.

6. *Minimisation of **indebtedness** for all owners of rights.*

A high indebtedness of an individual minimises zis living standard inappropriately, that of an entirety disadvantages those who have to pay off it. The Relil therefore wants to minimise the indebtedness for all owners of rights. It takes the view that one shall only afford that what one can pay, as long as no emergency exists. That way the scope of action is expanded and one complies with a healthy measure.

Nobody may have debts or incur them that jeopardise zis generously dimensioned subsistence minimum. It must be ensured that debts can be repaid by the debtor with a probability bordering on certainty.

Furthermore, going into debt that jeopardises the subsistence minimum is to tie to a purpose. A conversion of the purpose is to tie to severe restrictions.

Debt commissions qualified for this take this decision as about purposes generally. They are qualified-democratically elected and funded by the state and by fees that are levied for a debt. The amount of the fees depends on the amount of the debts and the length of processing time. It contains a small contribution for a debt fund for non-recoverable debts.

In economy, debt counselling services who are specialised for this take over the function of the debt commissions. They work out, after standardised and certified procedures, debt plans, which they tailor individually to the debtor. As the case may be, they work closely with qualified economic advisers. Here, the viability of the concept is scrutinised. The authorisation for the debt depends on the (total) result.

The states and communities have to develop concepts how they reduce their debt as possible to zero. These may entail, for example, that the debts are fairly distributed according to the economic performance of all owners of income and assets and the latter must settle them (pro rata) in a period measured according to the debt position. An improvement in lifestyle saves most of all.

7. *Establishing* of a livable **environment** for *all* world inhabitants.

A livable environment is a prerequisite for a happy and fulfilling life of all creatures. Therefore, the Relil wants to achieve a responsible and sustainable dealing with the resources. This can only succeed if the presuppositions are right. Therefore, environmental policy must be in line with development policy. For this purpose, there must be a thorough inventory and actual-target-analysis at the beginning of all efforts.

Also environmental policy must orient itself by the necessary, feasible and desirable. For this purpose, the lifestyle is to adapt to the given resources, where those to meet the basic needs shall always be available, possibly by transfer from other areas. In principle, every spatial area is to be enabled to produce everything autonomously and independently that is needed for life.

Those who have too little for a humane life shall be enabled by development policy to deal responsibly with the environment. Those who live in abundance shall be prompted by the policy of the Relil to reduce their consumption of resources so that they can lead fulfilling lives, and improve through transfers the living conditions in the world.

The Relil wants to sharpen the environmental awareness so that those who can do so gladly pay the higher price that a responsible and sustainable environmental policy requires. Here we have again a moral problem. It must be worth to us to save the environment and to use corresponding procedures and methods. Therefore, the Relil focuses on intensive informing that makes clear what happens if the environment is not saved.

The Relil wants that animals and plants get the rights that we can give them to enable them a life worthy before L. Policy must not only be there for man. We shall only live on animals and plants to the extent required. Therefore it is applicable to develop and to deploy anorganic solutions everywhere, where they make sense to replace organic ones. Where this is not possible, it is to pay attention to proportionality.

8. *Furthering* of the **development** for *all* people.

Development is the decisive presupposition for happiness and fulfilment. A successful development is only possible towards L, since that lies in his potential of what he has the advantage over us. Cause of missing development is evil. It arises because one wants it and takes pleasure in it. Evil is to cope with through development. The Relil provides with the religion of love the basis, with which successful development becomes possible.

The Relil wants a sustainable development policy. Less developed countries shall be enabled to get in with the remaining ones, through the development policy of the Relil. The Relil wants good governance within the scope of the qualified democracy, insofar this is feasible. It wants a responsible population policy that stops the population explosion and allows a peaceful coexistence through cooperation.

It wants to achieve that the developing countries become economically strong. The rich countries shall contribute their share by foregoing to push their selfish interests through and participating stronger in developing the poorer countries. From a less difference between poor and rich, ultimately everyone benefits, since only this way urgent problems can be solved that arise in our world.

Although the world is equitable from L, the Relil feels obliged to improve the living conditions in the world significantly. This goal can only be achieved through joint effort. For this purpose, the Relil wants to do the crucial explanatory work in order to attain the readiness for the required changes. All humans must change crucially and in many things, so that a state is brought about that pleases L.

If they do not, they punish themselves, since the consequences will inevitably arise that L has determined through the divine order in the word of L. Humans are so designed that they will only find happiness and fulfilment if they live as L imagines. They must hence develop and always have the opportunity for this, if they behaved properly. The Relil pursues a development policy completely in the sense of L.

9. *Appointment of a world government for the whole world.*

Sufficient development enables the appointment of a world government for the whole world. As long as it is still not given, the Relil wants stepwise to create the useful institutions that can act as precursor of a world government. There are many functions that can be executed more usefully centrally than decentralised. This concerns most of all that, where it is applicable to stay on top of things and a joint planning is advantageous.

A world government can only work if governments pass the power on to them. For this purpose, it must be neutral and may prefer no state and no community or disadvantage them. It works therefore only within the scope of the qualified democracy, in which the votes and administrative bodies are weight so that this is the case. The religion of love has the moral framework that is required in order to achieve a successful implementation.

In a first step, projects are to be formulated, which are suitable for a centralised implementation. Then the corresponding task forces are to be determined (qualified-democratically). Afterwards, the financing question is to be clarified and the competences to be defined. A fairly staffed project steering committee then can take over the function of the world government. Although much is to be negotiated, but the first necessary step would be done.

More and more projects can be added as development progresses, and then further institutions can be founded, which support the task forces in their work and to clear them of a charge. This will be all the easier, the more successes arise. The more developed the parties are, the earlier this will succeed. Possible and useful institutions are e.g. World Parliament, World Senate, Council of Nations, Council of the Continents and a World Court of Justice.

The Relil wants to espouse that the responsible representatives of the governments enter quickly into the required negotiations, so that the groundwork can be laid for a world government. For this purpose, it will try to win the states and communities for a neutral position, in order to enable this way a start. It will do everything required so that the process begun will be led to success, in the sense of L.

10. *Realisation of a world language for all speakers.*

A world, in which in principle everybody can understand everybody, is of enormous advantage to all, since the successful ideas can come from anywhere. That is why the Relil espouses the realisation of a world language for all speakers. It wants an easy to learn and exceptionally powerful language, which draws its roots from all languages of the world. Therefore, it espouses a democratic voting process.

This takes all speakers of the different languages into account and the frequencies, with which the words in the world are present. For the grammar, the linguists of the world shall sit down together and submit one or more proposals, with majority appeal, to vote on them democratically. The same applies to the font to be used. Here the most valuable cognitions shall become important.

So it is desirable that, for example, script and pronunciation, despite possible dialects, match as possible. Therefore, the use of a phonetic alphabet is advisable. The font should be, as far as possible, mirror-

symmetric in order to increase the readability from various directions. One should be able to reason the pronunciation from the character. For this purpose, a systematics should exist that is as simple as possible.

A new, unified world language prefers or disadvantages nobody, since all learn it newly. The frequent words of the existing languages occur in the new language correspondingly frequently, so that the average effort for the conversion is minimised. If one takes up a neutral position, everyone should be able to agree to the outlined procedure. The Relil, however, is willing to accept any better proposal.

The worldwide use of an existing language as world language favours their speakers clearly as well as the associated culture. In a new world language, on the contrary, every term is involved that exists in a language. The rapidly changing time requires an exceptionally powerful language that can be easily extended with the increasing vocabulary. The new world language shall meet all these conditions.

Qualification and development as crucial key concepts

Policy includes the entirety of activities that lead to the regulation of community affairs. It sets crucial framework conditions for dealing with the resources of our world and the living together of creatures. Since it determines the what and how, it makes a qualification. In order that this happens properly, it requires the right presuppositions. These are created by qualification and development.

First the knowledge about the proper goal enables to determine, whereupon development shall take place. First a comprehensive stocktaking enables to determine how the means can and shall be used to achieve this goal. First the qualification enables adequately to take stock. For the Relil, the goal of all development is L, and hence the state of our world, worthy before L.

In order to know what makes up L, it requires the accurate knowledge of the word of L. This is achieved through qualification and personal development. To acquire both, the basic needs must be met. This becomes possible by fairly rewarded labour. For this purpose, peace, a livable environment and low indebtedness are required. Everyone must be able to understand the other one and must be governed justly.

Those who know what L wants can and shall help those who have not met their basic needs. If the second also met these, in turn, they can get to know what L wants, and develop further through qualification. The higher the qualification is, the more beautiful and more livable our world becomes. This creates an upward spiral, which ends only then when the goal of all, L, is achieved for all times.

The Relil espouses that every person receives for free, as early as possible, a version of the word of L, in principle, understandable for zer. It supports the well-founded and competent commentation and interpretation of the word of L, so that as many as possible can understand it. It champions a separate religious education of the religion of love, so far as its number of adherents justifies this, and religious education is provided.

It respects the existing religions and weltanschauungen, and acknowledges the rights arising from them, provided that they do not conflict with those of the religion of love, given by the word of L. It espouses an open and fruitful dialogue with them - represented by their adherents, in order to prepare humanity together for a livable future, and to solve its problems.

It champions an individual appropriate qualification of all humans, enabling them to develop the best possible way. The latter applies, within the realms of possibility, also for the other creatures. It respects the dignity of all creatures and their decisions. It adjusts its policy to both and the word of L. In conflicts, it tries to achieve the best possible solutions, involving the creatures concerned.

It favours the model of qualified democracy and espouses the worldwide launch of the latter. It enables the appropriate participation of humans in political decision-making processes, according to the acquired and proven qualification, and represents a combination of representative and direct democracy. It tries best possibly to use the potential of humans in order to solve the pending problems.

The Relil wants a modularised qualification acquisition that mediates skills, wishes and inclinations of the individual with the need, as well as possible, in order to enable this way a happy and fulfilling life of as many

as possible. It, therefore, aims at full employment. It wants to achieve that qualification orients itself increasingly by life and not by theoretical models far apart from life. Science and religion shall interact well.

Both can be mutually enriching. That is why the Relil espouses a close and prudent cooperation of both. Qualification shall also find increasingly its way into science. The Relil wants to achieve that science will be conducted with the proper values. Scientific results shall have a high level of quality over quantity. Therefore, the Relil wants to achieve that the relevance of research takes precedence over the width.

It wants to achieve that a publicly accessible catalogue of the most important and urgent problems of humanity is compiled and that these are processed or solved with priority. The research-funds are to be distributed according to this and the qualification is to align accordingly. The Relil wants to achieve that the personal refinement of humans is intensified and becomes important subject of all qualification.

Only who reaches the personal presuppositions in this way can address the big and important problems of humanity. The solution of the most difficult problems presupposes a successful relationship with L. That is why this is accordingly to further by sufficient and appropriate offers. Success controls are to be provided within an appropriate scope and (internationally) to be standardised and certified.

By the establishment of related examining institutes and the profession of the qualification coach, many jobs can be created. The yields justify the expenditures by far. An exemplary qualification makes innovations, important for the economy, possible. Since also the economic goals are prioritised and adjusted to the need, economic power and enterprises are strengthened and made sustainably fit for the future.

Qualification, in the opinion of the Relil, must convey how one can obtain, in the long run, high achievements effectively and efficiently in order to achieve a high total utility. The performance level may be only so high that life is still fun for the top performers. For this purpose, the working conditions for the service provision are to design preferably optimally, under consideration of the environment.

The Relil wants to implement the qualified economic activity. It champions a transparent production process and flat hierarchies. Since power is to be distributed as wide as possible, the qualified-democratic model shall find its way into economy and public service, so that their differences are negligible. What is generated shall be available for as many as possible, in an appropriate form.

The Relil espouses the life-related qualification, oriented by problem-solving. It wants to achieve that primarily solution-relevant structure-knowledge is acquired, with which the pending problems can be addressed interdisciplinarily. The grading shall primarily make measurable the problem-solving competence and the individual progress of the person to be rated. It is more important that a problem is solved than the means used.

The qualifications to be conveyed are therefore to divide into appropriate problem fields, according to development, which then are processed according to relevance. In this way, a high transparency and motivation is ensured. The effort for this can be kept small, if one sees to an international implementation by qualified experts. Individual (e.g., culture-specific) peculiarities shall be taken into account.

The individual relevant circumstances of the persons to be qualified shall be revealed as early as possible, and extensively, without violating the personal rights of the individual. The better the strengths and weaknesses are known, the more purposeful an individual support can begin and bring a mutually satisfactory outcome about. Sufficient development enables a reasonable extent of determination.

During the qualification, it is to pay attention to an appropriate level of demand. The Relil espouses learning and working hours that neither too much nor too little of somebody. It shall remain sufficient time for leisure activities, which shall be an appropriate compensation for learning and working. The qualification modules are to be subdivided into obligatory, elective and voluntary ones. Similarly, (individual) support modules are to be provided, according to development.

The Relil campaigns for a world knowledge that is hierarchically edited after several criteria and that shall be electronically accessible to everybody who has internet access. Qualification beyond general education shall be affordable for everyone and everybody shall be given the opportunity to provide his ideas and outputs for interested persons. Costs and revenues are to be adequately compensated here.

Qualification and development shall be high, but must not be overstated. No creature may stay aloof from another one, each is to respect after the word of L, and has its dignity before L. Each deserves our love, even if we are compelled to take the lives of some of them. Just the weak among them deserve our special protection and care. They are an important part of the world of L.

Development is beyond the scope of qualification, and needs space. Therefore, the policy has to create these by setting the right general framework. The Relil champions working and training periods whose obligatory part must not exceed 40 hours per week, on average. The remaining times are here to exclude, by way of calculation. All living, working and learning conditions are correspondingly to design.

In this way is ensured that there is enough work for everyone, and enough time for development, be it in the time for others or for oneself. The qualification laid the groundwork for everybody to do something useful in his free time. The consequences that arise out of wrong decisions, from excessive demand, or out of excessive usurpation are avoided. The removal of the above-mentioned obligation includes the one of necessity.

The Relil wants to achieve an adequate physical development through corresponding nutrition, health care and training. Here the orientation by daily life shall be to the fore, and nobody be strained beyond an extent ze cannot agree to, because high risks are associated with it. Extreme physical strain is to reduce to a healthy level, if possible.

In such cases, the Relil defeats their public sponsorship. This concerns, for example, the extreme sport and parts of the top-class sport. Furthermore, the Relil espouses a keeping of animals and plants, as naturally as possible. It is admittedly true that man (still) must live from animals and plants, but this does not entitle ze to force an unnatural way of life on them. The standards are here strictly to apply in the sense of L and the creatures.

Animals and plants are more than articles, which we can have at discretion (economically) at our disposal. Since the dignity of creatures results from their neediness and divine function, it is in no way inferior to that of man, with regard to that what is crucial. Every creature is intermediate stage on the way to L, even if its value may be different. That is why the Relil wants to establish that creatures are dealt with according to development.

It wants to extend the legal norms by comprehensive additional norms that cover all fields of modality, and are available for everybody, for orientation and inspection. The complexity of our world requires that we orient ourselves by more than the law so that an appropriate development takes place. The solution of the main problems has a moral background. This is the reason for the necessity of such norms.

They also enable an appropriate psychic and mental development, since they lay the groundwork for designing life properly, especially in living together. The potential that lies in them to bring about something really positive, on a large scale, cannot be estimated highly enough, especially not if L is properly involved. In this way, all development can quickly come into the right direction and stay there.

The Relil wants to increase the quality in all norms and writings by conciseness and relevance, since the increasing complexity requires this. It therefore banks on efficiency and effectiveness, and the great potential of all humans. The regulations shall be reduced to an appropriate extent by permissible simplification and suitable technical support. This way, the right development is supported by reduction of bureaucracy.

The Relil wants in addition to further it through greater efforts in the fields of research on the development of new forms of life, as successors of the earthly creatures, and the basics that are epistemically and practically, concerning life, necessary for these forms of life, and the intermediate stages towards them. But it will only support such efforts, if they orient themselves closely by the word of L.

Economy

All economic activity has to be adjusted to the need, since supply and demand represent forms of need (for allocation). Therefore, at the beginning is the needs assessment, which tries to find out, on the basis of a profound criteria catalogue, which need is how to cover at best. The itemisation of the criteria catalogue requires high qualification. The interests of the persons qualified shall be preferably that of L.

The Relil wants as much as possible for as many as possible in the sense of L, and this means certain prosperity for everybody. From this goal, we are far away in many parts of the world, for various reasons. Even those who are well-off are often not content with their lives, while many of those who cannot be described as well-off are, by and large, relatively content with their lives.

Since L has provided the world so sumptuously that all creatures can live contently in it, if they behave properly, a distribution problem is present, if this state does not exist. To solve it, we must behave properly and, in particular, be properly economical. As long as everyone, because of the existing differences, can still not live there where ze wants to live, every economic unit must solve its problems primarily itself.

For this purpose, every economic unit must be enabled to cover its basic needs itself. This requires that enough food, clothes and the things that are needed for a satisfactory life either can be produced by oneself or be otherwise sourced, e.g. for a return service. In order that this can sufficiently be done, there neither must be too many humans, nor a too high indebtedness.

A corresponding family policy prevents the former, an indebtedness law the latter. The Relil campaigns for both, just as for the necessary peace through nonviolence. First the responsible policy of its government justifies that a population receives more than humanitarian aid. Every (irresponsible) government can be replaced through (passive) resistance, as long as only enough humans decide to do so.

The Relil demands an unconditionally fair and transparent price policy. To let the market decide alone, presupposes that the market participants behave morally unobjectionable. However, this is not given as long as someone gains or has unjustified advantages at somebody else's expense. With the widening gap between poor and rich, we have an ostensive example for these facts that are to be corrected in all cases.

A transparent price policy allows tracking the pricing from beginning to end and an appropriate behaviour, if the latter turns out inappropriate. A price is appropriate, if it sufficiently covers the costs, actually incurred and justified, for the associated good, and the profit, exceeding the costs, does not fleece the buyer. If costs and profit are sufficiently exposed, judging becomes easier for everyone.

Costs are to prove by corresponding vouchers. These should be as forgery-proof as possible. The cost of making up such a voucher must be relatively low. This can be the easier achieved, the higher the level of development is. In order to assess a profit properly, it is necessary that enterprises, with a certain minimum sales, reveal their profits publicly and accessible for everybody.

Similar applies for the public administration. Since balances and profit and loss accounts arise here anyway, there will be no significant additional effort. The information must be so extensive that costs, expenses, profits, etc., are sufficiently obvious, but details beyond this do not damage the enterprises or the public administration, or are otherwise detrimental to them.

In this way, it is unbureaucratically achieved that everybody receives approximately that what is due to zer, and public administration and enterprises assimilate more strongly. It is incomprehensible that here, in the long run, are major differences. An achievement is to be adequately rewarded and those who perform it shall be appropriately involved in their success. That is why the Relil campaigns also for flat hierarchies.

These allow a short decision making process and a low remuneration descent, in a big room to manoeuvre. The opportunity to participate in decisions, of the enterprise or of the administration, conforms to the qualification and the assigned responsibility. Time-critical decisions of few decision makers are, if necessary, to confirm or to modify with the wisdom of hindsight by the qualified persons, if this is possible.

As the obligation of administration and enterprises to publish is justified by the (public) warrantable interest, this also applies to individuals (for example, the revenues of politicians). The Relil champions that these warrantable interests are recorded in a corresponding catalogue, publicly accessible, and the resulting conclusions are drawn, within a narrow time frame, after a qualified vote.

So, like the problem catalogue, other catalogues are useful, which then lead - widely based on a qualified-democratic foundation - to (political) decisions that contribute decisively to the welfare of everyone. The qualified economic activity provides a marketing approval to protect enterprises and humans, which orients

itself by need. The Relil wants to achieve that the state creates a suitable infrastructure for all, from which all do benefit.

The Relil espouses furthermore equitable upper and lower property limits, within the scope of just social policy. Falling below and exceeding these limits shall lead to a just compensation - either directly or indirectly after the statutory provisions to be created. The Relil wants to guarantee legally, fairly and appropriately, minimum wages and salaries for all employees. There shall be also an upper limit for both.

Both shall comply with all relevant quantities, and therefore requires a more complex calculation, correspondent to the time, which shall be understandable for everybody anyway, who can understand this kind of calculations. The procedure shall be qualified-democratically legitimated and certified through (international) standards. It is more important that everything happens justly for as many as possible than that everybody understands everything, but is disadvantaged.

Qualified economic activity means that one lets adequately participate as many others as possible in his economic success. We do not generate to possess, but to share. Therefore, the Relil wants to make this economic philosophy strong at the will of L, in the whole world. It has, with the word of L, the superstructure to be able to provide a conclusive overall concept and to implement it with all humans.

The mentioned philosophy is necessary to solve world problems, and it is the only one that pays off before L and therewith for oneself, in the long run. The sustainably used donations from the richer states to the poorer ones by their population provide, together with good governance, the most for the latter. But it is crucial to solve the structural problems, whose most important solutions the Relil can present.

Who primarily lines his own pockets, without passing enough to others therefrom indecently assaults those who need his gain, in order to survive. He punishes himself thereby, if he has a conscience, or if L has to do it from justice. The poorest are thereby forced predatorily to exploit nature and this poisons the climate for all, since it comes, besides environmental damage, also to unnecessary violence.

That is why the Relil wants to pool all forces to achieve with common effort that the poorer states get their chance to get in with the richer ones by coming on the right path with a responsible policy of sharing, widely in their own right. This can only succeed if there is an echt interest to solve this problem. The Relil will make the case for this all over the world and endeavour.

Once the richer humans have internalised, what it means to be poor and what consequences it has to do nothing significant about it, and the poorer, what they have to do, so that they are sustainably better, then the economy can flourish all over the world and contribute to peace and prosperity of all. The richer can, without more ado, forego many things, the poorest have no choice.

The Relil wants to achieve that the taxes for products and services that exceed the respective living standard of an economic unit collecting tax are significantly higher than that of the living standard itself. The higher the selling price is, the higher the percentage per price class shall be. The higher the living standard is, the more likely products and services can be more favourable, in the lower price segment.

The price classes range shall also conform to the living standard, and shall have an appropriate extent. Technical devices are to be taxed lower, if they are essential to maintain the living standard. If there are too few donations of the richer countries for the benefit of the poorer ones, the Relil will espouse a corresponding tax increase in the former ones, if nothing else can remedy.

The Relil espouses a ban on advertising, since it has the opinion that the saved costs for advertising shall go to the needy of the world. It wants to substitute advertising by a neutral offer of opportunities that provide appropriately information about the available products and services, after uniform standards. Advertising represents a unilateral manipulation at the expense of the creatures.

The Relil banks in economy on cooperation, and not on confrontation. The quality of a good shall increase from the appropriate change in its properties, through the performance of the qualified persons, according to the need. This performance shall be rewarded so that who achieves more receives more than the one for whom apply the same conditions, and it must have a reasonable equivalent.

The Relil will only reward such achievements and rejects any speculation that aims to break this principle. A good has to convince alone through its quality. This includes its development process. The Relil rejects all morally objectionable measures that want to change the sales of a good past the real need, since, in this way, the balance of power is lost.

Therefore, it will try to take all measures that make this impossible, or significantly more difficult. It will also increasingly let inform about what is worth owning, and what not, to lead a happy and fulfilling life. From these cognitions, a healthy economy will develop, if it is additionally sustainable, social, secure, environmentally friendly and predictable, and orients itself by the weal of the creatures.

The Relil aspires to a unified economic system and a stable currency for all. It banks on the just participation of all humans in the economic process, and its goods. The qualified economic activity adjusts to the political goals, and receives monetary advantages for this. If it deviates negatively, however, it suffers monetary disadvantages. In terms of a struggle to find the best solution, it is to give competition.

As long as humans and relationships are not yet developed sufficiently, it will also give competition among each other. The Relil has the goal to leave this state as quickly as possible, by convincing humans of its goal. Since the world becomes more complex, the Relil banks on the qualified and individual consulting, which can be carried out by humans, and increasingly through corresponding programmes.

The Relil wants to increase the planning security of the economically active persons, by ensuring through increasing of the morale and punitive measures, for breach, that liabilities are paid on time. Working within a narrow time frame and good service shall become self-evident, to enable a smooth and joyful run, and to reduce costs. For this purpose, it shall give appropriate performance incentives.

The Relil banks on increased cooperation in larger and larger areas. To this end, it wants to initiate corresponding projects, and finalize them successfully. A stronger and stronger cooperation will also make the individual stronger and stronger, and bring all near to the great goal. The Relil will only gradually be able to implement its proposals, together with all, but as long as insight exists, this will also certainly succeed.

The Relil wants to achieve a debt relief of all households, as short dated as possible, in order to expand the scope of action for all. It demands a fundamental debt ban - except in emergencies - of all states and communities, which have to develop the concepts how they reduce their debt as possible to zero. The biggest saving effect can be achieved in the significant improvement in lifestyle.

Debts can, for example, be fairly distributed, according to the economic performance of all owners of income and assets, and the latter have to settle them (pro rata) in a period measured according to the debt position. The Relil wants to move the subsidy policy more towards the (global) interests according to the standard of L. It wants to improve the opportunities for poorer states to assert themselves economically on the market.

To this end, it will remove all trade and other barriers that disadvantage these unjustified, provided that they meet the required presuppositions for this, or an agreement can be reached, with all concerned states and communities. It will expeditiously initiate the required negotiations for this, and lead them to success. It wants to establish consulting services and commissions for debts, if they are to be contracted.

Qualified economic counselling is important, especially if the conditions of economic activity are shifting. Hence, for certain economic projects, there shall be an obligation to advice. In this way, the (economic) success shall be substantially improved. If the qualification finds increasingly its way into society, the difference between public service and economy decreases positively for all involved parties.

