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The Way to Change the World

(Part 2 of 2)



Emerging system

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ANNEX – Ideas to seek information and reflect.

The first part of this work included an analysis of the situation; a diagnosis of the current system's decadence problem and of the industrial order's decline that has led to "abusecracy". An abusecracy, where public authorities, their friends and family who hold hand-picked and well paid public positions, big enterprises, trade associations, labor unions, public administration's surveyors and public subsidies' beneficiaries, form a "friends capitalism" that makes the public sector inefficient and drags the production economy, jeopardizing progress and making an untenable system. Western countries are in decadence and they are also menaced by the competition of the big emerging countries. To arrive to a better understanding of this second part, it's advisable to have read the first one before, which is available in the internet, at www.javiermarzal.com, free of charge, in Spanish and English.

It has been said that "abusecracy" has replaced democracy and dictatorships all over the world, because the laws that break human rights are increasing. It is also because each day is more common that the government leaders, public and private institutions, and big enterprises do not enforce the laws and violate human rights. The Rule of Law and democracy are dysfunctional because they are bad systems.

The system is broken because, for the first time in history, in the richest countries, the current generations will be more impoverished than their parents. This situation is mainly due to the fact that public authorities not only don't defend the people's interests, but also to the fact that their priority is to defend a corrupt and unjust system which gives increasing privileges to the leading and wealthy minorities. The subject of the second part of this document is the current emergent system that will replace the abusecracy.

To read the second part it is essential to have an open-minded attitude, breaking free from the instilled dogmas. It is therefore desirable to remember that there was a time in which nobody dared to imagine that the power of the Catholic Church would ever end or the power of the nobility, which ended in absolutist monarchies or absolutism. The system changed due to the revolutions in all fields, which originated the transition to the Industrial Age. Nowadays everyone knows that, for decades, we are in a new age transition, specifically, from the Industrial Age to the Information Age. Thus, it can make sense considering that the current power could disappear, as the power of nobility did, or at least that it could turn into a mere influence, as in the case of the power of the Catholic Church.

The current crisis and the assertion that the next generations will have a worse life than the one their parents had, as well as the intellectual, politic, terrorist and popular opposition against western democracies, are taking western citizens out of their comfort zone. The comfort zone made most of the western citizens defend their lifestyle and their cultures, including their dogmas; however, the increase of uncertainty and insecurity are making that more and more people prefer to take the risk of making a radical change than to remain in this current system that nobody likes. In the Spanish general elections of 2015, the two hegemonic political parties (two-party system) obtained only 50.73% of votes, with a citizens' participation of 73.2% and therefore, a little more than the third part of the people entitled to vote. The two new political parties with the highest number of votes obtained 34.59% of the votes.

Leaving the comfort zone make us more given for the assumption of new opportunities and risks to accept sudden changes. This attitude of wanting changes makes objectivity and creativity increase.

For the first time in history, the current generations will be more impoverished than their parents; nevertheless, most of them are ready to accept the risks of changing the system to avoid it

The increment of inequality is originating a great worldwide reply which is pressing to obtain radical changes. The institutional reaction lies on increasing repression, with laws that violate human rights, unjust judicial sentences and police officers who attack demonstrators and even kill them with total impunity. Most of the people keep supporting the system, mainly the feeble-minded people who, at the age of thirty five, become old like a lousy wine that turns sour over the years. However, in some countries, things are beginning to change. It is worth mentioning the case of Belgium (European country), which established a worldwide record for remaining without a government for 541 days, the 6th December 2011, after an agreement of the six main political parties.

The current crisis, the loss of trust in the system and the massive desertion from the comfort zone make possible to achieve the structural changes suitable for this new Information Age. At the same time, it can also help revolutionary people to turn up and destroy achievements and progress. But what it definitely doesn't allow is the system to survive.

The essential (radical) change is unavoidable because most of the citizens do not want to maintain the system

"With the arrival of democracy, everything was institutionalized. As legality arrived with such eagerness, society got used to claim for services. Citizens got nationalized. They began to look upwards instead of looking sideways when they had to solve their existence, their problems. In the new way of social organization, people went to official centers to arrange things. It wasn't necessary to get organized with neighbours, friends, university mates or militancy comrades anymore. It was enough to make a queue and ask for the service needed. The request would be attended if it complied with the law; but, of course, one by one. Citizens began to live one by one. Every sort of social organization disappeared, and the few that remained as, for example, neighbourhood associations were dismantled by the political parties. "From a life of action to a life of delegation. From the union to self-sufficiency. From solidarity to indifference". (From the book "No estamos solos" – We're not alone – Written by Gran Wyoming, a Spanish media leader, in 2014)

11.- Radical change in the collective thinking

The first part of this document began as it follows:

Along the Middle Ages, conspiracy hypothesis (conspiracy theory) that assigned a global power to some more or less secret organizations emerged. Many authors of the 19th and 20th centuries stated that the organization of Western societies was unjust and therefore unsustainable. In this regard, it often stands out Oswald Spengler's work "The Decline of the West", which was published in 1918 and 1923. For many people the title symbolizes the Western civilization's situation.

Previously, during the 19th century, the three masters of suspicion: Marx, Freud and Nietzsche, criticized "a way of understanding the world that arrives to nowadays" (Wikipedia, 23rd of May, 2013), i.e., the conceptual basis of social organization and of our lives.

The suspicion was confirmed during the 20th century: two world wars, the Crash of 1929, the 1930s Great Depression and the creation of tax havens.

And more...

The biggest reaction against established order was the counterculture of the 1950s and its popular expansion along the 1960s that led to the emergence of alternative lives, rejection of war, environmentalism, sexual liberation, gender equality, etc. Actually, it led to the consolidation of some basis for a new consciousness that nowadays is a general subject of conversation, though with a diverse comprehension.

The counterculture also meant the discredit of socioeconomic and political ideologies for the avant-garde intellectuals who believed in its deicide, as before the philosophical-religious ones had been discarded. During the Industrial Age, the mythical philosophical-religious view was replaced by the scientific view, while socioeconomic and political dogmas that the present Information Age is eliminating were being created. These dogmas were expanding among the people as a reaction to the Great International Crisis of 2008.

Thus, at first, intellectuals opposed western democracies for not being a good system, then there was a public opposition to certain aspects of the system, then against the whole system and finally, the social sector was used to establish alternatives to be self-defended from the State's violence.

To create new ways of life, a revolutionary change inside our way of thinking – living must be operated. (Krishnamurti, 1944)

The perception of this system's decline has been transforming the collective thinking, because of the reaction of repulse against the big catastrophes that were originated by the system: The Crash of 1929 and that of 2008, the two World Wars, the lack of development of most countries in the world and the growth of corruption and inequality in the advanced economies.

This new consciousness can be analyzed through some of the phrases that have become universal and that reflect people's thinking, which is the base of culture.

“The Times They Are a-Changing” (Bob Dylan, 1964)

Bob Dylan's phrase turned into a symbol of the social will of change for a generation that opposed the system during 1960s, which originated sexual freedom, ecologic and pacifist movements, things that are now spread worldwide among the people of the countries that are qualified as the most advanced.

In 1960s, most people didn't like the system, at least, most young people.

In the last decades of 1990, it was known that the intervention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the development aids were used mostly or only to enrich the rulers of the countries to which these aids were given, with the moneylenders' collusion. Besides, the IMF's loans obliged the countries that were being helped to take economic steps that would impoverish them even more.

The general dissatisfaction led to a worldwide action against this system, of which the main symbol is this phrase:

¡Another world is possible! (WSF, 2001)

This phrase was coined at the first World Social Forum (WSF) in 2001. This institution defines itself in its own website as follows:

The WSF is an area to discuss ideas in a democratic way, to go deep into reflexion, draw up suggestions, exchange experiences and assemble social actions, the net, NGOs and other civil society's organizations which oppose to neo-liberalism and, the capital and whichever kind of imperialism that wants to rule the world. After the first international meeting of 2001, it was configured as a permanent worldwide process of research and construction of alternatives to neo-liberal politics.

The change between these two first outstanding phrases is substantial. The first one contains a comment about what was happening in an unclear way, while the second phrase specifies that the change sets out towards changing the system with a clear proposition: “*put up resistance*”, from the social sector, against the “*dehumanization process that the world is suffering and the violence used by the State*”.

It should be pointed out that the WSF promoted the creation of social regional forums, as the American Social Forum, the Asiatic Social Forum and the European social Forum, which are actively represented in most of the countries of these three continents.

Another world is possible”, creating the Different World Order based on non-profit organizations

But the system went on increasing social injustice and the abusocrats’ privileges, until it collapsed with the Crash of 1929 or the International Crisis of 2008 and with the governmental answers that sacrificed the general interest to increase the social inequality, confiscating and indebting a lot of people in order to help the most dangerous and scamming organizations of the financial system. From every government and economic transnational bodies the same social engineering was done: Something has to be done to prevent the collapse of the financial system, because otherwise, the economy would sink and all of us would become poorer. Facing this fallacy, the American presidency candidate itself endorsed a phrase that was shouted at the demonstration against this universal, big scam that politicians (The Breed) are carrying out to foster the financial system:

Yes, we can (Obama, 2008)

This phrase implies the definitive step towards the system’s change: Not only things are changing (Dylan 1964) and they are, because “another world is possible” (WSF), but moreover, we can do it despite the resistance to change (the U.S. President, 2008). The U.S. President, unlike the WSF, states that the system can be changed from the government; without doubt, he was trying trying to defend the questionable legitimacy of the public sector and the governments.

In short:

“The Times They Are a-Changing” (1964) and “Another world is possible!” (2001) because “Yes, we can” (2008) change the system.

The Spanish 15M organisation’s activities became well-known thanks to the media and rejoined worldwide, making part of the rich countries’ present thinking. Its most famous phrase is the following:

They (The governments) don’t represent us (15M-2011)

With this phrase the organization asserted that The Breed (governments and intergovernmental bodies) don’t represent the majority of the people. Connecting this phrase with the previous two, it could be said that they don’t match with Obama, because the governments don’t represent us, whereas they do with the WSF’s, as for both of them propose

the creation of an alternative system, without governments, that would come from the social sector. Nevertheless, time has called into question its first position. What is left from 15M is “anti-systemic”, “anti-capitalistic”, anti-globalization, with a communist pattern, in which private organizations of the social sector are not permitted. 15M brought to light that Spain is systematically corrupt, that its institutions, controlled by the political parties, employers associations and big trade unions, are “criminal gangs’ nests”, an expression that I coined and brought to light on 14th February 2016.

