INTERNATIONAL PARTY

Vision, Mission, Constitution and Policies

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Vision

A world order that is optimum, sustainable and in balance with nature.

Mission

Finding, promoting and implementing practical policies for governments in order to attain the party vision.

Coding method

An important factor in coding rules and policies is that normal people should comprehend what they read. As such, the constitution and policy proposals of the International Party (IP) aims to find a balance between being general and specific, depending on the context. Rules should be short, understandable and practical. Also, for every rule a reason should be given. This approach should help to keep rules simple, relevant and practical. When reasons are no longer valid, their relevant rules should be reviewed.

Constitution

The constitution is divided into three main parts. The first part lists the fundamental assumptions, values and guidelines whereon this constitution and other party policies are based. The second part deals with party structure and operational rules. It aims to set a framework for the fluent and efficient management of the party organisation. The third part deals with the core political policies which the party believe will be useful to attain the party vision.

PART 1: The fundamentals

To attain the party vision, the policies of the International Party aims to be:

a. In harmony with nature.
b. Practical.
c. Timeless.
d. Enhance freedom.

The following fundamental assumptions, values and guidelines were used in considering and drafting the party policies (discussed in Part 2 and 3).

Fundamental assumptions

a. Scientific discovery gets closer to the truth as time passes and knowledge accumulates.
b. Humanity is part of and depends on an ecosystem of life on earth.
c. Humanity is subject to the forces of nature.
d. Life and humanity evolved into a tree of diverse creatures, groups and cultures (agents).
e. These diverse agents are sometimes in competition with each other, and sometimes in symbioses (cooperation).
f. Competition can be cruel and symbioses kind -both are natural and essential to the ecosystem.
g. The principle of ‘spreading power’ leans toward symbioses.
h. Whether something is good or evil depends on its context and relativity. Mostly, things which enhances the survival of a specific agent is considered to be good by that agent and evil by its competition.
i. Short run sacrifices could result in larger long run rewards.

Fundamental values

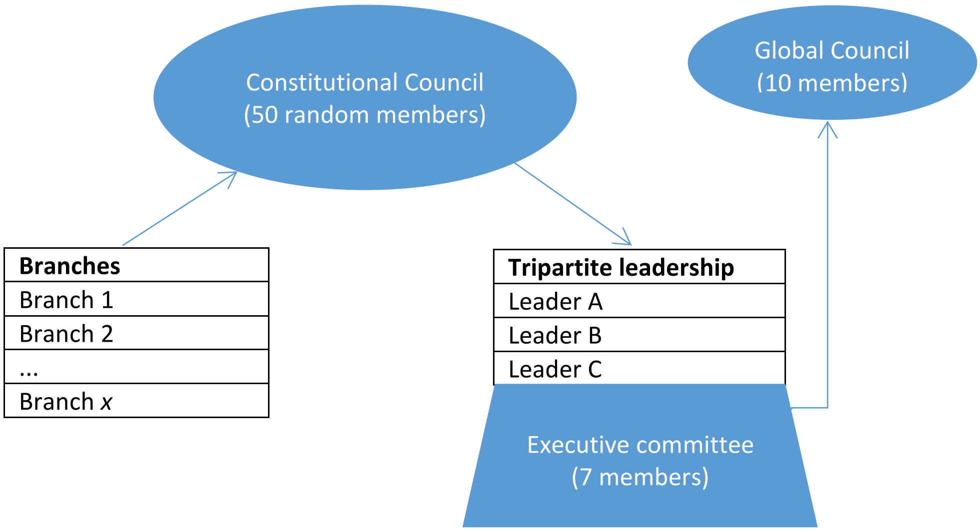
a. Accept and respect nature and scientific results.
b. Accept and respect the rule of law.
c. Dilute and spread power to some extent, but not to the extreme.
d. Lower cruelty and advance kindness, but do not disrupt the balance.

Fundamental policy guidelines

a. Focus on long run sustainability.
b. Mind the ecosystem.
c. Preserve natural and human diversity.
d. Aim for efficiency - maximise benefits while minimising costs.
e. Mind the context.

PART 2: The party structure and operational rules

The structure of the International Party should allow it to operate independently in many different sovereign regions (called lodges), while at the same time have a single core vision and directive across them. The following diagram is a visual presentation of the party structure in one lodge (for example South Africa):



Rule	*Reason*
1. Initial growth phase	
1.1. To set up the initial structures of the party, this constitution and other rules are accepted by the founding members, even though it does not comply with later quorum requirements by this constitution.	*For practical reasons, when the party is first set up, it will have vastly fewer members to operate the party according to the rules below.*
1.2. As such, anything approved and accepted before the Constitutional Council reaches 50 members will be deemed as valid and standing.	*To prevent later rulings that the initial rules are invalid on the basis they were not approved by the minimum vote requirements.*
2. The Global Council	
2.1. The Global Council of the International Party will serve as a forum among the leadership of the different party lodges.	*To provide a platform for dialogue among the party lodges. Also, to promote a unified directive, single core vision and speak from a unified point on the global stage.*
2.2. The Global Council consists of ten delegates, selected randomly among the shortest serving leaders of the different party lodges.	*To make the council representative of all the lodges.*
2.3. All delegates to the Global Council have equal status and they should arrange their workings on an ad hoc basis, and in line with best practice.	*The small size of the Global Council allows it to be more flexible. They could develop their own guidelines as they go along.*

3. The Constitutional Council

3.1.	The Constitutional Council consists of 50 delegates, selected randomly among the leaders of all the branches.	*The idea is to have a representative sample of the average opinion of the party members.*
3.2.	The Constitutional Council is responsible to propose and approve amendments to the party constitution. To approve any constitutional amendment, at least 35 council members should vote in favour thereof (super majority).	*The constitution of the party needs to adapt and change if needed, to attain the party vision in a changing world. A super majority is needed to suit the seriousness of the matter and avoid subjecting directional changes to the random fall of a 50-50 vote.*
3.3.	The Council have the power to appoint or remove any of the tripartite leaders from their leadership position by a vote of 26 (simple majority) or more.	*The party leadership needs to be appointed or deposed by a higher authority than itself.*
3.4.	The Council is responsible for making appointments to the Executive Committee, or deposing existing members by a vote of 26 or more.	*The party leadership needs to be appointed or deposed by a higher authority than itself.*
3.5.	The power of the Council is limited to the three cases above.	*Since the processes of the Council will be labour intensive and costly, the Council need not to concern itself with the minor policies of the party. It should focus only on constitutional matters.*
3.6.	Any Council member could submit a motion to amend the constitution, or to depose a leader from office. The motion can only be a valid motion and added to the agenda if ten other members support the motion in writing.	*To spread power among many in order to prevent abuse and manipulation.* *This is a filter to prevent many one-person motions, without proven support, from wasting the time of the Council.*
3.7.	The Council will convene once every two years (every second January) to appoint a new leader to the tripartite leadership. Otherwise, it will convene when a valid motion needs more urgent discussion and approval.	*To prevent waste of resources, the Council only needs to convene to fulfil its responsibilities.*
3.8.	Written notice need to be given to all Council members of any upcoming meetings at least 30 calendar days in advance.	*To enable councillors to make the necessary arrangements to attend these meetings.*
3.9.	At least 35 members need to be present to constitute a legitimate meeting.	*Without this quorum, it is practically impossible to gain 35 needed votes required for constitutional amendments.*
3.10.	The chairperson of the Council needs to be one of the tripartite leaders, on a rotational basis, except when a motion on the agenda concerns his position.	*For smooth operation, Council meetings needs to be chaired. To keep matters simple and limit costs, no additional or special posts needs to be created.*

4. The party leadership

4.1. The party is not headed by one leader as in the traditional model, but by a tripartite of three elected members who share the leadership powers equally. These three members serve a term of nine years each. Every three years one of the three positions will become vacant, on a rotational basis.

The reason is to dilute the amount of power vested in one person. History is full of examples where single leaders consolidate power in their own hands, even in democracies, resulting in undesired outcomes. Limiting terms to six year allows regular opportunity for the election of new leaders, ensuring leaders are aligned to the will of the members and help to dilute power.

4.2. The Constitutional Council will appoint leaders to any vacant positions on the tripartite leadership.

Party leaders need to be appointed by a higher and representative party authority to prevent the concentration of power. They will not be appointed by general election due to the high cost and populism risks thereof.

4.3. Party leaders need to be intelligent and sound of mind.

Leaders need to have insight into difficult issues, they need to have a good logical mind to foresee policy consequences. Merit, and not only popularity, is desirable as be a basis for leadership.

4.4. Any party member, who is eligible, can stand as a candidate for a vacant leader position, on condition that at least two Constitutional Council members support this in writing.

To prevent the concentration of power, leadership positions should be open to any party member with the qualifying merit.

4.5. The tripartite leadership is responsible for at least the following:

a) Implementing of party policies.
b) Ensuring discipline among members.
c) Attaining party goals.
d) Financial health of the party.
e) Planning and strategy.
f) Delegation of tasks.

Leadership responsibilities stem from the need of the party to be managed and steered successfully.

4.6. The tripartite leadership has the power to:

a) Manage the party, delegate tasks and take disciplinary actions.
b) Appoint or dismiss senior party officials.
c) Grant, refuse or withdraw party membership.

These powers are needed to fulfil the responsibilities of the tripartite leadership.

5. Executive Committee

5.1. The purpose of the Executive Committee is to:

a) Determine minor party polices and strategies.
b) Give execution to the policies and strategies.
c) Assist the tripartite leadership in executing tasks and attaining management goals.

The party need to be steered and organised in order to implement party policies and strategy.

Minor party policies, which do not impact on the constitution of the party, do not require the active attention of the Constitutional Council.

5.2. The committee consists of seven officials, which are the following positions:

a) Chairperson: one of the three leaders on a rotational basis.

b) Treasurer: responsible for financial management and reporting.

c) Administration secretary: responsible for minutes, communication and general administration.

d) Public relations secretary: responsible for advocating the party policies among the general public and recruitment of new members.

e) Ad hoc secretary: supplementing in party tasks and projects as needed.

Seven members is a small and functional number to cover and execute the most essential tasks at executive level.

Two key pillars of a successful organisation are financial control and propaganda (marketing).

5.3. Executive committee members are elected by the Constitutional Council.

a) Committee members are elected by a vote of 26 or more.

b) The term of a committee member is three years.

c) Committee members are not limited in the number of consecutive terms they serve.

Officials need to be appointed or deposed by a higher authority than themselves. However, officials are not appointed by the leadership, to prevent them from surrounding themselves with cronies.

A three-year term is short enough to provide for a healthy turnover in executives. This will give many opportunities for new members with new ideas and fresh vigour. Those with the energy and will can then stand for re-election.