Public and private interest does widely agree, and both appropriately benefit from the services they have performed. Therefore, it plays a subordinated role where one works, but that and under which qualification. The public service has to work just as economically as the private sector after public criteria. It is then of secondary importance who owns what, but it counts how who deals reasonably with what.

The Relil will enshrine a global economic order that is binding for all economic units and entails sanctions for the latter, in the event of infringements. This economic order shall contain further specifications, in the individual economic zones, that ensure that the individual conditions are adequately met. In this way, adequate economic activity shall be morally grounded.

The economic orders shall be implemented step by step with more and more advanced rights, obligations and regulations, etc., until a state is reached worthy before L. Here, requirements from other fields (e.g. environmental policy) are to be taken successively into account, in order to accommodate the complex circumstances of our world. This development is indeed a long way, but the only right one.

Otherwise, we get into a spiral of ongoing deterioration, at a relatively high level, in which there are few winners, but many losers. But if the winners gain their victory at the expense of the losers, they will be the ones who will lose before L. Even if they try to sideline L, they will not really become happy in their lives or find fulfilment, since they are very extravagant for a stale happiness.

Principles that meet the higher requirements are to add to the economic principle, since only in doing so the way can be found out of the spiral dilemma. Then the entire potential of the world can be used and it can come to a significant improvement of the overall situation. This requires the insight for all concerned parties and sufficient development. The Relil wants to take over this convincing with others.

Sufficient qualification and development will also make economic crime more difficult, since corresponding tests and protective measures prevent them. The Relil will increasingly espouse their implementation, since otherwise, with little effort, big (economic) damage can emerge. It requires constant vigilance and a high morale to protect our world.

Finances

The Relil wants a tax system, in which the taxes grow, in each case, strictly monotonically with the value and the amount of that what is to be taxed. Negative taxes cut the tax burden here. Only tax exemptions are tax-deductible that follow the living standard of a tax-raising unit, as well as extraordinary and, at the same time, relatively high burdens. The continuous growth functions shall conform to the aforementioned living standard.

The burdens shall be accounted for decentralisedly and, if possible, by (electronic) securely signed tokens, which can then be attached to the tax return. Decentralisation saves, together with the electronic evaluability, (personnel) costs and makes, with little training expenditure, a tax fraud more difficult. Since only high burdens are taken into account for tax, the administrative burden is also low.

That what is to be taxed shall be determined by a uniform taxable base per tax-raising unit. The Relil wants to achieve a preferably uniform taxation within the same living standard to increase the justice of taxes and to simplify the legal basics worldwide. The smaller the differences in the circumstances are, the less deviations it can give, and vice versa.

The merging of the world will facilitate this process and create beneficial synergy effects. Therefore, the Relil aims at a uniform stable world currency and as few currencies as possible for as large areas as possible, in the intermediate stages. This presupposes responsible governance and economic activity. The Relil espouses a raising of only as many taxes as are needed to cover reasonable expenditures.

The same applies to all other duties. The raising principles shall be preferably easy and fair, in order to minimise the effort. The calculation shall be transparent and relatively easy. Justice shall take precedence here over easiness. The Relil wants to achieve that only may be expropriated if a sufficiently considerable damage can be averted, or a similar utility can be fairly brought about.

This also applies to a large confiscation. Expropriation and confiscation require a legal basis. The Relil wants to prevent that a territorial entity or something like that are financed on a grand scale by one of both at the expense of private owners (for example, to free itself of debts). It wants also to prevent that an inappropriate inflation is brought about by the policy pursuing something similar.

In order to achieve a closer predetermination for a specific purpose and less dependence on (changing) political constellations, the Relil champions funds for a specific purpose, into which the population can directly invest and which it can have at its disposal after the different models, qualified-democratically. In this way, an increased individualisation is achieved, and responsibility as well as participation significantly increased.

Since the models shall be standardised and certified and shall meet the economic demands, simultaneously a high stability and security is achieved. Such a fund could serve, for example, the pension security and consider individual ideas, about the working time in life, as well as the living standard. Governments can determine the framework guidelines by law, their access to the funds is yet restricted.

In societies where the younger finance the older persons, the Relil wants realise a gradual transition via debt relief to self-financed models. A greater justice can be established, for example, by transferring the paying-in-behaviour to the way of paying off. Here the available means are to be converted fairly. The framework guidelines prevent unrealistic or selfish models.

Expenditures in a qualified democracy are to be defrayed, after the ideas of the Relil, via qualified budgets. The higher the qualification, the greater the share of the budget that can be decided on. The size of the budget itself is also qualified-democratically determined. The decision points should be chosen so that all qualified persons can keep them, if the decision can wait.

The highest qualified person with managerial responsibility is to receive an appropriate room to manoeuvre, particularly for urgent decisions. Large expenditures and decisions on the direction require qualified-democratic confirmation. The Relil wants particularly to support investments with high total utility and large sustainability. It wants to avoid superfluous expenditures, such as military ones, completely.

Labour

Since public enterprises are to be administrated also after economic criteria, and private ones also after non-economic criteria, the Relil wants to align their method of operating: For the employees there shall be no significant difference in which of the two they are working. They shall be appropriately involved in the success of work in each case. Surpluses are to be usefully invested in something, what is really important.

Since public enterprises and private ones shall orient themselves by the need, the accrual of losses is more difficult. If they still accrue, the need establishes a correspondent interest for a financial compensation of the losses. These shall be borne as closely as possible to the causer. The accrual of a loss decides, under inclusion of the persons concerned, how it is appropriately proceeded with it.

The Relil wants to warrant all persons, willing and able to work, a fairly rewarded workplace. Therefore, this is not at risk of a loss, but it can change in its implementation. The Relil wants to see to it that losses virtually cannot accrue through a highly qualified leadership, under an appropriate participation of the employees. It wants to realise this by a great cohesion of society.

If the will is there primarily not to run against each other, but to solve the pending problems together, there will be also the right way and thus the solution. The Relil wants to achieve this awareness of society by replacing the competition against each other by a struggle for the best solution, in whose fruits everybody shall participate with a share commensurate to zer. How, the qualified democracy decides.

How one approaches a problem determines decisively the success of its solution. The right intention before L is the weal of as many as possible. The more developed a society is, the more will have this intention. From this, an upward spiral towards L develops. Each individual acquires a higher and higher qualification and thus a better and better work. Therefore, the Relil wants to achieve that the upgrading of the qualification of all employees is especially furthered.

This is not an end in itself, but shall pay off for every employer and employee. Only someone who has an extensive knowledge how one works properly can achieve the corresponding successes. Therefore, the Relil wants to obtain that the qualification, interests and inclinations of a future employee are determined as early as possible, repeated and sufficiently comprehensively by tests, according to (internationally) certified standards.

Already during the (school) education, it shall be started with this to further the strengths and to reduce the weaknesses appropriately, if possible. It shall prepare for life, that is particular for the working life. Depending on the level of development, this way knowledge and skills can be acquired that are important there. In doing so, the subject matter is also limited to the relevant, and the knowledge ballast is reduced.

The Relil wants to make an appropriate work structuring obligatory for each workplace. The employee shall have here an extensive say. Superiors are to be comprehensively qualified (in this role). All employees are to harmonise their individual goals at the workplace with the superordinated ones and synchronise appropriately with the super- and subordinated colleagues. The Relil wants to accomplish this state for all.

In this way, performance capability, job satisfaction and the productivity are significantly increased, so that also economically greater successes can be achieved. Since the obligatory working time shall be limited to 40 hours per week, it remains enough time for useful activities outside of the working time resp. sufficient recreation. In this way, the public health is increased and, with common experience, the community is strengthened.

The role of the bargaining partners, within the qualified democracy, is to be thought over, since it and labour conflicts are superfluous in a largely consensual working world. Since it shall be fairly and by law rewarded after a uniform, individually parameterised formula, collective bargaining and compulsory memberships in bargaining partners are unnecessary. But there shall be further on interest groups, in the opinion of the Relil.

Deviations from the reward upwards shall be able to be freely negotiated, downwards, they shall be forbidden. Should the situation occur that the work to cope with can be attended to by only a part of the population because, for example, computers, machines and robots are less expensive, so these are to raise by corresponding compensatory levies, until an adequate balance is established.

Unemployed work force shall be so allocated after its qualification and its preferences to its employment opportunities that the benefit is maximal and the distribution optimal, i.e. that every group of employees receives the same percentage allocation. Then the working time shall be so reduced per each group of employees that the workload is fully met by all employees: everyone is fully employed.

In groups of employees in that the working time has to be reduced disproportionately hardship provisions shall be effective. So there shall be full compensatory wage increases, if the reduction exceeds a certain percentage value uniformly to be negotiated. The entirety of the employees (also employers) shall bear the additional costs incurred on a percentage basis from the income, if this is possible.

To compensate the locational advantages and disadvantages - for example, due to the population number or infrastructure - a employment structure fund is to issue, in which the contractually binding SAC shall deposit after their economic performance and tax-financed, and from which they shall receive, if applicable, compensatory payments. The economic performance is measured by the average per capita living standard.

For this purpose, the products and services shall be compiled that belong to the current living standard of the economic unit to be considered (i.e. the correspondingly associated SAC), and the percentage of the population be calculated that can afford this compilation. All SAC, over the average, shall deposit on a percentage basis of the contractually agreed maximum amount, proportional to the average income of their population.

All those that lie below shall receive payments on a percentage basis of that amount. The maximum amounts are to be negotiated so that the balance of the employment structure fund is always settled and the total payments take place within a reasonable scale. The Relil wants to enshrine all these proposals by law, or represent to the SAC in order that these problems are solved.

The use of the revenues from the employment structure fund may be subject to certain requirements. Thus, for example, it may be demanded and negotiated that they must be invested in the employment structure so that a certain percentage improvement of the living standard or economic performance is achieved. For this purpose, corresponding development plans are to be compiled for and by the SAC.

The labour is to distribute such that each age group finds sufficient work that has comparable value, and therefore can be rewarded alike. To this end, an age-appropriate analysis is to be compiled that matches need, supply and demand of labour after qualifications, priorities, reward, job locations, and individually relevant factors in such a way that all age groups are considered equally and fairly.

By rotating models and attractive subsequent activities that can build on less attractive ones, the available potential shall be usefully expanded. The performance of a working person can be most easily and cost-effectively determined by one or more performance tests, (internationally) standardised and certified by type of activity, on his own request. Nobody may be constrained to a performance test.

As for the qualifications also for the performance tests, an own occupation emerges, for which, depending on the focus, different qualifications are to presuppose. Furthermore, also an own interdisciplinary field of research emerges with the focus labour. The Relil wants to espouse that for this the traditional ergonomics is extended and (international) standardised and certified conditions apply at the place of work.

She wants to reward desirable conditions that can be voluntarily complied with through attractive incentive systems and prize qualitative growth above economic one. It furthermore wants optimally to support the shift from executing to the controlling and creative works by timely seeing to a corresponding qualification. Together with the need, so promising new markets are entered.

Social Affairs

The Relil wants to further more social involvement in society through a just incentive system under allocation of social points that can be converted into payments in kind. To finance it revenue-neutrally, those who have, at the end of an assessment period, too little social points are to tax proportionally more. The Relil wants to create numerous opportunities to acquire social points.

The time required for this shall be based on demand. The acquisition of social points shall not destroy jobs, but represent an irreplaceable valuable supplement to the gainful employment that is to perform by everybody who is able to do it. Existing involvement - such as social volunteering - shall be credited. Examples are: nursing, caring and supporting of the needy for this (also within the own family).

Furthermore, visiting old and sick humans and their support, supporting (external) children, giving lessons and oversight activity at events, taking over services for fringe groups in society, being election worker, auxiliary police officer, on the jury or environmentally involved, etc. The Relil wants to draw up a social points catalogue, from which the points that can be acquired clearly result.

The catalogue shall specify how the services are to attest: Who grants when to which extent because of which qualification which attestation. The attestations, from which the amount of the acquired social points must clearly result, are then to file with the tax return. For reasons of simplification, this can be done using IT in the form of (electronic) tokens, as with the tax collection.

The opportunities to defraud here shall be minimised by suitable measures and represent a form of tax fraud, which is to be punished correspondingly. The exceptions are to organise generously. Exceptions are imaginable, for example, for soldiers, physicians and other persons who are indispensable. Ultimately, it comes down to a legislatively irreproachable overall settlement that must last before court in order to be able to be applied.

To reward the social involvement not only by purely financial payments, the Relil wants to offer a benefit pool, from which a benefit, assessed by social points, can be freely chosen. This can, for example, be free rides with public transport, vouchers for tickets or a social consideration. But the allocation must be equitable and shall happen according to standards as uniform as possible.

Possible excess of tax revenue from not performed social points shall be paid into a social fund, which is periodically emptied if it accrues too much through payments to social institutions, according to an pre-determined area-wide allocation procedure. All payments shall be published regularly in sufficient detail, visible to everybody, and be checked neutrally.

Social involvement shall go without saying. The Relil wants to inform sufficiently about its meaning, especially in the education. Citizens abroad shall get socially involved there. The details shall be determined by international agreements. If the (voluntary) social involvement should exceed the need, then the obligatory one shall be limited to the need and the compensation payments be adapted.

To ensure a high quality of the social involvement the Relil wants to create corresponding standards and qualify after them. In the simplest case, the social involvement shall be assessed by the recipients, what shall lead with poor performance to deductions for the social points performed. Otherwise periodical random checks shall be carried out by employees qualified for this.

Since not all activities to be carried out can be performed themselves on a voluntary basis or as part of social involvement, jobs emerge that way, which are to be taken into account in the composite demand calculation. For full-day social involvement the Relil wants to create the possibility to take social leave by analogous to or instead of the educational leave. The laws rule the details.

The Relil espouses the build-up of efficient and effective social fail-safe systems that orient themselves by the living standard of a social unit. The higher the standard is, the more options can become reality, so that as many as possible can participate in the prosperity. In the less developed units, the Relil wants to implement the social basic security, in all stages of life and situations, so that everybody has a long-term perspective.

It is important that help is available in the whole world for the simply avoidable diseases. Here, in particular, the richer SAC are demanded to improve by donations the overall situation considerably, until the poorer SAC are able to shift themselves increasingly, in their own right. The Relil wants to establish the awareness of the need for this solution through appropriate informing and to contribute its share of donations.

It wants to stop the population explosion by removing the necessity to have to have own children, in order to survive in old age, through economic upturn, which results inevitably as consequence of across family efforts, with support of the richer countries. Only by overcoming the selfish competition, towards a developed cooperation, across country borders, the success comes.

A start-up financing and sustainable models for the efficient and effective self-help in larger networks produce, under good governance, the opportunities that a looking away and eccentricity refuse. Happiness and fulfilment are not a consequence of prosperity, but of sharing and coming through for others. The Relil wants to convey this elementary wisdom to the whole world and so to achieve an L-worthy state.

If humans know that it is not large (material) possession that is the rewarding goal, they will want voluntarily to retain only that, what is sufficient for a happy and fulfilling life. This will reduce the avoidable diseases and thus the effort of medicine to cure that, what would not have had to emerge. Ultimately, it is attitude and proper behaviour towards L that keep one healthy.

Good social living together requires knowledge about it. The Relil wants to convey this by enabling everyone to read, L has given the ability for this, so that ze learns from the word of L and other valuable documents what really matters in life and how one organises it so that ze and zis environment can live happily together. Thus, development is enabled and world peace established.

Also the dispute is contained this way, since the right way has not many forks. One can be highly developed and still do not own much. The treasure, L represents, provides one with everything. It is the religion, which enables a nice living together, and the policy, which creates the presuppositions for this. The Relil wants to merge the two so that they form an inseparable unit that serves the weal of all humans.

It wants particularly to protect the family and to extend this protection to every community worthy of support before L. It wants to place both sexes side by side on an equal footing, without blurring the differences with their strengths and weaknesses. Origin and sexual orientation may neither lead to specific advantages nor to disadvantages. It wants to achieve that the individuality and uniqueness of each person is appreciated fully by everybody.

It wants to achieve that every living entity is loved with its strengths and weaknesses by everyone, who has to do with it, and that this love is reflected in dealing with it. It wants to teach this attitude worldwide and wants it to be practiced so that it is taken for granted for everybody. The attitude shall contain all of the lower goals and lead into the upward spiral towards L, while one confirms, helps the other and is partial to zer.

The Relil wants to remove any form of discrimination by letting convey the right dealing with all living entities and by significantly increasing the competence of problem-solving. For this purpose, it wants not only

to sharpen the awareness of the problems, but also to make known the procedures that expand the potentials and lead to the solution of the problems. This requires the pooling of the forces and thus the social interaction of the creatures.

Education

This can only succeed if the education is sufficient. Life takes here the centre stage, with L at the top. Therefore, the Relil wants to set the focus here, and academic education only in the second place. Only if one has the right foundation, one can erect thereupon the house of higher knowledge. This foundation must be broad and stable, so that the house does not break down, but can support the stairs to happiness.

These shall be able to lead to the most diverse rooms in order that everybody can become happy with the rooms in that ze wants to live. The Relil wants to further everyone individually as early as possible, while ze appropriates the basics of life together with others. This furthering shall include both the strengths and the weaknesses. Strengths shall be expanded and weaknesses shall be reduced, with full preservation of the identity of the individual.

For this purpose, the knowledge to be conveyed shall be divided into modules that can be learned, to a large extent, independently of each other, even if they partially build upon each other. The education shall be interdisciplinary, but the contents geared to the individual and his development. In so doing, the social structures are to be maintained or improved in a conducive manner, and the common shall not be too small.

Natural corrective shall be life here. Success of education is the appropriate balancing of the parameters, what is not easy, because of the complexity and different directions, especially if they are in conflict. The Relil wants to meet these high standards by good qualification of the trainers and the qualification coaches. This is an investment that pays off in each case.

Even where the living standard is low, already a lot can be achieved by the proper conveyance of that what is worth knowing. That is why the Relil wants that teaching and learning models, depending on development, are developed, which in this respect are optimised. These shall take both the culture-specific peculiarities and the common to all humans appropriately into account. The Relil wants unity in plurality, and a good development towards L.

The full development of a creature requires the intensive involvement with L, since an orientation within the purely human falls short. Man needs to transcend to something personal that is superior to properly understand the world and to be able to judge and act appropriately in it. L and the divine instances fill in this position excellently. The Relil wants to enable everyone fully this access.

That is why it wants to make everybody the word of L available, as early as possible, free of charge, in a language ze understands. For this purpose, it wants fairly to raise the required financial means by fielding the achieved revenues for free editions, and by using a share of the donations also for this. It is L and his word that lead to the salvation, not the material being provided. The decisive factor is the individual karma.

It is the refinement of oneself that leads one to L. Without a certain determination and hardness to oneself, one will not be successful. Tenacity and perseverance pave the way. The Relil wants to make the virtues of the word of L reality, by showing through exemplary behaviour what is how possible and was realised. It wants to lead everyone back there who went astray.

It wants to open the humans all of the possibilities to push forward from the lowlands to the highest heights of knowledge in order to serve L and to achieve a total utility as large as possible, from which as many as possible can benefit. The ethos of the religion of love shall worldwide represent a particularly high luminous value, many as possible want to emulate, in order to bring the world in a state worthy to L.

The Relil wants to increase the living standard so that all humans, meeting the basic requirements for this, are able to (learn to) read, write and calculate. Beyond that, it wants to achieve that all humans acquire as much knowledge as it a worthy life requires. It wants to reduce this way the disadvantage of the poorer states, since sufficient education is prerequisite to build something of enduring high value.

Education shall convey most of all what is most important, but shall also be comprehensive enough. The decision what is taught and learned shall be made with participation of all persons concerned. The Relil wants to achieve an appropriate standardisation and certification in the educational domain that is flexible enough to take individual peculiarities into account. A high quality of education shall have here clear priority over other criteria.

In particular, the tradition is to challenge, whether it does justice to the humans. If one is convinced of the contrary, alternative and better ways shall be gone. The Relil wants to implement an advanced training, having a sound grasp of contemporary developments - while considerably dealing with the tradition and culture, in which it takes place. Teaching and learning shall give pleasure and serve the weal of all humans.

The Relil wants to let be guaranteed by law that every person may choose freely a course of education, corresponding to his possibilities. In doing so, he may be able to be advised comprehensively and for free. Education shall orient itself by the individual level of development. The (to a great extent) unification of education shall facilitate the exchange and save effort and costs. For this purpose, a world language shall help to reduce barriers.

The Relil wants forums to be established in that a qualified exchange is possible. Therefore, it wants to force the development of international networking. Also this reduces effort and costs. Participation in the forums is controlled by the qualification, which shall be made rateable with points, after international standards. Researchers shall be more disburdened of teaching, since this is a task for specially qualified persons.

The Relil wants the subject matter to be edited so well that a very efficient and effective learning is possible. In particular, different learning paces and levels of development shall be accommodated. The Relil wants to reduce the examination effort by examination institutes specially established and certified, after international standards, and thus see to a higher examination justice and comparability.

The Relil wants to make the world knowledge available for everybody, as cost-effective as possible and, in particular, electronically so that the potential of humanity can be fully developed and the total utility be increased. It wants to make the world fit for the future this way and achieve the L-worthy state as early as possible. Since the Relil wants to reduce the competition in favour of a fruitful cooperation, economic interests are hardly touched here.

It wants the holder of a patent to be paid off one-time after its expenses and to make the resulting knowledge available free of charge to everybody, after the expenses from the patent have been fairly divided, after a calculation, among all consumers. Research projects shall primarily orient themselves by the need, and only then by the diversity. The Relil wants to provide for them an overall planning and a project steering committee.

This shall watch over the correct procedure, and regularly inform publicly about the research activities and the obtained successes, as the case may be, provided that secrecy interests do not conflict with it. The Relil wants to increase the quality of research significantly, in order to face firmly the publish-or-perish-effect. She wants to achieve that good education and refinement of oneself lead again to true greatness.

This is imperative in order that not so many resources are wasted, but results emerge with high value. In particular, the Relil wants to intensify the basic research in order that the theoretical and practical buildings erected on it do not collapse so quickly. This applies equally to the humanities and natural sciences, which shall be prevented from a research for the dustbin.

The Relil wants to increase, through larger educational institutions, the possibility to further individually. In more sparsely populated areas, smaller educational institutions shall survive. The furthering shall be solely adjusted to the qualification of the person to be furthered. Here all relevant factors are to be weighted appropriately by certified standards. Factors such as origin or (social) status shall not be involved.

The Relil wants to build a, concerning expense, preferably neutral (financial) furthering system that furthers everybody who needs demonstrably furthering. Those who are significantly better off through the furthering shall pay back the financially effective furthering, within an appropriate period. The Relil wants to launch a furthering fund for this, which shall be financed by donations. The extent of the furthering shall also conform to the living standard.

In a developed world, it is possible without problems to offer easy up to complicated courses at an educational institution, without too much physical separation. (Social) tensions arise only if preferred and disadvantaged persons differ significantly from each other. The Relil wants to minimise these differences and to educate so that everybody fills in the place ze occupies, with pleasure and full insight.

If everyone is aware of why this is so, what advantages ze gains thereby and what disadvantages ze avoids thereby, ze will have no reason to joggle it. In a society, in which everyone obtains reasonably and equitably what ze deserves, the (social) tensions are small. The Relil wants to bother to involve everybody and to exclude nobody, if ze is of good will to participate.

The Relil does not want to make the mistakes of the past that have led to a state that is not worthy before L. It wants that love reigns and not the elbow. It knows that it requires still many steps until the worthwhile goal is reached. It knows that everyone is demanded here. But it also knows that the world of L is always just, and a goal that L wants zerself can always be reached by all creatures.

The Relil wants to bring this knowledge to the humans. If they are wise, they grab the chance that lies in it. They are free to change their mind. Who definitely makes the wrong choice, yet cumulates bad karma and will then correspondingly have to bear the consequences. All free choices have consequences for every living entity. The Relil wants to convey this cognition to everybody as the heart of education.

A creature may think of L what it wants to, but if it throws the word of L to the wind, it will have difficulties to find true happiness and echt fulfilment. It does not take much to get profitably involved with L. All who do it can bear rich witness of this, how much it paid off for them and thus for others. Nobleness of heart belongs essentially to education. The Relil wants especially to further this in education.

The Relil wants to achieve that humans become integral personalities with whom everyone likes to live together. It knows that just common humans can have here much advantage over others and the latter pique themselves on their special knowledge. The language of love is not savant, and since everyone is able to love, ze has the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and the education that is important to L and in life.

In order that ze understands in detail what this is, a good religious education is needed. This cannot be replaced equivalently by an ethics or philosophy education, since it depends decisively on the word of L, and not only on the cognitions of human reason. Nevertheless, the decision can be taken freely for or against religious education, and thus for a (weaker) alternative.

The Relil wants to achieve that the religions may maintain own educational institutions and train own teachers who carry out the religious education. No religion needs to accept that its religious education is carried out by a teacher of another religion or weltanschauung, since the religions are too different. The Relil yet wants to further the inter-religious dialogue and accepts an inter-religious education.

Health

The Relil wants to maintain health primarily through prevention by letting convey at an early stage, how one keeps healthy and deals with the most important and common diseases at each time. Especially in less developed countries, it plays an important part that one knows the most important relationships. The Relil wants to let the more developed countries make a sufficient contribution to help in the other countries (not only financially).

The Relil is aware that only a greater development will lead to a satisfactory health status everywhere. Therefore, it is the more important to force the development and to distribute the resources fairly. It wants to achieve that is intensively conveyed under what poor conditions is lived in many parts of the world, so that the comfortable ignoring stops and a sufficient awareness of the problem is present.