The conservative people who are for the system (from communists to liberals) assert that this phrase is an atrocity because it implies the end of the democratic legitimacy. However, they themselves often admit that “The Breed” do not represent the general interests that make them legal and which they should represent as their highest priority. The 2008 Global Crisis revealed, in a global way, that “The Breeds” just represent the “abusocrats” and maintain “abusecracy”, both of them adverse to the general interests and incompatible with them and with a democracy that we no longer have. The truth is that none of the parliaments represent the citizens, as long as the parliamentary seats that belong to blank votes and abstentions are not left empty. This means that laws which are approved do not represent most of citizens entitled to vote. For this reason, this action is claimed worldwide, for the parliaments to, legitimately, represent their people. The number of those who assert that the only democracy is a direct one and that the representative democracy is a fraud, is increasing.

Logically, for those who assert that the governments don’t represent us, the intergovernmental organizations, as United Nations or European Union, represent even less the general interests of the people. Besides, their leaders are chosen by the member governments, for which they are accused of not having been elected democratically.

The international crisis of 2008 has shown that **the system doesn’t work and it isn’t reliable or sustainable**. As a reaction there is a massive and increasing popular mobilization which makes evident that people can make the system change. The system is no longer as strong as to fight against the social activism, which encompasses millions of people who are working to change it significantly. The support of this unprecedented social activism is the above mentioned phrase “Yes, We Can”, popularized by the U.S. presidential candidate in 2008. In Spanish it would be “Si se puede” and is used even to promote the civil disobedience. The western system is dying, as the corrupt Roman Empire or the corrupt USSR did.

In Spain, several TV programmes that inform and talk against corruption and the system have been created. They have a wide audience, so now “corruption and change” are a big business that benefits not only the change of system, but also parts of the current system (media power). It’s one of the ways in which the system holds up its self-destruction.

“At this moment, the associations that are not dangerous for the system are the ones that ask only for their own business. They have a partial vision; they only care about the everyday problems of the group which they represent. And, at this moment, the associations whose worries are more of a global nature are increasing, [...]. This “global” conception is of great importance and it is expanding. That is what is really dangerous for the system”. (Celes – Yayoflauta, book “No estamos solos”, Gran Wyoming 2014).

In the 21st century, most people want to change the system and more and more people and organizations are doing it

We can change the system because the agents for the change (social activists) are stronger than the inertia and the resistance to change. The changes caused by social initiatives are replacing some politicians' decisions.

Other more or less famous phrases that point to this New Consciousness, are the following:

“Spain needs a new Luther” (La Repubblica, 17-5-2013)

The European Union is becoming a corrupt Church

12.- Reactions against the system

With the general perception that the system doesn't work, a more or less organised opposition and new structures are growing. From the opposition we can outline the following groups:

1.- Anarchists. They pretend a society without public sector, governments, laws and rules. This group appears in the last 1700s and it develops along 19th century.

2.- Anti-system: Even though most of these groups are anti-system in one way or the other, those usually denominated as such, are the ones that pretend to destroy the system without proposing a new one or suggesting other systems which have been already proved to be decadent, generally pro-state systems. They are usually anti-capitalism and anti-globalization groups.

3.- Groups that look for alternative options to the business sector. Outstanding among them is the World Social Forum (WSF), born in 2001, and its regional branches in America, Europe and Asia. They look for alternative options to capitalism and suggest that goods and services production should come from social organizations. They promote what they call social economy. It is worth pointing out that the European Union settles that its economic system is a social market economy. The WSF legitimizes these organizations' benefits, because their workers are their owners.

4.- Fair trade. *“The **Fair Trade** (also called **equitable trade**) is an alternative way of trading promoted by several non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and social movements (as pacific and ecological movements) that want a voluntary and fair relationship between producers and consumers”.* (Wikipedia 2nd February 2016). The producers are usually cooperative companies (further on, this kind of companies will be commented in this document). Fair trade is related to the former group (WSF).

5.- Most people assert that governments do not represent the general interests, but just the economic interests of a minority, beginning with their own members. This belief is the main reason for the system's loss of legitimacy and credibility. This group's mobilization becomes outstanding in the media since the Great International Crisis in 2008.

“Oligarchic practices and corruption”. “We attend not only the legitimacy’s erosion, but also the erosion of leadership structure, credibility and authority”. “Parliamentary democracy crisis”. (Nadia Urbinati, 22nd April 2013 La Republica.)

6.- Social movements, virtual platforms and communities that promote the complaints towards the system and its change. The Spanish 15M has internationally stood out. A group of people used it as a platform to create a political party (PODEMOS) and other convergent political parties used it to nominate a candidate for municipal and regional governments, as those who currently govern the two cities with the largest number of inhabitants (Madrid and Barcelona) and some regional communities. Is it by chance that Madrid and Barcelona have women as mayors when the former ones were men? We have to make a difference between the 15M movement, which was apolitical, and these political parties which have socialist/communist and anti-system ideas. They are named “populists”.

7.- Intellectuals and “Think Tanks”. They are a minority that design some of the bases of a new system, different from what we know until now and which must be sustainable, fair and equitable.

8.- Intergovernmental organizations. They establish agreements, rules and recommendations among governments, in order to eliminate mutual damages and to unify and improve the legislations and practices that exist in the public and private sectors. United Nations and the European Union are the most influential. Thus, they interfere with governmental activities to increase globalization, establishing the Different World Order.

9.- Governments. The government authorities accept the intergovernmental organizations’ agreements, although they usually break them. Some of them contribute with innovative approaches for system’s change, interfering with the self and else’s governments’ activities, to increase globalization and to establish the Different World Order. Intergovernmental organizations have the advantage and the disadvantage of not being democratic: The advantage of being able to isolate from populism and from electoral tyranny so they can make unpopular decisions, and the disadvantage of not having democratic legitimacy and being under the governments’ power.

10.- Social activists. They are making important changes in the system from the non-profit organizations of the social sector. They are a few entrepreneurs who are supported by an increasing community of funders and volunteers. “It is estimated that the number of NPOs that are operating in the US is more than 1.500.000 (datum from 2011). Russia has got 277.000 NPOs (datum from 2007). India is estimated to have 2.000.000 NPOs (datum from 2009)”. (Wikipedia). The Union of International Associations has got 69.00 International Associations registrated in 300 countries and territories; approximately 1.200 organizations are added each year. In 21st century, the massive signature collecting systems to object government’s decisions or to press governments to adopt certain decisions are standing out. The same as the

intergovernmental organizations, these platforms infer in governments' activities increasing globalization and establishing the Different World Order.

11.- Super wealthy. The wealthiest person in the world during these last decades (Bill Gates), has created an alliance ([The Giving Pledge](#)) where numerous billionaires have pledged to donate the main part of their fortunes to the social sector, so their progeny will not inherit their whole fortunes. These fortunes could contribute to the change of the system, helping the social sector, which is creating the Different World Order.

At the beginning of 2015, twelve people were killed in the publishing house building of a French magazine. In November, that same year, 130 people were killed in six terrorist attacks, the most severe of which was inside a discotheque. All the attacks were attributed to Islamic terrorists. All the media announced that it was an attack to the western or European way of life.

Would it be considered that international Islamic terrorism is an answer to the western interferences – political, military and of any other nature – in the rest of the world? Some assert that Islamic terrorism is the answer to decades or centuries of western terrorism in the rest of the world. What is true is that the western interferences have been causing the death of civil people in other countries for decades and now some of those countries are doing the same to the western zone. Therefore, we may say that western ruling authorities have endangered their own citizens' life. The difference is that the ruling authorities have private self-guards who are paid by the citizens and they are not usually the victims of this terrorism that they themselves have created and sustain.

It is widely known that western countries have funded lots of non-western countries' revolutions and wars. Just the same as what Ecuador, Iran, Venezuela and other countries are doing now. In January 2016, Spanish media covered the fact that Iran and Venezuela, anti-western regimes, have been funding the 15M movement during these past years and, not later on, also the political party PODEMOS, which is, nowadays, the third political power in Spain. The question is if Iran, Venezuela and other countries are funding the political parties that proclaim radical changes inside the system. Whether they are new or not, some of them are already ruling the country, as in Greece. These political parties, qualified as radical by the system (politicians and media) are increasing their representation inside European parliaments in a notorious way. Western countries have been funding opposition groups and even terrorists for decades to change the governments in most countries of the world.

We may think that Western's external interferences yield to four main reasons: 1) A better knowledge of western plots in the rest of the world; 2) Better economic and organizational possibilities of the rest of the world; 3) Increase of the western weakness; 4) Loss of credibility as a benchmark model.

The journalist Raphael Minder, correspondent in Spain of The New York Times, on 27th July 2016, said the following in a Spanish TV programme: "Is Spain facing a new transition?" "It's really striking that the arrival of American Treasury is been needed to reveal something that was more or less known, that is, here and in Andorra the case had been investigated for more than one year, but for unknown reasons, it began in Washington". "Spain is like a political laboratory. We are in an electoral year, as in the United Kingdom, and we will see now how the two-party system is going to work in Europe. To test it, Spain is the best case, because there

are two new political parties. In the United Kingdom we are going to have one new political party, the situation is a bit different, but that of Spain, where two new political parties have emerged in just twelve months, is really impressive. It's a laboratory".

After more than five years of western countries interfering in the rest of the world, now the rest of the world is making things change in the western countries.

And in the international arena, nowadays there are 20.000 transnational organizations consecrated to the social change, which has popularly emerged since 1950. And its number goes on increasing" (Cooperrider and Pasmore, 1990)

13.- Human activity. The Social Sector

The collective activity or human activity is usually divided in three sectors:

- The first sector or business sector.
- Second sector or public sector (governmental).
- Third sector or social sector.

Generally, the business and social sectors' organizations are private. Despite this, the constitution of public enterprises and social organizations with public funds is quite usual.

According to the Anglo-Saxon vision, the social sector is made up of **non-profit associations (NPOs)**, as associations, foundations and mutual insurance companies. However, the European continental vision includes cooperative enterprises because they are considered to be part of the social economy. It is doubtful that cooperative enterprises should be inserted in the social sector, for their worker members can make a profit, the same as in most enterprises where their founders are partners and work in the company and share the profits, just as the cooperative members. We can outline that one of the European Union's identity signals is social market economy, where the market is subordinated to the general interests.

In the continental Europe's traditional view, foundations are not part of the third sector because their functioning is not democratic.

The social sector, in its current form, was created in 19th century. During that century, political parties and most of the different types of associations, including some of the most internationally renowned, were created. As the former Middle Age guilds, the current professional bodies were also created for liberal professions, as lawyers, architects, engineers, notaries or doctors. Generally, political parties, trade unions and employers' organizations are denominated as social agents.