5.4. The Executive Committee needs to meet at least once a month. This can be conducted as a video-conference-call. The purpose of these meetings are:

a) Discuss and approve minor policy proposals.

b) The delegation of tasks by the leadership among the officials.

c) Reporting on tasks and progress of projects to the committee.

d) Advising the leadership.

e) Planning.

Monthly meetings are regular enough to execute the mentioned tasks thoroughly.

5.5. The leadership needs to monitor the execution of tasks by the Executive Council members on a continual basis. Thus, the leadership will be in contact with members on a daily to weekly basis.

To manage and steer the party from day-to-day.

6. Party branches

6.1. Party branches can be established by party members around various pivots such as (but not limited to):

a) Geographic location.

b) Occupation.

c) Religion.

d) Language.

e) Age.

f) Ethnicity.

Traditionally, party branches are based on only geographic location. However, also grouping around other pivots of interest will allow for more flexibility, and a wider scope of representation.
It could allow for natural organic branching and growth of the party.

6.2. Party branches can be centred on a maximum of two different pivots, one which has to be the geographic location.

To prevent an unlimited number of possible pivot combinations. This will allow for interest groups in geographic locations to establish their own branches, for example "Pretoria Students".

6.3. The establishment of a new branch need to be approved by the party leadership in writing.

To avoid countless very small branches, the party leadership need to approve new branches according to strategy and need.

7. Branch committees

7.1. Each party branch is managed by a committee of five branch members, which are the following positions:

a) Branch leader.
b) Treasurer: responsible for financial management and reporting.
c) Administration secretary: responsible for minutes, communication and general administration.
d) Propaganda secretary: responsible for advocating the party policies among the general public and recruitment of new members.
e) Ad hoc secretary: supplementing in party tasks and projects as needed.

Branches need to be steered and organised in order to implement party policies and strategy. They are also needed as a communication line between the party management and party members.

Five members is a small and functional number to cover and execute the most essential tasks at branch level.

7.2. Committee members are elected at special branch meetings:

a) All branch members need written notice of such a meeting at least 30 calendar days in advance.
b) No quorum requirements are applicable in this case.
c) Committee members are elected by a majority vote of 50%+1.
d) Only members present at the meeting can vote.
e) The term of a committee member is three years.
f) Committee members are not limited in the number of consecutive terms they serve.

Branch members should decide who they would like to lead their branch, in order to share power.
It will allow members to participate indirectly in party policies and determine direction.

Branch members contribute their effort and time voluntarily, therefore are not obligated to attend branch meetings. This relaxes the need for a quorum, as long as all members were reasonably made aware of such a meeting. Emails can serve as proof they were made aware.

A three year term is short enough for committee members not to tire them out too much. Those with the energy and will can then stand for re-election.

7.3. All five branch committee members have an equal vote on committee decisions.

To dilute power, to avoid one person from setting the agenda and making unilateral decisions.

7.4. Branch committee decisions are accepted at a vote of at least three votes in favour of the motion.

7.5. A quorum of at least three members is needed to validate a committee meeting.

7.6. Tasks of the branch leader include the following:

a) Represent the branch at the Constitutional Council (if applicable).
b) Serve as connection between the branch and the Executive Committee, and report to the Executive Committee.
c) Chair committee and branch meetings.
d) Plan and execute party directives.
e) Delegate tasks.
f) Monitor task progress and work done.
g) Public speeches.
h) Approve membership applications.
i) Branch discipline.

These are the reasons why a branch leader is needed. These responsibilities are mostly related to the execution and implementation of party directives.

7.7. Branch committees need to meet at least once every month to report on communications from the Executive Committee, progress with current projects or tasks and plan new ones.

For the party to be successful, the branch management need to be dynamic and up-to-date with their respective fields and responsibilities.

7.8. Branch committees need to organise monthly branch meetings where all branch members can attend. At these meetings, they will report on party and Executive Committee communication, projects, progress and strategy.

Members need to participate on a regular basis on branch activities to keep the party dynamic and active.

8. Veto right of the founding members

8.1. The founding members will have a veto right on any amendments to this constitution until the end of 2030.

The founding members started the International Party for a specific reason and with specific goals. To protect these from popular 'take overs' they should have a veto right on this constitution.

This veto right should not be valid for ever. By some time the party should have grown strong enough in its ideals to withstand hostile takeovers.

8.2. Founding members retain this veto right, regardless of their membership status.

To retain them as the original guardians of the party, even though their willingness and ability to actively participate changes.

8.3. At least 25% of the founding members should vote on a veto proposal to be a valid vote.

To provide for the practical impossibility of engaging all members to attend to a voting matter.

8.4. The veto would be valid if a simple majority of the founding members who voted are in favour of such a veto.

To give the benefit of the doubt to the original constitution and intention.

PART 3: Policy proposals

The policies discussed below are what makes the International Party different from standard liberal democratic parties. International Party thinking is not limited to only these policies, and could, within context, deviate slightly from these proposals. Though some of these policies seem unconventional, they try to be founded in logic and therefore sometimes break free from cultural taboos and traditions.

Principle policies

Based on the assumptions, values and guidelines in Part 1, the International Party is one that believes in:

a. Small states, cooperating globally.
b. The dilution of power and rule of law.
c. Harmony with nature.
d. Competitive and cooperative markets.
e. Low cost and low interventionist policies.

The principle policies above are general and wide. The next step is to derive specific and practical policies from them.

States, borders and the world order

Countries and states are artificial constructions of groups of people. States are supposed to be an institutional vehicle that provides a stable framework for people to live in. However, many states are currently set up to preserve the state itself. States secure their own continuation by large armies, treason laws, tax mandates and more. These rules make it difficult for states to adjust and be flexible. Up to the current day (2020), citizens are forced to swear an oath of loyalty to their states. People and parties who suggest a change to the setup or design of the state are branded traitors. However, states should rather be flexible in terms of their borders and priorities. Peoples of different territories should be allowed to form their own small states, or join other states if they wish. Wars should not be waged to keep unions and borders intact.

Many state borders, especially in Africa, are artificial and cut peoples and ethnic groups into different states. These borders also force different peoples, who do not always see eye-to-eye, into common states where they clash regularly. Therefore, the International Party will encourage current governments to start a process to delegate more power to cities, districts and counties. These could in time regroup to form confederacies, who could, in turn, eventually cooperate within a larger world confederacy.

Rule	***Reason***
9. A forum to discuss state relations	
9.1. A forum should be created where different stakeholders could engage with each other and current states regarding proposed changes to the status quo.	*Such a forum will provide a platform whereby social pressures could become known and peaceful solutions be worked out.*

10. The four-tier system of statehood

10.1. Statehood could be organised in the following four levels:

a) District states. This is the level where most sovereignty should lie.

b) Provinces. Adjacent groups of district states with a common citizenship, tough with soft borders between provinces.

c) Confederacies. Groups of provinces who cooperate in terms of border control, defence and trade policy.

d) World confederacy. A forum for similar confederacies around the world.

Most sovereignty should lie at the lowest tier. This will allow more groups of people to live their lives according to their own traditions and culture.
Provinces will allow neighbouring district states to form regions around similarity such as language, for example.
Confederacies will ensure external security to member states, eliminating the need for each state to have its own army. This will save cost and give scale advantages.
A global forum will ensure dialogue between large stakeholders to improve cooperation.

11. Tier one: district states

11.1. Sovereign power should lie mostly with local authorities, to form district (or city) states.

Small states can fine-tune themselves easier to the characteristics of its peculiar populations. Large states have to make more compromises to keep a balance between competing stakeholder groups.

11.2. District legislators will be responsible for and limited to drafting and accepting legislation related to its domestic affairs.

To prevent states from impeding on the sovereignty of other states.

11.3. District states could apply to a province for membership, or resign its membership from a province.

In compliance to their sovereignty, district states should be able to determine with whom they associate.

11.4. District states should fund, house and operate its own subdivision of the confederate army. It should also contribute funds and people to the common divisions of the confederate army.

A local division of the army would secure the sovereignty of each district state respectively.
In this way the army will be spread across the whole terrain of the confederacy.

11.5. District states should have fiscal independence. In this they will be responsible for:

a) Tax policy and collection.

b) Spending of tax revenue and public budgets.

People are more willing to pay tax if it is spent for the benefit of their own groups. It will prevent one group from taxing another. Cross-subsidisation regularly causes payer groups to despise receiver groups. Also, subsidies becomes addictive and causes unintended dead-weight losses in economies.

11.6. District states could choose to accept the global confederate currency as a legal method of payment.

To ease the conduct of business and lower transaction costs.

11.7. They should also be allowed to operate their own currencies, if they choose to.

As a mechanism that adjusts to and alleviate local financial pressure.

11.8. In accordance to its own laws, district states will also be responsible for:

a) Law and order (police, justice and prisons).

b) Social security.

c) Implementation of provincial policies on citizenship and immigration.

d) Issuance of identity-cards and passports to citizens, in accordance to provincial law.

District states are the closest to the people and therefore the most suitable to deliver these relevant services. It will also grant them the control over their domestic territory in accordance to their sovereignty.

11.9. District states are not allowed to: a) Keep and operate a totally independent army. b) Accept laws that impact beyond their own borders, which are in conflict to the laws of higher tier authorities.	*To protect the sovereignty of other states.* *To limit negative externalities, such as air pollution, which impact beyond the borders of one state.*

12. Tier two: provinces

12.1. Adjacent district states with common demographic characteristics (such as language, ethnicity, religion etc.) could group together to form soft bordered regions called provinces.	*This will allow for regions of free movement between similar district states, though still preserving unique diversities such as ethnicity, language and culture.*
12.2. There will be no border controls between different provinces.	*To lower travelling and administrative costs while advancing the freedom of movement of citizens.*
12.3. Provinces will grant citizenship and determine their own immigration policies.	*This will enable provinces to manage their demographic profile according to their own visions.*
12.4. Citizens of any province will be able to settle and work in any district state of that province, without applying for permission.	*This will allow people to move freely within larger regions and not be limited to the small territory of district states.*
12.5. Citizens of any province will need the permission of any other province if they wish to permanently settle or work in that province.	*This will preserve the demographic characteristics on which particular provinces were formed.*
12.6. Citizens of any province will be able to visit and consult in any other province of the same confederacy without applying for permission.	*The presence of a temporary visitor has low risk to alter the demographic characteristics of any province permanently.*
12.7. Provincial authorities will be responsible for, and are limited to: a) Providing a forum to member states. b) Determining the criteria to grant citizenship. c) Approving or rejecting citizenship applications. d) Determine the criteria of member states. e) Grant or withdraw the membership of district states.	*To provide a platform for dialogue between district states where they can determine their common policies for their province.* *Member states are exposed to how well their neighbours implement provincial policy, therefore should be able to disassociate themselves from those who do not cooperate.*
12.8. Provinces could apply to a confederacy for membership, or resign its membership from a confederacy.	*Allowing those who are not comfortable with each other, or diverge in their methods and views, to walk away from each other peacefully. No violence should come from artificially created systems, states or countries.*
12.9. Provinces should not be able to levy taxes on citizens. Instead, they should be funded by the member states.	*To ensure that power is devolved closer to the people. To prevent the formation of large and powerful authorities.*

13. Tier three: confederacies

13.1. Provinces with common interests could group together to form hard bordered regions in a confederation.

This will allow citizens and produce of member provinces to move freely within the borders of the confederate region. It will allow for economies of scale and lower logistical and border control costs.