The Relil wants to achieve that for all SAC action plans are expeditiously built, how the most urgent health and development problems can be appropriately solved. This shall involve all parties fairly and give the opportunity for sufficient participation. Here also is to pay attention to effectiveness and efficiency, so that as many persons as possible feel appropriately and fairly treated. For this, many persons shall comprehensively endeavour.

Every creature shall know that it is the more better the closer it is to L. One can be happy everywhere where life is. L shows one the way to fulfilment and happiness, if one serves zer. One needs close to L the very least, but to be close to L demands the whole creature. This demand becomes the easier the closer one is to zer. With L one can accomplish the nearly impossible and gains the strength to brave the attacks of life.

The Relil wants to make this closeness possible by informing about what matters crucially. For this purpose, there shall be area-covering many contact points. The corresponding knowledge shall be available from birth for all creatures who can grasp it. L is key to everything. This Relil wants to let prove vividly to every creature that shows itself accessible for this. This way a large upward spiral towards L shall develop.

The Relil wants for physicians the performance-related reward. They shall restore their patients rapidly and efficiently to health by interpreting the corrective functions of diseases properly and healing holistically and sustainably. Medicine is neither symptom removal, nor mass processing: it wants to be understood and requires a lot of a physician. Therefore, the Relil wants to see to sufficiently prudent physicians in all SAC.

The Relil wants a prohibition of active euthanasia and the death penalty, since a person principally shall decide zerself when and how ze dies. Creatures may decide on the death of another creature. This decision shall be thought over hard, if there is enough time, since the death leads in the subsequent world and to L. Life is a gift from L to the creatures, therefore it is to deal with it responsibly, attentively and carefully.

The Relil wants to introduce for physicians three classes that are not further detailed and result from the individual performances of the physician - assessed after an activity- and subject-specific points system. Every physician may reveal zis performance class publicly, if ze wants to. Patients shall be questioned in order to measure their satisfaction with the physician. These results shall also be included in the performance statistics.

The Relil wants to see to a good education of the medical staff care for and to appropriately minimise the costs of the medical service. If possible, each person shall have a health insurance, which shall be financed solidarily. There shall be an incentive system for humans who keep themselves preferably healthy. Food shall be labelled according to its value for the health, if it comes from industrial production.

Injury-prone and unhealthy sports shall be avoided. Instead, the emphasis shall be put on such that keep fit, lead to an appropriate body control and contain a playful-social component. The well-being is to prize above the achievements. The Relil wants to exclude top-class and extreme sport from public support and move them into the private sector.

The health-promotion of the Relil enables elderlies to live as long as possible in the environment that meets their reasonable desire, especially in the family. The Relil wants to offer persons in need of care and elderlies, who must leave their familiar environment, because their need of care is increased, institutions with a lot of well-trained staff in order to master even the difficult situations.

The social involvement helps to ensure a high quality at low cost. The Relil wants to reduce the barriers for disabled persons significantly and to improve their integration by furthering the understanding of disability and the resulting qualities from this. One can learn from disabled persons, what specific weaknesses and strengths there are, and how the seemingly self-evident is to be assessed due to this.

For all these persons, the Relil wants to realise an adequate building and humane objects of everyday life. There shall be no longer marginalised groups in the policy of the Relil, as a spherical surface also has no boundary. The Relil aims at a full integration of everyone into the society of a world worthy before L. In it, the excesses are small and the satisfaction large, since the social tensions are low.

Every creature obtains in it the liberties that can be conceded to it without worries. But also the service is necessary to enable these liberties and a fine life, to others and to oneself. The art of living makes it possible that the service becomes relief to the true, happy and fulfilled life, before and with L. In this way, a large and widespread health is achieved and maintained for a long time.

The Relil will enrich the lives of humans with sense. This requires that they are active and live with a healthy relationship between tension and relaxation. This shall endure the whole day: on the mental, emotional and physical level. This presupposes to convey values healthily. The Relil wants to do that and so to minimise the unworthy before L. It is the insight that the problems of our world are moral ones, which solves them.

Protection of the living beings

The Relil wants to minimise the labour of the animals for man, since animals were not created for this purpose and the conditions are given that it can be done otherwise. It is the task of an animal to prove itself in the time of the distance to L in order to ascend, in a subsequent life, again to a creature with relationship with L. If man makes this time of punishment harder, ze becomes guilty with respect to the animal and thus with respect to L.

The Relil wants to permit breeding only for purposes that please L or are necessary. It wants to reduce products of animal origin significantly in favour of herbal and synthetic possibilities. Man benefits healthily considerably if ze has a proper diet and lives reasonably together with the animals. The keeping of animals must not be luxury not to be justified, which is held at the back of all living beings.

Animals are embedded in a complex ecosystem that only permits appropriate human intervention. Therefore, the Relil wants only to permit this. Appropriate fishing and hunting and pest control shall be allowed, inappropriate be punished. The Relil wants to make severe restrictions for animal testing and to minimise their number, since the suffering of the animals must correspond to a great cognitive value.

An animal was not created as a matter, man may use freely. The place of animals and plants is, almost exclusively, in nature. If they are partners of man, then full-value ones. Man is so developed that ze can create so complex (electronic) (game) partners, which comply with zis level of development, that it would be necessary ze lets animals unnecessarily (long) suffer under incorrect use.

Plants are still more away from L than animals, what shows their capacity for experience. Nevertheless, their sensitivity is to mind and their status as living beings appropriately to consider. The Relil wants to reduce products of herbal origin significantly in favour of synthetic possibilities, if they are clearly better or more cost-effective. It wants to further research in this direction particularly well.

It wants here to pay heed to a good environmental compatibility and degradability. The products shall be preferably nature-identical, or shall have comparable qualities. The knowledge of nature shall be absorbed usefully and be refined and optimised with the innovations of man. The Relil wants to achieve that only procedures are used that are scientifically secured to clearly ward off possible risks in advance.

It wants to achieve that the creatures develop appropriately. Therefore, it wants also to support new living forms and extensions of man who bring zer closer to L. These must all be responsible before L and must not establish inappropriate advantages or disadvantages of one before the other. To avoid that individuals benefit too much from functional operations, there shall be correspondent standards.

These shall be worked out by obviously qualified persons and then be certified. Here it shall give models for the different conditions that take equally account of the needs of the individuals and society, and especially of L. The increasing individualisation must also apply to justice, without undermining it. Therefore, the Relil wants to significantly increase the latter through intensive investigations.

These shall be comprehensive, without escalating, and filter out the relevant in a reasonable time. The Relil wants to work out what matters in the sense of L concerning the assessment of a person in order to enable the individual justice by this. This form of assessment ultimately succeeds only in a relationship with L, if it is to achieve the necessary depth. It is undoubtedly the L-distance, which makes a world unjust.

The Relil wants to know every living being appropriately treated, even if certain deviations cannot be avoided, even if good will prevails. The Relil wants to meet these deviations adequately by supporting the development in the right direction, with the proper means, so that an unstoppable upward spiral to L emerges. It wants and will convince, but it will constrain no one to zis happiness.

Laws shall exhaust all possibilities of flexible jurisdiction with all modalities and still remain understandable through correspondent programmes and examples for as many as possible. A high level of development and a deep humanity and wisdom shall be read in them. Ultimately, L shall be recognisable in them as our creator. A living being can only be protected if a lot of love is in the world.

Who loves does not want to hurt, but wants to do good. Who is hurt has too little of love. Love is the gift of L to every creature, which finds it always, if it only looks for it. It is the stream that everybody can pass, if ze only activates it properly. This requires only the sincere devotion to L. The rest will then happen almost by itself and gives one the forces to outgrow oneself. The measure is important.

Developed forces need less protection. Nevertheless, there will always be those who believe to be allowed to get unjustifiably rich at the expense of others. Thus, the Relil wants to espouse effective protective measures that make free riders their lives difficult enough, so that they find on the right track. A functioning society presupposes increased vigilance. It finds then the right answer to the important questions.

It only needs to use all its abilities and knowledge that were given it by L. Then it also solves the most challenging problems by the communities or the individual. The Relil wants to integrate everybody usefully into society, without wanting to dictate what ze does how in particular. It holds the freedom of the living beings in veneration, but it wants to protect them by measures, to which the vast majority can agree.

The Relil will correct itself at all points as long until a coherent overall picture before L is achieved. Each relationship with L can give hints to due corrections. The qualified majorities, however, are decisive for the adoption of a correction. Thus, a high standard is maintained and everybody is appropriately involved. The correspondent qualified-democratically elected bodies shall regulate further details, and make them public.

The Relil wants to champion a stern application of the animal welfare. Thus, there shall be inspectors who survey the keeping of animals and ensure that the animals are well. Only anaesthetised animals shall be allowed to be slaughtered. The number of animals shall be reduced to a level that corresponds to a healthy eating. The increased effort shall be absorbed by corresponding prices. This way a good incentive is created.

The Relil wants to see to short transport routes of animals by building up an area-covering network of animal breeding stations. Transport vehicles and animal breeding stations shall be appropriate for animals and meet their specific needs. Thus, the animals shall in particular have sufficient run and be more than the product of loveless mass production. Therefore, the Relil wants to see to pleasant environments and good education in animal husbandry.

The Relil wants to ban events where animals (can) be (severely) injured or lose their lives and reduce events through corresponding information where animals are forced to inappropriate behaviour, since it takes the line that the welfare of the animals stands above the entertainment of man. The more people accept this, the more worthy our world becomes before L.

Animals may be only drawn on to operations they are suitable for, and only up to a certain age, where the work of the animals is indispensable. The Relil wants to create good working conditions for animals. Tools and harness of the animals have to be unobjectionable. Generous breaks are important. Old and sick animals are to spend a worthy evening of life and die a dignified death, if this is not possible.

The Relil wants to let the overbreeding of animals and the turbo fattening be banned. Animals shall have a high quality, but not at their expense. Man is rich enough that ze can pay an appropriate price for animals and their products. An animal shall be primarily living being, not an economic good. Food and drugs for animals shall have high quality. The effectiveness of drugs should be maintained by good keeping of animals.

The Relil wants to offer all creatures a life as multifarious and interesting as possible that pleases L. Therefore, it is important to determine the need. If this is met, there also will be only few encroachments that are inappropriate. The Relil wants to let point out the useful possibilities in life, generally and individually. Their right to a say shall help them here to realise their lives.

The Relil wants to create enough points of contact with qualified employees who help the humans to solve their problems adequately. The financing shall be income-contingent and effort-oriented. The Relil wants to increase, with increased competence in problem-solving, the insight, when a problem requires outside help, and why it's worth it to call on this. Programmes are to support here.

The Relil does not want to anticipate the own decision, whether, when and how a problem is solved. The Relil wants to achieve that humans are so developed that they can relatively quickly and satisfactorily solve their problems. It wants to avoid that they are acquiesced in unsolved and therefore contribute to an unsatisfactory life situation. With L, there are solutions for the major problems, thus intermediation is needed.

Every glimpse at our world shows that in society too many problems are unsolved. The Relil wants to achieve that humans endeavour to tackle them by setting a good example with and showing that the effort is worthwhile. Unfortunately, it is not sufficient to walk widely the comfortable primrose path. Where this leads to, the today's world tells. We cannot be content with it.

It was achieved, admittedly, a lot already, but the more humans parted with L, the more immoderate the world became. The Relil wants again to convey the right measure and reduce the gap between poor and rich resp. happy and unhappy. It is the right way of dealing with L, others and the world that protects the living beings. Only the solution of this moral problem will bring the state worthy before L close to us.

Security

The Relil wants to inform intensely about, why offences do not pay off, and increase the vigilance in the population against possible offences. It wants to offer argumentation aids that prevent offences, and promising alternatives in life. It wants to establish an uncomplicated reporting system for anomalies with support by qualified personnel and corresponding programmes.

Here it wants to improve the awareness for and the recognition of the anomalies by letting clarify the corresponding coherences. Besides the development, the removal of great social differences is the measure, by which the Relil wants to reduce the crime. It wants to achieve that the readiness to espouse L and the world is large through conviction, and thus see to large security in the world.

It wants to make activatable remote control obligatory for vehicles to face emergencies usefully. It wants to reduce the arsenals of weapons successively to that what is necessary for police work. Weapons are to hamstring at best (temporarily). Otherwise, only weapons made unusable shall be allowed to be possessed, if they do not serve the sport or the personal and facility protection.

The Relil wants to achieve a successive disarmament to zero by seeing to corresponding agreements. By force of arms, no problem is ultimately solved satisfactorily. The Relil wants peaceful solutions that are just and appropriate. It wants to put the assets of the states under the access of a world bank (newly to found) in order that this can be reliably blocked in case of conflict, under full reserve of the population interests.

As immediate measure, it wants to let the participation in military operations be banned and remove the conscription. There shall be no soldiers as such anymore, since still only the police is needed to solve conflicts with violence. This should be soft or reduced to the essential. Conflicts are to be solved through the word and the conviction by qualified-democratic means. This insight creates permanently the (world) peace.

The Relil wants to disarm expeditiously, where the disarmament of weapons of mass destruction shall be given priority. It wants to convince all governments that armed conflicts do not pay off, but only an extensive disarmament can create peace. It wants parallel to offer solutions for all existing conflicts, where it wants to make unconventional suggestions, if they meet the set objectives well enough.

The Relil wants to convey that power and influence, being bought with the blood of the humans, are very bad solutions before L, since this constitutes a crime that punishes its authors and the performers for life, and also beyond this. One may numb one's conscience, but this one cannot do with L. It is an illusion to think one could then still lead a happy and fulfilling life: life proves it.

No ruler in the world can hold his ground, if the population sets enough resistance against him. This requires courage and a good plan. The Relil wants to point out how one gets rid of all unpopular rulers, with negligible losses, in which state whatsoever. It relies here on the superiority of L and the force of development, of the prudent community and of the passive wise resistance.

If only once is recognised that the Relil represents the goals of L, and not any special interests, the responsible persons and those entrusted to them will like to enlist its assistance, since they feel that they are in good hands with it. It will be the successes that decide on whether a way with the Relil does pay off. These successes will only be able to be achieved, however, if one is ready to accept fully the unpleasant.

Every real success requires effort, since undeserved success does not make happy. On each difficult way, there are obstacles and setbacks. But if one, with the aid of L, does the greatest part right, everything unpleasant is reduced to the necessary. All in all it is fun to go the way with L, about what everyone can vividly report who went it. The Relil will always go it with L, since it never wants to do without zer.

Environment

The Relil wants a responsible dealing with all resources. Therefore, it wants to let inform about what it means if one consumes them, and what consequences this has. If the creatures live appropriately, they find more than enough from L, what they need for life. First the intemperance has led to the state that certain resources are scarce and in many places there is lack of them, with many undesirable consequences.

Man should figure out what ze requires for a happy and fulfilled life, and then act correspondingly. Advertising and profitseeking have led to an artificial need for things whose acquisition has led to the lack of the means spent for this elsewhere. It was created a spiral of growth that cannot be maintained long, but is harmful.

It increases the gap between poor and rich, and inevitably leads into disaster, if it is not stopped. Finite resources cannot grow unlimitedly, but life is to be a healthy growth, in which there also must be a fading for that was taken the responsibility. This process is more like a cycle than an exponential curve. There shall be growth and progress, but only to a healthy extent.

All development must be able to be sustainably taken responsibility for. We must move away from greed towards the love to L. We do not have to travel to any place in the world. The Relil wants areas that are available alone for nature and creatures that are no humans. Wide and extensive journeys represent a disproportionate luxury, given the fact that we can bring nearly all corners of the world to our home.

The technology is advanced enough that we can get a much better idea of the givens, if they are accordingly edited, as if we disturb sensitively the habitats in the distance. There shall be strong reasons, if we still undertake such a journey. Then we shall behave appropriately and adapt ourselves properly to the foreign conditions. Travelling requires much considerateness.

Also in the proximity, it is to behave appropriately. Many packing can be much smaller and consist of materials that are environmentally friendly, since they are either well degradable or can be recycled easily. It is important to avoid rubbish, considering the effort its removal requires. It is not the point to create artificially jobs through increased sale, but to do a desirable job.

There is much useful labour in the social field, but few positions. Instead of consuming without much rhyme or reason, we should increase the quality of life. It is important to reduce the much too high energy consumption significantly by appropriate behaviour and corresponding products. These shall have a high quality and lifespan and not become useless by malperformance from sales reasons in a too short time.

The Relil wants to achieve that as many products as possible that are not needed by their owner any longer find again a subsequent owner, before they finally leave the consumption cycle. For this purpose, it wants to let establish corresponding barter opportunities and disposal areas. Many things can be simply given as a present. If the awareness is there not to profit from everything, much sorts itself out.

It is also not the point to own as much as possible, but one does good to the environment, if one only borrows some things and rejoices those with the saved money who are not so well. The Relil wants to create this awareness through corresponding informing. One also needs not to have always the newest, modernest and best. Otherwise, the consumption spiral is stoked up more and more with the undesirable consequences.

The Relil wants to decelerate life to that extent that a useful change between tension and relaxation becomes possible. It wants to reset the world, becoming more and more extreme, again to the right measure. Some humans found it already, but the Relil wants to make it accessible also to all others. It wants to get away from the merciless high-performance society with questionable achievements towards a humane world before L.

It wants the use of renewable forms of energy, as environment-friendly as possible, which represent no permanent burden like nuclear energy or which are only limited available. It wants that energy is saved, also by developing energy-saving products. It wants to reduce worldwide emission and use of pollutants by suitable measures. It wants an environment-friendly building, which fits harmonically into nature.

Every person shall have access to clean and inexpensive drinking water and the necessary sanitary installations available. Ze shall have enough energy available to heat appropriately. For this purpose, the Relil wants to improve the thermal insulation and let develop favourable heatings. All products are to consist of as environment-friendly as possible components that can be favourable procured and easily be processed.

Noise and odour nuisance shall be most widely reduced through adequate behaviour and environment-friendly devices and facilities. All buildings and products are to meet strict safety regulations. The Relil wants to espouse here a perpetual and thorough monitoring by qualified personnel. It wants also to cope with the corruption by taking care of an adequate moral and payment.

Corruption shall be curbed through strict control by neutral controllers and appropriately be punished. The Relil wants to champion environment-friendly economy methods. Particularly in agriculture, only plants shall be grown that are ecologically and healthily unhesitating and with those one has experience. Only scientifically unobjectionable genetically modified plants are to be used.

Research

All products of man are to be sufficiently understood, before they can be used without compunction. It is safer to refrain from a risky product than to have to bear unwelcome or even disastrous consequences. The Relil wants to let all questionable products be correspondingly checked and let, in the negative case, safe alternative products be developed. For this purpose, it wants to strengthen a corresponding research.

It wants to stop vice versa research projects, whose effort is incommensurate with its yield. In doing so, it wants to let them be appropriately assessed by qualified experts, usefully involving all other persons who are affected by them. It wants to let research projects that promise a high utility, however, be furthered with priority. For this purpose, a prioritised list of research projects is to be compiled.

About this, the Relil wants to let be voted qualified-democratically, as about the allocation of corresponding subsidies. All research is to develop from the need, without neglecting the diversity. Everybody is to be granted an appropriate access to research, since there is no monopoly on good ideas. The Relil wants to achieve a preferably good cooperation of all researchers, without distinction of person.

It wants to champion early sponsorships between established and prospective researchers on the one hand, and all other humans on the other hand and further the worldwide dialogue, also across all borders. The research is to benefit from all societal forces, especially from those who have both feet on the ground, in order to prevent a loss of adhesion of the research and to establish a sufficient correspondence to reality.

The Relil wants to endow prizes for all who achieve outstanding research results in order to create an incentive for research, with particularly high total utility. It wants especially to reward those researchers whose relative performance is especially high because they are rather disadvantaged in their starting conditions. It wants to enable, as the case may be, successful hobby researchers to change simply to a professional.

It wants to curb unnecessary multiple research through intensive cooperation between all researchers and research institutions, and through a central overall steering committee, which coordinates all research projects effectively. Every researcher shall find the conditions that correspond to his possibilities and that are appropriate with respect to the whole. There is to be a regular reporting system.

The Relil wants to separate research and teaching more, since both require different abilities if they want to boast a high quality. Both shall orient themselves by the achievement principle and include a performance-related reward that shall be fairly assessed by international certified standards. The financing is to result from the state, the economy and the subsidies allocated to the projects.

The students are to be furthered individually. There shall be three performance classes, based on each other, which shall each lead to an own occupational title. The first degree is as primian, the second as secondian and the third as thirdian. With the development of mankind, the counting is to be neutrally continued. The first degree is to document basically the knowledge and the abilities in a subject.

The second degree is to document a deepening, and the third to finish a high quality research work. The Relil wants to espouse research predominantly in teams, which are each headed by the team member most able. The teams are to be characterised by a markedly flat hierarchy, in which the team counts more than the individual. The more L is involved, the stronger is also the team.

The chances of advancement are to result from the abilities and achievements of a team member, corresponding with the performance curve. The assessment of the achievements is to extend over all relevant team characteristics. The tasks shall be fairly distributed in the team. The Relil wants to see through corresponding qualification to a good team climate. Heterogeneous teams are to bring about the success, in which the achievement does not count alone.

The students are appropriately to share the costs of the study, since a study leads usually to a higher income. The more performance-capable someone is, the higher shall be his share, since he makes use of higher-value achievements. For admission to the studies, alone the qualification is to be decisive. The proof for admission shall result from an internationally standardised and certified procedure.

This is to determine not only the professional qualification, but also comprehensively, whether the person to admit fulfils the qualifications for the job aimed at, in order to minimise the dropout rate and miscasts. Qualification coaches are to accompany the students and to help solving personal problems. Here they are to cooperate closely with the various specialists for certain questions.

The level of performance in studies and research shall be appropriate. A too high pressure to perform is to be avoided, as it is charged to the debit of well-being or even health. There shall remain enough time for other things in order that the focus is not unilaterally constricted. The exact how is to orient itself by the individual case and the teams. This will ultimately affect the results positively and strengthen the overall satisfaction.

Traffic

The Relil wants to let establish an area-covering underground tunnel system for transportation of not to large goods from every sender to every receiver. It is to be controlled fully automatically by computers, easy to use and quick and environment-friendly. In the first stage, it is to be expanded only with easily accessible service points in the richer areas and thereby support the e-commerce.

The production and processing of goods are to be cost-effectively centralised by the short transport distances. The Relil wants to reduce the volume of traffic through the improved presentation of the world in the own four walls. For this purpose, it wants to adapt the bandwidth of the data stream to the increased demands and individual needs. Many shall be able to call many services comfortably from home.

In doing so, the comfort and the security shall far exceed the possibilities of the phone and an atmosphere be created, almost as in the personal meeting. For suitable services, the Relil wants to increase the use of machines and robots by furthering intensively the development in these fields. The public transport is to be expanded so well that it becomes attractive.

The Relil wants to further joint journeys, and thus the saving of transport and environmental costs through corresponding incentives and provide a sop. The models used shall be solidly and need-based calculated. The renewal and maintenance of transport routes should not go short. The users shall share the costs appropriately, according to their usage.

The Relil wants to impose a higher tax more on the environment than on other burdening means of transport, so that a pressure emerges to use the environment-friendly ones. It wants to avoid becoming unilaterally dependent on certain resources in the traffic policy, and therefore see to a corresponding distribution. Training in the traffic occupations shall be careful and thorough, since they are based on responsible tasks.

Therefore, appropriate aptitude tests and regularly recurring checks are to be conducted. Highly demanding activities in the transport sector are to be accompanied by corresponding compensations and relaxation times. All machines, computers and robots used in traffic are to be strictly controlled and properly maintained, so that they can meet the increased security requirements.

Family

The Relil wants to convey the value of family life and the appropriate living together information by corresponding informing. It wants to further all forms of family well, since each has its justification because of the diversity of life. This is especially true for offers that enable to have children in addition to an occupation. In doing so, families are to unite to associations that break all pending tasks together.

The more personal and familiar the surrounding is, the better more comfortable life will be. The Relil wants to prevent the isolated life, and the dissociation as well as the exclusion by conveying that every person represents an enrichment of life, and deserves it to be dealt with sufficiently. This is easier with the increasing development, although the increasing individualisation is an opposed tendency to this.

In particular in the education of children, the Relil wants to do a valuable informing job. It wants to create the conditions that the former succeeds, also by compensating the financial burden fairly children are causing. This is to happen by a corresponding calculation about the population, in which all relevant factors are to be involved. Thus, a wealthier family is relatively less discharged than a poorer one.

The Relil wants to discharge socially weaker families more through appropriate benefits. The forms of discharge are to be able to be confidently discussed in individual counselling sessions, with qualified persons for this. The total amount of discharge is to orient itself by certified standards, so that everything is just. It shall give a points system here, since not each individual discharge must represent a monetary value.

Elderly, disabled and care-dependent humans are full-value members of the family, which are to be integrated in the family correspondingly. Even if they cannot live anymore close with their family, they still deserve appropriate support. The Relil wants to achieve, through incentives and benefits that every family member can live close to his family as long as it wishes this, and it also makes sense.

It wants to increase appropriate counselling offers and let propose various models of life, which a family can freely choose. The decisions about this shall be made democratically, so that every family member is considered sufficiently. In case of disagreement, qualified mediators are to bring about an agreement. Resulting costs are to be justly covered, according to income.

The Relil wants to increase the counselling offer for families on the whole, where an independent finding of a solution shall pay off through the saving of additional costs. Primarily, corresponding information is to be covered through publications and programmes, the individual counselling is to be reserved with priority for special cases. The more developed a family is, the more likely it will also master the difficult situations.