A survey of the Luis Vives Foundation, “European models in the Third Social Sector’s evolution” (2011,) picks up the historic competition between the services that are supplied by the social sector and the subsequent public services. Not everyone now that public healthcare and education had been provided by the social sector decades before being provided by the public sector. The same happened with several other attention services. In fact, what the welfare State did was to copy the services provided by the social sector, using its tax collecting power to finance its globalization. In England (now United Kingdom), education and health public services have been always criticized for being of lower quality than the service formerly provided by the social sector.

The public sector has created a lot of problems to the social sector because it has seen it as a competitor or an enemy, to the extent that, in France, NPOs were forbidden during 19th century and until 1848 the freedom to create associations was not recognised, being finally regulated in 1901, as mentioned in the referred survey. New restrictive regulations in the social sector are still turning up in most countries.

In UK there is the tradition of bequeathing fortunes and making donations to the social sector. There are NPOs specialised in looking for private funds to finance other NPOs. Instead, in continental Europe these organizations are usually subsidized by the government, originating corrupt liaisons.

During 20th century, a social sector was created through organizations that covered a wide range of social needs, from the traditional assistential ones, to those which study vital aspects of the societies’ functioning or those which aim to change the world, as we have already seen.

Let us recall:

And in the international arena, nowadays there are 20.000 transnational organizations consecrated to the social change, which have popularly emerged since 1950. And its number goes on increasing (Cooperrider and Pasmore, 1990).

There are NPOs to control or to improve the governmental management. The numerous “Without Borders” organizations stand out among these. They provide with their services worldwide, as those of journalism, which make visible the problems of the least developed countries.

International Transparency is an increasingly worldwide well known association. It promotes transparency in every type of organisation, including public organizations and administrations. International Transparency studies transparency in various fields, even public ones and it has developed transparency standards for city and town councils, to show Mayors how to make their administrations more transparent, being these the closest to the people. It has become one of the most important references in the world because of its surveys and its ranking about corruption. We must consider that the lack of transparency generates corruption, which then spreads out sheltered by this opacity, becoming systematic and systemic.

The NPOs that defend human rights are known worldwide. Governments don’t do a lot to defend these rights and they even violate them.

The environmental NPOs are also well known. They grew as the ecologic thinking became popular in 1960s. This group of NPOs has made possible that governments could recognise the

environmental damage caused by human activity: global climate change and diseases caused by pollution in the cities. The initial acknowledgement of this problem provoked that important economic resources were assigned to this phenomenon, after this, actions were taken, even though many of them have been restricted by the illegitimate interests of “The Breed”.

Going back to the NPOs that are engaged in the system’s change, they are being supported by tens of millions of people who collect signatures all over the world to raise objections to some of the governmental or intergovernmental decisions.

We can make a difference between reactive NPOs, which are oriented to diminish the suffering of certain people, and proactive NPOs, oriented to the social improvement for a better collective future. Some people assert that reactive NPOs, in a way, sustain “abusecracy”; on the other hand, proactive NPOs are creating a new society and, sometimes, a new social structure. Most social sector’s organizations support the system, although sometimes they improve their functioning or replace their malfunctions. In a way, the former NPOs support a mistaken culture and an unjust and untenable system.

On 4th May 2014, the following could be read on Wikipedia: “The number of NGOs in U.S. is estimated to be 1.5 millions. Russia has 277.000 NGOs. India is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009”.

The people and the media still use the denomination: non-governmental organization (NGO) to name NPOs, because it was the first name used in the United Nations to distinguish them from public organizations and its use spread out in every area of society. But enterprises are non-governmental organizations too, so this term is being replaced by non-profit organization.

In the United Nations and European Union’s documents it is asserted that there is no democracy without a wide social sector and that the social sector can meet the needs that the public sector is not able to meet. Nevertheless, the increasing fiscal pressure limits most of the population to finance the social sector organizations which could meet these needs. necesidades.

The public sector is the social sector’s major enemy (and of most of the people) and the social sector is in turn, the public sector’s major enemy because of its capacity to replace it

Let us see some of the aspects comparing the three human activity sectors:

Sectors/variables	1 – Business	2 – Public	3 - Social
Competence	High	Low/non-existent	High/medium
Professionalism	High	Medium	Medium
Productivity	High	Low	Medium
Innovation	High/medium	Low	High/medium/low
Wealth generation	High	Low	Medium
Entrepreneur’s	High	Not applicable	High

motivation			
Employees motivation	High/medium/low	Low	High/medium
Incompetence	Medium/low	High	Medium/low
Squandering	Medium/low	High	Low
Profit seeking	Yes/no	The Breed: yes	No
Volunteering	Limited	No	Yes
Progressive	Yes/no	No	yes
Corruption	High/medium	High	Medium/low
Clients/users	Free	Compelled	Free

14.- The Social Sector in Intergovernmental Organizations

Let us see what United Nations say about the social sector on its website:
<http://www.un.org/es/civilsociety>

The UN is participant and witness of a rising global civil society. The NGOs and other civil society organizations collaborate in an increasing way with the UN system and with important links between UN and the civil society. The civil society organizations have an important role in the principal United Nations Conferences and are essential in the UN's efforts at a national level. The NGOs are consulted on politic matters and UNs' programmes. The United Nations organizes and hosts meetings and conferences for the NGOs accredited representatives in its office, programmes and agencies.

Around 30.000 of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have established liaisons with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Most of these CSOs are Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs); there are also agencies, foundations, bodies and more than 1.000 Indigenous Peoples Organizations enlisted as CSOs in the ECOSOC, which keeps a registered CSOs data base.

Having been registered, CSOs can also apply for consultative status by the Economic and Social Council. If the Council provides the organizations with this status, they can have access to important international conferences summoned by the UN bodies that prepare these conferences.

This situation is similar in the EU:

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Welcome to the European Economic and Social Committee website. Our purpose is to provide information on its role and its activities to organizations, agencies and citizens. The EESC is a consultative body of the European Union. Founded in 1957, it offers a specialized consulting for the big institutions of the EU (European Commission, EU Committee, European Parliament). We do this job by means of "expert opinions" focused in the EUs' legislative proposals, even if we also develop other "initiative expert opinions" about topics which we consider worth approaching. One of our main commitments is to act as a link between EU institutions and what we denominate "organized civil society". We contribute to reinforce the role of the civil society

organizations establishing a “structured dialogue” with these groups that are in the member states of the EU and in other countries all over the world.

Our members represent a wide range of economic, social and cultural stakes in their countries of origin. Their works are structured among three groups: “Employers”, “Workers” and “Various activities” (that is: farmers, consumers, ecologists, families, NGOs, etc). This is the way in which the EESC members build the bridge that links the EU with the State members’ civil society organizations.

In general in the transnational organizations’ bodies, as UN and EU, the three sectors are represented: The public sector (governmental) and the two private sectors, which are the business sector, by means of the famous lobbies, and the social sector, by means of some big NPOs. However, some differences in these tree representations that make their power unequal are worth mentioning. The governments are more powerful because they grant these bodies and they choose their leaders. The second one is usually the business sector, because it is better organized when is represented and it has got more resources to carry out all kinds of surveys. While big enterprises have organizations to put politicians and intergovernmental bodies under pressure (lobbies), the social sector doesn’t have them, so only big NPOs are actually represented. Besides, these lobbies often bribe government officials, usually corrupt, obtaining benefits that damage most of the population. As we have already seen, the business lobbies and the NPOs are advisory, so they do not take part actively in the decision making processes. Just as it happens in the States’ public sector, this monopoly of politicians and leaders that the States have designated weakens the social sector’s actions and impels corruption and bribery in the public sector worldwide.

Logically, the world would change if the decisions were voted by representatives of the three sectors, with none of them having the majority or the monopoly. In fact, the politicians’ monopoly in the governments, make western democracies decadent for the general, unavoidable corruption. In the same way, the governmental monopoly of the transnational bodies makes these corrupt and decadent.

We would have a better world if the business and social sectors could take decisions in governmental and intergovernmental bodies

15.- Comparative table between Public Sector and Social Sector

In the following table, some of the features which predetermine a sector's capacity of creating a society and a sustainable and progressive world order are compared.

Public sector	Social sector
Limited capacity to represent common interests.	Unlimited capacity to represent common interests.
Bureaucracy and opposition to change.	Entrepreneurship and innovation.
Managed by politicians.	Managed by the founders and then by professional managers.
They take action just in what they are concerned. Dispersion.	Created for a specific social function. Concentration.
Managers slightly motivated about their social role.	Managers highly motivated about their social role.
Politicians who prioritize their own interests.	Managers who prioritize their social role.
Employees that only do what they are told.	Employees committed to a specific duty.
Political interests.	Real social interests.
Opacity	Transparency
Discretion due to opacity.	Submitted to the market rules.
Politically uncontrolled.	Controlled by the market.
Monopoly (lousy and expensive service).	Rivalry (better and cheaper service).
Forfeiture for funding.	Free funders to contribute to the sustainment.
Compulsory services.	Freedom to decide who supplies the service.
Squandering, incompetence, corruption.	Talent focused on a specific activity.
Common and individual decadence.	Common progress and individual wellbeing.

16.- Reflections about the establishment

The mayor determining factor of Human history has been the history of power, of its structures and the fight to rule them. This power has always been decadent and it has been changing continuously to perpetuate until the present time. The concentration of power within public or business leaders causes most of the collective and individual problems, including crisis. Therefore, human problems won't be resolved as long as the present power structures go on, both in public/intergovernmental bodies and in private organizations.

Can we have an organized society without powers or would it turn into a self-destructive anarchy?

The classic power has five basic features:

- A majority that wants to take advantage of the ruling minority. This gregariousness derives from the personal irresponsibility of the majority, who wants the others to decide for them, and from the dependence on the system, among other factors.
- A minority that wants to take advantage of the majority obtaining privileges.
- Opacity, so the majority cannot know what the majority are doing.
- Mutual dissatisfaction. Both parts think that they give more than they receive.
- Self-destructive.

Democratic societies have a sixth factor: Populism. The ruling minority cheats on the majority to be voted, but after being voted they do as they want.

As for personal irresponsibility, it usually implies a high grade of egocentrism which derives in a high level of social irresponsibility. From the majority's social irresponsibility derive the ruling minority's privileges, so rulers promote it, giving privileges to large collectives which damage the others. The system gives privileges to large collectives making them think that it is good for them, but in a global way, it is damaging them too. In the end, it damages the majority, even though it also benefits a small part of it to a lesser extent.