13.2. Confederacies should not be able to levy taxes on citizens. Instead, they should be funded by the member provinces.

To ensure that power is devolved closer to the people. To prevent the formation of large and powerful authorities.

13.3. Confederacies should be responsible for:

a) Military defence of the region and securing its borders.

b) Common trade policy, and the implementation thereof at border posts.

c) Legislation concerning the region and interaction between member provinces and states.

d) Mutual infrastructure required among the member states and provinces.

Small states will not be able to defend themselves as well against invaders than a large confederate army would.
The defence forces, which is controlled by confederate authorities, is needed to conduct border control.

Border posts are the point of entry for imported goods to the whole confederacy, not only the particular district state.

13.4. Confederacies could apply to the world confederacy for membership, or resign from it.

To provide for the sovereignty of the member states which it represents.

14. Tier four: the world confederacy

14.1. Different confederacies and countries should create a world confederacy to direct and manage matters of global significance.

In the modern age, where globalisation is a factor which is hardly avoidable, there is a need for agents of all tiers and regions to cooperate. In this regard, a world confederacy can provide a platform for dialogue and a framework for cooperation.

14.2. The world confederacy should be responsible to draft legislation, set standards and create frameworks and institutions that is of global significance:

a) District states, provinces and confederacies retain the right to opt-out from any of these regulations and laws.

b) Among others, these laws should aim to standardise economic, technological, administrative and justice systems.

Standardisation should lower the cost to conduct business.

International frameworks and institutions will enable world communities to better address questions and problems of global significance.

14.3. The world confederacy should develop standardised recommended legislation, applicable at local level, for district states, provinces and confederacies, which they can customise for own use.

This will save district legislatures, who might lack scale advantages and skills, the development cost of many laws. It will also advance regulatory similarity that could result in a lower cost of conducting business.

14.4. The world confederacy should provide a single, one-stop, diplomatic and embassy service to member confederacies.

a) In this, the world confederacy will operate an embassy in each member confederacy and other countries, as representative of all other members.

b) These embassies will represent and act on behalf of all member confederacies individually and combined.

c) These embassies will provide the protection, documentation and assistance to any citizen of the world confederacy.

This will prevent the scenario where all member confederacies have multiple embassies in each other and in other countries. Rather, they could all be represented by only one embassy in each hard bordered region, operated by the world confederacy.

14.5. Introduce and operate a world currency for use among all member confederacies who choose to participate.

To lower the cost of conducting business.

14.6. The design of a harmonised system of passports, visas and identification-cards, supported by a central digital database. It could be implemented by district states, if they to participate.

Similar passports and identification-cards could improve border control and lower fraud. Meanwhile, a central database could assist in the execution of immigration policies.

Civil rights, privileges and responsibilities

Along the progress of science and technology since the renaissance, populations have gradually gained more civil rights and privileges. Were it not for the industrial revolution, the abolishment of slavery would perhaps never have happened. This progression in rights is evidence that, in general, we grant ourselves the rights that we want and can afford. They are not divinely given or naturally fundamental. However, sometimes humans want more than they can afford, leading to a confusion between rights and privileges.

Many current civil rights (time marker: 2010) are linked to the biological needs of humans, some of which are the need for elements such as air, food, shelter, health, social relations and love. However, none of these can be guaranteed by any state or institution. The only thing states can do is to maximise the freedom to pursue these elements. As such, the base principle of the International Party regarding civil rights is freedom. Naturally, freedom has limits, one being the freedom of others.

15. Allow as much freedom as possible

15.1. In order to allow as much freedom as possible, authorities should refrain from rules and laws which are not absolutely essential in order:

a) To create a prosperous and sustainable society.

b) For the protection of these freedoms.

More freedom will allow more options and ways in which people can obtain the elements they need, therefore maximise their chances to do so.

However, unlimited freedom will result in confrontation. To prevent this, rules and laws are needed to obtain an optimal balance.

16. List of basic civil rights

16.1. Basic rights which states should grant its own citizens are:

a) The right to live.
b) The right to own one's own body.
c) Freedom of thought and speech.
d) Freedom of culture and religion.
e) Freedom to associate and affiliate.
f) Freedom to participate economically.
g) The right to private ownership.
h) The right to fair treatment by one's own state.

These are the essential freedoms to guarantee a fair chance to pursue the basic elements. Without any of these freedoms, that change is diminished severely.

17. Civil responsibilities

17.1. Citizens should respect:

a) The rights and freedom of their fellow citizens.
b) Other humans, animals and nature.
c) Property.

To give power to the rights and freedoms listed above.

17.2. If not, their own rights and freedoms should be diluted to some extent.

This will allow authorities to punish those who do not obey the law.

Government structure

Experience and economic theory have shown that governments tend to continuously grow and become large and ineffective. This phenomenon does not comply with the vision and mission of the International Party. To attain efficiency, the Intentional Party strives towards small governments. The following policies sets a basic framework to limit the size of government. It mainly focus on points that are different from the typical frameworks of liberal democracies.

18. Random appointment of legislative council members

18.1. Other than elections, allow for the random appointment of legislative councils members from a pool of willing citizens who passed an exam on the constitution.

To fight general elections requires huge propaganda budgets. These make them prone to some weaknesses such as the undue influence of lobby groups, career politicians and populist policies. In contrast, a random sample from the citizens should be statistically more representative of the general opinion. Also, it would cost much less than general elections, while shielding legislation from undue influence.

To ensure thoughtful and sound policies, the council members should have a minimum level of mental ability and understanding of the constitution. Therefore, they should pass an exam to qualify as a potential member.

19. The size of legislative councils

19.1. Legislative councils (such as parliaments and district or city councils) should consists of close around 50 members.

In large legislative councils each member has less time available to express a view than in smaller councils. Also, large councils will use more time to discuss matters and operate in general. The salaries of more members also adds up. Therefore, smaller councils are deemed more efficient in terms of time and cost.

19.2. District council positions should be a position of community service, and not a full-time job.

To ensure that the incentives of members are aligned to the priorities of the community and not their own. To prevent career politicians who are at greater risk of selecting strategies that would benefit their own pockets.

19.3. District council members should not be remunerated by a regular salary. Only a basic annual grant, not exceeding one month's salary of a senior government official, should be paid to members.

These are positions of community service. Also, the time required from each member to serve on a district council should be far less than that of a full-time job. City governments, with their smaller scale, should not be subjected to huge legislative expenses.

20. The tripartite presidency

20.1. Government should not be headed by one president as in the traditional model, but by a tripartite of three elected citizens who share the leadership powers equally. These three members will serve a term of six years each. Every two years one of the three positions will become vacant, on a rotational basis.

The reason is to dilute the amount of power in the hands of one person. History is full of examples where single leaders consolidate power in their own hands, even in democracies, resulting in undesired outcomes. Limiting terms to six year allows regular opportunity for the election of new leaders, ensuring leaders are aligned to the will of the citizens and help to dilute power.

20.2. Presidents need to be intelligent and sound of mind.

Leaders need to have insight into difficult issues; they need to have a good logical mind to foresee policy consequences. Merit, and not only popularity, is desirable as a basis for leadership.

21. The cabinet of ministers

21.1. Cabinet should be limited to maximum ten ministers and ten government departments.

To keep costs down and management efficient.

21.2. Ministers should have at least a four-year degree in a field applicable to the department they head.

To ensure an adequate level of merit, which can be expected to result in more efficient outcomes than non-merit candidates do.

22. State owned enterprises

22.1. Unless to introduce competition in markets, governments should not own or operate enterprises that the private sector could operate.

The products and service of government operated enterprises tend to be of lower quality compared to the private sector. Governments should focus on their specific task, which is to regulate, redistribute and maintain law and order.

Monetary policy

To retain the purchasing power of a currency, central banks tend to have an inflation target. Most advanced economies target 2%, while emerging countries tend to have higher targets. At 2%, prices will double in 35 years, and in 75 years, they will quadruple. Thus, in a normal lifespan everything will cost four times more just due to inflation of 2%. With inflation of 6%, everything will cost 60 times more! To keep up with this inflation, wages need to grow excessively. This creates artificial tension in labour markets and result in strikes and protests. Most of all, interest rates need to be higher to protect bank deposits and loans from losing real value. Besides this, interest income are taxed on the nominal value, of which a big part is actually provision for inflation. Thus, inflation is a hidden tax.

However, the question remains if central banks should manage interest rates at all (except for a ceiling to protect against abuse). Should interest rates not rather be determined by market forces of demand and supply? To prevent inflation, perhaps central banks should not create new reserves on demand and in excess of economic growth. Rather, new money can be created at the rate of economic growth and given to government as a transfer payment (gift).

23. A core inflation target of 0%

23.1. The monetary policy of central banks should aim to keep the core consumer price index at a stable level, say 100, in the long run (core inflation at 0%).

With inflation at 0%, lower interest rates will be possible in the long run. Hidden taxes will be avoided and wage pressures (with related labour tension) alleviated.
Also, people will be able to keep track of the real cost of goods and services, helping them to make better informed decisions.

24. Stop prescribing a policy interest rate

24.1. Interest rates should be determined by the demand and supply of money, not prescribed by central banks. To do this, central banks will have to stop providing a marginal lending facility to commercial banks (except in emergencies).

Interest rate setting committees often get it wrong. Sometimes they set policies not at equilibrium level and cause asset price bubbles and inflation. Both the Great Depression and Great Financial Crises were caused by misguided monetary policy of the Federal Reserve in Washington.

25. How to create new money

25.1. Instead of central banks creating new money to provide loans to the market, it should rather be given as a transfer payment to government.

In this way the ownership of new money is spread more broadly among citizens, not only those who qualify for a loan.
The counter effect is that governments will have to tax the public and pay to the central bank if inflation becomes a problem.

25.2. The amount of money that central banks give to and take from governments should be managed at a rate that will not disturb the long run price level.