The Relil wants to provide leisure facilities that appeal to all age groups and cover the most common interests. Here the participation is to be increased and the precisely identified need is to be fairly covered. So there is to be an appropriate participation of the humans in the (program) organisation of various events. The Relil wants to further particularly the very popular ones among them in order that they remain affordable.

By increasing the tolerance and removing the language barriers through the world language the Relil wants to achieve that locals and humans with foreign origin do better understand each other and are more interested for each other. For this purpose, it wants to create sufficient opportunities to meet each other and thus see to a better integration of humans of different backgrounds and opinion.

It wants to create the awareness of the fact that a stay in a foreign country requires to perform certain adaptations, and inform about what these are. It wants to espouse through appropriate provisions that every person is primarily treated as fellow human, without that it comes to undue revaluation of irrelevantities. It wants to name them and implement the corresponding laws well.

It wants to remove here disadvantages expeditiously by increasing the qualifications in the corresponding fields and controlling the implementation of the laws sufficiently. It rejects active euthanasia and wants to permit an abortion only after intensive qualified counselling. Embryonic stem cells are to be allowed to be used for research purposes, embryos only if they are not inspired, and with the consent of the parents.

The preimplantation genetic diagnosis is to be permitted only for criteria that provide the reason for an abortion such as a severest disability. The Relil wants to impose for this stern standards that particularly orient themselves by the right to life. It includes its careful analysis and highest responsibility before L. It wants to let deliberate wrong diagnostics be severely punished, and avoid it by secure multiple diagnostics.

The Relil wants a ban on reproductive cloning for all creatures, since every living being has a right to one-off creation, according to the divine order, which shall not be changed by man. This shall apply until a living being can sufficiently create its uniqueness itself. Therapeutic cloning is to be permitted before the inspiring of the embryo, if it serves the preservation or the substantial improvement of health.

Surrogate parenthood, artificial insemination, oocyte and embryo donation and cryopreservation are to be permitted only if they are agreeable to L. This is unambiguously to clarify in the relationships with L of the persons concerned and cannot be answered in general. L refuses never his help in questions that a creature cannot solve, even if this has not to be that what the creature fondly hopes to get. But it is always (karma) appropriate.

Whether a question was unambiguously clarified in a relationship with L, can only be decided on the basis of the validity of the arguments. Since L is unique, the argumentation must always be the same if the relationships with L are echt. If it fails to establish an equal argumentation, only a decision of a court remains, according to prevailing case law. This can be, however, only second choice, compared to the one by L.

Justice

The Relil wants to reform the naming law, after the world language was introduced. It wants to give every person the right to choose herself a cohering name of maximally five syllables length from a world register of names, over which an international qualified name commission watches. The name is to be born in addition to an ID worldwide uniquely identifying and must not either be L, or an employment title.

Newborns shall receive their name by their parents or guardians. The chosen name is to replace the first name, the ID the last name. The latter is to be worldwide centrally incremented like a number, with each birth reported, and automatically allocated. The chosen name shall only be able to be changed every five years, for a reasonable fee, and serve as easy address in everyday life.

To the world register of names, only names are to be added whose positive meaning is absolutely certain. Names that get a negative meaning shall be removed there immediately. Ultimately, courts are to decide on this. One shall be able to forego to choose a name and to abdicate it. In the latter case, the ID is to be the sole name. A name shall not have to be gender-specific.

The age of majority shall begin, worldwide uniquely according to the laws of the world government, with the year of the worldwide unique calendar after the octal system, so that it can be easily determined from the (turn-of-the-year-) IDs and one needs not to declare a date of birth. For practical reasons, the IDs jump always at the turn of the year, according to the birth rate.

The ID shall be pronounceable and mean nothing inappropriate. It is to authorise to conclude all contracts under it and to identify oneself. A free email address and website, for personal representation on the internet, shall be connected with it and it shall be able to be used as fully valid digital signature. This representation shall be standardised and may be denied, except minimal information.

The Relil wants to champion humane imprisonment conditions and reduce imprisonment times in favour of non-profit work or the restriction of the radius of action at home with electronic aids. There are to be, wherever possible, only single cells, the access to a pastor (including service) and a psychologist, sufficient visiting hours, and if applicable further facilitations of imprisonment.

Furthermore, there are to be free yard exercise, avoidance of criminality of the prisoners among themselves, flawless food, hygienic conditions and admission to sufficient information, education and therapy possibilities. Love and devotion are to be central in the treatment of offenders. Instead of long imprisonment, an early rehabilitation of the offender is to be aimed at. But imprisonment is to have punishing character.

In the assessment of possible offences, the thought of punishment is to fade into the background and the thought of help is to come to the fore. Penalties do usually not improve the situation, if they go without the removal of the causes. Although not all shortcomings can be remedied as long as certain circumstances must be tolerated as immutable, but the direction of impact must be to remedy the problems occurred.

The whole range of available possibilities is to use; that means to show also there astringence and rigorousness, where it is indicated. It is important always to show the best way, even if someone (still) does not want to go it. It is to be the way of development that gives someone the insight to achieve a worthwhile goal and to find happiness and fulfilment, even if a passable implementation only looms.

The Relil rejects any form of torture and corporal punishment as unworthy and wants to ban it worldwide. It opposes particularly against the white torture and any other humiliating treatment. It wants furthermore to establish a worldwide ban of the public insult of L and let include the reference to L in all constitutions. L is to name there as creator and supreme judge, to whom everyone has to answer.

The Relil wants to implement as much as possible according to the word of L. This is also to apply to the jurisdiction. It accepts that there are other views and ideas, and wants to deliver it to the qualified democracy, to what extent it actually implements the word of L. Ultimately, the decision is left to the individual, how ze decides and which laws ze follows. They are to be followed as much as possible.

The Relil wants to see to sufficient qualified personnel to preserve the public order. Processes are to be handled expeditiously and efficiently, so that unnecessary waiting times are avoided. The Relil wants furthermore to reduce the bureaucracy, as much as possible. There are to have to be so few forms filled as necessary in order that all applications are able to be processed with little staff and, to a large extent, there is planning security for all humans.

For all public offices, alone the qualification shall be the decisive factor. This is particularly also true for the judgeship. The juristic qualification is to be completed through general education, psychological tests and experience as judge. The chief justice is to have attained the highest number of points, zis representative the second highest etc. By this shall remain unaffected that also a personal impression can count.

Consumer protection

The Relil wants to espouse that all products and services boast a very high quality. Therefore, corresponding provisions are to be developed and implemented that include this. Extensive checks and tests are to contribute to the quality assurance and be publicly looked at by everybody. The costs are to turn out as little as possible, where the expense is to be covered.

The Relil wants comprehensively to inform about healthy nutrition and let tag food by a transparent points system. All public institutions are to hand out only dishes that are based on adequate diets and set an example for all others. The Relil wants here to increase the qualification and set certified standards that take the realities of the different regions into account.

There shall be comprehensively informed about unhealthy substances and their use is to be reduced strongly through a corresponding price policy in favour of healthier ones. In particular, the alcohol and tobacco consumption is to be increased in price accordingly, and be prohibited in the public areas. The Relil wants to stop as much as possible worldwide drug consumption through efficient measures from cultivation until taking and punish it severely.

It wants to provide enough alternatives to make an inappropriate consumption superfluous, for example by clarifying how one leads a happy and fulfilled life. It banks furthermore on prevention by carefully tracking the developments in the population. For this purpose, it wants to let an appropriate social work be done. It wants to strengthen the rights of the consumers through appropriate and enforceable warranty regulations.

For this purpose, it wants to increase the controls for delivered performances and let them be executed according to (international) certified standards. Those who violate these standards significantly shall have to count with tangible penalties. Contracts are also to be widely standardised, if possible, with reasonable conditions to the contractual partners. The possibilities of pricing are to range in prescribed limits.

Emergency programme

1. The Relil wants to lower the standard of living in the rich countries to an appropriate level, in terms of the consumption of resources and consumption itself, since even a high standard of living is not measured by these criteria. Failing this, the depletion of resources, combined with a high level of consumption, will lead to increasing poverty among all humans continues and decreasing quality of life overall.

2. In the poor countries, the standard of living is to be raised to a reasonable level, which will be made possible in particular by waiver in the rich countries. Overall, the use of the resources of the earth is to limit to a sustainable level, especially in order to allow future generations of man and beast a decent life that is sustainable and economically at the same time.

3. Otherwise, the natural resources will become so scarce that there will be battle royal about it in the form of violence and wars. This concerns most of all the availability of water, food, energy, healthy breathing air and effective drugs. Even healthy plants and animals will then be hardly found. The worst thing is that people will not be able to feel the love of L anymore.

4. Since then the freedom of movement is severely restricted, the Relil will reduce travel and private transport to a healthy level. This is not only necessary in order to conserve resources, but also to curb emissions. Therefore, also heating and other warming must be restricted to a reasonable extent. Only the divine grace makes any restriction bearable.

5. To make the much-needed contact with the divine assistants, the Relil wants to make the word of L accessible to as many people as possible. Without divine assistance, the current world situation and their problems cannot be mastered. Therefore, also the First will concentrate especially on this task. Everyone is invited to contribute to the solution of world problems according to one's means, since they are only to deal with that way.

6. The Relil wants to limit speculation in the financial world and therefore is committed to prohibit financial products without economic counter-value. Otherwise, finally those will bear the speculative losses that are in the majority, but not responsible for this. By a stable, controlled and calculable monetary and economic policy, the economy shall become widely transparent and planning secure.

7. Furthermore, the Relil wants to consolidate all indebted households so that appropriate economic activity becomes possible. For this purpose, it will issue programmes for debt repayment and austerity that makes each market participant discharge zer duties, according to zer economic efficiency. Otherwise, in the foreseeable future such a deep financial crisis will happen that the world is difficult to recover.

8. The Relil wants to arrange it so that predominantly products are manufactured and consumed that are healthy, environmentally friendly and inexpensive. It wants to ensure a species- and animal-appropriate husbandry adopted saying goodbye to the current keeping of farm animals and mass husbandry, as well as a stop of all senseless animal experiments. It wants to increase and encourage the domestic production of the countries, in order to make them independent from foreign imports.

9. It wants to replace any advertising by adequate and standardised information. It wants to end the diktat of the rich countries on the world market and abrogate the resulting trade restrictions. It wants to reduce the negative effects of globalization and climate change significantly, so that the world gets a real chance to gain control of the problems of poverty and population development.

10. The Relil wants to introduce qualified democracy over a wide area to finish the dilettantism of the law of the jungle in the world. It wants to inform about all the consequences and contents of its policy, so that humans can get a good idea of the necessity of the measures described. Always L is central for the actions and thoughts of the Relil, since only the divine can guarantee the best.

Labour

What is the future of the work world and how is labour fairly rewarded?

The labour to solve the problems of the world is fairly to reward. This is today in many fields not the case, what results in avoidable problems. The following variables should occur in the reward of labour: performance, qualification, utility, economic situation and age. To assume is a minimum wage for every employee, below which must not be fallen. Humans who do not work receive reward surrogate benefits.

It applies: $R = M * E * Q * U * A * P$, where R is the reward, M the minimum wage, E the factor of the economic situation (measured, among others, by the alteration of inflation, employment, location, economic growth and productivity), Q the qualification factor (qualification in points/minimum qualification in points), U the utility factor (utility/minimum utility), A the age factor (age/minimum age) and P the performance factor (performance/minimum performance).

From the reward, the taxes are to be deducted in order to receive the payment. Here it should be considered that single factors such as age, qualification and performance form a certain moment on are no longer updated and thus no longer the actual, but social values are contained in the calculation. The performance contains, appropriately weighted, the degree of difficulty, the effort and the output.

High responsibility, broad scope of decisions and workload are also included in the performance as factors. In the qualifications, of course, only the partial qualifications are included that are directly related to the respective work. Furthermore, the factors training time and costs are included, where these are counted only in parts if they significantly exceed the level measured on average.

The minimum qualification is specifically to determine for each labour and to specify in advance in the job advertisement. It has to orient itself by the usual qualifications, such as by certain job descriptions in order to preclude an unjustified preference or disadvantage of the qualified persons. Deviations from the reward upwards can be freely negotiated, downwards, they are to forbid.

The marks or points achieved can be uniformly disregarded in the calculation of the qualification factor. This is to declare in the job advertisement, so that everybody can brace zerself for that. Ideally, the entire evaluation process is to announce in advance to all concerned parties to certify in accordance with international standards. The standards are appropriately to establish by accepted expert groups.

The utility factor is to bring about that work that has a high utility will be better rewarded than other one. It becomes, thus, more attractive, which contributes to an improved problem-solving potential. But now things that everybody needs to ensure a certain quality of life are not to become eminently expensive by their high utility. Therefore, the utility factor is only applied to pending problems.

It is calculated by bringing the pending problems, according to their overall and partial utility, in a hierarchical order, which is assessed through points and determined by regular population votes according to an internationally certified procedure. Since the most urgent problems (in the respective field) are involved, the effort associated with this is in any case to be regarded as justified.

The minimum utility results from the scores of the problem, whose solution is only just regarded as important. It is set to one. The utility factor is calculated by applying an appropriate strictly monotone function on the scores of the important problems (such as the logarithm). The option to offer a reward for the solution of important problems or to cover the utility via performance remains unaffected here.

To increase the reward with age takes the consideration into account that the professional experience and the scope of professional life usually increases with the age, before it decreases again at a greater age. For social reasons, one will forego an (exaggerated) adapting to the individual performance, but look for a consensual solution, depending on the case. This depends on culture and custom.

Besides the utility factor, suitable strictly monotone functions will also be applied to the other factors except the respective minimum wage to hold the range of the reward within a reasonable scope. Although these functions depend on the position, it must be paid attention, for the sake of justice, wherever a direct comparability is given, to build a function as similar as possible.

This can happen, for example, for the age factor across whole professional branches. It is important that the reward will be calculated, without distinction of person, after the same internationally certified criteria. Here the governments of the states and communities (SAC) are to agree on a common procedure and oblige the resulting standards for their population by laws and regulations.

The need is calculated as with the businesses also with the workforce. Although the implementation may be passed to private businesses that are subject to the supervision of the SAC, but it is crucial that the need is centrally calculated, if possible, since only this way the interdependencies to be considered can be exposed. The models to be used may, of course, be adapted to the available computing power.

The calculation of the need is to prevent that workforce leaves regions to accept better paid positions in other regions, and thus cause a longer existing imbalance. Though such migration movements may temporarily provide for certain compensation, if they are yet bought by fostering domestic unemployment and separation of families, they should be avoided.

The calculation of the need must comprise that all persons, willing to work, of a population receive an appropriate labour supply, so that mostly full employment is achieved. Should thus the situation occur that the work to cope with can be done by only a part of the population because, for example, computers, machines and robots are less expensive, so these are to raise by corresponding compensatory levies.

If their operators should go abroad, as a result, to circumnavigate these compensatory levies, so they are to pay when their products are imported. If the interests of the SAC and the market collide, the interests of the population always have priority. The (increasing) tertiarisation, globalisation and the knowledge society contribute significantly that the problems to be solved are rather here than in the primary and secondary sector.

Although it is certain that, more and more, simpler workings are cancelled through technical progress, it is to assume that in return increasingly complex ones will arise. Even if the market cannot compensate a glaring imbalance here, so the SAC still can see to it that the resulting problems are solved (by humans). Since these are numerous, the corresponding need is there.

An increasing complexity demands persons increasingly who are in the performance process associated with it. This can only be compensated through relief via more staff, for example, which organises leisure activities, directly or indirectly. Ultimately, there will be an upgrading of the entire processes, so that full employment is no utopia, but the consequence of the need competently supplied.

The central calculation of the need must not warp into the fallacy of an also central implementation of the work distribution, since the principle of subsidiarity is fully justified. The close interaction between the various networked units lives from the individual to the overall performance. One can forego no stage or unit, since the optimum is achieved always by the optimal pooling of forces.

That is, the result becomes better if every unit is used in accordance with its individual strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, heterogeneous teams are stronger than homogeneous ones. This is the reason why qualification and development are so important in working life. Both must hence start as early as possible and be successively intensified to ensure the evolution that the individual wishes and our society urgently needs.

Although the need is to be calculated as precisely as possible, there can be for various reasons unexpected deviations. While a surplus of need can be fulfilled from abroad, surplus work force may be admittedly advised (with incentives) to go abroad, they yet cannot be forced to. This is the easier, the smaller the differences are to the foreign countries (world language).

A global calculation of the need can support that of the SAC. Fluctuations are to consider in the calculation of the need, since many occupational images allow, with low adaptation costs, to pursue other professions. But the training facilities may exceed the need only within the possible fluctuation. A dropping below it should be also avoided, although the possibility of compensation is more likely here.

If work force is surplus, one should first try to offer related reasonable activities, for which a certain need exists, to those who do not want to go abroad. The reasonableness is, if the person to place denies it, to be

determined through a mandatory activity-specific test, whose costs the state bears. A possible retraining must pay off, i.e. the yield must be greater than the expense.

The remaining unemployed work force are so allocated after its qualification and its preferences to its employment opportunities that the benefit is maximal and the distribution optimal, i.e. that every group of employees receives the same percentage allocation. Then the working time is so reduced per each group of employees that the workload is fully met by all employees: everyone is fully employed.

The entirety of the employees (also employers) bear the additional costs incurred on a percentage basis from the income. In groups of employees in that the working time has to be reduced disproportionately hardship provisions are effective. So there are full compensatory wage increases, if the reduction exceeds a certain percentage value uniformly to be negotiated. The costs for this are again allocated as above.

This will ensure that everyone who is willing and able to work also finds work and is rewarded fairly. To compensate the locational advantages and disadvantages - for example, due to the population number or infrastructure - a employment structure fund is to issue, in which the contractually binding SAC deposit after their economic performance and tax-financed, and from which they receive, if applicable, compensatory payments as follows.

The economic performance is measured by the average per capita living standard of an economic unit. For this purpose, the products and services are compiled that belong to the current living standard of the economic unit to be considered (i.e. the correspondingly associated SAC), and the percentage of the population is calculated that can afford this compilation.

All SAC that lie above the average deposit on a percentage basis of the contractually agreed maximum amount, which is proportional to the average income of their population, all those that lie below receive payments on a percentage basis of that amount. The maximum amounts are to be negotiated so that the balance of the employment structure fund is always balanced and the total payments take place within a reasonable scale.

The use of the revenues from the employment structure fund may be subject to certain requirements. Thus, for example, it may be demanded and negotiated that they must be invested in the employment structure so that a certain percentage improvement of the living standard or economic performance is achieved. For this purpose, corresponding development plans are to compile for and by the SAC.

The labour is to distribute such that each age group finds sufficient work that has comparable value, and therefore can be rewarded alike. To this end, an age-appropriate analysis is to compile that matches need, supply and demand of labour after qualifications, priorities, reward, job locations, and individually relevant factors in such a way that all age groups are considered equally and fairly.

This is possible only in computationally strong centres. The computing time can be significantly reduced by appropriate clustering and skilful division into sub-problems. The necessary information for this may be collected through standardised questionnaires or be matched with reliable data from most different fields. The procedure is to certify and to put under the strict supervision of the governments.

By rotating models and attractive subsequent activities that can build on less attractive ones, the available potential can be usefully expanded. The employees are now not centrally assigned to the employers, but groups of both, with approximately equal presuppositions, are formed, which may enter into a mutual selection process of employee and employer.

Depending on the situation, the groups may consist only of one employer or employee. Since the procedure is equitable, then this is also just the equitable result. A selection out of the procedure is not allowed. The procedure will take place on certain reference dates, such as monthly or more often for temporary employment activities, but then possibly decentralised, but always under the strict regulations of the applicable law.

The effort may seem high. The described procedure is, however, alone in the position to solve the various conflicting goals optimally and fairly. Otherwise, there will be sub-optimal allocations, if any. The general public bears the costs of the procedure, as this inures to it. But they can also be imposed specifically to the employees and employers, or be financed by a suitable assessment system.

If one foregoes the procedure, significantly higher costs emerge than if one does not, since all that are not (properly) taken into account need to reorient themselves. This means increased effort, which ultimately the general public has to bear again as costs. It is highly recommended to slip the experience gained with the procedure in this, in terms of improvements. The same applies for the progress of technology.

This enables to compute more and more alternatives or to incorporate more parameters, and thus to come to even better results. The weighting of the parameters requires comprehensible and appropriate valuations, which have to take place according to standardised and certified procedures. Since these valuations are partially very specific, persons correspondingly qualified for this are to be groomed, if necessary by a qualified vote.

Other quantities can also take over the function of age: It has been stated here only as example. A different quantity is, for example, the degree of disability. The possibilities to circumvent the procedure should be limited to the unavoidable. Further details are to be regulated by law. The better the special value of the method is conveyed, the earlier it will succeed to avoid its circumvention and thus injustice.

Conflicting goal procedures like this can be well transferred to other (social) fields, such as politics or school. Since they represent an optimisation problem, they have the complexity of the latter. Since, however, suboptimal solutions are often sufficient and the complexity can be controlled by various methods, nothing should prevent its use. The utility is likely always to exceed the effort.

If one realises the current minimalism in the labour policy, the procedure is urgently imperative, in view of the completely inappropriate effects of the minimalism. The earlier one starts with it, the earlier the resulting possible obstacles can be broken through. The world and the creatures living in it have deserved more than to accept the given through inaction or to suffer from the inequality of conditions.

The role of the bargaining partners is fundamentally to be thought over, since it is weakened through central provisions. Within the scope of the qualifications, equal for everybody, they must give proof of their performance. That is, they must prove that they fulfil the remaining tasks structurally and contentwise best for the community as a whole. Otherwise, other institutions have to be in mind of the SAC for these tasks.

The performance of a working person can be most easily and cost-effectively determined by one or more performance tests, (internationally) standardised and certified by type of activity, on his own request. Nobody may be constrained to a performance test or the communication of its result. It is an option to determine the remuneration according to criteria as objective as possible, which are binding for all parties.

It is difficult to manipulate the comparability of the results, since it is, with a sophisticated statement of task, easy to identify whether someone endeavours only for the performance test or delivers his performance permanently. As standard of comparison an average performance by a representative test group is to be taken as a basis. The performance test is timed and shows the result in form of an overall score.

From this, the amount of the above-average remuneration is determined with an activity-specific, uniform weighting. The performance tests are to run for each activity at the same time and are over longer time periods liable to repetition, in order not to drop back to an average remuneration. The employee pays in principle the costs for the performance test and has a legal claim to participate.

If the performance test indicates that someone, because of the results achieved for this fact, delivers permanently the performance to be assessed only in an amount, measurable on a percentage basis, so this percentage shows up fully in the overall result, and thus represents a highly sensitive quantity whose investigation requires highest diligence. The performance test can therefore take a long time (e.g. as load test).

But its scope is to be so assessed that the participation clearly pays off for the working person. The questions - especially the psychological ones - are so to design that answers considered in advance do not warp the result. They therefore have not to be easy to be figured out, but be still understandable and sound. The performance test for a period must be once and equivalently repeatable.

Here the tested person is entitled to let impute the at a time better result. As for the qualifications also for the performance tests, an own occupation emerges, for which, depending on the focus, different

qualifications are to presuppose. Furthermore, also an own interdisciplinary field of research emerges with the focus labour. For this purpose, the traditional ergonomics is to extend.

It has also to make sure that every working person finds adequate conditions at his place of work, where certain (international) standardised and certified conditions have to be complied with. Laws and regulations have obligatorily to stipulate these conditions and its non-compliance to sanction. With this, an inappropriate exploitation of the working persons is met with due extent.

Desirable conditions that can be voluntarily complied with are to reward through attractive incentive systems. Here very good results can be achieved (at low cost), if (money equivalent) advantages emerge through competition. For this purpose, corresponding explanatory work is to accomplish based on reliable research results, where the internet and other media represent a cost-effective platform.

In determining the factor of the economic situation, it is to make sure that it does not differ too much concerning the previous adjustment period, so that the remuneration does not lead to inappropriate distortions, which are difficult to be corrected again. It is to assume for (in the long term) arriving stagnant population growth that economic growth will also most likely stagnate.

Therefore, models that bank on economic growth are to be replaced by such that foreground qualitative growth. This has the consequence for labour that qualitative innovation and increase constitute the crucial competitive advantage and will be therefore decisive. Here early the things have to be put on the right track timely and one has timely to part with all too material ideas concerning labour.

If employer and employee agree, the latter can participate, at the expense of the former, in the performance test to prove that he delivers no performance far below average. If this fails, the employer can take corresponding counter measures such as other employment at a lower level or with a lower, but reasonable payment, including the works/staff council.

Here, the employee has the right once to repeat the performance test at the cost of the employer. If the performance test reveals that the employee can deliver the required average performance, but refuses it, so the employer has the right to termination with immediate effect. The refusal is to prove based on the missing or reduced output for a possible subsequent litigation.

If the employee refuses the performance test demonstrably in whole or in part, also repeatedly, although he agreed with the employer on it, the latter has the right to choose between the depicted consequences. If the two cannot agree on the performance test, it is sufficient here, if the employer can cogently prove that the employee does not deliver the required average performance.

If he succeeds with this, he also has the mentioned right to choose. The performance test can shelter the employee from termination with immediate effect. If the employer has no way of employing the employee on a permanent with him because of his performance below average, he has demonstrably to care about an employment elsewhere to an appropriate extent, before he initiates a dismissal on grounds of personal capability.

In the working world, the following conservation law applies: For every population sufficiently able to work, there is, with responsible use of the available resources, from a worldwide perspective, a need of labour so that full employment at reasonable remuneration can be achieved. Proof: This is possible today because of the ratio of population to resources, thus, with a responsible (world) politics also in the future.