Whereas social irresponsibility affects the majority, these privileges will grow without control making the system corrupt. Systemic corruption affects all institutions and all leaders and this is when democracy is replaced by "abusocracy".

A system based in power is unfair, decadent and self-destructive, just as the western systems

That is the reason why this unavoidable fate has caused the failure of every model of society based in hierarchy, centralization and planning developed by its leaders, as dictatorships, socialism/communism, democracies and European welfare. Clearly, in these models leaders need to prioritize the system's sustenance in front of general interests, to preserve their privileges, creating a self-destructive system due to their injustice, corruption and decadence.

Every human organization based in a minority's power is self-destructive and tends towards decadence. We can see it in the world's largest enterprises, and at a larger scale, we have verified it with communism. On the opposite side, we have the organizations which have been created freely by an entrepreneur's initiative and are successful because the beneficiaries that acquire their goods or services do it freely. These emergent organizations that improve what already exists contribute to progress and, when other organizations that have better goods or services get behind the times, they replace them. Precisely, this renovation in the market has caused that private sectors supply better goods and services than the public ones, where this machinery doesn't exist. Generally, if progress is higher than structural decadence, we say that societies progress.

The biggest power and resources concentration in history has been the current advanced societies' public sector, creating the Macro-State. The Macro-State has obliged the other states to look for liaisons with The Breed, creating a net of oligarchies that has completely corrupted western societies and has sunk their economies, two circumstances that have always destroyed the former systems.

In fact, abusocracy has destroyed every current political system including representative democracies and dictatorships. The abusocracy recalls the fall of the Roman Empire's situation, where the ruling elite was corrupt and depraved just as the current ones.

The old industrial order has failed. The Breed, with the financial system's complicity, insists on supporting it to go on taking advantage of it and probably because they don't know how to solve the problem. It has reached a point in which most of the people know that The Breed is the problem and not the solution, for which they have decided to act against politicians who still don't know how to react. As long as a solution is not found, each day is more likely that the intensity of the protests will increase and end up in an uprising of the people, as the one that replaced the absolutist monarchies with the industrial order.

But, as it happened in former times, the social injustices created by the ruling systems, made that some alternative minorities began to develop new systems that gradually or in a revolutionary way, replaced the established system.

Despite the failure of statism, as we saw on the first part, during the current crisis, the public sector has grown exceeding 50% of GPD in Europe and 40% in US and Japan. This is a contradictory situation which is damaging a lot of people and mankind in general, although it is making the system finally collapse, proving its lack of sustainability and viability.

By the middle of 19th century, Marx asserted that religion was the opium of the people. If he lived now he would probably say that statism (communism, socialism, Social State, Welfare State, public services...) is the opium of the people due to its indoctrination and numbness effect, two characteristics of a Macro-State system.

At this stage, it should be noted that the social engineering that derives from communism has created, among others, four dangerous dogmas that build the collective thinking since many decades ago:

1. It is common to assert that enterprises produce goods and services. However, it is a really limited vision of their social function. I have been writing for years that enterprises provide the jobs, wages, taxes, tax collection, wealth, technology, goods and services that guarantee progress, despite the system's decadence. If most people knew this reality, there would not be any dangerous and growing massive hatred towards enterprises.
2. The duality between conservatism and progressivism. The imposition of socialist ideas has led to believe that progress is due to socialism, even though socialism is as conservative and decadent as the opposite ideas. Socialist ideas may contribute to a certain progress, as they eliminate tradition, but on the other side, it is economically regressive and decadent, as it promotes a bigger public interventionism inside the market, impoverishing the people until they go bankrupt. Socialism means that the

State gets hold of the business and social sectors' activities with which it can make populism.

3. Duality between conservatives (traditionalists, right wing members, and liberals) and socialists. While the former give privilege to the market, the latter give privilege to the state; nevertheless, we have already seen that both models are decadent, they have failed for being socially unjust and this duality doesn't really exist. This document proposes a new system with the exclusion of this duality as a centre of discussion
4. The expressions "free public health care" and "free public education" are a fallacy. If they are public, they are not free, because they are granted with the taxes that we all pay. On the other side, as worldwide education and health care are essential to create a sustainable society, it isn't even desirable that they should be public.

Neither free market nor statism work in a sustainable way. The extreme power of The Breed (politicians invariably corrupt), which comes from the excessive macro-state size, has become the main threat for a collective progress and a welfare society. Enterprises are necessary for progress, while politicians aren't. The business sector is necessary for progress, while the macro-state isn't.

It is the right moment to think about how to recognise human activity without the limits settled by the above mentioned socio-political ideologies or by the alleged utopias or by the current structures.

Let us recall:

Macro-State is a dictatorial scam that emerges from the appropriation of the social sector's innovations

Therefore, the Different World Order must eradicate the traditional structures of power, which are hierarchically organized and where a small number of rulers have the power over the whole structure and they have as a priority to share between them all sorts of privileges. This priority generates a social injustice that makes these structures unsustainable. Representative democracy has been the last in history that had this kind of centralized power structure. "The End of History", contrary to what its author thought, when he asserted that liberal democracies were the definitive systems, means the end of the history of power, but not of the human organization systems.

While the private sectors (business and social) emerged from freedom, the public sector was born as a repression and control instrument used by the leading minorities (nobility and Church). For this reason, corruption, privileges and loyalty towards power have always been its identifying traits. The transition to Industrial Age leaned on the public sector, replacing nobility, clergy and absolutist monarchy, with politicians. During 20th century, as the public sector was growing and society was becoming more complex and opaque, corruption began to grow originating The Breed, which turned into the world's biggest problem.

Laws have created criminal structures which attack collective progress and people's individual wellbeing; therefore, it is necessary to change the laws, beginning with the Law of Laws: The Constitution.

After the Swedish crisis in the early 1990s, the macro-state began to diminish its weight in most European countries. Thus, between 1995 and 2004, the public sector's weight in EU was reduced to an average of 3%. It was reduced in all countries, except for Luxemburg and Portugal. However, it grew again with the Great Crisis of 2008.

17.- What does the western system have to make it a progressive system?

Although the list could be endless, the following achievements of the current system are present in most Western countries:

1. Absence of wars.
2. The way of creating new technologies (knowledge)
3. The way of creating goods (material products)
4. The way of creating services(except for derivative financial services and public services)
5. The way of distributing knowledge, goods and services.
6. Organizations in the social sector which represent social concerns.
7. The presence of collective funds (taxation)
8. Education for everyone paid by everyone.
9. Healthcare for everyone paid by everyone.
10. Attention services paid by everyone.
11. Money. Money as a mechanism for exchanging work, goods, services and taxes, as well as for saving it. Money is one of the pillars of human progress.
12. Meritocracy. The appreciation for all those who create what we buy, from private organizations with or without profit motive.
13. Participative managing systems, replacing the authoritarian ones, as holacracy. Systems which are already working in business organizations.
14. The defence of private property and individual integrity.
15. National or international structure of private organizations with or without profit motive, which cover most of individual and collective needs.
16. Market's (enterprises and NPOs) big capacity to identify and cover any need, even offering alternatives to public services.
17. Big capacity of the NPOs market to represent any collective need.
18. Big capacity of the market (enterprises and NPOs) to extend wealth, employment, salaries, taxes, technology, goods and services, to all kinds of countries.

19. Collaboration of NPOs' business managers, contributing with their experience and their organization knowledge. Peter Druke was also the main driver of this practice, as well as the NPOs managers.
20. Globalization, through multinational private organizations with or without profit motive and through intergovernmental, transnational bodies.
21. Sustainable energies. They damage environment but not as much as fossil fuels.
22. Cooperation without borders, in big international projects, basic for the survival of humankind:
 - 1 International Space Station. It is a necessary laboratory for the possible abandonment of Planet Earth when life in the solar system is no longer possible if the sun extinguishes.
 - 2 Nuclear Fusion Energy. Potentially it is the neatest and inexhaustible energy. Since a few years ago it is already working and it is meant to be a commercial reality before 2050. For the moment, it consumes much more energy than the one it generates.
23. Increasing knowledge of the brain functions and, therefore, of human essence.
24. Emerging knowledge with a scientific base, education, training and other services with psycho-social aspects.
25. Expanding culture of responsibility (personal, professional and social) by means of the expansion of cultures, such as healthy way of life or social activism, to the detriment of gregarious way of life.
26. Expanding interdependence culture, to the detriment of independence and dependence cultures.
27. Expanding proactive attitude, to the detriment of reactive mentality. Most of the system's decadent features come from the reactive attitude of the majority.
28. Expanding culture of a systemic thinking, in replacement of traditional simplistic philosophical-religious thinking and of the former science.
29. Expanding scientific mentality, instead of the dogmatic one (philosophical-religious, socioeconomic, politic dogmas) that makes up the culture that has been inherited from the former Agriculture Age and Industrial Age.
30. Expanding and continuous learning culture, which includes self-taught learning. This way of learning redirects and enlarges the institutional idea of continuous and formal education.
31. Environmental and global consciousness. Respect towards Nature and responsibility about the trace that our behaviour leaves on it. This culture develops self-responsibility.
32. Creation of two human worlds which are added to the natural material world (Marzal, 2008).

- 1 Synthetic material world (Marzal, 2008) which provides comfort, health and possibilities of progress. The synthetic material world was created during the Industrial Age, it destroys the natural material world (Nature) which is necessary in our lives, and it damages our health; nevertheless, we are transforming it to make it sustainable and good for the health.
- 2 Virtual world (Marzal, 2008) on the internet, which maximizes the learning possibilities (human's main condition) in life, individual satisfaction and collective progress.
33. The decline of public services' dogma. In Sweden, a Welfare State symbol, they do not question about the education and health public services being surveyed by private organizations or the State, but by that does it better. The only thing that is maintained is that the State must grant universal services.
34. Structural tendency to the decrease of the public sector, even if it is, circumstantially, increasing inside the EU countries, as a consequence of the Great International Crisis of 2008.
35. Structural tendency to the growth of the social sector, as a result of its big popular acceptance and of the dynamism that has emerged from the application of the market's rules to NPOs.

It is worth outlining that the public sector is not necessary to keep any of these collective achievements, nor to improve them or to create new ones. What is more, it can be asserted that the public sector damages all of them, for example in the afore-mentioned points:

2, 3, 4 - It is a fact that success in these three points during the Industrial Age was due to the business world's birth; therefore, it is out of the question that the public sector is not necessary for those activities.

6 – Even United Nations asserted that the social sector is necessary because it can reach what the public sector doesn't.