To keep inflation at 0% in the long run, and avoid the risk of governments abusing this source of income.

Fiscal policy

Fiscal policy, whereby governments attempt to influence business cycles by counter cyclical spending, has landed most governments in large debt problems. In practice, politicians tend to increase spending during down-swings but hardly reduce spending during upswings. Therefore, despite the theoretical novelty thereof, governments should avoid the temptation of using fiscal policy to smooth the business cycle. In fact, in order to limit exposure to financial risks, governments should aim to have no debt.

26. Public debt

26.1. Government debt should be gradually reduced to zero. Debt should only be allowed for emergency funding such as full-scale wars.

Excessive debt levels expose states and their citizens to unnecessary high financial risks. In the end, all borrowing by government is used only to pay interest on debt. This interest obligation adds unnecessarily to the tax burden.

Tax policy

Taxes can be used for two key purposes: to fund government expenditure (consumption and investment) and to redistribute income and wealth. Due to its dead-weight cost, tax systems should aim to minimally distort equilibrium positions in the free market. This can firstly be attained by taxes that mirrors the economic structure. Therefore, earmarked taxes should be applied where practical. Thus, consumption taxes such as VAT should be used to fund government consumption, while progressive taxes on income and wealth are suitable for investment and redistributive purposes. Secondly, tax distortion can also be reduced if it has a low administrative and compliance cost. This can be attained by keeping the tax code simplistic and easy for all to understand.

In the possible scenario where robots replace humans in the workforce, only the owners of capital will still be able to earn an income. Thus, as unemployment numbers rise, capital or wealth taxes will play an ever increasing role. It implies that the tax burden on the wealthy will gradually increase. Naturally, their incentive to avoid taxes will also rise along higher burdens. One favourite method to avoid taxes is relocation to tax havens. To counter this incentive, tax systems should aim to tax economic activity where it happens. However, in a global world with ever more cross-border transactions and payments, taxing local activity will become a challenge.

27. Simplify the tax code

27.1. Simplify the tax code to the extent that ordinary people can understand it, with a fair incidence and with minimal distortion of behaviour.

This will lower the cost of administration to government, individuals and enterprises. The demand for tax expert accounting will be lower, and thus more affordable.
A complex tax system sometimes distorts corporate structures with the aim to minimise tax liability.

28. Earmarked taxes

28.1. Where possible, specific tax types should be used solely for the funding of related government expenditures:

a) VAT should fund government consumption.
b) Income tax should fund transfer payments.
c) Wealth tax should fund government investment.

This method would attempt to lower the distortion on the economy by mirroring its structure to some extent.

29. Wealth (Capital) tax

29.1. Owners of capital should pay a proportion in tax on the net capital they own (unrelated to the income they generate from the capital).

This will cause wealthier people to pay more tax, thereby redistributing some wealth. Also, it will serve as an incentive to keep capital productive. For example, rich people will think twice before investing in very expensive luxury items since these do not yield an income that will cover the tax.
To government, the tax revenue will be less volatile along business cycles since its base, the capital stock level, is not very volatile.

30. Income tax

30.1. Individuals and enterprises should pay tax proportional to the total income they earn.

To cover this income stream. As individuals earn more income, they are liable to pay more tax, contributing to the redistribution of income.

30.2. Individual income tax should not make provision for pension, medical fund and various other deductions.

These deductions make tax calculations complex and increase the demand for tax consultants. It also offer indirect subsidies to pension and medical funds which distorts the optimal equilibrium positions of free markets.

30.3. Apply the same income tax brackets between individuals, trusts and companies.

This will reduce the incentive to direct operating surpluses in the direction of the lowest tax incidence.

30.4. Income from interest should first be adjusted for the impact of inflation before it is taxed.

A substantial component of interest on loans is to provide for the loss in value of the loans due to inflation. By paying tax on this provision in fact constitute a selective capital tax and not an income tax.

31. Taxes to abolish

31.1. Capital gains tax. Rather, treat real capital gains as an income.

Capital gains are an income, and should be treated as such, keeping in mind the impact of inflation. This should help to simplify the tax systems by reducing the number of tax types.

31.2. Inheritance tax. Replace it with an inheritance quota whereby one person (natural or legal) cannot inherit more than 10% of a rich estate.

This will encourage wealthy people to divide their estate between more beneficiaries. It could encourage them to have more children, which is a good thing. In this way more children would be born in rich families, thereby lifting the average departure point in life.
In all, wealth will be shared between more people and thus wealth inequality reduced.

31.3. Property transfer tax.

This tax contributes insignificantly to total government revenue. Also, it hugely distorts behaviour in the property market by reducing liquidity and accumulating costs.

Social security

For the International Party, social security should be a safety net to assist people without an income, regardless of their age or abilities. However, it should not be a way to escape work and contributing to the economy. Also, these systems should aim to be simple to understand and low in administration cost.

Looking forward, the progress of technology is expected to disrupt markets and social structures significantly (time marker: 2020-2040). Eventually, intelligent and dexterous machines might replace human labour, pressing the case of a universal income grant.

32. Abolish the prescribed retirement age

32.1. People should be allowed to continue working for as long as they remain productive enough.

The principle of a retirement age is based on the notion that people are not healthy enough to work past a certain age. However, people are different and reach this level at different ages. Not prescribing a retirement age will allow more individual and financial freedom, lower the cost of the elderly on society while raising economic output and tax income.

33. A basic income grant

33.1. A basic income grant by the state should replace complex social security systems of old age pensions, disability grants, child grants, affirmative action etc.

Complex systems are costly to administer and have many loopholes and unintended consequences. They also encourage non-qualifying people to lie about their income or health. Most of all, they exclude young unemployed men, who turn to crime to make a living.

33.2. In exchange to receive this grant, a beneficiary should enrol in a community service job. The only exception should be disabled people who cannot work at all.

Not to reward idleness and cultivate a ‘receive without contribute’ culture. It will also serve as a natural filter to pay only those who really need the grant; no need to report and verify income levels, age, or many other qualifying criteria.
Old people should also do community service to receive this grant. Only the very old, who become disabled, should get a free grant.

33.3. The requirement above should fall away once robots become able to do most community service jobs.

In this case there would probably be no work for humans to do anymore. However, people will still need an income to survive.

33.4. The grant should be lower than the minimum wage to the extent that waged workers will not leave their jobs.

To prevent employees leaving the work force for a better income in community service jobs.

Property deeds system

34. Simplify the property deeds system

34.1. A new system and process should be designed for the transfer of properties, with the following aims:

a) No transfer tax applicable. No involvement of transfer lawyers.

b) A simplified low cost process (perhaps similar to that of car ownership and funding).

Currently the property transfer systems is incredibly expensive due to excessive tax and the involvement of transfer lawyers. This excessive cost inhibits the proper function of the property market and cumulatively adds unnecessary cost to property.

Environmental policy

Humans are only one of countless species on planet earth, but have conquered large swathes of land and driven many other species to extinction. Uncontrolled population growth creates an ever growing demand for food and resources, resulting in ever more wild land being converted to farmland and cities. Though it may not look so from a distance, farming is perhaps one of the most environmentally damaging human activities. Vast bio diverse areas of land, such as rain forests (and even grasslands), are ploughed and converted into fields for only one species (the crop), effectively a 'green desert'. Herbicides eliminate all plant competition to the crop. Pesticides eliminate all insect life in the field. Given this reality, a sound environmental policy will impact on and incorporate agricultural policy. It will consider population growth and urbanisation.

35. Renewable energy sources

35.1. Prohibit further investment in fossil fuel extraction, electricity generation and liquid fuel distillation. Set 2030 as a cut-off date where now new fossil fuel driven vehicles may be manufactured or imported.

Renewable sources of energy are now cheaper than fossil fuels, therefore there is no need to continue on the path of burning carbon.

36. Markets for some endangered species

36.1. Legalise a market for the trade of some commercially farmable endangered species or their body parts. These could include:

a) The tusks of elephants (ivory).

b) Rhino horn

c) Shark fins

d) The hunting of game and predators such as lions.

A legal market will provide a channel for funds to flow from purchasers to producers, thereby creating a financial incentive to farm endangered species. This could benefit their numbers and secure their continued existence. Just look at what commercial markets and farming has done for the numbers of cattle and sheep.

36.2. Create a licensing system to control and verify the commercially farmed origin of legally traded endangered species or their body parts.

Being able to identify commercially produced species will identify illegally poached wild life. Once the price of legal products drops below that of illegal ones, the incentive to poach will disappear.

36.3. Find, prosecute and severely punish illegal wildlife poachers and their clients.

To protect wildlife, and encourage potential clients to rather use formalised legal markets to acquire commercially produced endangered species products.

36.4. Fund information campaigns to inform the public of endangered species products, and the impact of using black markets instead of legal ones.

Informed decisions should have better outcomes than uninformed ones. For example, consumers in Vietnam should be informed that rhino horn has no medical value and their consumption thereof is pushing this species to the brink of extinction (Time marker: 2015).

37. Enlarge nature reserves

37.1. Create a two-tier system of nature reserves:

a) Tier-1: Traditional model where all species are protected and no commercial hunting is allowed.

b) Tier-2: Commercial model where hunting is allowed to harvest game as a source of meat for human consumption. Natural predators, who are in competition with humans, will not be protected as in tier-1 reserves.

Due to modern farming practices, domesticated animals have replaced wild deer, buck and buffalo in their natural domain. By adding commercial value to these game as a source of meat, more land can be returned closer to its original state while retaining some component of food security from it.

37.2. Governments should actively pursue to purchase low yielding farmland in order to enlarge and create new nature reserves.

This will return more land to nature, therefore increasing the living space of many wild species and improve their chances of survival.

37.3. Actively pursue policies which will encourage intensive horticulture while reducing dry land practices.

By far, the largest portion of farm land is ploughed for unirrigated cereal crops such as wheat, maize and soy-beans. These have the most harmful impact on bio diversity and ecosystems.
High tunnel irrigation results in significantly higher yields compared to other horticultural methods, therefore, less land would be occupied.

38. Ban non-durable plastic packaging

38.1. Prohibit the use of plastic to manufacture any non-durable packaging material and utensils, especially plastic bags, wraps and bottles.

Significant masses of plastic bags, wraps and bottles end up in the oceans and have become a serious hazard to marine life (time marker: 2015). An outright ban will be easy to implement, solve most of the problem quickly and will not cause a huge and costly disruption to human health and economies.

38.2. Draft a strict protocol for the use of plastic (and any other hazardous material) and the disposal thereof at the end of its useful lifetime.