Due to the conservation law, the labour problem ultimately boils down to an appropriate needs assessment and a distribution problem of population, labour, resources and remuneration. But that means in a worldwide perspective that the divide of wealth and poverty has to decrease or that the rich will be no longer so rich and the poor no longer so poor. In the long term, the population of the earth will increase no longer.

Although, through the technical progress and the harmonisation of the global living conditions, a decrease of labour will be possible for everybody with good livelihood, it will still not completely disappear as long as the working person has an advantage against the not working person. There will always be persons that are not satisfied with the status quo, and they can only change it if they spend a minimum of work.

The future of the working world will bring along an increasing shift from executing to controlling and creative works. Robots and intelligent machines will dominate the everyday life if man begins to merge with technical equipment (cyborgs) and to turn its body and the one of other living entities into more powerful forms of life that can be better adapted to the environment (in space).

Labour will be much more demanding than today, because no person will be excluded from the state of the knowledge and technology who is not guilty of anything. The increasing and more complex problems will be to solve by the increasing solution potential. With a responsible policy, the living conditions will be much better, but connected with more challenges.

Because of the presenting possibilities, however, there will be also an enhanced control of the used ones in order not to open the doors to their misuse. All simpler activities will be taken over by robots and machines, as soon as man and its developed forms of life are about them. It is up to L to make sure that no creature is disadvantaged because of its lifetime in the worlds.

If there are multiple applications for several positions, so the fairest allocation in competition cases takes place after preference lists. For this purpose, the applicants assign points up to a fixed number to the positions and the employers per position as well to the applicants. Points to part-time jobs are weighted after the working time. The contract is awarded to each of the highest arithmetic mean of the points of applicant and employer.

Equality is decided by drawing lots. It pays off for both sides to compile as realistically as possible a preferential list, but one can also take a risk, with all the resulting consequences. If applicants and positions are left over after the procedure without being considered, it is continued among these until either all applicants or all positions are allocated. Zero points of one side prevent the allocation.

Everybody who allots points for one side cannot refuse it for a possible assignment. The possibility of a valid termination remains unaffected. The consequences of an absence of intention and of violations of the legal order are regulated by the laws. The procedure is carried out by an official office, qualified and certified for this, to which the applicants have to announce their applications and the employers their vacancies.

Within the scope of the general qualification, the supervisors have to acquire a qualification that entitles them to lead subordinates. This is no chicane, but is to enable both groups to obtain, under optimised working conditions, a good working result. Content should be leadership of employees and job design, where concrete references have to be established to the individual task of the superior by modularisation.

The scope of qualification is growing with the tasks, where subsequent courses and optional offers provide for an updated and comprehensive status. By aiming for a better result with than without qualification, it pays off for the holder. In an adapted form, job design is also to integrate into the qualification of every working person to realise also here better working results and conditions.

Working conditions are so to design that, on the one hand, the targeted result is obtained with reasonable effort and, on the other hand, the satisfaction of the working persons altogether with them is ensured. For this purpose, they are to assess regularly by the employee and employer side according to a standardised procedure through points and (very) negatively assessing scores are to take as a reason to improve them.

Politics ensures that these procedures are carried out by imposing a documentation obligation and by letting carried out controls, in certain time intervals, (through samples) by personnel, qualified for this, of institutions, intended for this. Violations are punished by measures defined by law. The procedures must for deficiencies lead to discernible improvements.

For this purpose, (international) standards are to be developed and taken as a basis, which also point up ways how to remedy single deficiencies. Here the relevancy of a deficiency is to consider and deadlines to remedy are to state. If a significant deficiency is not remedied within the deadline stated, so the measures take place that are provided and also stated, which can reach up to high penalties.

Employer internally, anonymous employee assessments are to carry out regularly, which the single employee may refuse by submitting an empty result. The assessments are limited to one hierarchy level and are to treat within this as confidential. In this way, internal tensions are to be relieved and every employer is to receive a feedback, how his immediate colleagues view him.

Although these assessments can be designed freely, in addition to a standardised part, every employer should be aware that a too firm assessment can lift zis anonymity or have a hurtful effect. For this purpose, thus certain proprieties are to be observed. Disadvantages from the assessment, such as a termination with immediate effect, must not occur. In case of too small units, of course, anonymity no longer exists.

Education

What education one should have, how one should acquire it and how it should be conveyed? How is research to organise?

To find his way in the present world without problems, everybody should be able to read, write and calculate, at least in the basic arithmetic operations. At the sight of the progress in technology this can support a human being herein indeed broadly, but, first, is a too strong dependence on technology is not desirable, and secondly, something so basic should be understood for its own sake to build upon it.

Who cannot read, is cut off from gathering information quickly and conveniently and are disadvantaged in life. Who can read, can usually also write, so both are linked with each other. Who cannot calculate, has difficulties do deal right with his money and cannot practise many (professional) activities. He must then be content with unskilled work, if he works at all.

One should possess a certain vocabulary and grammar knowledge. Both help to build, to structure and to communicate knowledge correctly. All content that is imparted is to check in principle for its relevance in everyday life to be reviewed. The content that is of subordinated importance are not to impart at the obligatory educational institutions - also against tradition.

Thus more time is available to impart the content that is urgently needed after the training. Content that is, freely accessible, imparted in private institutions or can, if required, be acquired elsewhere, is also not imparted anymore or imparted significantly reduced in amount. Due to the increasing specialisation and flood of knowledge, education must apply Occam's razor.

Education must enable one to acquire, independently and with the aid of others, knowledge with the right methods outside of an obligatory educational institution and to apply it to the individual task. These methods are intensively to impart or to develop and to attempt according to development. The knowledge to impart is so to modularise that the modules only little build on each other.

Thus, they can widely be learned independently. In reasonable intervals, orientation dates are to be appointed, on which need and inclination are dovetailed. It is here on the one hand the existing qualification according to a points system ascertained and on the other hand the further course of education determined. The person to be judged may then freely choose from the modules useful for him, where he is well to be advised.

The lower the learners are developed, the more likely it is recommended that they learn in groups, since it is important to interact socially. Learners who cannot or do not want to learn together are suitable alternatives to offer. The main focus is always on the best possible development of the person in question, to maintain a certain form is not. The right of self-determination guarantees every learner to choose his course of education himself.

This choice can, of course, not happen completely freely, but within the framework of the existing possibilities, as the laws and regulations of government institutions do or should provide. It pays off in each case to advise the learners in time, comprehensively and free of charge, since the future depends for every social community and for individuals crucially on these choices. Wrong decisions may become expensive here.

One may not give oneself entirely up to the situation today, but should consider that a more individualised learning with (virtual) partners will be in the future the rule rather than the exception, since the global network has become a standard at little cost. Language barriers play no role anymore, since a worldwide uniform language will be spoken like, for example, the language Lango initiated by me.

Learning should give pleasure. One does not only learn what gives pleasure, but because something is supremely useful learns it gives pleasure. The learning process is individually to match with the learners, where the educational objectives should be adhered to. The learning success is also individually to ascertain, but according to certified (international) standards to establish certain comparability.

Increased individualisation is necessary because rising demands call for augmented specialisation. It is also juster, since not the age but the individual level of development determines further learning. It is inefficient,

if weak and strong group members thwart each other. Mutual aid has admittedly an important social component, as a permanent solution, however, it is unsatisfactory.

It is more important to further the individual strengths and weaknesses than to force a draw or even mediocrity, since otherwise the social dispeace dominates and important potentials and resources are wasted. The increasing globalisation suggests unifying all training courses without neglecting the individualisation. The advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages here, particularly because of the total utility.

The more the differences between the various parts of the world disappear, which can be assumed in the long term, the more unification pays for itself. So learners can get purposefully together according to their priorities and exchange mutually, if they are rare measured against the total appearance. This might be increasingly the case for strong specialisation, so that synergy effects are welcome.

Individualisation also enhances the differences. The more important it is to prevent to find still only one-sided specialists there. For this purpose, individually tailored compensation activities are to offer, which provide for an appropriate performance capability, with which the specialist feels comfortable. An inadequate performance spiral is as much to avoid as a hire-and-fire employment with a pronounced throw-away mentality.

Thus, all learners must be able to keep their individual stage of development secret, measured in a pointwise valued qualification, from others in order to act contrary to superiority and inferiority feelings because of the qualification. A qualification makes at best a temporary partial statement about the value of a human being, since all humans ultimately unite with L and have then his value, i.e. an infinite one.

Specially trained qualification coaches support the learners throughout the whole learning process again and again. They advise the learners and their environment and mediate, if necessary, between the interests and parties. They make sure that the learners are demanded and furthered at the right level in an appropriate extent, without that extremes occur. They establish the necessary contacts between the parties.

They cooperate closely with the educational institutions, but observe neutrality and discretion. Their work is responsible, since it decides on the future of the persons entrusted to them. Their decisions may be reviewed by a responsible court, if reasons are present against them the court can acknowledge. These are due to a law to set out in writing and to make legally binding.

The same is true for the (international) educational contents of the educational institutions. Private educational institutions may only deviate from them within the prescribed extent. As long as there still is no world government, the corresponding laws are passed by the legislatures of the states and communities. They establish mutual agreement, in order to guarantee the widest unification possible.

A just legislation requires that all concerned parties - if applicable represented by their lobbyists - are sufficiently heard. For this purpose, corresponding forums are to found, in which all relevant data are collected and edited. This is best done by correspondingly qualified employees. It is to pay as much attention to the expressiveness and validity of the data as to a certification of the evaluation procedure.

The forums (and boards) should be accessible to everybody, who adheres to the rules of the game justifiably to be observed. For specially protected areas an identity check can be made obligatory (e.g. via biometric data). The issues to be treated should be clearly ordered after priorities. It should be made all provisions that enable an easy participation of everybody.

Research is more to separate from the teaching, so that those who really bring research forward will be disburdened from teaching and can devote themselves entirely to their specific requirements. Those who are more specialised in the teaching are supported in the simple syllabus by didactic specialists and programmes that edit the syllabus optimally and bring it into its final form.

The more difficult syllabus is usually learned later, so that here the content is more to the fore than the editing. Usually, it is sufficient for the most difficult syllabus to refer to the relevant publications and, when necessary, to provide specific assistance by the specialists from the research. So these may restrict themselves to the more interesting activities for them within the teaching.

Even examinations have no longer to be conducted by the researchers, if the syllabus is simple, but can be delegated to examination institutes, which ensure that the examinations are just by complying with preferably worldwide standards and methods that are to be certified correspondingly. The individuality of teaching is worldwide ensured by the formation of main areas.

The interconnectedness of the world frees more and more from local dependence (of the main areas) of teaching and research, although there are exceptions. Luminaries in their fields will therefore be less bound by the local (university) environment, but will deal with others through the living conditions and opportunities on a high technical level. The world knowledge is in any case soon be available electronically.

It can then be accessed protected by password and authorisation from anywhere in the world and that is with the then applying state of the art that will be, in comparison to today, very high and will meet most requirements. The accesses are, where competitive advantages are not violated, generously to bestow, if possible, on everybody who conforms to the usage rules and can account for a legitimate interest in them.

The research potential of the population must not be underestimated, since there are many inventors and fuss-pots that, on the one hand, do a good job and, on the other hand, are dependent on the know-how, as found in the world knowledge. Only when economic interests are affected, it is allowed to charge of royalties. They have yet to be affordable (if need be through credits), so that they less harm than they are useful.

One should not have to get into high debts under any circumstances, to be able to afford the knowledge and technology for his research work and possibly for the resulting patents. Generally applies that the protection of inventions through patents is unfortunate, since usually there is a disproportionateness between that what it cost to research for the patent, and that what the patent commercially brings to the holder and costs to the consumer.

Patents are unsocial because they unjustifiably privilege the holder and provide dispeace in the world through excessive (economic) power. It is therefore better to pay off the holder of a patent one-time according to his expenses paid and to make the knowledge resulting from the patent available to everybody and free of charge, after the expenses from the patent have been fairly divided, after a calculation, among all consumers.

In order that research work that does not pay off economically is avoided if possible, research projects in return for payment are to pre-finance correspondingly or (for non-economic interests) to permit. The need for a research project is primarily results from the needs (of the world population), secondary after diversity, when the need is met. Private, self-financed research projects remain unaffected.

Principally, for a research project is to provide overall planning, in order to avoid multiple research if possible. A project steering committee watches over the correct procedure, and regularly informs publicly about the research activities and the obtained successes, as the case may be, provided that secrecy interests do not conflict with it. Thus, everybody can bring his research appropriately into line with that.

Democracy

How could a democracy form, based on qualifications, called qualified democracy, be shaped?

Institutes, supervised by the state or the world government and paid by the groups of persons they represent, determine qualifications in accordance with the current laws after hearing the group spokesmen and pass these determinations to the examining institutes that are subject to a similar supervision.

The examining institutes put the exams out for tender in the scheduled form and conduct the exams on the examination days. Exams can be by name or anonymous, with the involvement of the internet or without. Examiner is a separate occupation that applies itself predominantly to the complex, non-standardised exams. Simple exams can be taken over by persons trained otherwise or programmes.

A certificate is executed for each passed exam, which the holder can publish on the internet. Its authenticity can be easily and freely verified by everybody because of its (encrypted) signature on the site of the executing testing centre. A fraud - for example in application documents - will be nearly impossible. The rendered achievements can, but have not to be exposed fully.

Detailed examination results require detailed signatures. Each examination result can be verified this way, even for non-political matters. A standardisation of the certificates is recommended, but is because of IT not mandatory. For simplification the certificate holder can create an (temporarily valid) access code at the testing centre, with which somebody can view a certificate in whole or in part.

Who has not a necessary qualification in a decision-making process can have still a status scaled by other qualifications that enables her to contribute to decisions in a limited extent. The guest status for everybody can even so grant also certain participation rights. Thus, a certain right to information (input and output) is easily conceivable (e.g. petition).

For a decision-making process, current qualifications can be needed (e.g. attendance at meetings, of which the results should have to be known). This way it can be avoided that decision makers overload themselves because they attend too many decision-making processes. These current qualifications can be rendered immediately subsequent to certain events or certain test days.

The current qualifications are to render simultaneously, to minimise the examination effort. Overlaps of examination dates are intelligently to minimise, too. The current qualifications to be rendered can orient themselves in both comprehensiveness and content by the remaining qualifications. On this, democratic votes among the qualified can decide, or higher-qualified because of their qualifications.

For current qualifications, a minimum number or score can be agreed upon, which may not be fallen below and considers failures like holidays and illness adequately. Who falls still below them falls back into a lower status with the resulting rights and duties from this, until she achieves the necessary qualification again. As an exception, hardship provisions are arranged.

Votes and elections take place according to qualifications: Voter, like persons to be voted, have appropriate qualifications, where votes are weighted according to qualifications, if applicable. The qualified or the law determine the applicable voting and election procedures. So for example plurality voting or proportional representation is imaginable. Votes and elections are to be organised transparently enough and securely to preclude fraud.

Both can be processed on the internet: authentication, verifying the qualifications and branching into the corresponding input mask, anonymisation, if applicable, allocation of votes and weightings, evaluation, editing and publishing of the voting and election results. Access to the internet and the security of the applications (examination by independent institutes) must be ensured.

In the qualified democracy the parties become less important. One has to be qualified to participate in political decision-making processes. A party affiliation is not required, but still possible. Political directions and election statements may vary depending on the decision-makers. These can present their positions in accordance with their ideas: where, when and how.

To avoid an infiltration of the political system by unwelcome forces, the qualifications for certain decision-making processes and offices can also include psychological and combined tests (e.g. loyalty to the constitution). If certain (e.g. anticonstitutional) activities become apparent, someone can be excluded despite qualification from certain decision-making processes.

The formation of a majority may be determined by precepts of the officers and chairmen as well as the decisions on issues of other committees and bodies. Changing majorities are possible and can be canalised by (binding) preliminary votes and then adopted programmes and agendas. About the current work can be informed, scaled according to qualifications, in reports and bulletins.

Heads of state to be elected must also qualify. Besides sufficient knowledge (including constitution and laws) life experience in certain fields of society can be the necessary qualifications, which a body, mandated by the government, defines more closely. The examination can be anonymous. A detailed announcement of the examination results may be disregarded.

The qualified candidates for the highest public office may electioneer for themselves with the means at their disposal. In order to ensure equal chances, scope and content of electioneering can be specified by a corresponding regulation. The head of state is directly elected by the people. A law establishes length of the period of office and re-election as well as further details.

If the head of government is not identical with the head of state, the states determine by their laws how he is determined. It is imaginable that in the future the committees elect their chairmen and ministers (or these are elected by the chairmen) and these elect the head of government, the election of which requires the affirmation of the head of state. This has indeed a right of proposal, but from his proposal can be deviated.

The highest judges are alone determined through their juristic qualification, which is completed through general education, psychological tests and experience as judges. The chief justice has attained the highest number of points, is representative the second highest etc. However, it may be considered necessary that the existing judges and the future disciplinary superiors want to receive a personal impression of the candidates.

Then this is coded in a personality form as accurately as possible, and positive and negative factors are weighted so that a comparison of the candidates is possible. For this purpose experienced psychologists may be consulted that develop and evaluate appropriate questions. The approach may be extended to other high offices and applied in an extenuated form also for all other positions.

In many cases, will be, for time reasons, dispensed with a thorough capture or an objective evaluation will not be possible. Then still (subjective) rank orders can be formed. Qualification is just also evaluating the work habits and this is usually only subjectively possible. Here even single factors can constrain the rejection of a candidate. These will become known soon for higher positions.

Candidates normally have a vita that allows appropriate conclusions. On the other hand, one cannot prepare for any unpredictability at the candidate selection. A residual risk will always remain since cases can take unexpected turns. Here is to proceed to the best of one's knowledge and belief. Ultimately the verifiable work success counts in the qualitative democracy and is more difficult to manipulate.

Qualified democracy should be able to be deliberately exercised as a part-time work. But that does not mean that politics may not take place full-time any longer. The leaders of a political project move for funds for financing on the authorised administration or government. These funds are used within the project, according to precepts or a budget planning. The project can possibly be financed also by donations.

For this purpose, the project may advertise for itself. Possibly special funds can also be obtained. Donors can come from all social strata. The tax deductibility of the donation can be granted depending on the project matter. Access to the internet and the necessary equipment for that must be available for everyone (fundamental right) - also for the welfare recipient.

They have therewith a comparable status like television and telephone. However, public access in offices and internet cafes are to be included in the considerations: They can be (temporarily) offered as a replacement if the internet access is not possible in the home for some reason. The politics ensures that access to the internet remains affordable - even according to the current state of technology.

If there are more qualified than paid positions or representation allowances, it is to make a useful selection. This can be done according to qualifications, by lot or by election. So experience points from previous allowable projects can be factored in in the qualification. A certain percentage of newcomers should be provided to have new blood.

The experience points can be qualified after duration and type of the corresponding experience (for example as chairman), but also after successes like accepted proposals that are based on time-consuming working outs. For this purpose, general standards for recoding can be applied or be developed. It must be usefully decided between feasible justice and reasonable expenditure of time.

A combination of the suggested procedures is possible. Candidates can certainly also be selected conventionally (job interview) if one agrees to it. The election can happen internally (under the qualified themselves) or externally (vote by all interested people or holders of certain qualifications and/or status). The possibilities and fantasia have no limits here.

Qualified democracy contains elements of both direct and representative democracy. Everyone with an appropriate qualification may stand for election, even if ze does not execute the office of a politician full-time. For this purpose, everybody to be elected answers a (central) standardised questionnaire, from which clearly result zis future voting behaviour and zis political orientation.

The more intelligent ze answers this questionnaire, the greater are the chances to be elected. Since everybody elected has to present at the end of a period in office how ze voted, every voter may check the compliance of the voting behaviour of the elected person and orient zis vote after whose voting behaviour. It is important to consider that the parties may decide solid vote.

The voter gets the opportunity to fill in the standardised questionnaire for zerself and to specify priorities (in the form of numbers). For this filled in questionnaire ze then will be submitted proposals of candidates that fit on the basis of objective (i.e. mathematically computable) criteria particularly well to zis requests. From these proposals ze can make zis choice on the election day.

It is necessary to ensure that every voter can fill in the questionnaire anonymously. For this purpose, appropriate internet access is to enable and to publish in order to avoid the preference of voter groups. The periods to consult the questionnaires are so to set that the questionnaires of the candidates are timely available respectively can be consulted. The correspondent electoral laws regulate the possibility of accumulation and variegation.

The questionnaire must have a reasonable comprehensiveness, and present (politically) important issues. A factor analysis of corresponding surveys can summarise the issues. The questionnaire presents for the voters an option in the form of a decision support, which need not be accepted. Everything should be possible, from the simple way to choose a party to the purposeful, differentiated allocation of votes.

The questionnaire and the evaluation procedures must be officially accepted and certified. An electoral fraud due to unreliable data and transmission ways must be precluded. Parties can promote their candidates specifically within the scope of the approved possibilities from official side (electoral laws and regulations, etc.). Every candidate must be able to present zerself adequately, even if ze only has available a low election budget or belongs to no party.

Party members can decide with two-thirds majority that the relative majority in a vote on an issue can determine the voting behaviour of the entire party members in a panel. This may be appropriate if a necessary majority with respect to the opposition in a vote is to be achieved. It is sometimes more advantageous to push through a result supported by the majority than none at all.

The membership of a party brings advantages and privileges with it, especially if it is sufficiently large. Every candidate should therefore also consider whether ze belongs to a party or not. If not, of course, ze is independent from a party and provides a greater guarantee that ze sticks to the pre-defined voting behaviour. Every candidate has at least one vote, if ze indeed elects zerself. Of course, every candidate has only one vote per election.

Scaled contingents may be determined that, depending on the number of won votes, enable an elected person to execute his mandate full-time and that specify the amount of his per diem allowance. In the castings of votes counts every vote of an elected person, proportionally to the number of votes won. This may also be taken into account, in addition to the qualification and political experience in the filling of party offices.

Advantages of qualified democracy:

1. It is put on a wide base, the people, and thus fairer than their predecessors.
2. Everyone has (scaled) possibilities of participation.
3. Each political issue can be adequately considered.
4. Parties play a subordinate role, one has not to belong to a party and is not depending on a party.
5. The quality of politics is improved since the qualifications set standards.
6. Most modern technology (internet) is deployed.
7. New jobs are added for examining institutes.
8. Lobbying and undesirable influence are just more difficult to perform.
9. The concept is sufficiently transparent, innovative and also applicable in other fields of society.
10. It is stable and does not contravene any democratic principle and precept.
11. Equitable combination of direct and representative democracy.
12. Very good support of the voter for his choice.
13. Increase of the transparency through (largely standardised) reports and accounts of the elected persons.

Disadvantages of qualified democracy:

1. A certain conversion process is needed.
2. Qualifications require a certain examining effort.
3. Without adequate qualifications certain tasks are denied.
4. Who has difficulties with modern technology (internet) or where it does not exist, may be disadvantaged.

Development

How is good development policy to organise?

The basis on which good politics at all can first become possible is a comprehensive and realistic stock taking to have at all a basis of decision-making. Its creation requires the political will of the decision makers and the appropriate involvement of all involved parties. Building on that an actual-target analysis can be created that relates the main goals to Stock and needs.

It is the basis for the then following projects. The political will must be combined with the willingness to want to have good policies and to satisfy the criteria that make this sure. These criteria, however, have only the function of benchmarks, since the attainment of the goals take precedence over the way to get there. Here, however, sine-qua-non conditions must not be undermined. This presupposes control.

Goals, criteria and conditions in this context are generally defined by L, since only ze has the necessary knowledge for this. The uppermost goal of development policy is to restore a before L worthy state of the world. The second uppermost goal is that every creature is actively furthered in its living conditions to improve its relationship with L and its karma and to develop towards L.

The first criterion of good politics is the efficiency and effectiveness of the achievement of the goals measured in duration, quality, scope and resources consumed. Quality includes conformance with the word of L, utility, sustainability, independence, accuracy and future viability. Scope includes the degree of goal attainment, the degree of fulfilment of the goals assessed and the absolute numbers (also over time).

The second criterion is the proper choice of subgoals and the methods used at each crucial moment. Concerning this, consistent checks are necessary on the basis of computed models and realignment. The methods should be specifically chosen from the complete spectrum of or be newly developed and optimally adjusted to the particular reality. They should be easy to implement and practicable.

The third criterion is the conveyance of the politics to the concerned parties and the coordination. Everybody must realise what ze has when where how why and for what purposes to do. This requires to distribute inexpensively well-founded information in an, for the target group, intelligible form via the accessible media to the respective recipients. The coordination takes place via a proper worldwide project board composed of people specifically qualified for this.

The fourth criterion is the participation of concerned parties. Every person involved should have the opportunity comment on the entire process and zis field. Zis comment is appropriately to assess after the significance for the projects (i.e. in accordance with standardised and certified benchmarks), and accordingly to be taken into account in the overall result. Concerning this, ze receives a sound feedback.

Sine-qua-non condition is that the politics is not done by crimes. Are those still committed, the offenders are to treat in accordance with the applicable laws and to exclude from the active politics during the treatment period. Another sine-qua-non condition does not exist. All parties should realise that they have to answer unrestrictedly for deviations from the word of L before the latter.

Every creature owes its current status to L, who appreciated so its past life because of its karma. The worse the starting situation is, the greater is the guilt. This can only be removed through insight, repentance and reparation. Every creature, to which this is not obvious, is appropriately and comprehensively to inform about that, since this way the basis is established for a successive improvement of its status.