7 – It is a fact that most of the tax collecting is done by enterprises. In fact, some managers complain about they act as tax collectors without getting any money for their work.

8, 9 – Social sector organizations were the first to survey collective education and health services being then usurped by the State. In the United Kingdom is asserted that public education and healthcare give a worse service than the one provided by the social sector.

10 – Although there had been precedents, the "assistance" society was created during 19th century; therefore, it is not exclusive of the 20th century's Welfare State. The State is not necessary or convenient, to provide attention services. The EU's research about the first ten years in which the services had been privatised, asserted that the result was: more, better and cheaper services, with a higher employment, tax and wealth rate.

11 – Private property, the recognition of notoriety and the possibility of earning more money working more and better, favoured industrial revolutions, and the success of

the market has generated enough resources to end with global poverty, but corruption inside governments do not enable this success.

14 – It is a fact that private security is gaining ground to police forces, the same as popular juries and arbitration do to judges. It is worth considering that the private sector's market, with or without profit motive, would do a better job than the law and order civil officers, whose impunity impels them to corruption.

On the other side, private organizations, with or without profit motive, are necessary to ensure the above mentioned issues and, therefore, to ensure progress. The market's dynamism (business and social sectors) is the one that will ensure that the unavoidable decadence is overcome and progress can exist worldwide. Precisely the market's dynamism is delaying the unavoidable sinking of western democracies.

Privatizing the State would imply its service improvement and the increase of employment, taxes and wealth and of the people's personal, professional and social growth

18.- What does the western system have to make it a decadent system?

1. The creation of a synthetic material world which is unsustainable destroys the essential natural material world (Nature) and is harmful for health.
2. Indoctrination to turn the people stupefied, obedient and submissive towards dogmas, system functioning and system leaders. The indoctrination is carried out through the cohabitation with people (family and friends) which are already indoctrinated, school books, novels, films, song's lyrics, religions, politicians, media and public services, so that nobody can escape from it. Massive indoctrination causes all the decadent aspects of human systems.
3. Educational waste, with a system that indoctrinates and encourages ignorance instead of concentrating in helping to learn. As Edgar Morin said in his famous document for UNESCO, "Learning how to learn" must be the base of every type of learning. Spain has 600.000 teachers and it does not need more than 6.000 and it is the same worldwide. Using the current audiovisual facilities, most of the teachers are not necessary. The educational system promotes the teaching business, damaging learning and the pupils' interests. A system which mistreats the pupils. Contents that teach how to live are missing, these contents are what children and teenagers need and request. Contents about human nature, about our mental structure and about every type of human relationship (couple, family, friends, professional and social); psycho-social

contents to free children from being indoctrinated and stupefied by their indoctrinated and stupefied families, teachers, friends, etc.

4. Dehumanization. As the Global Social Trust has already advised, the current industrial order's structure and functioning lead to dehumanization, destroying people's inner life (intellectual) and the outer life (private, professional and social). Some people talk about the loss of values, others about egoism, egocentrism, materialism, shallowness, mediocrity. Science refers to this phenomenon as: sick societies that generate mental disorders. In fact, the World Health Organization asserts that mental disorders will be the "diseases" that will attain most people along 21st century. The WHO also asserts the following: "All over the world, five of the ten most important causes of disability (serious depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, alcohol abuse and obsessive-compulsive disorder) are mental problems"; "mental health depends, to a certain extent, on social justice". We have ten million suicide attempts per year and one million are successful. It is asserted that mental diseases are the 21st century's main diseases. Western societies' mechanism, along with the indoctrination that leads to numbness, causes mental disorders to most of the population. The growth of mental disorders proves that the system is decadent.
5. Defencelessness. As all monopolies, macro-state creates vulnerability among people that see that they cannot defend their rights when the government machinery violates them. The government machinery gives priority to the covering-up of its own mistakes and those of public authorities. The system gives privilege to a minority damaging the majority, and this majority cannot avoid it. So the majority's defencelessness impels institutional corruption in a systemic way and it impels also the decline and sinking of a society. Defencelessness also dehumanizes the people and creates lack of interest towards the system and towards other people. Defencelessness creates obedience and submission, eliminating creativity and innovation, which are essential to maintain a system that is sinking due to its decadence.
6. In abusocracy, the classical social agents (political parties, trade unions and employers' organizations) are turned into "criminal gangs' nests", the same as the rest of institutions.
7. Reactivity. By means of the systemic institutional corruption, the indoctrination and numbness, a sick society has been created. And this society generates sick persons and criminals. Due to this situation, huge resources are used to diminish these consequences, oversized structures of psychological aid, medical services, judicial services, police forces and courts of justice. Most of the decadent features of the system come from the majority's reactive attitude. The system creates problems and then, in a reactive way, creates patches to minimize them. Most part of the society's activity obeys to this rule. The system creates sick people and dedicates enormous health-care resources to try to cure them. The system creates criminals and dedicates enormous legislative, police and judiciary resources to control them partly, but if these criminals are political or business leaders, the system dedicates huge resources to try to cover them up.
8. Authoritarianism as a prevalent organizational system of collective activity.

9. Legislations that create fixed structures with fixed leaders.
10. Legislations that promote and impel the system's corruption and criminality.
11. Legislations that help the system's opacity (business and public sectors), to prevent politicians and business leaders from having to account for the public money they spend and their responsibilities, deriving to an impunity that impels them to corruption. There is no opacity without corruption, or corruption without criminality or impunity without intimidation that leaders make to whom they lead.
12. Legislations that create privileges for the leading political and business classes, promoting and impelling the system's corruption and criminality.
13. Legislations that impel politic and business leaders to a "short-term" attitude. "Short-termism" impels to irresponsibility, opacity, corruption, financial engineering, etc.
14. Legislations that consecrate the three traditional public powers (legislative, executive and judiciary), creating an unjust system that promotes and impels its public authorities' corruption and criminality.
15. Legislations that favour the business and governmental accounting engineering, promoting and impelling opacity, corruption, criminality, instability, crisis and the systems decadence.
16. Legislations that favour big enterprises and fortunes with its taxation system.
17. Legislations that impel capital flight and tax fraud from big enterprises and fortunes.
18. Bad habits of big enterprises' professional managers. Among other things, big enterprises declare more benefits than they really have, so as to pay more taxes making politicians happy and then increase their profits with income bonds. What is more, they do not share all the profits with their stakeholders, instead, most of them reinvest them. So big enterprises are machines that stock the capital and using it to enlarge the size of the administrative machinery and the power of their owners without giving any profits to the stakeholders. Actually, it causes the increase of mediocrity and damages the sustainability of the enterprise. This financial engineering is a danger, because it hides the enterprises' real value. It is unfair to the stakeholders because the enterprises' owners take hold of their money without letting them withdraw their profits and they invest it, sometimes, in other more profitable enterprises. If this malpractice was forbidden, they would have to account the need of more money, asking for it to the market as an increase of capital. This malpractice make big enterprises' dangerous opacity grow, damaging the market's dynamic.
19. Public pensions. They are the biggest scam in history, and its purpose is the perpetuation of the State. It is an intergenerational scam that uses the popular pyramidal system. In the distribution system, it affects only the workers, who are the ones that pay the pensions, making it absolutely discriminatory. Besides, as every punishment towards workers, it is really unfair, because it damages those who are indispensable for progress. Public pensions are a part of the Pork-Barrel system. They exist just to give the State credibility and legitimacy. In June 2015, a public newspaper announced that public pensions' cost in the UE, ranges between 6,9% GDP in the

Netherlands and 16,2% GDP in Greece. How can European societies be fair? How can the US's economy be profitable and sustainable?

20. Economic policies. Planned economy has failed in all countries where it has been used, and for the same reasons the economic policies have failed worldwide. The most influential writer in 20th century, Peter Drucker, said that none of the late 20s policies have achieved its goals. It is also blatantly obvious that governments, usually, take measures that damage most of the people and economy as a whole, in order to benefit the minority: the "abusocrats". In the same way, and more recently, Stiglitz, the former IMF director and recipient of the Nobel Prize in economic sciences, explains in Project Syndicate that "*Neither monetary policy nor the financial sector is doing what it's supposed to do. It appears that the flood of liquidity has disproportionately gone toward creating financial wealth and inflating asset bubbles, rather than strengthening the real economy*". These economic policies have been described as the biggest scam in history, which has brought to ruin many business entrepreneurs and enterprises that were viable, making the system more decadent and poor. Economic policies always interfere with the normal functioning of the market, favouring some to the detriment of the whole. These distortions create supply or demand bubbles that, when they burst, they damage even the direct beneficiaries. Economic policies are an instability factor that causes crisis or, as it happens currently, turn a crisis into a Great Depression. Economic policies are related to the communist planned economy, which has a final result of impoverishing the whole population. Last of all, economic policies mean non-democratic decisions, as they change the majority's free decisions in the market.
21. The financial secondary or derivatives market. It is not necessary, it creates instability, it interferes in business activity, it is related to governmental and intergovernmental corruption, it leads to crisis and it is a bubble about to burst, destroying the economies and the western societies' benefits. It is worth recalling what Peter Drucker (father of management and financial advisor in his professional beginnings) said, when he asserted that the financial sector is a zero-sum. Therefore, it is false that it creates richness; it is a pyramidal business or bubbles that burst creating crises. **Financial wealth is a system's fallacy: the GDP increases because it turns the savings that investors loose into economic growth.** The Breed support this dangerous way of financial speculation because of their short-term attitude and because they obtain benefits from the economic growth. In part one of this document, it was said that "*derivatives have recently been described as the most powerful weapon of mass destruction, even more than atomic bombs*". Derivative financial products, macro-State and public pensions' pyramidal scam, are the most powerful weapons of mass destruction.
22. Macro-State. It distorts the market rules and, therefore, the free and specific majority's decisions, imposing the illegitimate rulers' will:
 1. In general, favouring a minority (elite) and causing damage to the majority.
 2. Favouring each day more groups by confiscating the goods and properties of the majority (pork-barrel). The formula is simple: "We confiscate a certain quantity

and we refund, by means of public services or grants, only the part that we decide". For the right function of this kind system, it has got to confiscate more than it gives and, what is more, a part of what is confiscated is used to benefit private and public abusocrats.