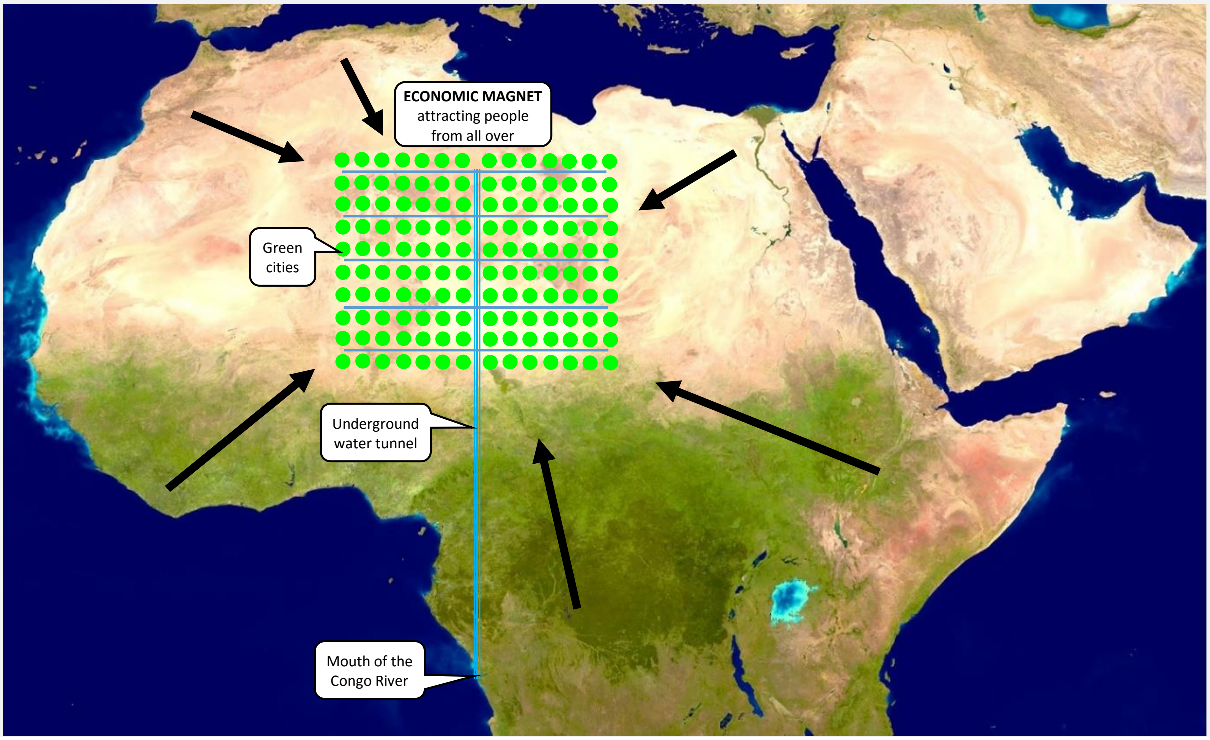
Using plastic only for more durable goods will ensure that less is used, more value is attached to it and more is recycled.

39. Greening deserts

39.1. Deserts areas should be prioritised for grand water supply projects to allow for intensive irrigation and high density urban developments.

Deserts have the lowest bio density among climatic regions, therefore fewer wild species will be affected by agriculture in desert areas compared forests and grass lands.

Practical example (only to illustrate above, not a rule)
An underground tunnel can be built from the mouth of the Congo River to the Sahara Desert. All the fresh water from the Congo River can be captured before it flows into the sea, and redirected into this tunnel. The tunnel should be slightly downward sloping, allowing the water to flow by gravity towards a similar underground network of tunnels in the Sahara Desert. At various points in the desert, the water can be pumped to the surface by solar power and used for intensive irrigation and high density cities. In the case of diverting a big river like the Congo, a huge volume of water will no longer end up in the sea, and in time help to combat rising sea levels. Also, all the new vegetation in the Sahara Desert, which was not there before, will serve as a carbon sink and help to slow down the rise of carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. Further, the vast potential of food production and new cities could attract billions of rural people to formal urban areas. In this, population growth could slow down significantly since urban dwellers tend to have significantly fewer children than their rural cousins. Lastly, such a project could alleviate poverty and over population on a massive scale, thereby also stemming the rising tide of refugees and social conflicts which it brings.



40. Allow a wholesale market for water

40.1. Instead of allocating primary water quotas, stakeholders (farmers and municipalities) should be allowed to bid for water from public sources. Water should be sold to the highest bidder (which would most likely be municipalities, followed by efficient farmers).

Economic theory has it that quota systems (of allocating resources) are less efficient than free market systems. A classic example is where Cape Town nearly ran out of water in 2018 while vineyard farmers continued to irrigate from the same dams at a fifth of the cost.

Among farmers, those using drip irrigation will be able to pay more for water than those using flood irrigation. Therefore a free market will, in time, cause a shift towards more efficient production methods (which should have a lower environmental footprint).

Green cities

Given half the world's population is still rural, but urbanising at a fast rate, there is much potential for humankind to construct its new cities in a sustainable and green manner. Below is a new proposed way to build cities such that they are more economical in terms of transport, space usage, energy consumption, food production, aesthetic appearance, noise pollution, tranquillity and environmental footprint. Below is a simple picture of a green-belt city with an underground rail system (subway) as main transport method. More details are presented below, starting with the design of the buildings, followed by the neighbourhoods and finally the city as a whole.

41. Design of the apartment buildings

41.1. Where suitable, adopt terraced-like apartment buildings that will allow each apartment to have a little lawn and garden on its front side.

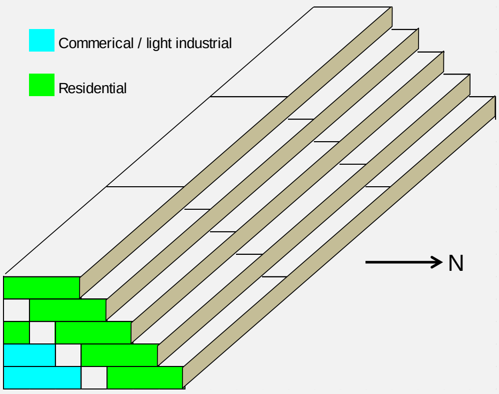
Having a little garden brings people in contact with the soil, which is considered good for the mind. Also, it avoids large flat surfaces, which can be very mundane.

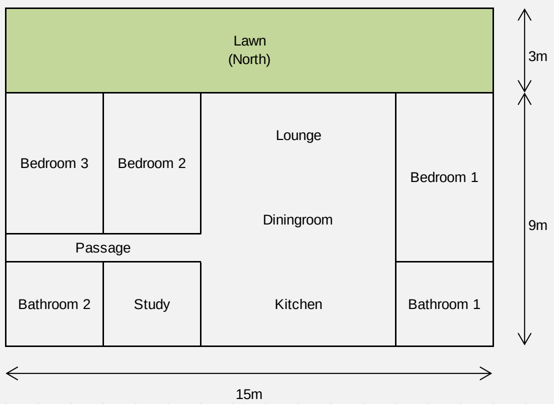
41.2. The buildings should be of mixed use for people to both live and work in.

This will minimise travelling distances between home and work, which is a huge cost saving. The aim is to eliminate the need to own a private car. Private cars are responsible for a significant part of pollution, traffic congestion, road deaths and expensive road networks.

Practical example (only to illustrate above, not a rule)

- *Number of storeys (levels): 5 (5 apartments partially on top of each other, with commercial and light industrial space behind and below them.)*





- *Size of each apartment: 135m^2 (15m x 9m). It is slightly larger than the average house size in Europe.*
- *Smaller studio units (8m x 3m = 24m^2) and hotel rooms are provided on the backside, for singles, students, travellers etc.*
- *Each building faces north* and can be of any multiple of lengths. The cross-sectional width is 21m. (*north is used in this document, but for buildings in the northern hemisphere south will be implied.)*
- *Size of the grass lawn and garden in front of each apartment: 45m^2 (15m x 3m). It is built on the roof of the apartment below –made possible because of the stepwise structure of the terrace.*
- *Floor space available for retail, schools, light industries (places of work), entertainment etc.: 31% of the residential space available, in line with the building ratio in many countries.*
- *With their places of work in the same building they live, the need for people to commute daily will be much less.*

42. Design of the greater city

42.1. The terraced-buildings can be arranged in efficient high-density neighbourhoods without access for auto-mobiles.

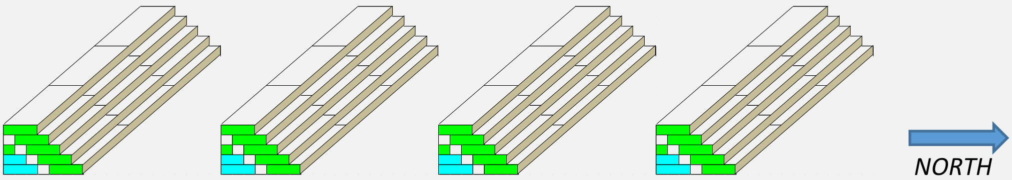
To lower travel distances, infrastructure costs, urban sprawl and reach enough scale advantages for underground rail to be economical.

In general, households spend around 20% of their income on private transport, thus working one day every week simply to own a car. Designing a city in such a way to allow for underground rail, bicycle roads and walkways (and sidestepping the need to own cars) could thus bring about:

- *Cleaner air.*
- *A tranquil atmosphere (hearing birds and people talking instead of cars and rushing noise).*
- *A 4-day work week (people save on private travel costs).*

Practical example (only to illustrate above, not a rule)

To achieve a high density and avoid the need for cars, the terrace-buildings could be laid out in parallel alleys, forming blocks of say 250m x 250m. These blocks could each be surrounded by parks of the same size, similar to the pattern of a chess board.