Cause of missing development is evil. It arises because one wants it and takes pleasure in it. The will is here stronger than the pleasure, since the former stands over the latter. Evil is to cope with through development. The more steps one makes towards L, the more natural it comes to one. Everybody is able to recognise this, if ze only wants to. However, if the ego is stronger, the true cause of evil, only personal development helps.

Everybody, who brings a child into this world, in which this will not be able after available knowledge to lead a humane life, has nothing better deserved than a comparable subsequent life. Everybody is definitely able to master zis sexuality and can organise with the aid of others so that ze is not dependent on own children and finds everything that permits zer a good and fulfilling life.

A responsible government can, with relatively little effort, cater for such information and support the necessary organisation. AIDS deaths are preventable. In the short term, a significant reduction is achievable. Who, despite better knowledge, infects others with HIV will be punished by L like somebody, who leaves an appropriate enlightenment - even about a known (own or foreign) HIV infection - well-knowingly undone.

Developing countries can improve their economic and therefore their overall situation by founding and joining supranational organisations that effectively represent their interests to the rich countries, if they get them to pay fair prices for their products and urge the introduction of qualified economic activity. Good governance should at least provide for a significant rapprochement.

So on the one hand a ruthless procedure by the rich countries should be denounced, but on the other hand practicable alternatives should be pointed out. Assistance that does not help or only helps the rich countries should be rejected and a sustainable overall concept should be urged. This can be worked out by the developing countries alone or in combination to reconcile then its financing with the donor countries and to implement it.

For this, the assistance of supranational institutions may be helpful, especially if their competence is generally acknowledged and its neutrality is guaranteed. The rich countries will quickly change their course when they realise that they accomplish nothing with the previous methods, but can only sustain their trade with the developing countries, if they let the latter sufficiently become economically strong.

A global environmental and population policy can only be pursued with, not against the developing countries. If they try to get rid of the dependence on the rich countries, by producing as much as possible in combination with their own resources, they can behave all the more self-confident. Even if they do this on a low level, they get on better with joint strength than in dependence.

Governments fight against hunger by determining what is grown where how by whom in which ratio in the own country to reduce the import dependency and indebtedness to the necessary. A resource analysis must therefore follow a needs assessment and then leads to the concrete implementation. The entire process is unselfishly to complement by effective laws and regulations.

There should be only those plants grown with whom one knows to deal with and that are suitable for the concerning area of cultivation. The utility for expensive plants, genetically manipulated or designed by other methods, must be attested, beyond doubt, for producers and consumers, before they are grown to avoid disadvantageous dependencies - for example on foreign businesses.

The environmental aspects are adequately in advance to be considered, since only sustainability brings success in the long term. This is particularly true for water management, clearing, fallow, fertilisation, waste management as well as energy and raw material production and processing. If private businesses provide the water, so constraints relating to pricing and area-wide supply are to be imposed on them.

They must not misuse a monopoly, for example, by unreasonable price discrimination or under or deficient supply of important areas. Forests that are essential for the stability of the global climate may be cleared only when enough is equivalently enforested. Every area is to be inspected for its utility and, if at all, to be sustainably cultivated. Nature is to be granted its regeneration.

It is responsibly to fertilise, so that the environmental balance and the quality of the resources, affected by the fertiliser, are not diminished. Wastes are to minimise as far as possible, by letting few ones arise and using and disposing of arisen ones environment-sparing as possible. Energy is preferentially to produce environmentally friendly from renewable energy sources, in a strongly decreasing extent from fossil ones and vanishingly from nuclear ones.

The developing countries should here clearly make use of their locational advantage, without being outsmarted by the rich countries on their part. The same applies to the raw material production and processing. For this purpose, a common organisation and a common appearance are helpful. If only the basic needs are covered, the raw materials can be increasingly processed in the own country and be sold with a higher profit.

Governments should protect the population from a too high indebtedness through laws and regulations by contracting or letting contract only debts that can be cleared in a reasonable period of time. The population

is to protect through maximum limits of indebtedness and minimum limits of guaranteed livelihoods. Claims beyond these limits cannot be made.

Fair and sustainable debt relief programmes are to be initiated and appropriately to be furthered by the governments. Loans may be tied to the use by restrictions. The governments pay heed to a sufficient coordination and control of all development projects, also beyond the national borders. The sustainable implementation under its own power takes precedence over any (selfish) external interests.

The more segments of the population are integrated in the projects, the more poverty decreases and the earlier full employment can be achieved. For this purpose, the degree of organisation is so to increase that synergy effects contribute to a significant improvement of the overall situation, particularly where family structures are insufficient or nonexistent. If the primary basic needs are covered, the population education can be increased.

Fought hunger and good organisation enable the attentive participation in school lessons, which is the requirement for higher-value work. Therewith, poverty can be reduced further, especially if the children may learn regardless of sex. For this purpose, it is sufficiently to be informed about that education pays off in any case. The observance of the school attendance can be achieved by cessation of the need for child labour.

The school knowledge is so to modularise into appropriate units according to their relevance that these units can be learned widely independently, because they build very little upon each other. The contents are to design according to the need, so that the acquisition of superfluous knowledge and excessive demand are avoided and learning for life is achieved. The increased planning effort is justified due to the successes achieved in any case.

The need for sufficient education for as many as possible is to spell out to all concerned parties through simple and intelligible examples. Through appropriate organisation, also the circle is to be equipped with the necessary knowledge that missed to acquire it on schooltime, to wit personnel-wise, spatially, temporally, contentwise, according to need and effort etc. It is more important that the lessons take place than the application of high standards to it.

First with increasing complexity, the education is more to centralise. The higher qualification is to orient itself by the need and the given situation. It is important to make sure that it happens justly. Thus, the acquired qualifications are the decisive factor for the upgrade of the qualification. They should orient themselves by the delivered performance and not by secondary characteristics such as income, race, sex etc.

Particular importance is to attach to education in all health issues. Everybody should know for the most common diseases how ze has to behave and when ze has how to bring what help. One should know how one can make shifts. Everybody should be quite good on the field of nutrition, in particular know to avoid false alternatives. One should know all important stages of life for body, soul and mind.

It is also to convey how one achieves more together and which important role a careful planning has. Who knows how ze has to economise with which means has much better chance to come well through life. Violence and crime are to stigmatise as the wrong way, since they do not pay off before L. Who ruthlessly catches what ze believes to have to have, once receives what ze would prefer to forgo.

No man is distinguished because of zis sex, descent or race before somebody else. Therefore, neither advantage nor disadvantage may grow out of that. About this basic right everybody is to be informed. It is binding for everybody. The maternal mortality may be fought against through sufficient healthcare professionals. But this is only available if a sufficient level of development is achieved.

It is already possible for every developing country to provide it, if it divides the costs of a birth among the entire population by charging a minor contribution to a corresponding health insurance. From that even the training of the healthcare professionals can be financed. Since the population can take over the organisation also itself, because of the low contribution, thus the state gets left out.

Maternal mortality is only a problem of lack of good will, not of poverty. It is completely different concerning many diseases, especially if their therapy is expensive. Inexpensive medications can certainly be kept available and administered, more expensive ones require a higher level of development. Infectious diseases require a strong improvement of hygienic conditions (infection prevention).

So the access to clean drinking water and sanitary installations must be promoted. Where no suitable wells can be bored, existing contaminated water is sufficiently to be treated. For this purpose, natural methods like the disinfection by sunlight are preferable. Depending on the level of development, more intensive methods may be applied and the water supply be expanded through a conduit system.

Sewage is to be kept separate from drinking and process water and possibly to turn to water ready for use. The water consumption is to limit to an acceptable level. One should save water, since its purification requires increased effort. Excessive cleanliness and the production of certain goods waste too much water. The state has to stop an enrichment out of a water monopoly.

Family

How can the family be strengthened and what is in the family policy to be observed?

To make the value of a family, for the individual, and the society, as a whole, clear, it is important that every generation sets its successive one an example of what represents an enrichment of family life. Then, even under unfavourable conditions, the continuity of a healthy population number will be to secure, under natural conditions, until the transition to other reproduction and life forms changes the world.

Everyone who intends to accompany a child on his way from birth or later through life as the closest reference person is to know on what it depends in doing so and how one does justice to this demanding and time-intensive task so that the child concerned feels, under the present conditions, optimally accompanied. To create the presuppositions for this is a matter of family policy and politics in general.

Every state has to have for these reference persons a sufficient stock of information available, for the optimal education, and to make obligatory to deal with it. The development of this information has to orient itself by most modern, but established standards, both in terms of content and the editing of it. Sights may only be lowered in circumstances that cannot be remedied.

This is no chicane, but necessary, because one throws a lot away, if one goes wrong with a lot in the first years of life. That this does not happen can only be avoided through sufficient dealing with the right path. Everybody should have the opportunity to suggest better alternatives than those pointed out and to apply them. Society clearly benefits from the positive suggestions of many.

Who moves nowadays attentively through society will clearly recognise the made mistakes, both at the time at which they are made and by the consequences. There are many mistakes that are irreversible and can only be mitigated under high subsequent effort. Too few have the ability to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, but also this one may learn over the years by training.

It is no mistake, if people become early familiar with the different phases of life in a profound and effective manner to be able to appreciate each phase properly and hence to influence the handling of all persons among themselves positively in advance. Who knows why someone is in a life phase so and so and what is important for her thereby can better do justice to everybody, including the respective individuality.

Only if one has understood a situation, one can draw the right conclusions from it, if one is not out for suboptimal. Task of politics is to comply with this need for information in order to shape the coexistence positively. Even if one conceives the notion of punishment wide as corrective behaviour, is a sanctioning of wrong behaviour no fighting against its cause. But this is coercively necessary.

Someone only then deviates from the right way, if he gains negative experiences, which mislead her to extract (ostensible) advantages from negative actions, because he does not know or does not want to go the right way, in order to behave against better knowledge. It is L who shows with his word the right way. Every living being has, therefore, a right to this that is able to understand its content and to put it into practice.

A society in that every person is sufficiently developed has no significant form of crime and violence and of all other judging and acting representing aberrations, since nobody sees a significant advantage in it to do harm to others or herself to a greater extent. It is healthy and has a high standard of living, since it has solved the major problems existing in it satisfactorily, or is just doing it.

There is no problem before L that cannot be solved in this way if society confronts its solution concertedly. If the policy does not awake and confesses to this task, commits a crime against society and the many families that live in it, down to the smallest creature, which like all others, and even the (dead) matter has the right and the opportunity to be allowed to unite once with L.

Finances

How can the problem of debts and taxes be solved?

Tax policy is then just, if the burdens of the taxed persons, acknowledged as worthy for compensation by the majority of the population, are compensated. The worthiness for compensation is to concretise by a catalogue, created by qualified persons for this, and, after critique phase leading to revisions, to put as a whole to the vote. If one achieves a real improvement, it should also come to an admission, even if some points are criticised.

To reduce the possibilities of tax fraud, the check, whether there is an acknowledged burden, is decentralised and a token system is introduced. These tokens are issued by the offices that are entitled to make them out and are to attach to the tax declaration. A token contains an imprinted amount, a signature of the issuing office and the identifying purpose.

In the electronic age, the tokens are issued on request in an electronic form so that the entire tax declaration can be evaluated electronically. Since many acknowledged burdens emerge by occupation, the employers have to employ employees that have the necessary qualifications to make out the tokens. Small employers, freelance etc. proceed here differently.

They are entitled to ally and to delegate the issuing of the tokens to superordinated offices. These can be branch-specifically specialised. From the purpose, the assessment period must emerge. The signature of the issuing office may also additionally contain the issue date and the originator of the token. Corresponding laws of the states determine the details.

The employer can issue certain tokens, arising regularly, automatically or summarise them for an assessment period to a single one. The holder of the token must, of course, also result from the purpose. This can be indicated by his worldwide unique identification (number) (ID). It may be imposed as a condition that tokens arise only starting from a minimum amount.

I.e. the issuing may be denied for too small amounts. For this purpose, so many vouchers are to submit by the taxed person, until at least the minimum amount is reached. The vouchers are to keep at least as copy by the issuing office and at the request of the tax authority to make available for inspection. Violations of the correct issuing of the tokens are to meet in accordance with the laws.

By the token system, it is also achieved that the knowledge, whether one is entitled to acquire a token, is shifted to the responsive offices. Here the taxed person may ask advice and is for his part disburdened by this. The possibility to make use of professional tax advice remains unaffected here. In the electronic case, tokens can also easily be expanded to include purchases.

If a more precise check for a token is not needed because the purchase as such justifies the acquisition of the token, the latter may be issued by electronic transfer. For this purpose, seller and buyer transfer the necessary data to a device that outputs the electronic token after a plausibility check. This procedure should be easily and reliably to realise in the course of technical development.

An (internationally) standardised and certified voucher issuing makes it possible that vouchers can be transferred into (electronic) tokens after the checks required by law. A decentralized realisation leads to a seasonal discharge of the procedure. By extension to application forms, so a significant debureaucratisation and acceleration of the procedure can be achieved.

For example, the signature of the employer for a particular trip of an employee may entitle to generate, if he purchases a ticket, the token for an official journey by combining the data. The data then need to be stored still only by transfer to all parties. The regulations of data protection are to be taken into account within the framework of the valid laws. To voluntariness also attention is to be paid.

Debts that a debtor, as a natural person, cannot pay off in life are to defray by the public after a just distribution procedure. Possibilities to make debts are therefore to set strict limits, whose exceedance is to prosecute after the law. Nobody may have or make debts that jeopardise his generously measured subsistence minimum. Every creditor is liable to prosecution here.

Every natural person may relinquish the inheritance of debts. It must be ensured that debts can be repaid by the debtor with a probability bordering on certainty. Furthermore, going into debt that jeopardises the subsistence minimum is to tie to a purpose. A conversion of the purpose is to tie to severe restrictions and requires a decision.

Debt commissions qualified for this take this decision as about purposes generally. They are qualified-democratically elected and funded by the state and by fees that are levied for a debt. The amount of the fees depends on the amount of the debts and the length of processing time. It contains a small contribution for a debt fund for non-recoverable debts.

The processing time has to turn out small for simple and obvious cases. The assessment criteria are to standardise, to certify and to make accessible for inspection for everybody. For urgent cases, summary procedures or preferential treatment are to provide. Money-lending is to treat like indebtedness, if it works like this. The same applies to gifts with, for example, gifts back by instalments.

In economy, debt counselling services who are specialised for this take over the function of the debt commissions. They work out, after standardised and certified procedures, debt plans, which they tailor individually to the debtor. As the case may be, they work closely with qualified economic advisers. Here, the viability of the concept is scrutinised. The authorisation for the debt depends on the (total) result.

The standards for this are also to impose strictly, since wrong decisions can not only have serious disadvantages for those affected, but also for their environment. Healthy decisions are ultimately only to make from a developed and well-informed personality, as it, for example, arises in a good relationship with L. Therefore, the focus should be put here and not in legal regulations.

The indebtedness of the SAC is on principle to prohibit - except in emergencies. The SAC have to develop concepts how they reduce their debt as possible to zero. These may entail, for example, that the debts are fairly distributed according to the economic performance of all owners of income and assets and the latter must settle them (pro rata) in a period measured according to the debt position.

The biggest saving effect can be achieved in the significant improvement in lifestyle. Who avoids diseases most widely through a healthy lifestyle, who organises his leisure time through the service to L and thus to the others, who avoids luxury and consecrates himself to the things that spend fulfilment has the money to make it others and himself beautiful in life, and brings the same time the world forth through his achievements.

Health

What can be said to a responsible and fair health policy?

The most effective means to further health is prevention. Therefore, in the schools is to convey what makes up a healthy life. It is particularly to point out the connection of the proper attitude towards life and its implementation and health. The causes of the most important and prevalent diseases are to unroll, and the possibilities for its effective prevention through appropriate measures for this.

It is to point out the natural corrective function of the diseases and the meaning of the diseases that lead (still) to death. Incentive systems for health-promoting behaviour are appropriately to design to avoid exclusion. In doing so, special attention should be turned to the effectiveness and sustainability. Proper nutrition, personal care and sufficient exercise should take up much space.

Injury-prone sports are to avoid and to exclude from the lessons. Instead, the emphasis must be put on such that keep fit, lead to an appropriate body control and contain a playful-social component. Here, the well-being is to prize above any achievements. Top-class and extreme sport is to exclude from public support and to move into the private sector.

Who intentionally harms his health and is criminally liable is adequately to participate in the costs for his recovery. For this purpose, a corresponding catalogue is to make up, from which the (simple) proof of the wrong behaviour and the financial burden is clearly evident. In order to avoid unnecessary cases of dispute and to relieve the courts, simple arbitration procedures are to provide that require fees.

The fees comply here with the value in dispute. Petty cases are to reject for a decision. Laws visible to everybody regulate the details. Parents and legal representatives are correspondingly to make accountable for their children. Here are all impairments to health, recognised by law, to include: physically, emotionally and mentally. Therefore, about right and wrong behaviour is comprehensively to inform.

Dealing with animals that is contrary to their disposition is to prohibit by law. This applies especially to the dressing to unfair purposes, breeding, dressage and sport. Decisions, in individual cases and generally, have to consider the welfare of the animal, the utility for man, the situation and the progress. The laws regulate this and the handling of animal experiments and husbandry, according to strict standards.

For all questions around the subject health, a comprehensive, standardised and certified network of information sources and contact points is to maintain. The counselling is to ensure by qualified experts for this or (supporting) by well understandable and manageable programmes. The emerging costs can be easily defrayed through simple offset, progress, and reasonable fees.

The medical service centres and offers are also to make available comprehensively, failsafely and easily accessibly, after a sophisticated and centrally controlled total and individual planning. It is particularly to pay attention to an effective and efficient collaboration and synergy effects, since this way unnecessary effort and costs can be saved. This particularly concerns the (expensive) technical devices.

Good and repeated training of medical and other personnel should go without saying and comply with the reliable and valuable considered cognitions of time. The methods and procedures used should be standardised and certified, where possible. The necessary considered equipment is to renew after the occurring requirements, regarding quality, performance and price.

On the one hand, the facilities should be busy, on the other hand, the costs are to minimise. Since the welfare of the patients and the staff is to the fore, all parties must work together, according to established and efficient models. These are problem-specifically to prepare, to combine and individually to implement. Health is a field that can only be overcome with effort.

For physicians a performance-related reward is to introduce, since here the utility by far outweighs the damage. There shall be three classes that correspond to the upper, middle and lower performance third. Every physician may publicly reveal his performance class, but he does not need to. For social reasons, this information must not be further detailed. The performance is determined after a fair points system.

Every physician must reveal annually, anonymously after patients and publicly, what services ze has rendered to what extent. For this purpose, a sufficiently detailed services catalogue has to be established, which includes the diagnoses, procedures, and other service codes. Since this information arises already in the settlement, this creates no significant additional effort, if it is rendered account with the aid of computers.

For physicians that do not render account with the aid of computers the performance-related reward is omitted after the procedure described here, since the effort would be unacceptable. Here the reputation, the personal impression and other factors, both direct and indirect, provide information about the performance of a physician. With a strong lack of physicians, a performance assessment avails in any case very little, since one is forced to a specific choice of a physician.

The performance classification shall lead to a fairer reward and an improvement of medical services and thus to a better patient care. A classification of the patients beyond their state of health is to abolish. Particularly, a physician must not reject the necessary treatment of emergencies. Ze has to carry out it in any case, best possibly, with the means available to zer.

If ze does not, ze is appropriately to punish for denial of assistance. Ze may otherwise refuse a treatment, if the necessary resources for it are lacking and also cannot be acquired, or if ze has otherwise specialised. It has always to be treated in accordance with the high demands and standards of the art of healing. This must always have priority over other interests, which is to swear in an oath.

Violations of this oath are to punish in accordance with strict statutory provisions. In the assessment of medical service, also, with a share appropriately to be determined for each discipline, the assessments of the patients, and of testers specially qualified for this, are to be included, ascertained after a standardised and certified procedure,. The results are appropriately to weight to that of the (objective) performance share.

In this, the deviation of the consequential costs from the average (e.g. through referrals and prescriptions) has to be included, speciality specifically (if need be across specialities), the ratio of successful self-made treatments to those of other physicians per case, compared with the average, and the share of self-made correct diagnoses in the correct overall diagnoses, in comparison with the average.

Misdiagnoses and wrong or failed treatments are to assess separately - each compared with the average - and to set in an appropriate relationship with the remaining assessments. In this way, it shall be brought about that physicians take enough time for a sufficient patient interview, assessment and treatment, since they this way reduce bad assessments of their performance.

While, for instance, for a palliative physician, the performance is rather to measure through patient interview, a radiologist will be rather to be assessed after diagnosed patient number per time unit and the quality of the diagnoses. Therefore, the performance profiles are not only to draw up speciality-specifically, but also activity-related. Every physician can directly deduce from zis performance statistics, why ze has been how rated.

The physicians are appropriately to participate - for example, via their advocacy groups - in the creation of the performance assessment procedure. The participation of the circle that is relevant to the health sector should take place after its relevance for it. Significant deviations from the average salary downwards, it should give only for really poor performance, upwards after performance and economic development.

The performance assessment will also increase the pressure on the medical environment, since its unsatisfactory preliminary work or deficient equipment reduces the performance of the physicians. It is left to everyone zerself, how ze meets the increased pressure. However, it is necessary to improve the quality significantly. In addition, all in all, costs and time are saved, which may ultimately benefit everyone.

To get a correct idea of the assessment, statistics are to make concerning every discipline per state or community or worldwide, such as averages and variances. A small variation certainly has a different significance than a major one. Based on an average salary, for each discipline and country, the salary proportionally to be paid, based on the point value, can be determined.

Regional characteristics are correspondingly to take into account. A fair (if need be proportional) salary function possibly helps to avoid social tensions. Salaries are each paid from the salary pools, built by the

health insurance funds after rendered service shares of physician costs, together with the reimbursement of expenses, and comply, moreover, with the general salary formulas of the other salary earners per region.

A physician may reject treatments that are medically not necessary because health is not significantly affected, or where it is not a commonly acknowledged disease. Ze must reject them if they are demonstrably detrimental to health. Treatments that demonstrably reduce suffering are excluded here. Active euthanasia is to prohibit by law.

If a physician cannot carry out a medically necessary treatment because ze lacks the resources for this, so ze must limit the treatment to the best feasible. If the treatment is demonstrably not possible under the circumstances, then the patient is sufficiently to inform about this. That certain diseases occur and whether they are healed humans have only to owe themselves.

Health policy must reward the performances that make a patient healthy as quickly and sustainably as possible. This is the decisive approach that is to pursue and was too little taken into account so far. One must not save in the wrong place and see to it that health care primarily makes money out of disease, but needs to go, from the cause of illness to the end, all the necessary steps.

Security

What measures strengthen the security and how is world peace achieved?

Security threats are caused by lack of development. If the latter increases, satisfactory living conditions for the vast majority are achieved. But since we are still far away from this state, security problems arise, whose causers want to realise their inappropriate goals by damaging measures. We therefore have to be vigilant and report unjustified anomalies to the responsible authorities.

For this purpose, a programme is to create that enables everybody to describe a critical situation, if it requires the intervention of the state and larger units. In so doing, it is to check on the basis of criteria according to a predefined catalogue whether it is a report to be considered in this sense, and, in the opposite case, to give a reasoned response, why the report cannot be considered.

The programme must be sufficiently simple to handle and understandable. It must quickly lead the reporting person to the completion of zis report without that essential information is not recorded. To increase the acceptance of the programme bounties can be tendered across all participants or in case of success (in a staggered manner) according to a points system, which are allocated after a just procedure - possibly by lottery.

The reports are evaluated according to the state of the art and the results are to pass through to the responsible authorities in a form utilisable for them - possibly abroad. It is advisable to link them usefully with other insights gained elsewhere and maybe to ask the reporting persons for further information that is not covered by the programme, since it is based on additional non-public information.

If someone does not want to use the programme or cannot do so, it must be possible to have a talk with a person qualified for this and not too distant, if necessary by phone. The equivalence of the talk must be guaranteed. Admittedly, the procedure is to standardise and to certify. There must be, however, sufficient free space for individual action. Further details are to define in the complementary regulations of a law.

To limit misuse, the reporting person has to provide personal information that will be checked among others against zis ID. The misuse may be punishable, depending on the scope. The (data) security of the procedure must be guaranteed through appropriate measures. The public authorities may also specifically ask questions about pending security problems - for example by public announcement on the internet.

For this purpose, they may, within a fixed budget and after relevance, call attention to their concerns through information or broadcasts carefully and tender rewards for pertinent hints. These rewards may vary depending on the location and problem-specifically. Thus, for example, the offers can specifically address certain target groups by bracing themselves specifically by their content for the latter and wooing them.

The public shall problem-specifically cooperate across authorities and limitations, where corresponding qualifications have to be taken appropriately into account. The coordination should take place in suitable steering committees, and these may be located up to the highest authorities. World government and language facilitate the proceeding here. In any case, it is to pay attention to a good education and qualification.

The informing is to intensify to the due extent, so that everybody knows, which anomalies give reason to act and what has to be done thereupon. It should be usefully integrated into the school lessons, but it should also be possible for everybody to inform zerself suitably. Voluntary commitment in security matters is to further steered by qualification and to reward e.g. in the form of social points or other rewards to choice.

Content of the informing should be especially how one avoids to become the target of security related attacks and how one detects security related anomalies. One should explain why violations do not pay off in the field of security and how (political) goals are normally accomplished within (qualified) democracy. This informing is usefully to integrate into the general (political) informing - e.g. in school.