3. In the supply, through public monopolies or predominant positions of the public services in education healthcare and others. It is highlighting that governments try to prevent monopolies from being inside the business sector, when The Breed defend monopoly inside the public sector, defending governmental decisions too. The renowned Porter's five forces analysis is the most illustrative about the risk of this situation.
4. In the demand, due to its dangerous concentration as a client of a big part of the economic activity sectors. As in the former case, Porter's five forces analysis is the most illustrative about the risk of this situation.
23. Pork-barrel. Macro-State supplies all types of benefits through public services, grants and tax relieves. Pork-Barrel always derives in populism, which destroys societies, as it happened and it still happens in most South American countries.
24. Bank secrecy, which favours political corruption and most of the criminality, because it seeks economic profit and tax evasion.
25. Cash. Banknotes are a main mechanism for tax evasion, for institutional corruption and, specially, for all types of criminality to obtain economic profit. Banknotes provide the opacity that is needed for this kind of decadent, dangerous procedures. Organized crime needs cash to exist.
26. Widespread judicial corruption. The inefficiency and the corruption of the judicial system have lead to impel private arbitration as an alternative to the public judicial system's monopoly, even prevailing in private conflicts between multinational enterprises. Judicial corruption is not possible without legislative corruption.
27. Most of public officers spend a big part of their time acting illegally and covering up their own and other's corruption.
28. Huge quantities of money are used to cover up institutional corruption.
29. Lots of people and huge quantities of money are involved in private organized crime, although they are usually connected to governments.
30. The intergovernmental character of transnational and international bodies, as those of the EU and UN. This intergovernmental character makes them drag around illegitimacy and corruption of the various participating governments.
31. The fallacy of the continuous growth. The continuous economic growth damages advanced economies' health and the western growth damages the emergent poor economies and, therefore, worldwide economy. Political and business leaders have as a priority, the continuous growth, even when this artificial growth boost creates more social inequality and more decadence.
32. Oversized leisure industry as a result of the indoctrination and numbness of the society.

33. Gigantic and dangerous army industry as a result of The Breed's corruption. As a usual practice, politicians and business men take high commissions in this type of transactions.
34. Malpractice, that comes from former mistakes which have created an unjust, corrupt, criminal and decadent system.
35. Social, professional and personal irresponsibility culture, as a result of the indoctrination and numbness of the society that promotes dependence on the public sector, from which the dangerous macro-State derives.
36. Independence-dependence duality culture.
37. The enterprises' interests are not represented. Generally, employers' organizations represent the enterprise owners' interests, which are usually incompatible with the interests of the rest of shareholders, employees, co-workers, surveyors and tax agencies.
38. The macro-State confiscates most of the majorities' assets, so they cannot build an alternative society using social and business initiatives.
39. Western countries grant, mainly with development subsidies, poor countries' corrupt leaders, enriching them. This is one of the main reasons for which these leaders do not permit the development of their own countries. Western countries impel governmental corruption in the rest of the world.
40. It is blatant that most countries do not allow private sectors free market. They even take NPOs' workers under arrest. These restrictions are always caused to maintain national corruption and the uncontrolled leaders' enrichment.

Private organizations provide progress, while the public sector provides decadence.

19.- Some of the Different World Order's features

1. Prioritization in collective progress and not in economic growth, not even in rich countries.
2. Globalization without borders.
3. "A World of Organizations" (Peter Drucker) without administrative or governmental structures. A world of free organizations and constant change, where initiatives, entrepreneurship and innovation are not obstructed. It is well known that on the balance between business organizations and NPOs, the business sector generates more employment, taxes and wealth than the social sector. Perhaps there should not be public police or Courts of Justice. A world where private organizations, with or

without profit motive, represent all the humankind needs: organization, goods and services.

4. The business sector as a base for the creation of wealth, salaries, taxes, tax collecting, employment, goods and services.
5. The social sector as a base for the creation of social justice, through the representation of all collective and general interests, as well as for creating rules, including laws.
6. General interest understood as a result of the integration of all the existent interests, replacing the abstract concept which has prevailed in the industrial system. The representation of these interests by means of the NPOs will be defended in committees created for each decision and led by the most competent people of directly related activities, as well as cross-cutting NPOs members related to each decision. That way, they could replace the classic model of the current governmental and intergovernmental bodies' corrupt permanent organic structures. From the sectoral organizations (business and social) committee members will be elected for each decision that has to be taken. In fact, in all countries the governments try more and more that social agents can take governmental decisions, by means of social consensus. About NPOs, the following is to be noted:

The paradigmatic, but not exclusive case of this type of organizations is the *International Labour Organization (ILO)*, in which General Conference and Board of Directors, the states take part by means of tripartite delegations composed of government, business and trade representatives. The same happens with the NGOs, in which, next to full member individuals and private groups, we can also see public entities, state administration bodies or even, another international organization, acting as *associated members*. As, for example, in the *International Institute of Administrative Sciences*, which includes, next to national and international sections, collective members, single members and more than 45 members of other states. Another notable example is the *Permanent International Association of Road Congresses* in which five international associations, 275 public entities, 374 collective members, 565 single members and 45 State governments take part. (Calduch R. 1991)

7. Proactive societies that are focused in learning, including the psycho-social learning, replacing the current reactive societies which are focused in the pernicious consequences of the systemic institutional corruption, the indoctrination and the numbness of the people, spreading corruption, mental disorders, diseases and criminality.
8. Balance of powers between organizations and collectives (business, managers, employees, self-employed workers, consumers, etc), in every field, including global decisions.
9. Transparency. The elimination of the economic privacy for all the people and for public and private organizations.

10. Automat World Bank, with only deposit and withdraw operations, just electronic, without offices or staff. A safe bank, away from every other financial system. The size of all western economies would be reduced with the deflating of the bubble that is creating the continuous crisis and the dangerous instability that is making the system sink.
11. Copies of all bank transactions inside a global electronic system which would detect tax evasion and criminal or corrupt operations. This system would derive these incidences to qualified organizations.
12. Disappearance of cash. It is worth mentioning that most of illegal transactions, including the institutional ones, are in cash. The electronic registration of all bank transactions would ease the traceability of all types of operations.
13. Fair taxation, with the following changes, among others:
 - 1.1. New lien on all bank transfers, from enterprises and individuals, to tax havens, during the transition to a world without tax havens.
 - 1.2. New lien on luxury goods and services.
 - 1.3. New lien on the incomes that people receive from their parents, when they exceed a certain monthly amount. Money transfers from family members must be tax charged as if it was a working income, including cars, houses or business shares purchase. Not charging this kind of “presents” would be unfair for workers.
 - 1.4. Lien on inheritance, in the same way as in point 3.
 - 1.5. Single taxation for work or capital incomes. Usually, taxes on capital incomes are lower than taxes on working incomes, which is unfair and decadent.
 - 1.6. Tax deductions on business investments, the same way in which social sector donations are deducted. Lien on disinvestment, if the money is not used to reinvest in other businesses.
14. All private and public organizations’ (including NPOs) accountings must be managed by specialized agencies that have no relationship with the organization for which they are working. In other words, as many small companies, they should have to hire external accountant agencies, as to outsource the organizations’ accounting. Besides, these agencies must receive bills and bank information directly, at the same moment as the organizations do, to avoid that the organizations hide bills, using the financial engineering, until they think it is the correct moment to account them. With this measure two benefits, among others, are achieved: 1) the end of financial engineering and false accountings which lead to dangerous enterprises’ bankruptcies and, even, states’ bankruptcies; 2) transparency, which reduces the leaders’ excessive power. International media has always echoed the national and international accounts’ falsity in many countries. The International Great Crisis of 2008 proved the falsity of national accounts, as in Spain or Greece. Actually, national accounts are not reliable in any country in the world, due to the widespread financial engineering.

15. University activity. Universities should create or take part in all types of NPOs, including think tanks, since all kinds of sciences and, therefore, all organizational humankind's needs, are studied in universities. Besides, universities have, usually, qualified volunteers: the students, who are not as polluted by the system as teachers are. So, universities have a huge potential for the contribution to the change and the construction of the Different World Order. Universities join knowledge and workforce for the contribution to social functioning.
16. A global army.

20.- The Different World Order and the social market economy

Private property was the key factor for the revolutions which generated the Industrial Revolution, and for the replacement of the middle age powers (nobility and Church) with an administrative power. With the emerging of private property, the nobility and the Church were not the owners of all properties anymore, so business was created and, with it, the enterprises, which generated enough wealth to eliminate the nobility and Church's power. Private property was the key factor for the end of the Agricultural Age and the beginning of the Industrial Age.

The wealth provided by the business world along the Industrial Age, made possible the greatest achievements of humankind: Paid holidays, a synthetic material world, etc. But it also generated enough wealth to create the macro-State, which is destroying this progress.

In the same way as the Agricultural Age model had to be changed because it was not valid for the Industrial Age, on the current age changing, it is necessary to change a system that has been inherited by a history made of clash of powers. We can assert that the social sector is being the key factor for the end of the Industrial Age and its replacement with the current Information Age. It might be paradoxical that the social sector, which activity was the base of the macro-State, is now the one that is replacing the public sector.

We live in an increasingly complex world. This complexity helps increasing and improving our vital possibilities, for our species and for our collective progress. We approach this complexity by means of the extension of scientific branches, university subjects, educational proposals, human activity sectors, public bodies, professional specializations, goods and services. Noticing this situation, Alvin Toffler spoke about decentralization in his influential book "The Third Wave" (1979).

On the following decade people talked about globalization which, superficially, looks like the opposite and that is what some authors asserted, denying Toffler's view of decentralization. I myself included in my book "The Book of Talent" (2008) both tendencies coining the expression "decentralized globalization", echoing the multidimensional aspect of complexity. The decentralized globalization refers to the afore-mentioned decentralization because of the increase of complexity which is treated, in many cases, by transnational organizations that globalized human activity. On the first part of this document you can find a chapter about "decentralized globalization".

As a result of this growth of complexity, along 20th century, all types of statisms, as communism, Rule of Law, Social State and public services, failed. Even though, the macro-State made some relevant contributions on which the new social model must be based, among others:

1. Public treasury, derived from the fiscal state.
2. Globalization in education (thanks to public treasury)
3. Globalization in healthcare (thanks to public treasury)
4. Aid for people in need, derived from the social state (thanks to public treasury)
5. Cultural, economic and social globalization.

At the sight of the uncontrolled macro-State's growth and its devastating effects on society and progress, along 20th century, numerous authors evoked the liberal theories which maintain that the State must only ensure the private property (using laws, police, judges and prisons). Opposite to liberalism, it must be said that, as mentioned above, the main contribution of macro-State has been the creation of a public treasury through taxes, which makes possible a more equitable and more potentially progressive society. On the other hand, the system – private or public – must protect human rights, especially people's integrity and security and not only the private property. To end, the social sector's success prevents liberalism, as it creates a cohesive society, defending collective interests, including those which are directly related to business activity, as workers' and consumers' interests. Therefore, liberalism has no place in the current societies.