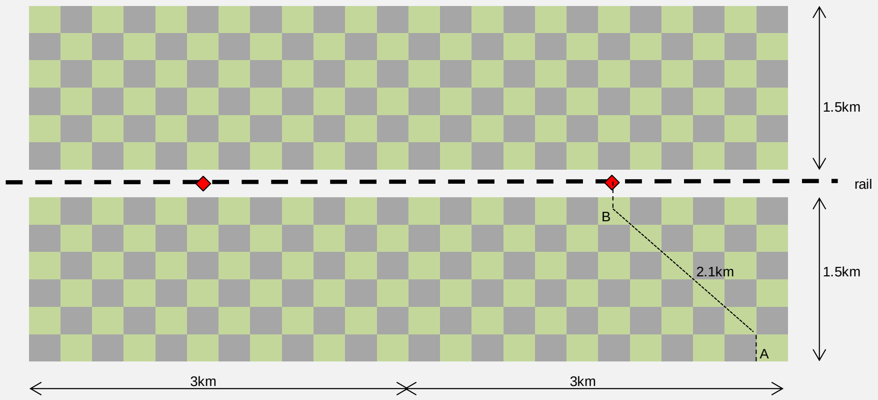


A hypothetical estimate of the population density can be made on the following assumptions:

- *Street length: 250m, allowing for 16 apartments next to each other.*
- *Number of apartments per street: 80 (16 in a row by 5 storeys)*
- *Number of studio units and hotel rooms per street: 30 (8m each fitting into 250m)*
- *Average number of people per residential unit: 4 per apartment and 1.5 per studio, allowing for 365 people per street.*
- *Streets are 25m wide (including sidewalks), and buildings 21m wide, allowing for 6 buildings and 5 streets every 250m.*
- *This would then constitute 660 residential units (6 x 80 plus 6 x 30) in every 250m x 250m block.*
- *With an average of 365 people per street and 6 streets in a block, then 2640 people can live in a block.*
- *Allow an open space, such as a park or sports field, of equal size for each block*
- *Then 8 blocks would fit into 1 square km, together with 8 parks of 250m x 250m.*
- *The population density per km^2: 21 120 (8 blocks of 2640 people each)*
- *Size of a city for 10 million people: 473km^2 (this is small compared to London that is 1570km^2 for 8.3 million people).*

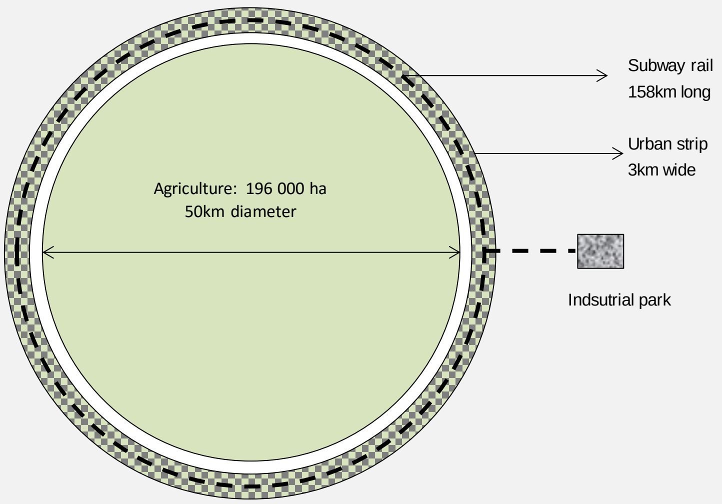
Designing the city lay-out:
Ideally, all residential apartments should be within walking distance from a subway station. To estimate the ideal distance, consider the following arguments:

- *The walking speed for humans is roughly 5km per hour, or 12 minutes per kilometre.*
- *Build the neighbourhoods in belts (strips) of 1.5km wide, both sides of the subway, with a distance of 3km between each subway station:*



- *In this case, the furthest apartment will be 2.1km from any station, or 25 minutes of walking.*
- *On average, it will take a commuter 12.5 minutes to walk to a station of departure, and another 12.5 minutes away from the station of arrival.*
- *These sums up to an average of 25 minutes of walking per commute (an acceptable level).*
- *The person living in the furthest apartment and travelling to another furthest point will walk twice as long per commute (50 minutes). It is a long time, but still doable and no reason to buy a car.*
- *In general, most people will not have a need to commute by subway every day, since their places of work will be in their own buildings and neighbourhoods.*

An efficient way for a city of this design is to arrange the neighbourhood belt and subway in a closed loop. However, any form could be used, such as a belt along the coast. For a practical example, consider the circular form of diameter 50km:



For this example of a 10-million people city, the following properties apply:

- *A subway rail of 158km, the circumference of the large circle. (London has 420km of subway rail.)*
- *The city itself is 474km^2 in area, of which half are parks.*
- *A station every 3km implies 53 stations around the circle (London has 270 subway stations.)*
- *There are no rail crossings, thus less accident risk and remarkably lower cost.*
- *Each station serves nearly 190 000 people, reaching a high level of scale advantages.*
- *Inside the large circular city will be a land area of 196 000 hectares that can be used for the intensive agriculture.*
- *By practising high intensive agriculture, the city can supply 50% of its own food from the 196 000 hectare inner circle. (Some countries manage to feed 25 people a healthy diet from each hectare of arable land.)*
- *By adding an outer ring of cultivated land, which is 22km wide, the city would be able to feed itself completely (in a circle of diameter 75km).*

Advantages of such a belt city are:

- *No cars are in sight, underground tunnels connect all neighbourhoods.*
- *As result there is less noise pollution –the city will have a more peaceful and tranquil atmosphere to it.*
- *Higher safety due to fewer road deaths and car accidents as people will have to drive a lot less, and pedestrians will not have to cross roads.*
- *The saving of time, energy and money as working, shopping and housing are very close together –making the economy more productive and efficient.*
- *Infrastructure spending by municipalities will be much less on roads, street lights, storm water piping etc. All of this will lower the tax burden on citizens from the local authority.*
- *Self-sustainable: Most of the food the city of 10 million need can be produced within its own perimeters.*

Self-serving cooperatives

Various methods has so far been unable to solve the huge unemployment problem in some regions, especially Africa. Self-serving cooperatives, which runs parallel to the free market, has potential to rapidly employ masses of people. Most of the goods and services people consume are produced in their immediate surroundings, such as education, health, security, housing, maintenance, hairdressing, restaurants etc. Typically, households spend around 80% of their income on local products and services and 20% on imported products. The ‘self-serving cooperatives’ policy aims to organise poor people such that they can supply mostly in their own needs.

42.2. This economic model is only an additional option that can run parallel to other models such as the free-market system.

Free market economies tend to solve most scarcity problems and should not be replaced (such as communism tried to do). Rather, a parallel system could run next to it to absorb an oversupply in lower skilled labour, and provide some competition.

43. The basic cooperative framework

43.1. Self-serving cooperatives consists of households who work together, mostly for each other, in an economic unit or cell.

It is easy to design, organise and understand small economic cells, rather than a large economy.

43.2. Each cell is designed such that most people in the cell can provide in most of their own needs.

This creates a formalised direct connection between basic demand and supply, without the need to enter the market system. The global market system can be highly competitive and thus side-line lower skilled people.

43.3. A super-cell consists of a large number of economic cells who cooperate to provide in products and services that need larger scale.

Households also need some products and services, in smaller quantities, but of a more specialised nature. These would normally not be provided by their own super-cell, such as tertiary education.

43.4. Most of the workers in each cell work for their home cell, while the balance of them work for the super-cell. The ratio depends on how much they can provide for themselves.

Each cell cannot provide in all its own needs. The super-cell, who provides in these additional needs, also need to employ workers.

43.5. Workers are paid in two types of coupons:

a) Own-cell coupons that expire every month.

b) Super-cell coupons that do not expire and can be swopped for foreign currency.

The coupons serves as a localised currency. Coupons ensure that there is a match between demand and supply.
Those that expire are used for products and services that are consumed immediately. Those that do not expire are used for products of a durable nature, and they can be saved (accumulated).

43.6. For services, and where practical for goods, coupons are measured in 'labour hours'. Consequently, wages cannot increase.

Workers can comprehend this unit intuitively. It serves as an inherent buffer against inflation. It also eliminates the need for wage hikes. To provide for productivity gains, product prices should adjust according to hourly output, rather than wage hikes.

43.7. The wage structure has only two tiers:

a) Tier-1: General workers who earn one coupon-hour per hour worked. These include all workers who are not professionals or managers.

b) Tier-2: Professionals and managers who earn an additional premium of 0.2 coupon-hours, thus they earn 1.2 coupon-hours per hour worked.

c) The workers of each cell will pay a levy to the cell, of which a part would be used to fund the additional 0.2 hour premium that its professionals earn.

A flat wage structure will result in a more equal income distribution, and more equal society. Members of the cell will contribute similarly in their labour and thus share equally in its produce.
However, to lure and reward scarce talent, and to encourage graduate studies, professional members of each cell should earn around 20% more than general workers. If not, professionals will be tempted to rather work in the free market economy that offers them premium wages.

43.8. Super-cells need to produce surpluses that can be sold on the open market in exchange for foreign currency. *These can be used to purchase goods and services not produced by the self-serving cooperatives.*

Practical example (only to illustrate above, not a rule)
A cell of 100 workers will need to produce enough goods and services for 200 people (assuming there is one child or dependant for every worker). These cells can group together to form super-cells. Say 50 cells group together, then the super-cell will consist of 5000 workers, who will have to provide for 10000 people. The following table presents an example for the design and structure of such cells and super-cells:

Type of worker	***Location***	***Workers in Cell***	***Workers in Super-cell***
Cleaners	*Cell*	*10*	*500*
Waiters	*Cell*	*8*	*400*
Managers	*Cell*	*5*	*250*
Administrators	*Cell*	*5*	*250*
Cooks	*Cell*	*5*	*250*
Maintenance	*Cell*	*5*	*250*
Teachers	*Cell*	*5*	*250*
Retail	*Cell*	*3*	*150*
Transport	*Cell*	*3*	*150*
Nurses	*Cell*	*3*	*150*
Information technology	*Cell*	*3*	*150*
Police	*Cell*	*2*	*100*
Social	*Cell*	*1*	*50*
Care takers	*Cell*	*1*	*50*
Doctors	*Cell*	*1*	*50*
Factory	*Super-cell*	*15*	*750*
Construction	*Super-cell*	*10*	*500*
Farmers	*Super-cell*	*8*	*400*
Professionals	*Super-cell*	*6*	*300*
Art and entertainment	*Super-cell*	*1*	*50*
TOTAL		***100***	***5000***

Agriculture as departure point
Examples exist of countries who manages to produce enough food for 25 people on one hectare of arable land, but let’s use 15 as a conservative number. Thus, they can feed 15 000 people on 1000 hectare. As departure point, a self-serving cooperative project can be started on 1000 hectare arable land. To cultivate this, 400 farmers can be employed. They should be trained in the best intensive production methods to produce enough food for 15 000 people (10 000 of their own super-cell and another to export for 5000 people). Together with their own children, they will add-up to a population of 800. They will need housing, which created jobs for another 250 people. This in turn will create factory, maintenance and cleaning jobs. The 5000 children of all these workers will need 250 teachers. And thus it builds up to a population of 10 000 people (workers and their dependants) in one super-cell. Over time, 1000 super-cells can form a green-belt city of 10 million people.

Free markets and competition

Economies function more efficiently when markets are subject to free competition. To ensure enough competition, the cost of entry and information should be as low as possible. Economies burdened by more administrative regulations tend have a higher cost of entry, less competition and ultimately lower levels of efficiency and wealth. It is therefore the aim of the International Party to lower administrative regulations and barriers to entry, while advancing the spread of information.