No security-relevant problem can be solved militarily in the long run, but requires the intellectual effort, involving its true causes. No ruler can long hold zis ground without the support of zis environment, especially not if the latter is sufficiently informed and recognises the misguided of zis acting. Therefore, the development by informing is to give top priority in the solution of such problems.

The serious disadvantages of military action are to bring out for this by reference to the victims and to the (financial) effort that it needs. The presentation of real solutions of the pending problems is clearly to give precedence over activities that eventually represent detour to be avoided. An environment informed this way will as quickly as possible withdraw its ruler the support to solve the problem.

Because the advantages to solve a problem really outweigh those, that remain with dubious methods in power and profit sufficiently from the (military) oppression. Who solves a problem has not only the resulting power, but does deserve before L and receives the reward from zer and those whose problem was resolved. The informing needs neither violence, nor weapons, but the persuasive power of the media.

The word of L can achieve a lot in order to make clear what is important in life. However, it cannot address all the problems and conflicts that exist in the world. It is the task of the creatures to solve them with the aid of L and that is to deal individually with them. The willingness to join a group ready to use violence must be met with the line of argument, why it does not solve the pending problem this way.

If the unsuitable rulers of the world are no longer in office, one can reduce the arsenals of weapons to that what is necessary for police work. This requires, if necessary at all, weapons that make people (temporarily) incapable of acting. If weapons are to develop, then only these are. It is not worth to use weapons that do essentially not bring about, what is important. Gun violence provokes counter-violence, but it solves no problem really.

Also the deterrent effect of weapons is limited, since violence is imaginable at every level, and deterrence does not affect every level. Only who abandons weapons can be sure not to have to use them. Any dead who dies by weapons is one dead too much. An attack happened (by weapons) can admittedly not be undone, but its initiators can and will be otherwise punished (by L).

Groups ready to use violence are as far as possible to be divested of all forms of support until they abandon their readiness to use violence. As ready to use violence is also to view who has usable weapons outside of police duties, sport and the personal and facility protection. In order to eliminate the state of readiness to use violence the responsible persons have to inform, to develop solutions and to disarm, after success, to zero.

One may proceed in steps here in order not to put the balance of forces at risk. First, the wise parties have to contract an agreement in which they declare that they are no longer willing to solve (military) problems by force of arms, but will use all forces to achieve peaceful solutions. Subsequently, all military units are to be pulled out abroad and it is necessary to calculate the need.

Arms trade and production are to limit to non-military weapons and to the wise parties. Violations are to be prosecuted by law and to be punished appropriately. The assets of the states are to put under the access of a world bank (newly to found) that blocks them in the case of a (political or military) conflict on the orders of the responsible institutions of the world government. The interests of the populations are appropriately to preserve at this.

All vehicles are to equip with appliance that can be safely activated in case of emergency to operate them by remote control through the (supra-) national security authorities, which allows to direct a vehicle under restriction or suspension of then participation possibility of the steering person(s) into an area classed as safe or appropriate. This way threats, attacks and emergencies can be effectively tackled without applying any form of armed force.

Suspicious transactions of assets are to monitor and, if they take place, corresponding countermeasures must be taken. This is especially true if a state wants to access the assets of its population. The interplay of solutions and disarmament finally leads to world peace, which is only disturbed by individual actions to be met by the police. But the development of mankind will reduce them to a minimum.

Social Affairs

How can the social involvement in society be strengthened?

Since the social involvement in society is more to further, it should give here a just incentive system under allocation of social points that can be converted into payments in kind. To finance it revenue-neutrally, those who have, at the end of an assessment period, too little social points are to tax proportionally more. The opportunities to acquire social points should be numerous.

The time required for this should be based on demand. It is important to ensure at this that the acquisition of social points does not destroy jobs, but represents an irreplaceable valuable supplement to the gainful employment that is to perform by everybody who is able to do it. Existing involvement - such as social volunteering - is to credit. Example for this is: nursing, caring and supporting of the needy for this (even within the own family).

Furthermore, visiting old and sick humans and their support, supporting (external) children, giving lessons and performing an oversight function at events, taking over services for fringe groups in society, being election worker, on the jury or environmentally involved, etc. For all of these possibilities a social points catalogue is to be drawn up, from which the points that can be acquired clearly result.

Moreover, it is in this catalogue to specify how the services are to attest: Who grants when to which extent because of which qualification which attestation. The attestations, from which the amount of the acquired social points must clearly result, are then to file with the tax return. For reasons of simplification, this can be done using IT in the form of (electronic) tokens, as was outlined below tax.

The opportunities to defraud here are to minimise by suitable measures and represent a form of tax fraud, which is to be punished correspondingly. The exceptions are to organise generously. Exceptions are imaginable, for example, for soldiers, physicians and other persons who are indispensable. Ultimately, it comes down to a legislatively irreproachable overall settlement that must last before court in order to be able to be applied.

To reward the social involvement not only by purely financial payments, a benefit pool can be offered, from which a benefit, assessed by social points, can be freely chosen. This can, for example, be free rides with public transport, vouchers for tickets or a social consideration. But the allocation must be equitable and should happen according to standards as uniform as possible.

For a possible excess tax revenue from not performed social points, this is to pay into a social fund to be established, which is periodically emptied if it accrues too much through payments to social institutions according to an pre-determined area-wide allocation procedure. The payments made are to publish regularly in sufficient detail, visible to everybody, and to check neutrally.

It is to inform comprehensively about the necessity of the so demanded social involvement through suitable information material and publications in the media. Citizens abroad fulfil their social involvement there. The details are to determine by international agreements. If the (voluntary) social involvement should exceed the need, then the obligatory one is to limit to the need and the compensation payments are to adapt.

To prevent that the quality of the social involvement suffers from poor performance, e.g. through work to rule or poor treatment of fellow men, the quality is secured by certified standards. In the simplest case, the social involvement is assessed by the recipients, what leads with poor performance to deductions for the social points performed. Otherwise periodical random checks are carried out.

Since not all activities to be carried out can be performed themselves on a voluntary basis or as part of social involvement, jobs emerge that way which are to be taken into account in the composite demand calculation. For full-day social involvement the possibility is created to take social leave by analogous to or instead of the educational leave. The laws rule the precise conditions.

Environment

How can our environment be transferred into a state worthy before L?

Presupposition for effective environmental policy is an increase of development that enables all SAC to implement the measures that transfer our world back into a state worthy before L. Fortunately, we have the cognitions which nuisances must be how removed. We must not yet demand something that is not to achieve due to lack of development. We first need to change our way of life.

Without a transfer of our wealth of knowledge and possibilities to those who need it - on terms they can accept -, environmental policy will remain fragmentary. Therefore, for the single political units, viable ways are to develop, within the scope of a sustainable and sustainable policy, which considers the interconnect-edness of relationships. Without waiver such a policy is yet not possible.

First the world has to be carefully analysed in terms of environmental concerns. Then it is to compile a priority list - starting with the indispensable measures - of activities that demonstrably remedy the environmental problems. Here, every actor is to be made discharge zis duties in accordance with zis possibilities, what is to seal by treaties. The necessary measures are to elaborate with appropriate involvement of all concerned parties.

Effective environmental policy requires the cooperation of the world population, since the measures to be taken concern everybody who decides on the consumption of environmental resources, so the vast majority of the world population, and an improvement can only take place this way, in an interconnected world based on the division of labour. Most of all, the rich countries have to relinquish, since they consume most of the resources (unnecessarily).

Traffic

How is traffic policy usefully to organise?

To simplify the transport of the most important goods and to organise it environmentally friendly, an underground fully automated system of tunnels, intelligently controlled by computers, is to establish, in which not too small containers take in the goods and transport them if necessary up to every consumer. In order to minimise the transfer time, the speed must be correspondingly fast. The handling must also be easy.

To localise the containers and to determine the place of destination, the GPS system can be used. The production and processing of goods can be cost-effectively centralised by the short transport distances. As technical problems are possible, enough alternative routes must - also to cope with peak hours - be laid out. Robots and technical teams must be able to remedy any incident quickly and well.

For large distances to be travelled (e.g. between continents), the transport routes can be bundled and used larger containers. In this case, also the transportation of persons is imaginable. The technique used here is to be efficient and environmentally friendly. A short-term diversion of transportation due to current events must be able and practicable for persons authorised for this.

For this purpose a area-covering network of service points is to be created. Furthermore, there have to be a sufficiently many and well accessible service points where the goods may be posted and taken out. The closer they are to the individual customers, the better. The sabotage of the system must be made more difficult by appropriate safeguards and put under appropriate punishment. This also applies to misuse.

Since the necessary mobility of man is to and can be restricted, since ze receives everything necessary close to zis location and virtual worlds and their network have high importance. One does not travel through the world, but brings the world home. For this purpose, the imaging systems are to be improved accordingly and the bandwidth of the data stream to be adjusted to the increased demands and individual needs.

To restrict the private transport usefully the services are to offer as widely as possible, where the use of machines and robots can subserve here. Since the requirements increase in total, this has not to mean loss of jobs. It is important to recognise them and to respond need-based. The public transport is also to enlarge so well that it becomes attractive.

The joint travel, and thus the saving of transportation and environmental costs should be encouraged through corresponding incentives. A tax advantage is to be provided. The models used must be reliably and adequately calculated according to the needs. The renewal and maintenance of transport routes should not be neglected. The users are to participate in the costs appropriately in accordance with their use.

Planning and implementation have to be trendsetting and to consider the needs (of the humans). The participation is to be ensured on the basis of the qualified democracy. Means of transport that stress the environment more than others are to tax higher, so that a pressure emerges to use environmentally friendly ones. Emergencies must be able to be processed quickly also at a higher volume of traffic.

It is to avoid becoming unilaterally dependent on certain resources in the traffic policy. Therefore it is to cater for a corresponding diversification. The training in the (superior) traffic occupations must be careful and thorough, since they are based on responsible tasks. Therefore, appropriate aptitude tests and regularly recurring checks are to be conducted.

Highly demanding activities in the transport sector must be accompanied by corresponding compensations and relaxation times. Who will be demanded here too much, can cause serious damage. If machines and robots are used in traffic, they must be strictly controlled and properly maintained so that they can meet the increased security requirements. Offenses are here to punish appropriately.

World Government

How could a world government be build up and be instituted? What could be its tasks?

Everything following is to view as proposal! Ultimately, it is a matter of humanity itself to determine how it will be governed.

Removal of differences

A world government only makes sense if it has sufficiently many competences and if its decisions are binding for the whole population and every individual. This requires that the existing nation states and the organisations (standing above them) devolve their competences, if they point beyond their area of responsibility. But that will only succeed if blatant differences (of interest) do no longer exist.

As long as the economic conditions do show them, the opposites are (almost) insurmountable and there is a need for a wise, largely accepted convergence proposal to create the presuppositions for a world government. This must begin with the basic conditions and ensure that first of all the basic needs of the people are covered, before it can be built upon that.

Here, the richer states and communities (SAC) give assistance for self help by providing basic equipment for every person putting zer into a position to repay the advanced on loan by zis manpower. They are allowed to scale their support after the standardly determined qualification of the supported person, without being allowed to fall below a commonly and in advance specified minimum.

They finance, from tax money and donations of their members, sponsorships for the persons to support, which are accompanied by informing and moderate advertising of and orient themselves by the achievement potential of the members. A non-profit association of voluntary aides takes over the international organisation, takes heed of an equitable distribution of their income and minimises their accruing original costs.

The supported states commit themselves by an agreement to grant the reliefs only the supported persons for the specified purpose. Since they profit indirectly and for the long term form the reliefs, they will have an incentive for that. The supporting states agree in return not to poach labour forces that are needed for the supported state. For this purpose a fair quota is to be specified.

By the fact that the poorest SAC have the cheapest labour forces, they are also mostly brought forward. Because of the increasing networking and technisation of the world, geographical distances play a diminishing role. If the supported person does not answer the hoped-for expectations, or does it only inadequately, ze can drop back to a minimum of support. The supporting SAC bear always the risk.

Personal contacts, to strengthen the sponsorship, are welcome as long as the additional costs are not charged to the debit of the persons to support. Lest it comes to a predatory competition of the supported persons, the allocation to the supported persons takes place by lot if injustices occur. Hardship provisions alleviate unnecessary hardships. Legal proceedings are only allowed from a generally determined value in litigation on.

It will be not possible for the richer SAC to build up an infrastructure for the poorer SAC that meets all claims: here is to live with limitations in the beginning. However, it is taken the important step to get away from unacceptable living conditions. A responsible population, health and family policy ensures that the total population does not exceed or fall below a certain number.

Solutions

Prerequisite for a healthy community are hierarchy appropriate income disparities, where the hierarchy should be flat. Who receives higher incomes is committed by tax returns to finance the most important nonprofit projects tendered by the governments from zis surplus income. On property is an appropriate tax to pay.

Special examiners conduct individual examinations for this purpose. They report, depending on the examination field, to different authorities or work freelance. The tax deductibility of the projects freely selectable is graded according to their urgency. The surplus income is to determine percentally from the total income of the receiving person, as long as the living standards vary regionally.

In order to avoid capital flight, this system is to apply globally uniformly. The tax exempt amounts are to assess generously, but are to orient themselves by the average living standard. The implementation is a balancing act between acceptability and success, for which no general statements in advance and for a longer period of time can be made because they have to take the circumstances and the specific situations into account.

So it is to calculate precisely and appropriately, where the future world government minds the total utility, which indeed can have precedence over individual utility. It depends, however, on the power and assertiveness of the future world government, whose convincing must be the stronger, the weaker it is. Crucial is the change of awareness that must go hand in hand with these reforms.

A worldwide uniform language, such as described below linguistics, provides an important precondition for equal opportunities and reduces language barriers. Thus, knowledge can quickly be built up and exchanged - at low cost. One can unrestrictedly try, take over and integrate the best achievements, without having to lower one's sights concerning the level because of difficulties in understanding.

The currently most urgent problem is the unacceptability of the existing conditions for the higher beings of our world. Therefore, the resources must be distributed more fairly and that means a renouncement of the richer countries in favour of the poorer ones. This renouncement is not merely material, but includes the transfer of knowledge. For this purpose, humans have to be so well fed that they can follow the lessons.

Furthermore, the work must not be so hard and time consuming, that children must also work early to make ends meet, without being able to be adequately trained. If the donations are not sufficient, always favourable credits should be possible, which can be paid off by initially financed valorised work. The more humans are in employment, the more will the living conditions improve.

The institutions instituted by the world government are to staff after qualification weight. This is calculated by multiplying the relative frequency after qualification (given by point values), determined per speciality, with the relative frequency of the affected population. For a more detailed determination is to sum up over the branches (weighted after quantified [if necessary by vote] importance).

Institutions will be created as needed. For this purpose, all occurring problems are collected in a board, worldwide publicly accessible, and weighted after urgency by a qualified international committee. To simplify the procedure a hierarchy is made available, accessible on the internet, in the form of a catalogue, in which everybody can vote for a problem in accordance with his qualification.

In addition to the right of proposal, everybody has the right of registration, for example, if he does not want that his voice is anonymously recorded with his worldwide unique ID, not unauthorisedly traceable. It is to make difficult to manipulate the ID by appropriate biometric data. There is a second board for proposed solutions that everybody (after qualification) can bring in and that is usefully to interlink with the first one.

The proposed solutions are to summarise usefully by qualified employees so that one gains quickly an overview. Within certain periods, determined in advance, is to vote on them. For this purpose, the responsible institution carries out a sufficiently detailed assessment after points by staff qualified for this; this determines the further proceeding, since from it e.g. the duration of the project should emerge.

Projects

The assessment should be both theoretically and practically well-founded. To this end, suitable forecasts are to compile, which should orient themselves by (practical) successes achieved. Cost-benefit analyses should be even more detailed, the higher the (assessed) importance of a project is. The responsible committees take them into account in their decision-finding to be able to establish an adequate project (team).

They also determine who how when has to report to whom about the progress of the project. The financing of publicly important projects can be coordinated by the world government. This provides also development funds in accordance with their criteria determined through qualified democracy. After becoming apparent of this proposed procedure, the pressure to act follows from the problems themselves and the support of the population.

This has a right to be ongoing informed about the problems, their solutions and their implementation, as comprehensive as possible, but with protection of the legitimate interests (e.g. data protection), since it is the legitimate orderer, at least of the most important projects. The subordinate governments are within the overall process qualified with special tasks - no more, no less.

They depute, proportionally according to a key that considers both the represented population and the specialities after qualification weight, deputies into the committees also determined after qualification weight. The salaries for activities within the world government depend on qualification, importance, effort, utility, duration and success, which are to assess numerically adequately by the independent decision makers.

These have correspondingly qualified and report to a neutral regulatory authority which is directly under the world government and whose employees may work in no other institution of the world government (exclusivity precept). The procedure for determining the salaries is appropriately to standardise and to certify and to legitimate by law, to keep suits as low as possible.

Improvements of the quality and simple needs are to view outside of a cost-benefit analysis or to provide with non-material values, which then allow for a prioritisation. A (qualified) vote, widely supported, can tide over non-unique results. Here the possible alternatives are clearly to be worked out and to be brought in a form, on which can be well voted.

In order to increase the transparency and efficiency of politics, the participation rights and responsibilities of the humans are strengthened by allowing them to distribute a number of points, equal per capita, on all projects that are acknowledged worthy of support by the governments, if they want this. The achieved overall score corresponds to the half of the government budget for these projects and determines their distribution closer.

For this purpose, the projects are to subdivide in elective projects, where one has to select, and optional projects, where can be selected. For each project, there are minimum and maximum scores that are defined by the governments. If a project does not achieve its minimum score, it will be rated in the order of its prioritisation with surpluses (excess of the maximum score) from other projects.

If minimum scores are not achieved in projects classified as important, it may be agreed that points are subtracted from the projects lower prioritised, proportionally to the prioritisation, if they exceed the minimum score of a project, starting with the lowest prioritised project. It is always appropriate to consider that the support achieved reflects also prioritisation.

The governments see with their budget half to it that every project rated as important achieves at least the minimum score, and define the PR and advertising budget upper limits for each project. In order to avoid an unequal treatment after the budget and to minimise the total expenditure for this, these upper limits should be declared absolutely and not in percentage of the total project budget.

At this, grades may be formed, depending on the prioritisation of projects. Unexhausted budgets may benefit either the respective project itself or may be left to the discretion of the governments for further use (possibly appropriatedly). Donations to projects are appropriately to be considered. Their tax deductibility is to aim at wherever possible and according to law.

To this end, for every project the expected donations revenue is to assess or to project from the donations received in the past (also in similar projects). Similarly is to proceed with the remaining (expected) revenue of a project. If there are unforeseen large deviations in the financing of a project, adequate compensation payments are to effect within the scope of a supplementary budget.

Since the concrete measures are situation- and project-specific, here a detailed general solution cannot be given. Possible are: modification of the project in its objectives, its financing, its project team and/or its

implementation, project stop, shift or extension. Similar applies, if the project needs to be rethought for other reasons. Here strong steering committees are in demand.

Projects stand open to everybody after qualification. The right to participate in a government project is regulated by law and legislative provision. Governments decide which projects they attract and which they do not. The project teams of non-governmental projects decide whether and how they involve (government) institutions. For good institutions, collaboration will usually pay off.

Structures

A government of future type consists of structures that form themselves newly, continue or change, and dissolve again. The starting point is always the problems to solve that lead to projects that are to monitor and to steer. There is no entitlement for the persistence of certain structures or hierarchies, although they can hold their ground also for a longer period of time. But they will be questioned again and again.

It counts only the relatively best solution in each viewing frame. Politics is therefore a continuously optimising process within the qualified democracy - until a better solution is found. It strives always to have a sound grasp of contemporary developments and to brace itself appropriately for future developments already in the present. It uses the existing knowledge and skills of all units skilfully and efficiently.

It does not shy away from any presentation of a problem, but tackles every problem after its urgency. It pools the existing strengths to useful units and cares specifically about the growing again of new forces that see to innovation and diversity. It recognises what is essential and what is worth pursuing. It looks, although things are permanently in progress, after the necessary stability and the success of all important units.

It uses all the effective solution strategies - regardless of their origin, but within the ethically tenable scope. It promotes research and science and integrates their best results. Structures arise from the stabilisation of commonalities. These are to identify, to analyse and to synthesise. In the era of modern information technology, local structures have no longer to be locally limited.

Global and local networks interact with a variety of leadership models, on which their participants can agree, if not laws, rules and regulations specify something else. But these are also to emerge on the basis of a qualified democracy. Politically significant structures will thus arise, if they are rudimentarily recognised as such and provided with the necessary for their continuity.

To create a structure such as the institution world government, a constituent assembly of persons qualified for this is formed through transfer of powers, where corresponding selection processes and elections can precede, by the communities to govern and governments. It defines sufficiently exactly the realisation of the world government, its constitution and the qualification criteria of its members.

Parties

The world government is an institution of humans before L. The number of seats in the parliament of the world government (World Parliament, WP) is set to 5000. Exclusively natural persons have at the moment full voting right. Every World Parliamentarian is elected directly or (qualified-) democratically as candidate of his party. Which parties will crystallise out depends on the circumstances and time.

Each party agrees on their or his candidate(s). No candidate is allowed to be a member of more than one party that is up for vote. The seats are distributed in accordance with Webster's method. Parties may ally for the vote to alliances or superordinate parties. Each new party must apply for their admission into the election of the World Parliament in time at the responsible constitutional court.

The responsible constitutional courts make public the periods hereto. Requirement for the admission is the support of the electoral population, measured in votes casted for the party and uniquely assigned by the ID. Each party must account for at least 1/50000 of the number of the world population concerning the votes to be able to enter into the admission procedure. Re-established parties are the equivalent of new ones.

Active electoral rights owns who is allowed to vote because ze once passed successfully a test, standardised and every year newly to conceive by the world government, in zis responsible school and who is not stripped of this allowance by the guardianship court, and who is worthy to vote because ze was not stripped of active electoral rights by a court responsible for zer on the basis of a law.

A passive electoral right owns who owns active electoral rights and the qualification for the World Parliament. The latter is only to meet for the new election into the World Parliament, since the members of the World Parliament have currently to qualify for it. If somebody fails permanently the current qualification for the World Parliament, then a proxy, nominated by zer and admitted to the World Parliament, succeeds zer on effective day.

The world government determines by law whether and how the election costs are (pro rata) reimbursed to the parties. Every World Parliamentarian is only obliged to zis conscience. World parliamentarians, however, enjoy parliamentary immunity and indemnity. The PR and advertising budget of a party may be limited for the campaign by the world government; the campaign itself may be linked with conditions.

It also determines whether and how it is allowed to cumulate and/or to cross-vote. The legislative period is usually five years and begins with the legal year, if the parliament does not define something else (e.g. for self-dissolution or preponed elections for cause). The goals of a party must not contradict the constitution of the world government; otherwise it will be excluded from the election.

On this decides in the last instance the world constitutional court, otherwise the constitutional courts of the SAC, if there exists a uniquely responsible constitutional court. Approval notifications are judicially sufficiently to reason as promise and as refusal and are as promise to promulgate by entry in the electoral register. A refusal allows a party to go to law.

World parliament

In the unitary world language, the abbreviation for a World Parliamentarian could be formed from the initial letters of the words member or deputy or delegate, etc., world and parliament. Here the abbreviation MWP is used. A claim to a title or a special appellation as MWP is not justified. A fixed amount, for the income of zis staff and for other approved expenses, is due to every MWP.

It is paid from the budget of the World Parliament after the real expense. Its maximum height may be adjusted by the World Parliament each time for the next legislative period. The diets are based on the standard of living and on those of other parliaments. Otherwise they conform to the criteria for income in general. Special expenses are compensated at cost.

The MWP elect one of them as president (PWP) and zis proxies. Who receives the absolute majority of all casted votes is elected. From a third ballot on the (two) candidates are determined who compete against each other on the basis of the most votes received from the fourth ballot on. The PWP holds for zis term the membership in zis party in abeyance, if it exists.

Ze tries to execute zis office nonpartisanly. In a voting with standoff zis voice is the decisive factor. These are the only votes, where ze has voting right. Zis proxies (VPWP) lose their right to vote only when they hold the office of the PWP by proxy. Then applies what was said for this. The PWP represents the WP to the outside, presides at WP and certain institutions of the WP.

MWP are obliged to publish a statement of accounts about their activities as MWP from that scope and content of their activities result. Who does not shun the transparency of zis doing publishes continuously (e.g. on the internet). It goes without saying that not everything is suitable for publication, but the information need of the public and thus the voters is to be taken into account.

While it is not possible for MWP to divide themselves or their awareness, the arising meetings are so to organise that they can virtually participate, including all the available technical possibilities. This includes the voting itself, with the possibility of delegation of the voting behaviour to another MWP (possibly under certain conditions) and the contributing of contributions (to be transferred electronically encrypted).

Each person must be able safely to receive the information corresponding to his qualification at a place and in a form of his choice. For this purpose, the knowledge is to represent in a suitable form and to classify with qualification keys. The latter may grow up to complex rules - especially if the allocation of individual qualification keys would be confusing.

Qualifications include a time component that determines the voting weight, proportionally to the time spent for a decision, to work adequately against accumulation of qualifications (and thus accumulation of power). Downtime for that a MWP is not responsible are to be adequately allowed for. On the MWP is to bestow sufficient opportunities to make up leeway. For each vote, the qualifications and their weighting are to determine.

Suggestions for this can come (qualifiedly) from everywhere. But higher weight (scaled according to qualifications) is to give to the qualified persons of a voting field at a time. Are there less qualified persons than needed, post-qualifications are to offer or to put out for tender after interest, inclination and qualification. They must be achievable with a reasonable effort and time frame.