At the same time as the industrial system was failing, the Different World Order has been developing for decades. Many decisions have been globalized, the enterprises which provide the best products and services have been globalized, millions of NPOs have been created, and also many multinationals which represent most of the collective interests, transnational bodies, etc. There is already an alternative structure to the industrial order, even if this is the one which holds the highest power (now increasing).

It is usually asserted that the Information Age which follows the Industrial Age, began in 1944 with the United Nations' constitution. The UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), signed in 1948, is probably the ideological and legal support of the Different World Order, even if it should be revised.

In previous chapters we have talked about some progressive and decadent aspects of the current system. We have pointed out some of the emergent system's features. We have even talked about the difficult relationships between the emergent order's new structures and the old order's structures. We have also talked about the transnational bodies that, even being emergent order's structures, their intergovernmental character makes them similar to the decadent order's ones.

The Different World Order must preserve the current industrial system's benefits and eliminate its disadvantages, as far as possible. Young people want to change this decadent system, but middle-aged and elderly people are afraid of losing the privileges they had attained in the past and the rich countries, of losing them in regard to the poor countries. That is why they fear the change of the system and go on supporting the current one, making the

western decadence last for more than a century and hindering the change. Even though, the industrial system's privileges are already menaced because the system's crack has arrived and the more popular support The Breed has, the more traumatic will be its fall.

There are social activists who have conservative ideas, others have socialist ideas, others do not have a specific ideology, but we all agree with the idea of changing this dehumanizing and self-destructive system. This link makes the change inexorable. It is just a matter of time. We get together to demand specific and relevant changes of the system; besides, an activist growing minority is making real changes, as we are convinced that the system's leaders are not going to change it radically, it has to be us, the activists, with our NPOs and associations, those who will make the system change.

There is a consensus between politicians and intergovernmental leaders: business globalization and the social sector **make part of the system's decadence solution**, especially for the development of all the countries in the world. Even though, no-one asserts that the social sector can be necessary or part of the solution, but the fact that intergovernmental bodies exist, confirms the leaders' (The breed) lack of reliability.

On the other hand, most people assert that multinational enterprises are the problem and that the governments must resolve it, by participating more actively in the market. The indoctrination and numbness to which they have put us through, has ravaged the people. Even a high percentage of people stand up for communism which would make the private, business and social sector disappear, without considering its failure in all countries in which it has been adopted. This confusion is the result of the hate generated by an obsolete socialism and the macro- State, towards private organizations. People identify private with enterprise, at the same time they help the social sector. Most people are not conscious enough about the social sector's capacities and that is why they, erroneously, appeal to the self-destructive macro-State.

In short, the system's inertia, the maintenance of the minority's privileges and the majority's resistance to change, make part of the system's change problem. On the other hand, governments and intergovernmental bodies are allowing the increasing private sector's intervention in governmental and intergovernmental decisions, even if, for the moment, it is just at advisory level.

Unlike the public sector, the social's sector larger power can ensure justice, equity and progress

The intergovernmental bodies are frequently used by some politicians to try to reduce the system's corruption, taking unpopular decisions which would damage them if they used national bodies, due to the generalized populism and the big support the statism has. But at the same time, new privileges and intergovernmental corruptions are being created, which are even more dangerous than governments themselves, rekindling conspiracy theories (hypothesis). In fact, for years, the media has been publishing continuous corruption cases among the intergovernmental bodies' leaders.

Along 17th and 18th centuries, the system based on the power of the Church and the nobility, which had remained for more than one millennium, was eliminated. A few decades before, no one would have believed that it could happen. Once a certain level of democracy was established, during 19th century some social achievements were obtained, understood as the existence of anti-powers and effective to reduce social injustice which was making the system untenable. Now it is necessary to end with that system's heirs: politicians and public servants.

It is a fact that most people rely on the private organizations' goods and services, otherwise they would not exist. Furthermore, a growing group of people mistrust all public services which are imposed and usually with a monopoly system. Making an analysis through another perspective, in the market, clients buy freely what they want and to whom they want; thus, we can assert that the market activities and organizational structures have been chosen freely, in a decentralized way by the thousands and millions daily goods and services purchases. On the other hand, in the public sector, services and fees are imposed even if they are not demanded. In short, we can assert that people are more involved in the market than in the public sector. In other words, people have a bigger influence in the market's decisions than in governmental decisions. In this sense the market is more democratic than the public sector which services are decided by The Breed.

It is a fact that millions of people help the social sector's NPOs as volunteers, at no charge and millions of people even donate money. But no-one works for the public sector for free or make donations.

It is a fact that thousands of enterprises help the social sector's NPOs as volunteers, at no charge and thousands of enterprises even donate money. But none of them work for the public sector for free or make donations.

It is a fact that there are increasingly more NPOs which activity focuses in helping public sector's victims. This fact reveals that the public sector acts against people's rights, using (and abusing of) its institutional power, even among the personal public servant's quarrels. Meanness is a very recurrent feature among public servants.

In the Different World Order, private organizations, with or without profit motive, will participate in all collective decisions

There are no legal and legitimate activities that the public sector or the intergovernmental bodies can do better than the business sector, the social sector or a combination of both.

There are no governmental decisions which cannot be taken in the private organization's market (enterprises and NPOs), if the market is organized for taking them.

The market is more participative and democratic than the public sector.

In the first part of this document, it was said:

An European Union report that studied the consequences of 10 years of privatizations contributed to it by concluding that privatizations had created more jobs, had improved the quality of existing services and had created new services.

It is worth mentioning also, that privatizations have created many more taxes, wealth, innovation, sustainability and progress.

Private sectors (business and social) can develop ALL of the public sector's functions, and with the undeniable advantages of the market, as: cheaper, better quality, more services, more employment, more innovation, generating more taxes and more collective wealth. While the public sector ensures decadence, the market provides progress due to its innovation. This progress derives from the existence of competency and the free choice of entrepreneurs (supply) and consumers (demand). The market's meritocracy provides the reward for the effort and the results, ensuring innovation and entrepreneurship. On the other hand, the lack of motivation makes public servants do always the same, without changes and with poor results, ensuring decadence. The State's monopoly eliminates the exigency of the demanding part (citizens), which private sectors have, discouraging innovation and impelling decadence.

In abusecracy, the public sector has eliminated the possibility of complaining about the services that are provided. It should be noticed that all large structures are decadent and, in the market, only those which overcome decadence with a good innovation level can survive. Logically, in the market there are mechanisms to impel innovation and to penalize enterprises which provide outdated products or services. This does not happen in the public sector, for which it is always decadent.

Because of all this, it is said that the welfare State is, actually, the State's welfare and not the citizens' welfare, who are the ones who pay for it, usually, in a coercive way, against their will.

The solution is to transfer the public service to private organizations
(business and social)

We have already seen that parliamentary democracy is decadent, and therefore, the Different World Order must be based on another system. A social organizing system has to be based in the predominance of a wide social sector if it wants to work, although, probably not as big as the public sector of the countries in which the welfare State has failed.

Why isn't it necessary for the Different World Order's social sector to be as big?

It could be as big, but to survey the same services not so many resources would be needed, because many of the public functions will be cheaper and better done by entrepreneurs, business organizations and NPOs.

The characteristics of western democracies are decadence, corruption and the endowment of privileges to a minority damaging the majority; so they do not represent the general interests and they defend abuse, corruption and criminality of the minority.

This new humankind's organization model is based on private organizations, useful for every area, from the social one, to the Different World Order. I have named it "**market social democracy**". It is worth noticing that one of the EU's supposed identity features is "the social market economy" even if, actually, it has always been a "decadent market economy that serves public and private abusocrats". Europe will be decadent as long as it maintains the industrial system, based in representative democracy and the intergovernmental system. In other words, the social market democracy maintains the European brand "social market", understanding market as the group of private organizations (with or without profit motive).

"Social market economy" is usually interpreted as if the market depended on the general economic interests. On 20th February 2016 Google registered 28.900 visits with the expression "democracia social de Mercado" and 2.170 with "Social Market Democracy". In general this expression was used, even in University areas, as an alternative way to describe liberal democracies, which are supposed to have a free market. I do not consider this use correct, because it mixes economy with political system, specially, if it is compared to the meaning of the "social market economy" given in this document.

The social market democracy is the only possible democracy, since citizens are the ones who give shape to society, by means of their daily actions of buying, granting or volunteering in private organizations. In this model, changes in people's preferences generate changes in the current structures, in a flexible, quick and direct way, without leaders' interventionism. That is why, the social market democracy is the only really direct democracy and it makes it difficult for populism and corruption. Free, clear and direct actions, without intermediaries, without interventionist manipulations, without global representatives, because the complexity management cannot be decentralized. Only disturbed commanders and commanded can believe and support a centralized complexity management.

People's inertia towards the abuse of Catholic Church and nobility made some managing administrative minorities, further on supported by the majority, replace the established power (Church/nobility) with administrative managers, generating the political class. A change that the majority wanted, but could not believe it was possible, until the popular thinking began to change. At the end, they realized that the majority's power is always stronger than that of the managing minorities, so they expelled the Church and nobility from the power. This change generated the cultural, scientific, economic, politic and social revolutions which ended in the Industrial Revolution. This was the transition from Agricultural Age to Industrial Age, a new organizational system for a new age.

It is commonly accepted that, for decades, we have been making the transition from that Industrial Age to the current Information Age; therefore, it is logical to consider that there will be a new change of system which will replace the representative democracies and the dictatorships. This change must be deeper and it should finish with the "minority's power over the majority", generating a real democracy which would be defined as: **A government of the people for the people.**

The market rules ensure a better democracy with the private sectors than with the public ones; therefore, the real democracy is the social market democracy

The difference between parliamentary democracy and social market democracy is that, while in the first one we choose a leader who will take most of the decisions that more affect our lives during a certain number of years, in the social market economy, the representation is not conferred for years, instead, it would be conferred through free and daily decisions of purchase or association, providing that specific representation just for an specific area and assigned to specialized people who are involved with it, not like politicians, who, logically cannot know about everything. In other words, while parliamentary democracy implies the centralization of decisions and, therefore, a dangerous power concentration, in social market, decisions are clearly decentralized. In parliamentary democracy, the leaders take decision about every type of matter, therefore, they do not know much about none of them. Instead, in market society, decisions are taken by those who have a high knowledge and have demonstrated they can manage really well in each specific area.político.

In the Different World Order, private organizations, with or without profit motive, will take part in all collective decisions

As a conclusion, we have to build a world of organizations for welfare societies with a united humankind

How do we decide the distribution of the public funds?