44. Reduce regulations

44.1. A code should be developed and implemented to test and check that commercial laws and regulations remain at a practical minimum.

Over regulation makes the world complex to navigate, up the demand for specialised skills and services and generally lift the cost to conduct business. In line with this, it has the risk to lift the barriers of entry to markets.

44.2. Monopolistic rights should be abolished where possible, including those granted to state enterprises.

Academic literate have shown that monopolies result in inferior outcomes compared to competitive markets.

45. Minimise state ownership

45.1. In the long run, states should not own and operate any enterprise, including schools, universities, hospitals and clinics.

State owned enterprises tend to behave monopolistically, delivering inferior services at elevated prices. They do not have a profit motive and states easily fall into the trap to give special protection to their own enterprises.

45.2. Where states did operate commercial enterprises, it should be gradually privatised over around ten years in a fair way.

Privatisation should be done over a long period of time to avoid an oligarchy enriching themselves.

46. Competition from state enterprises

46.1. In some exceptional cases, the state could provide the initial funding to create enterprises for the purpose of introducing more competition in problematic markets.

46.2. This will only be allowed if the state has a reasonable expectation to realise a profit.

46.3. These enterprises must be gradually sold-off over a period no longer than ten years.

Instead of legislating complex regulations and competition commissions, the state could directly introduce competition in markets.

However, state enterprises sometimes have perverse incentives and a high risk of failure. Therefore they should be sold off as quickly as practical.

Health policy

The principle argument on which the following policy proposals are based is that medical consultation fees will decline if the supply of medical doctors and specialists are increased. Health policies of the International Party therefore mainly focus to train and register more doctors. Besides this, the provision of preventative health care is considered an important strategy to improve public health at an affordable cost. The design of these policies rests on two main principles namely competition and health insurance. Competition could ensure higher service standards at public hospitals (notorious for their low standards and mismanagement).

Classical health insurance tends to be very expensive due to huge administrative costs and cross subsidisation. Also, patients who are pro-actively insured tend to be insensitive to the price of medical services. This insensitivity results in an over-demand that push up general costs. As an alternative, reactive 'insurance' could be used, where patients will pay instalments (instead of premiums) on loans which are aligned to their personal medical expenses.

47. Increase the supply of medical staff

47.1. Lower the years required to study for a medical doctor to five.

47.2. Redesign medical courses to be more focussed in order to fit into a five-year period.

47.3. Expand medical university admission significantly.

47.4. Drop any requirements that medical specialists should first qualify as a GP. They should start specialised training from their second year on university in order to reduce their training duration significantly.

47.5. Mandatory service years to government should not be allowed.

The current seven-year study duration is inherited from centuries of tradition but adds significantly to the cost of training doctors. This cost discourages many potential students from choosing a medical career.
There is ample room to redesign medical degrees to be more focussed and intensive from the start.
Mandatory service years is another hurdle that discourages students. It is also a form of slavery where governments force people to work for it at a lower salary.

48. Preventative care

48.1. The state should provide each citizen with a voucher to visit a health care provider on a regular basis for a general check-up and health and dental treatment.

Regular visits to the doctor and dentist will allow for better monitoring of a person's health, regular care and early treatment to prevent serious conditions where possible.
A voucher will also grant pooper people access to health care providers.

48.2. The training and duties of the general practitioner (GP) will be expanded to include basic dentistry and optometry.

This will enable patients to receive a 'one-stop' service that will save money and time. It will also enable a more integrated examination and treatment of patients.

48.3. For communities where population growth is positive, the state should provide vouchers for free sterilisation operations.

To enable financially challenged men and woman to have fewer children, leaving them with more resources for the children they might already have. It also contributes to lower population growth that could alleviate the environmental pressure of humanity on the planet.

49. Reactive health cover

49.1. The state should grant a loan to any citizen in need to pay for hospital treatment.

49.2. The debt on these loans should be added to the tax liability of persons who used them, and the instalments deducted monthly along their income tax.

49.3. These loans should be limited to specific health conditions, treatments and costs.

49.4. If a person, or their diseased estate, fails to repay this loan by the end of their life, the loan will be written off.

To cover people without health insurance, the state could grant them a loan to pay for hospital expenses. This will allow them to make use of private hospitals. The down payment on the loan would then be similar to the deduction of pre-emptive health insurance.

It can be expected that a great number of loans will be written off, since they will mainly go for uninsured people. Hopefully it will not exceed the subsidy that would otherwise have been spent on state hospitals.

50. Medical and liability insurance

50.1. Medical funds should not be forced to cross-subside among different risk-groups.

Medical costs by very old people are between three to five times more than for lower age groups. They push up the average premium of medical insurance by magnitudes, making it unaffordable to many young people. By grouping according to age, older people will pay higher premiums. This will encourage them to opt for more basic plans, thus lowering excessive demand for medical services. With demand lower, prices will also come down making medical services more affordable to all.

50.2. Medical workers and enterprises should not be financially liable for their professional accidents, mistakes or negligence if a patient is harmed.

Liability insurance have added excessive cost to doctors and hospitals, which they have passed on to patients in their fees.
Consequently, fewer claims will be made against doctors and enterprises, thereby reduce the demand for litigation and legal services and with it lowering the cost of the whole industry.

50.3. Instead, patients should be offered special medical insurance before any operation to cover separately for these accidents, mistakes and negligence by medical workers.

By shifting the cost and choice of this insurance directly to the patient, they will have the opportunity to receive treatment at a lower price.
Those who do not take this insurance will have to carry the financial cost of accidental damages themselves.

50.4. However, medical workers should still be held accountable for gross negligence and risk losing their licence or face criminal persecution.

To prevent medical workers from acting recklessly, they should still be accountable in terms of their career and criminal record.

51. Enhance market competition

51.1. The state should not be able to prevent clinics and hospitals to open up through a licencing system. They should only be required to register, after which inspectors could ensure compliance to the required standards.

Licensing has the risk to delay new projects, and to be used for rent seeking.

Hospitals and clinics need to register, such that the authority becomes aware of their existence.

52. Organ donation and transplant

52.1. The organ donation system should change from an ‘opt-in’ to an ‘opt-out’ type.

Practical experience have shown that most people do no effort to change their organ donation status. Therefore, the default legal status should be that a person is willing to donate his or her organs. This will ensure a larger supply of organs, shorter waiting lists and better health care.

52.2. A careful process should be started to introduce a market for organs in order to increase the supply thereof and reward donors (or their beneficiaries). Some considerations in such a process are:

a. In case of a short supply in organs, waiting lists should still apply.

b. In case of an oversupply of organs, receivers should have a choice to pay more for better quality organs.

c. The revenue that diseased persons earn from their organs will go to their beneficiaries.

d. Living persons can only donate a short list of organs for financial reward, for example blood, but not kidneys.

A black market for organs already exist. This results in huge damages, costs and risks. A regulated market would be a better alternative to lower risks and costs and increase supply.
A reward for organs such as blood is an incentive for more living people to donate, thus increasing supply.

Payment for the organs of diseased people could alleviate financial stress caused to their families by their departure.

Payment for organs will also be an incentive to grow artificial organs and thus contribute to scientific progress and research.

53. Prohibit addictive chemicals where feasible

53.1. The nicotine content in cigarettes and other tobacco products should be reduced gradually to zero over a five-year period. Cigarettes should no longer contain any addictive chemicals.

To improve public health and lower smoking addiction. Nicotine is highly addictive and make it very hard for smokers to quit.

53.2. The sugar content in soft drinks (such as colas) should be gradually reduced to a healthy non-addictive level (zero if needed).

Soft drinks are perhaps the largest reason for significant growth in obesity (time mark: 2015). Sugar taxes have been introduced, but Coca Cola negated these by raising the price of sugar free drinks to the same level of sugar containing drinks. Sugar addiction are abused by these companies as a marketing strategy.

Recreational drug policy

The International Party view this recreational drug policy only as a possible strategy. This policy should first be tested in some towns, and if successful, rolled out on a wider scale. The principle thought is: if you can't stop it, regulate it.

Despite banning most narcotic drugs, many people still purchase them on the black market and use these drugs on a regular basis. Due to the criminal status of most drugs, there is no legal consumer and health protection related to the quality of these products. Some users get addicted and sometimes overdose and die. An alternative to the outright ban of recreational drugs is perhaps the licensing of legal venues where consumers could purchase and use approved drugs under supervision. This will result in some quality assurance while also create a commercial incentive for drug companies to develop healthier recreational drugs. Legal drugs should be much cheaper than illegal ones, and this will reduce the demand for dangerous street drugs. However, drug use should not be encouraged, especially addictive ones. Most drug abusers start with cigarettes at a young age. To limit drug addiction, the nicotine content of cigarettes should be reduced gradually until zero.

54. Licence legal recreational drugs

54.1. The mandate of alcohol licensing authorities should be expanded to include other recreational drugs.

Since drug abuse can apparently no be stopped, the second best alternative is to regulate it. The aim is to move from drug abuse to responsible controlled drug use.

54.2. The drug authority should compose a list of legal recreation drugs that comply to some basic requirements such as:

a) Be non-addictive.
b) Not cause serious bodily damage, in the short or long run.
c) Have effective treatments available in case of an overdose
d) Not be excessively expensive.

This will ensure that soft drugs enter the consumption market, and to protect the public from harmful drugs. Narcotic drugs not on the list will be considered illegal.

If the legal drugs are cheaper than dangerous street drugs, users would buy less illegal drugs, causing the black market to fade.

55. Create a legal trading network

55.1. The drug authority should compose a list of legal and licensed drug manufacturers. Licensed venues will then be allowed to purchase stock only from these suppliers.

This will enable quality control, safe use and limit damages.

55.2. The drug authority should licence venues, such as bars who apply, as legal venues to sell listed drugs for safe consumption.

This will create a safe and controlled environment for the use of drugs.

55.3. Some recreational drugs may only be consumed in licensed venues. They may not be taken off the premises and consumed anywhere else.

To prevent the uncontrolled use of drugs, which may result in drug abuse, overdose and addiction.

55.4. Safer recreational drugs may be taken off the premises, but limited to the daily quota per person.

The risk of needing medical assistance when using these drugs should be minimal, therefore on-premises consumption is not required. These drugs could include alcohol.

55.5. The drug authority should compile a code of conduct in the use of listed drugs to ensure safe and harmless consumption.

To protect the public and users from unintended negative consequences.

55.6. A medical assistant, with appropriate training, should be employed on site by licensed venues in order to:

a) Implement the code of conduct.

b) Assist users in need of medical attention.

To ensure that users use safe quantities, adhere to daily, weekly and monthly limits and do not mix drugs that could be a harmful combination.