If the post-qualification is not successful, either the qualifications are mitigated or the participation of MWP in voting or cooperation is relinquished. The majority of the MWP may determine that the least-qualified persons at a time are equitably allotted to the free voting fields, if a solution on a voluntary basis can not be achieved. Any recourse to courts of law may be by majority excluded.

Every MWP compiles a list of committees for the distribution on the committees by stating the corresponding number of qualification points in the order in which he wants to be considered. First, the highest numbers of qualification points in the first place concerning a committee are considered. Each number of qualification points is multiplied by the place factor and now yields the value to be considered.

When there is equality, it is decided by drawing lots if necessary. For every committee, an upper and lower limit for seats to assign is defined according to amount of work. If a upper limit is reached, the distribution procedure ends for the regarding committee. It is deleted on all lists. First, it is started with the committees that are not yet filled up to the lower limit and then follow the committees up to the upper limit.

Are there MWP left who have not been distributed so far, they must complete their list by the order and the numbers of qualification points of the remaining committee seats. The procedure is terminated when all the MWP have been distributed to the committees - if necessary by lot. If it is permitted that MWP may be proportionally distributed to the committees, one may proceed analogously by counting the MWP proportionately. For each alternative, there is then a list.

The MWP hand lists in later at a time, if an alternative is put paid to through the procedure. If there are committees that sit less often than the one with the most session dates, they can also be filled proportionately. In this way it is achieved that every MWP will be demanded enough. One can exclude certain committee combinations in advance - for example, if there are date collisions or if there is improbable demand.

For the election of the committee chairmen and their proxies, a binding application procedure can be specified if there are several candidates. It is then voted per committee as for the PWP or the VPWP. It may be agreed that the committee chairmen and their proxies are higher rewarded proportionately to their importance and strain in accordance with a professional rating.

The elections are generally to organise direct, free and secret. PWP and committee chairmen can be voted out like their proxies with a two-thirds majority of the eligible voters. The WP elects the World Regent (WR) as head of the world government (WG) with an absolute majority of the eligible voters and can vote this out again by election of a new world regent (constructive censure motion).

Other institutions

The Head of World (HW) is elected by the world population as highest representative of the world. House of Representatives of the world regions is the World Senate (WS). This elects also a president with absolute majority, the President of the World Senate (PWS). The Council of Nations (CN) is the council of the heads of state and heads of government of the SAC. Not to forget are the United Nations (UN).

There is also the Council of Continents (CC), to which the presidents of the communities of the continents belong. Its rotative chairmanship changes every year around. It could be divided in as follows: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America. Depending on the political constellation, there are also large communities of non-contiguous areas conceivable, or a finer political division.

If the required majority for the world regent is not achieved, it may be determined with an absolute majority that the (two) candidates, determined after a relative majority election, that have received the most votes go into a run-off. For the moment elected by the World Parliament is who receives in the run-off the absolute majority. The World Regent has neither to belong to the World Parliament nor to the World Senate.

The World Senate must give the elected person its approval with absolute majority. If this fails, the election is failed itself, and there must be elected somebody else. Therefore it is important that the candidates are sufficiently sure of the assent through the World Senate and do not limit their campaign to the World Parliament. The election of the World Regent is a voting in that the personality of the candidate counts.

Ze must quit a mandate in the World Parliament or Senate after zis election (incompatibility precept). The World Regent may freely choose the ministers of government, but their appointment needs the assent of both World Parliament and also World Senate with absolute majority each time. If one of the assents is missing, the concerning person cannot belong to the government in the position in question, but, where appropriate, in another one.

The World Senate can pass a vote of no confidence in the World Regent by a censure motion with absolute majority. In this case, the World Parliament has to elect a new World Regent within fifty days who needs again the assent of the World Senate. A vote of confidence, with which the World Parliament or Senate could be dissolved, is not due to the World Regent, since this would unjustifiably exceed zis competences.

The Vice World Regent (VWR), chosen by the World Regent, also needs the assent of WP and WS, acts for the World Regent and takes zis position in the case of vacancy of zis office. The VWR works as a minister in the resort proposed by the WR. VWR and WR cannot be reelected, neither in the other office in each case. WP and WS have the right to decide their self-dissolution.

This requires a two-thirds majority of the eligible voters. The new elections are to schedule at the latest 55 days after the dissolution day. The legislative periods of WP and WS can be indeed shifted against each other, although they should amount to five years each. There may be an additional shift for the election of the Head of World. Zis regular term of office is regularly five years. A re-election is excluded.

The Head of World takes on the task of representation of and of the mediation in the world. Ze is the highest ranking diplomat and has full participation, consultation and speaking right before WP, WS, CN and CC. Ze has there, however, no voting right. Ze appoints and dismisses the members of WG from minister rank on and the judges of the World Court of Justice (WCJ). Ze accredits the Permanent Representatives.

WP, WS, CN and CC are jointly and several virtual institutions. Therefore, there is no seat for them. The MWP and MWS choose the location of their offices at their convenience. The representative building of the WP will be built in Durban, that of the WS in Porto Alegre, that of the CN in Ningbo and that of the CC in Sydney. The latter is due to the assumption that Australia will probably not be represented itself in the CC.

Place of the WG will be Naples, place of the HW San Diego and place of the WCJ Sochi. While the WP rather reflects the party political interests, the WS represents the regional political interests. The WS has thousand senators, since the world is subdivided in just as many, nearly coextensive regions. It should be clear that in the future, not too remote, a nearly homogeneous settlement of the planet can be assumed.

Besides the Earth (land, sea and air), the moon, other planets, their moons and the space will be populated. Because of the mixing of peoples and the transformation into improved living forms, nations will have subordinate importance. Does the number of mandates of the WP orient itself by the cubic root of the number of the world population, so does that of the WS by the number of regions usefully to delimit.

Each region elects its MWS directly, which must have there its permanent residence before zis election. The memberships in WP and WS are mutually exclusive. Each bill requires the assent of the other chamber each. If the assent is not granted, the bill is sit upon in a mediation committee as long, until a mutual assent comes about or the bill ultimately fails.

The WG, who polls in the WP together at least five percent of the votes of the last election and who represents in the WS at least five percent of the world regions (approximately the same size provided) have the right of initiative. The maximum time limit per term of debate is proportional to the complexity and importance of the bill. The necessity of the law should speed up its decision.

The Head of World has a right to veto against world laws. The HW has to justify his veto in detail and to make concrete proposals for amending the law that he refused. If the justification or the amendments do not have the required form, so the veto is effectless. WP and WS can, however, outvote the veto of the HW, each with two-thirds majority. If the world law is not the world constitutionally, it is anyway failed.

Only the WCJ can legally state this failure. A constitutional complaint is principally open to everybody. In order to keep the occurrences in reasonable limits, standardise procedures are fielded that make the complaints valuable and rateable by computer. The comparative jurisdiction tries to draw comparisons to the current law by subsumption of the individual case under laws (casuistry).

Jurisprudence

If somebody feels infringed in his rights he is entitled to, it is necessary first to clarify what rights it are. The more intelligent computer programs become (mastery of the real space), the more they will be able to disburden legal professionals in determining the rights of the individual case. Then the presuppositions are to determine after that the individual rights are violated.

The presuppositions are to match with the individual case, where specific questions access the needed information. The easier it is for the plaintiff to integrate himself into this process, the more (cost-) efficient first results can be obtained. The more difficulties the plaintiff has with the survey, the more personal help will be needed. The plaintiff must not be substantially disadvantaged at this.

This must not be even and especially, if the cause is based on his case or his person. The increasing development entails an increasing efficiency of the procedures. Costs, the plaintiff has not to pay, pays the community. For this purpose, an appropriate fund is to issue. This is justified since the community is obliged to ensure that nobody is fundamentally infringed or pruned in his rights.

The computer-aided jurisdiction must be given greater chances than the computer-aided generation of genuine creative achievements. While these methods are not or are only insufficiently available, the plaintiff has no option for it but to take conventional legal action with the aid of a barrister. This usually means that he is not helped in an equivalent manner to get his rights.

In modern times, this means that one simply has to renounce certain rights. This underlines once again the preeminent importance of development. Conversely, the computer can help with the systematic and efficient preparation of bills. Everybody can ask a legal host a question of law which is answered, according to the ability of the program, more or less satisfactorily.

With the development of AI, legal programmes are the first contact point, a fortiori if the legal situation becomes more complex. This allows the purposeful fixing of loopholes that can arise, if the laws are kept clear and "simple". Thus, legislation is passed in programme form, where the programmes must be, of course, certified and protected by the corresponding public offices.

The future differentiated and individualised jurisdiction makes pardon and amnesty by outsiders superfluous. Every phenomenologically noticeable person has like everybody the right to a judgement, well-founded after scientific criteria, and assessment of his person by correspondingly qualified experts. The equality before the law is given by the same application of the used standards.

So an overall valuation can reveal that somebody is treated completely differently than a second person due to a, itself comparable, offence. Since the assessment is well founded, that is carried out according to certified procedures, it is the statement that is answered for after best discretion and can be represented before everybody. This reduces appeals to a minimum.

The assessment includes also the personality structures of the persons involved in the process (e.g. offender and victim) to a sufficient extent and after availability, the in-depth valuation of the situation and of the occurred relevant incidents and their consequences occurred and to be expected for environment and society. The measures to be launched conform to similar cases and forecasts.

The law does not content itself in the future with designating the length of prison terms for certain offences, but refers to the developed standards and their consequences in the form of measures, not as a fixed text with commentary, but as a certified programme, i.e. playing through cases, that points out causes, mechanisms of action and properties that lead how to what judgements and measures.

Here detailed explanations and backgrounds are quoted, so that everybody is able to get a comprehensive idea and to adjust his judging and acting after that. The complexity of the problem is met by feasible simplifications and generalisations, as well as by references to qualified consulting opportunities. The idea of development takes centre stage here.

The couple "offence legal consequences" is in the modern jurisdiction totally inadequate. Although society is largely to protect from all forces threatening, it does not fend them off, however, with a minimal reactionism, but through extensive, planned and as wise as possible judging and acting, supported by differentiated and certified procedures. In so doing, it uses modern technology and qualified forces.

It relies on both individual development of the individual and the forces of the society. It does not stop thinking, but pools all the conceivable factors to an optimal whole after state of science. In so doing, it calculates imponderables and errors, and conceives for it an appropriate and well-founded model. It orients itself by the total utility and observes practicality and practicability.

The so-improved justice requires an increased effort, but it can be absorbed by the technical progress. Everybody deserves justice by his environment, not only by L. The lack of development in the present society does not justify renouncing better methods against one's better judgement. It is necessary by now to target the goals at the best in order to instigate early the necessary steps.

Tasks

Foreign policy is aimed at to further joint and to reconcile different interests, related to external political SAC. The furthering improves the living conditions through interaction of the SAC, which could not be obtained by pure domestic policy. Different interests emerge by different givens, which are desirable because of the diversity principle. Foreign policy is therefore essential.

The extreme case of conflict can be contained apart from blocking the accounts at the world bank by stopping the communication beyond the case of emergency. For this purpose, the SAC agree that the world government may initiate, upon a decision of the corresponding bodies, the electronic blocking and that they (let) install the necessary equipment in advance. The world government coordinates the negotiations in case of conflict.

Since the blocking may be limited to a few centres in order to be effective, controls and efforts can be minimised. In order to achieve certain political objectives, now and again negotiations are to conduct, which are or have to be subject to secrecy to avert the (political) damage. The world government must allow these negotiations through legal self-commitment, without obtaining knowledge of their results.

It makes sure that there prevails a healthy balance of power by dividing too powerful alliances into smaller ones and by bringing about reasonable structure compensation. For this purpose, it conducts continuous observations by institutions qualified for this, which pass, in case of occurrence of an imbalance, their data of analysis in time to it for further processing. Because of the diversity of cases, there is no unitary solution for this.

It supports the blending process of the SAC into useful (new) political units by providing all appropriate resources and by over-all coordination. It lets carry out, for example, the required calculations for the optimal design of these units and their sub-units. It provides the results for the governments of the SAC for deliberation and pays heed to the qualified-democratic legitimation of its implementation.

It furthers the various joint identities in different respect to maintain diversity by informing about their value, by making, if need be, the corresponding subsidies and resources available, by issuing subsidy programmes and by easing tensions. It hears at regular intervals their spokesperson and helps them to solve occurring problems by making the necessary contacts and by legislative measures.

It pays attention to a continuous updating of the divine order by the best forces and to their comprehensive dissemination and explanation among the creatures. It pools these forces and enables their problem-free transfer by providing the necessary resources, by hearing their spokespersons regularly and by attending to the solution of their problems. It devolves the appropriate implementation of the divine order unto the responsible authorities.

Are there any disputes concerning the drawing up or the interpretation of the divine order, it lets come together the best forces in order to bring about a solution in a qualified-democratic procedure. This may consist, for example, in a compromise or a vote. Among the provisional proposed solutions, there may be possibly several valid, if they are compatible with each other. In case of doubt, the word of L applies.

Since L is inseparable from the world, there also can be no separation from its parts. Even if several forces want it because they believe it has certain advantages, the word of L and the divine order are binding for this world. One may separate religion and government institutions. To separate L from the world is misguided ignorance, which punishes itself. The vast majority does not want to miss L in its strong relationship with L.

All governments have to enable these relationships with L under the leadership of the world government by duly minding the word of L and the divine order and by aiming at its implementation to the best of their ability. Both want the well-being and the fulfilment of the living entities of this world and the best possible at all. Therefore, it is to view as misguided if there are forces that deny that what they are entitled to, and they are to treat accordingly.

(continued)

Economy

How can our economic system be usefully improved by qualified economic activity?

Desirable behaviour is generally enhanced by positive incentives, undesirable one by negative ones reduced. The highest authorities determine what applies as desirable or undesirable. The ultimate authority does so in the word of L, humanity in the (political) decision-making process. This should take place within the qualified democracy. Until the structures there provided for are created, one adheres appropriately to their predecessors.

In the qualified democracy, the main goals are defined, evaluated and prioritised for the political units by standardised criteria. They are implemented in projects, usually centrally controlled and coordinated through steering committees, whose members are selected, certified after qualifications, and are appointed best possibly. Structures and results are subject to continuous change.

This orients itself by the particular circumstances and the results achieved. In economy, it especially depends on the monetary assessability of the factors, since economic activity orients itself by monetary variables such as profit, sales, supply, etc. The qualified economic activity is guided by the political goals and is allowed for monetary advantages. If it deviates negatively, however, it suffers monetary disadvantages.

To be able to enter the market and to be economically active every business has to acquire a marketing approval for it at the responsible authority. To keep the bureaucracy as small as possible and still to achieve all important goals the approval criteria depend on the complexity of each business and on the there to realise (political) goals. An efficient processing provides for acceleration.

For the marketing approval, the responsible authorities specify upper and lower need limits. For each company, they take a qualification profile, with the aid of existing laws and regulations, as a basis; it contains the monetary assessment of the (political) goals. Specially trained professionals from the authorities verify the information of the businesses for the qualification profile and correct them, if necessary, conformably to law.

The businesses to be approved are now approved in the order of the monetary total value from the qualification profile. The businesses that exceed the upper need limit are not approved and receive a rejection decision. The laws specify at what time intervals the approval procedure must be repeated and how successors are considered.

The upper need limits are to determine so generously that newcomers get their chance and a fair competition prevails. Every qualification profile reneged on leads at the end of a appropriate tax period to a financial compensation and a new ranking list, from which consequences for the marketing approval may result. Corresponding appropriate hardship provisions avoid unnecessary hardships.

Qualified economic activity also includes the transparency of pricing to enable a fair assessment of an offer and to avoid unjustified deviations. As the offers are increasingly made in the global market and also are got there, the local providers will have to orient themselves by this in order to maintain their existence. The state can take here countermeasures.

So he can create an appropriate infrastructure that allows providers on the spot to hold steady against global providers. Through specialisation and networking to larger units, also smaller providers have a good chance to compete with others. The state has to see to it that the infrastructure allows it to make offers fast, inexpensively and competitively available in the markets.

For this purpose, the state has early and sufficiently to invest in accordance with an analysis of needs, so as to remain economically competitive. If it fails to do so, it risks that providers leave the territory and serve the markets from abroad. In doing so, however, the inland revenue decreases, if it does not take countermeasures concerning foreign providers. These countermeasures cannot avoid a distortion of competition.

For, to the higher prices abroad the difficulties of the movement of labour and capital flight are added. The higher costs of transport are, however, negligible. It harms yet the environment, if there arises more transport than necessary. If knowledge migrates abroad, also innovations promoting economy are domestically reduced. All in all, it is advisable for the state to further the infrastructure.

The composition of a price is to be specified in detail in the future for every demander. For this purpose, it is sufficient if a link to a reliable site on the internet can be established for each offer. Thus, the associated URL must uniquely result from or at the offer. Every demander may then call up this site, get the desired information and draw comparisons.

The reliability of the information is guaranteed through regular controls and appropriate penalties for violations. Since the data are present in electronic form, this can be supported through suitable software. For this purpose, a sufficient (international) standardisation of data and a certification of the procedure are to provide. The controls and their consequences are to be realised by state offices.

If the demander wants to take the time, it must be possible for *ze* to follow up the entire chain from raw material price until the final price. This ensures that even the smallest discrepancy becomes apparent and leads to appropriate consequences. *Ze* must have the opportunity to be able to clarify them and to decide against the offer in case of non-clarification. Requests can be gotten done automatically.

Every provider has to provide this form of service because of a statutory duty. Only where the technical presuppositions are (still) not given, a different or mitigated alternative may be decreed. From the price should at least result in detail the (pro rata) material, personnel and transportation costs, the taxes and added profits and further price shares show, when required.

The demander must be able comprehensively and reliably to inform *zerself* of the offer concerning its performance and incurrence data. So the provider can explain what expense arose for *ze*, for example the research costs. *Ze* may also extensively promote the advantages of *zis* offer, and so justify a higher price than for competing products. The information must be targetedly to be selected.

I.e. the demander must be able to receive precisely the kind of information that *ze* has queried. An excessive pricing is prevented this way and thus both security and trust arises for provider as demander. A healthy competition prevails, in which nobody may take advantage of the other, if *ze* uses legal methods. Everybody knows exactly with little effort what is when and how much worth.

Although everything belongs to *L*, it is reasonable that persons who are able to do this can acquire property to have it their full disposal. Everything that can be found in this world belongs to this circle together, that is mankind today and, in the future, all sufficiently developed forms of life, until the property has been transferred otherwise. Any legally competent person is entitled to have *zis* share at *zis* disposal, within the scope of the valid laws.

Thus, the monetary value of goods in which property is purchased, to determine as precisely as possible, then by dividing by the number of individuals acquiring the share value. The management of shares and the transfer of ownership to a company can be delegated. Example: New colonisable extraterrestrial areas. The judiciary has to take action against other appropriations of such property as illegitimate.

L foregoes *zis* right to property, since our world is to be there for us. This means that we still are to deal with our property in *zis* sense. Politics has to meet the (increasing) inequality and injustice of the property relations through price transparency and obligations that are to impose on the property owners. This includes upper and lower property limits in the context of just social policy.

A possible flight of capital and other forms of pressure is to be met through worldwide approximation of the conditions under a world government that meets the requirements to be made. Although money may be an established barter object, it is increasingly more advantageous for employer and employee that is rewarded as payment in kind, if both sides agree on a useful individual implementation without coercion.

This will always be the case if at least one side can deliver a performance for a relatively small effort that is relatively much worth for the other side. So it is a clear win-win situation, without the need for a conflict at all. It is important that no side is outsmarted, which can be ensured by bringing in a qualified neutral expert. The social partners must play along here.

The price transparency is to ensure, under maintaining data protection, also through the access of the entitled and authorised prospects via internet. This aims to ensure that homogeneous markets emerge to

reduce unnecessary transport volume from heterogeneous markets. As a further measure, the higher taxation of transport kilometres is to provide, from on a product- and area-specific maximum distance.

For this purpose, for every product - where required also more simply per transport volume staying together - is set up an (electronic) profile in which the transport kilometres travelled will be recorded. The taxes, if accruing, can then be automatically calculated and transferred. In the electronic age, the utility justifies the (relatively small) effort. Security mechanisms, of course, protect against a manipulation of the profile.

In the animal husbandry, species-appropriate and strictly controlled standards are to establish, preferably across SAC, that satisfy modern animal welfare requirements. Price increases caused by this are to be acquiesced in, since animal welfare takes precedence over the market interests of the animal husbandmen. The consumption of animal products represents to a large extent a luxury, which must be included in the price and must not be carried to the debit of the animals.

Animal products are to be produced as needed. The need is always first to be supplied from the non-animal products and closely to the buyers, if they can be produced under inconsiderable reductions in quality, and in order to reduce transportation. The area-covering supply with slaughterhouses is to control by licensing. The sizes of the slaughterhouses must orient themselves by the occurrence per area to pay off.

For to environmental reasons, the production of pulp is to reduce by using alternative products and procedures. Paper consumption can be reduced by using electronic media rather than print media. This pays off, if power is widely generated from renewable energy sources. Tissues should be used sparingly. The current hygiene concepts are here frequently to view as exaggerated.

The practice so far to give the (economically) stronger priority in the market, is to replace by a need-based division of the market. The (voluntary) paying of fair prices has to replace the (ruthless) predatory competition, since this way all countries can build a prosperous economy. The marketing approvals are (fairly) to licence, in order that local markets can stand up to the economically stronger global ones.

If a state cannot (yet) make a (needed) product, it may determine within its economical community the terms on which it is offered in its market. If these terms are pre-structured by the world government and its institutions, since they have to watch over a smooth global economic activity, so, however, the states may shape the resulting gaps according to their ideas.

The (economic) power structures are to mitigate here in such a way that market-dominating positions are avoided as far as possible. This can be achieved by splitting to large units into independent smaller ones by limiting the accumulation of assets through upper limits. Anything beyond these limits is to be paid over to other projects or the state. Nobody may largely enrich zerself at the expense of the community.

Thus, for example, it can be mandated that rich people have to invest in the projects most needed. But this will only be possible if the world government is strong enough to enforce it globally so that no flight of capital is possible into deviating countries. In this way, also the power of (global operating) banks and other financial service providers can be reasonably limited if they earn more than they deserve.

Manufacturing certain products, however, requires the use of much capital. It is not decisive, how much is used, but how many own it. Flat hierarchies and most extensive participation of the population or the members of the companies in the company's performance or in the national wealth prevent the unilateral accumulation of assets. No person may own more than ze can spend.

Most of what is worth having is, if a certain provision with basic supplies is given, in the intangible area. Therefore, the unnecessary production of material goods is to stop and to take heed of its reusability and environmental friendliness. Everybody should be adequately informed about how ze can shape a fine life, without falling into a shopping binge and amassing things that have a dubious value.

In addition to the necessities, primarily that should be made what enable one to participate adequately in the healthy societal life. It does not require much to live in a happy relationship (with L), only the personal effort. The increased division of labour and the population number will bring about that humans will have, with increasing wealth, more leisure time, which is usefully to occupy.

Since humans will develop, they will reject increasingly doubtful recreation offers to devote themselves to what really matters in life. Therefore, it is to take heed of an increased quality of products offered, which only can be guaranteed by a sufficiently high level of education and intense research. No one will want to be fobbed off by cheap amusement, if ze can lead an adequate life.

Since also the intelligence will increase, awkward mass advertising will no longer be caught p, but it requires individually tailored persuasion to encourage someone to purchase something specific. The increasing complexity of needs requires complex solutions, with which an undifferentiated mass production will have its difficulties. Therefore, (personal) consultation will be of growing importance in sale and in daily life.

Aides must be well trained to meet the high demands made on them. It is true that with advancing technology consultation can be delegated to the latter, but higher standards cannot be covered this way. Humans will have very specific requirements which will to be met with individuality and flexibility. The innovation performance to be delivered will have to be significantly higher than today.

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Definitions and Glossary

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D

Democracy, qualified: democracy form, in which decision makers must qualify, in order to be able to make then politics according to their qualification.

Development policy: policy with the goal to improve the living conditions.

Don: ambisexual nominative and accusative form of the article for der/den resp. die.

Dor: ambisexual genitive and dative form of the article for des/dem resp. der.

Doren: ambisexual genitive form of the relative pronoun for dessen/deren.

I

ID: identification number assigned uniquely to every person.

L

L: 1. the supreme being and the most comprehensive at all (erstwhile denominated as God),

2. symbol of the religion of love.

Love: 1. the highest emotion,

2. the endeavour to want doing right in every respect.

O

On: 1. ambisexual nominative and accusative suffix for adjectives, substantives, pronouns and the indefinite article and for -mann resp. -frau,

2. ambisexual indefinite pronoun for man.

Onen: ambisexual plural suffix for substantives.

Or: ambisexual genitive and dative suffix for adjectives, substantives, pronouns and the indefinite article.

P

Politics: the entirety of activities that lead to the regulation of community affairs.

R

Religion: the intense relationship with L with the goal to maintain zis creation, to serve zer and to develop totally towards zer.

Relil: 1. religious political association,

2. abbreviation for religion of love.

Z

Ze: ambisexual subjective form of the personal pronoun for he/she.

Zer: ambisexual objective form of the personal pronoun for him/her.

Zerself: ambisexual reflexive form of the personal pronoun for himself/herself.

Zie: ambisexual nominative form of the personal pronoun for er/sie.

Zihn: ambisexual accusative form of the personal pronoun for ihn/sie.

Zihr: ambisexual dative form of the personal pronoun for ihm/ihr and beginning of the corresponding possessive pronoun for sein/ihr.

Zihrer: ambisexual genitive form of the personal pronoun for seiner/ihrer.

Zis: ambisexual possessive form of the personal pronoun for his/her(s).