Should we distribute the public funds in activity sectors as all states do with general budgets, should we do it in projects, in a combined way or in a different way?

In any case, we should consider the following aspects:

1. Macro-State has created really expensive reactive public services to promote pork-barrel, which generates injustice, corruption, indoctrination and numbness; therefore, the priority would be to learn how to live (private, professional and social life), instead of dedicating resources on expensive, reactive services: healthcare, attention services, police and courts.
2. Focus in learning, including self-learning, to replace the dangerous education and teaching businesses. It is much cheaper to help teaching how to live, than to try to educate. While trying to educate, pupils are usually mistreated, helping them to learn is teaching them to live. It is much cheaper to heal healthy people (people that know how to live), than to heal sick people (indoctrinated and stupefied people). Healthy

people who know how to live require less attention services than sick, indoctrinated and stupefied people. Healthy people do not violate others' rights.

3. Priority in Nature preservation and pollution prevention, both for environmental sustainability and general health.

Who decides?

There could be three different proposals, made by tree committees created for the three different matters, among the members of the sector's Board. Then, there should be a referendum to decide between the three alternatives. Probably, it would be convenient to have two referendums: a popular one and another for all NPOs' leaders. We should remember that all general interests must be correctly represented by the NPOs and in higher levels representing groups of NPOs by activity sectors and, maybe, by some other criteria.

In both cases, NPOs which assign the funds for each activity sector will be needed. NPOs created by each activity sector's NPOs, in such way that they represent the sector's interests, preventing that these managing bodies generate their own interests. They must consider each NPO's level of success to assign them more or less funds. This success must be considered as an electoral or democratic result. This way, the macro-State's anti-democratic manipulations would be avoided. The first factor to be considered is that the business sector usually provides better goods and services than the social sector, better in terms of quality and lower prices, generating more employment and taxes.

Logically, each sector's NPOs will create, in turn, the NPOs and the groups of NPOs that they need to do a better service. So a NPOs' structure cannot be established from the beginning, as the public sector, erroneously, has done. It will be each sector to build its own structure.

It should be noted, that the public sector has built macro-structures to centralize power, but market's dynamism will change the structures for a better adaptation to each moment's circumstances, that is, the existing needs and possibilities. This way, a flexible and dynamic society will be created to replace the slow and static macro-State society.

If we do not privatize the "Nations-State", macro-State will destroy the societies and we will end in the well-known conspiratorial NOW, where an economic elite enslaves the rest of the population. Another terrible alternative would be communism, where a global government would impoverish and subdue the whole population, making the human rights disappear. We should remember the book "The Road to Serfdarm" (1944) written by Friedrich Hayek (Economy Nobel Award), as well as the many films which describe a really violent system that eliminates every right and freedom.

In fact, the Wikipedia, until 2013, only considered the conspiratorial theory (hypothesis) of "The New World Order":

The New World order conspiracy theory proclaims the existence of a plan designed with the aim of imposing a totalitarian government – collectivist, bureaucratic and controlled by elitist and plutocratic sectors – at a global level.

The social market democracy represents a real “Open Society”, more than the one Karl Popper in his influential book titled “Open Society”, published in 1945, in which he supported the representative democracy as the right politic system.político.

The alternative to social market democracy could be the famous conspiratorial New Order

The current information Age is creating a New Culture (New Consciousness), a New Management (see www.nuevomanagement.com), a new organization system that can be the Social Market Democracy and the Different World Order.

21.- Transition from public sector to private sectors

How do we begin?

Among other measures, we can adopt the following:

1. Replacing the consultative character of NPOs and lobbies in transnational bodies, for them to have decision power and expelling the leaders elected by governments. There are millions of NPOs; thousands of them already work with States, EU bodies and UN bodies. If we change their consultative status to legislative, executive and judicial status, apart from expelling The Breed, the change will be nearly done.
2. Creating the operative World Bank afore mentioned.
3. Eliminating cash.
4. Organizing the social sector, as to replace the public sector, including governments. Beginning to create recommendations, as transnational bodies did at first, then, rules and laws. Rules to which private organizations can adhere, and then compulsory laws. We have already seen that there are NPOs which advice is being accepted in public administrations.
5. Mobilizing the business senior and middle managers to cooperate in the growth and organization of the social sector so it can assume the current public function.
6. Making pressure to the government so they make business organizations and NPOs take part in their decisions.
7. Impelling the massive participation in NPOs which will do public functions, including governmental decisions.
8. Adopting the tax measures mentioned in the NOW's features.
9. In the case that a representation of specific interests in the social sector did not exist, usually due to the existence of public monopoly, it can be privatized in parts.

Either a whole public body or its parts can be divided in sections or departments, in such way that they compete between them. Public funds can take over the expenses, but with a determined percentage reduction along the following years; for example, 2% each year during 10 years. This way, entrepreneurship and the appearance of new organizations, with or without profit motive, will be promoted, increasing innovation. This rule can be applied to any public body, including Ministries or State secretaries. Probably this is the best method, because it would ensure a quick and safe transition without risks. The mistakes in these public structures, once privatized, would be immediately resolved by the market dynamism. The NPOs should assimilate this privatization model, even making these public structures disappear and assuming their functions. In some cases, it would be convenient to create a sectoral committee to guide the transition.

10. Create and support political parties which would carry out this transition.

Observations:

If neither the largest organizations' top leadership of the business sector, nor that of the public sector, are reliable, but the solution is been working for years, we can use the social sector to carry out the public functions, including the political one.

The power of work is the new main power in a decentralized world or a world of organizations, as Druker said, and it would lead to an authentic democracy, understood as: An everybody's government for everybody.

The collective progress requires private organizations with or without profit motive, it requires international bodies to carry out the transition to the new social model, but it does not require The Breed, in the same way as it did not require the nobility and the Church to carry out the Industrial order. industrial.

A "world of organizations"
for the humankind's wellbeing

We will have to make a referendum to see if we really want the financial system's opacity, the tax havens, the military expenditure, etc, because the basis of the current societies damages the general interests.

While conservatives, from communists to the most liberal, defend the system above the individuals, the NOW defends the individuals, their global growth (inner and external, in their personal, professional and social life), their creativity, their freedom and their initiative, above the interests that have been created by the system. The nobility created the public structures and politicians that later on replaced them, so the latter are as illegitimate as the former. Now, we can use the public structures to replace The Breed, using virtual social managers' committees mixed with certain referendums.

I have faith that this document can impel free-thinking, the dialogue without prejudices and the social motivation, especially, towards people who are concerned, who have knowledge, time or money to participate and collaborate with the necessary reorganization of human activity; that is, with the system's change.sistema.

Collaborate with the non-profit organizations which are privatizing the public sector

ANNEX. - Ideas to seek information and reflect

15M

Change

Collective progress for individual welfare

Competency and collaboration, social agreement

Consumer society

Counter-culture

Credit society

Decentralized globalization (Marzal 2008)

Defenselessness

Different World Order (DWO)

Economic policy

Entrepreneurship (personal, professional, social)

European SF

Extreme inequality

Financial engineering

Financial wealth

Fiscal State

Free society

Friends capitalism

Globalization (mundializacion)

Globalized decentralization

History of abuse

History of power

Holacracy, participative managing systems

Innovation

Interdependence

Learning

Mega-State

Meritocracy (professional and social)

Multidimensionality

Multipolar international system

Natural material world, synthetic material world and virtual world (Marzal 2008)

New consciousness (not mystic, religious or spiritual)

Non-profit associations (NPOs)

Plutocracy

Politic economy

Pork-Barrel (populism and friend's capitalism)

Pork-Barrel State

Popular capitalism

Porter's 5 Forces

Proactivity

Public opacity

Public, general, collective and personal interests

Reactivity

Representation of the collective interests

Resistance to change

Rule of Law malfunction

Self responsibility (personal, professional and social)

Short-termism

Social market economy

Social parasites

Social sector

Statism

Subsidized society

Surplus society

Systemic corruption

The Breed (governmental and intergovernmental ruling class)

Welfare zone

World of organizations (Druker)

World Social Forum (WSF)

“The Times They Are a-Changing” (1964)

Other world is possible!

... and necessary (Marzal 2014)

Yes, we can (Obama 2008)

(The governments) **They don't represent us** (15M 2011)

“We are in a time in which we are going to re-invent everything 20, 30 or 40 years”. “It is a privilege to leave in these extraordinary times, in which brave leaders, brave in every aspect of their life, and of all ages, are going to re-invent the world... Are you one of them?” (Tom Peters, 2002):

We not only need leaders, but also people to support them and people who can change their own habits.

www.thewaytochangetheworld.info

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Javier Marzal is a Neutral writer (individual - organizations – humanity), conceptual builder of The New Conscience, The New Worldwide Order and The New Management, inherent in the Actual Information Age.

INTELLECTUAL WORK 2016: "A Different World Order. Part 2 of 2. Emerging system of the Information Age. From "abusecrazy" to a Social Market Democracy. A world of organizations" (44 pages, available in Spanish, English and soon, also in German).

FORMER INTELLECTUAL WORK: Related to talent (book and subsequent three pages essay) and to the New Management that Peter Druker announced "people centric", in particular, articles based on my own vision of talent: www.nuevomanagement.com (from 2007, in spanish). More in www.javiermarzal.com.

SOCIAL WORK:

1. Promotion and foundation in September, 15th 2014, of the Association of the Rule of Law Professionals' Victims (AVIPED), of which I am the chairman, and the purpose of which, is to end with the impunity of these professionals' regular criminality. www.anviped.org.es (available in Spanish, English and German). Help and advice to judicial victims, providing relevant innovations. Manifesto about judicial corruption is outstanding. (available in Spanish, English and German). "The origin of corruption is in the judicial power". (Spanish judge Elpidio Sanchez, 2013).
2. Promotion and foundation in February, 16th 2015, together with other associations, of the Federation for the Rule of Law, of which I am the chairman, and the purpose of which, together with other ways, is to end with the judicial system's impunity. Promotes the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Spain and the adoption of legislative changes to avoid the current legislative promotion of institutional crime www.frd.org.es.
3. The creation of the international movement "STOP judicial corruption", which enlightens people, worldwide, about the existence of judicial corruption. The creation of associations of victims, promoting them and impelling the creation of new ones. www.stopjudicialcorruption.org.
4. Promotion and foundation in September, 30th 2016, of the International Association to Change the World, of which I am the chairman, and the purpose of which is to change the establishment. www.iachangetheworld.com

More information in www.javiermarzal.com