Euthanasia and assisted suicide

56. Allow euthanasia and assisted suicide

56.1. Individuals who choose so, should be allowed to end their lives with the assistance of a licensed medical officer.

It is senseless to force those, who have no reasonable expectation of having a dignified and happy life going forward, to live for yet another day.

In the interest of individual free will, people should be allowed the opportunity to end their own lives with assistance, dignity and less pain.

56.2. Firms, such as funeral undertakers, should be allowed a licence to render a service where they legally assist people to end their lives at a public event such as a funeral.

Allowing such events to be public could help to destigmatize suicides. Some people may even use this as an importunity to attend their own funerals.

Education policy

The debate on the best educational systems is unending. History is littered with examples of public school systems which underperformed. The cost of choosing wrong is greater for public systems, since they tend to be so huge. To lower the broadness of possible mistakes, all schools should rather be operated privately. Mistakes will then be isolated to single schools and the freedom to adjust will allow for quicker correction. States should rather subside learners than schools. Schools could be assisted through free learning plans, text books and teaching videos I order to lower their operating costs.

In the case of tertiary education, state subsidies tend to promote careers which not necessarily correlate to labour market demand and financial reward. To avoid this skills mismatch, states should rather give financial assistance directly to promising students, rather than institutions. As such, the following policy proposals are based on the notion that the freedom of choice and competition will optimise the quality of education.

57. Subsidy through vouchers

57.1. Every citizen from 0 to 16 years old should be eligible to receive a monthly voucher from the state to spend on education.

The aim is to enable children of all income groups to gain access to basic education. Some studies found that the first three years of a child's life is the most crucial in their cognitive development. For this reason children from birth should be able to attend.

58. Mother language until grade 12

58.1. Children should have the choice to be taught, and write exams, in their mother language until at least grade 12.

Research have shown, and logically, children who are taught in their mother language perform better academically.
This will also protect cultural uniqueness and slow down anglicisation.

59. Corporal punishment

59.1. Schools should be allowed to determine their own policies regarding corporal punishment.

Different cultures have different opinions on this matter. Also, arguments against corporal punishment complains about the infliction of physical pain and harm, yet prescribes detention, an infliction of mental pain and harm. Detention also have a higher time cost to non-guilty parties (teachers who must supervise detention).

60. Enhance market competition

60.1. The state should not own or subsidise education institutions directly. These include schools, colleges and universities.

Education, especially universities, became very expensive (time marker: 2000-2020). This is partly due to inappropriate business models and incentives driven by states, who are out of touch with actual market conditions.

60.2. As exception, the state could subsidise research at universities in line with its own goals and purposes.

The direct link between research and commercial benefit is hard to point out, yet in the long run it is clearer. The lack of this direct link might result in an underfunding of certain research from the private sector. It would be a loss if the research effort of society underperforms significantly.

60.3. The state should not be able to prevent schools, colleges and universities to open up through a licencing system. They should only be required to register, after which inspectors could ensure compliance to the required standards.

Licensing has the risk to delay new projects, and to be used for rent seeking.

Institutions of learning need to register, such that the authority becomes aware of their existence.

60.4. To improve transparency for the sake of better decisions and competition, universities should indicate to students the following:

a) How much of their tuition fees goes for research.
b) What their expected salary will be for each degree or diploma.
c) What their chances are for employment in the field of each degree or diploma.

Much of the cost of universities are due to research, implying that students are sometimes subsidising research.

Better information will help consumers to make better decisions.

61. Professional certification board

61.1. A board should be established to develop free educational learning plans and professional standards. They will be responsible to:

a) Develop a free standardised syllabus for schools, colleges and universities.
b) Write text books and produce related videos free of copyrights.
c) Set up exams and issue certificates to those who pass according to subject and occupation.
d) Keep a register of those who passed and are licences for each occupation.

It will save educational institutions the cost to develop their own learning plans and exams.

Textbooks and learning videos free of copyrights will lower the cost of these materials to students.

It will provide a platform of quality assurance for employers regarding the certificates of prospective employees.

61.2. This board should preferably be a supra-national authority, such that it can standardise occupational certificates across many borders and states.

This will allow students and professionals to receive recognition for their qualifications on an international scale.

61.3. The syllabus and standards set by this board should not be mandatory for any institution to implement. Rather it should be an 'opt-in' system that can provide scale and cost-reduction advantages.

Educational institutions should have the freedom to pursue their own learning plans, exams and certification systems, in order to provide potential competition and prevent monopolistic outcomes.

62. Financial assistance to students

62.1. States should grant special loans, as a last resort, to enable poor students to pay for tertiary education.

Loans to students will ensure that any person who has the merit can utilise an opportunity to study and improve their career prospects, regardless of their financial background.

62.2. Loans should be given only for degrees where the earning prospects are high enough.

62.3. More loans should be granted for degrees that pay better, in order to increase the supply in that field.

To align the demand and supply of skilled labour better. Thus, more loans will be granted to study medicine than teaching. In addition, to avoid wasteful spending on token degrees which offer no real career value.

62.4. The instalment on these loans could be added to the individual tax bill of each student when they start to work.

The down payment on the loan would then be similar to the tax which funds education subsidies.

Labour policy

Income inequality results in feelings of unhappiness among the lower income groups due to lower status and financial difficulty. Many governments prescribe a minimum wage in an attempt to alleviate the wage difference. However, it has the risk to lower demand for labour, thus causing a larger problem. Besides, much of the inequality is not due to very low wages at the bottom end, but rather due to extreme high wages at the upper end. Top managers in the corporate world have the power (directly or indirectly) to decide over their own compensation, and tend to reward themselves handsomely. Their super salaries is not a reflection of demand and supply, their own productivity or value add. Therefore, to curb their selfishness, the International Party proposes to link the maximum wage in any firm to the lowest wage in that firm. In such a case, if management wishes to raise their own compensation, they will have to raise the compensation of the lowest paid employees first.

63. Maximum wage

63.1. A time-frame and sliding scale should be implemented to gradually reduce the wage gap within firms.

It is not strange that CEOs earn 200 to 400 times what other employees of the same firm earns in a year. Such a gap is perverse and an insult to people in general.

63.2. Eventually, no firm may reward any employee or consultant more than five times what any other employee earns. This reward refers to gross compensation and includes stock options and indirect benefits.

A wage gap of five times is still huge, though it will be able to reward scarce talent handsomely above average.

64. No minimum wage

64.1. The state should not prescribe a minimum wage if a basic income grant option is available to workers.

There is risk of creating joblessness by meddling in the balance of markets. Rather, a basic income grant can serve as a minimum income. Workers will by themselves stop working and switch to the income grant if employers offer them below that level.

65. Labour contracts

65.1. Labour contracts should comply to a predetermined list of minimum requirements, some of which are:

a) Maximum working hours per day and week.
b) Minimum days of leave per year.
c) Protective clothing and equipment where needed, and a reasonable safe working environment (in context).

To prevent workers entering contracts which are to the disadvantage of their own health, sanity and reasonable happiness.

65.2. There is limited need for legislation to protect job security beyond the maximum and basic income grant proposed above. This implies that:

a) Striking will be a contract breach and a valid reason for dismissal.
b) Both employers and employees should have the right to terminate an employment contract with at least 30 calendar days of notice. Special exceptions can be made.

Over protected workers tend to be less productive; they strike more and have less incentive to work hard. For the sake of fairness, contracts between employers and employees should be treated symmetrically by the law.

The basic income grant and maximum wage should secure fair wages to some extent, negating strikes as one method. Free market competition should also allow an equilibrium price for labour. Thus, if a worker is not happy with her wage, she can apply for other better paying jobs. If she can't find any, then she is actually paid fairly (or too much).

66. Unemployment insurance

66.1. Unemployment insurance grants, provided by the state, should be converted to community service jobs. Thus, those who recently lost a job could receive an income from the state in exchange to do community service.

This will assist those who lost a job with a basic income during the time they search for a new job. Requiring beneficiaries to do community service will improve general productivity and lower the cost on the state. It could also cultivate a culture where people now they should give something to receive something.

Crime and Prisons

The main purpose of a prison should be to keep dangerous people out of society, not to be a punishment for transgressions. Therefore, to lower the number of people imprisoned, courts should give those found guilty of minor transgressions the option of corporal punishment. Many people would prefer a brief physical pain infliction to long term psychological torture.

Prisons and prisoners are a huge burden to tax payers. Prisoners are given secure accommodation and food at the expense of the state. Sometimes prisoners are also unproductive since they do not work. Even though prisons have the mission to rehabilitate prisoners, they end up being a 'school for criminals'. In order to lower costs and improve rehabilitation, prisoners should be allowed to work and earn their keep. Prisons should be designed in such a way to allow labour intensive factory and farm production. As such, the produce of the prison could be sold to pay prisoners a salary, which they can use in turn to pay for lodging and food. This will serve as an incentive to them to work hard, earn better and purchase better food and rooms. A cellular economy structure (as described above) could be implemented whereby prisoners could work for each other. Private companies should also be allowed to set up factories on prison grounds to create jobs for prisoners. This could be an opportunity for private companies to access cheaper labour.

67. Corporal punishment

67.1. When found guilty, minor offenders should be allowed a choice between imprisonment and corporal punishment.

If offenders choose corporal punishment out of their own free will, human rights arguments against it are negated. Corporal punishment will have a lower cost to the offender and to society, while remaining an effective deterrent against crime.

68. Castration of violent criminals

68.1. Castration should be allowed as a possible punishment for violent or sexual crimes and as a method to reduce recurring transgressions.

Castration will lower testosterone levels in criminals, therefore also lower their aggression levels and sexual drive. The fear of castration will serve as a good deterrent of violent crime. Castrated criminals would probably rehabilitate quicker, therefore lowering the cost on society to keep them locked up.

69. Capital punishment

69.1. The death penalty should be allowed as a possible punishment for severe violent crimes or where the methods above have failed to prevent recurring transgression.

The general acceptable practice is that punishment fit the crime. Severe criminals, such as serial murderers, who lacks a total respect for the life of others, should also lose their right to live.
Also, when castration, corporal punishment and jail time does not prevent a criminal from transgressing again, only the death penalty remains.

70. Funding prisons

70.1. Prisoners should work in prison factories and farms to earn money, and pay for their accommodation and food.
70.2. Prisoners should be allowed to buy better food and rooms if they earn better.
70.3. Prisoners who do not work and earn will only receive the bare minimum to survive.

In this way prisons will be funded in partial or total by inmate labour, thus reducing the burden on taxpayers.
Prisoners who work will be mentally and physically busy and healthier.
Allowing prisoners to purchases better lodging will give them an incentive to work hard. They can also learn new skills, which will help them with rehabilitation.