SUPERECONOMICS BOOK II

THE HOW

a zoom in on

Part 1. Š-ŔÉŚ™

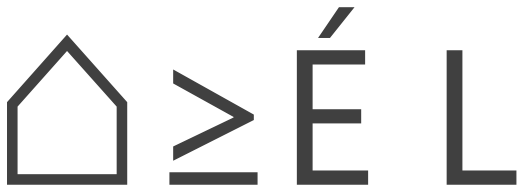
The Secret of a Booming Economy

let us call it; 'Supereconomics'

For Peter Thiel, Elon Musk, Bill and Melinda Gates, Mark Zuckerberg, Paul Romer, Stephanie Kelton, and Joseph Stiglitz

By Nick Ray Ball: 15th November 2020

A Time for Trust



Š-RÉŠ

It's Time to Free Monopoly

Chapter 1

Š-ŔÉŚ™

Financial Engineering

The Perfect Monopoly

Supereconomics defined:

Supereconomics is any method, system or theory that allows the Š-ŔÉŚ™ equation to flourish in the real world.

This is the subject of

Supereconomics 2

Š-ŔÉŚ™ and The Suburb Sale (⌂)

INDEX

SpreadSHEETS

We have started the task of turning this presanction into cloud-based software see www.supereconomics.ai/UCS/Calculator.php but it's a few months away from superseding the spreadsheet.

The following presentation is best consumed alongside the spreadsheet. This is quite a pact spreadsheet dating back several years. It will ask you to update, please say no to this.

Download Spreadsheet:
http://www.supereconomics.ai/Supereconomics-Book-2__S-RES-Presentation__8.40-(15th Nov 2020).xlsx | Short URL; www.supereconomics.ai/8.40.xlsx

There are many tabs, but it opens and begins as follows;

TAB 1: Š-ŔÉŚ™ Bathtub Graphics + DB
This is the tab that directly corresponds to this presentation

TAB 2: H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | S-World History 3b
Knows as UCS History 3, this document applies the Š-ŔÉŚ™ equation to Malawi between 2024 and 2080. Starting with an Śpin of one and increasing by one a year up to 32 Śpins in 2055, it then sticks at Śpin 32 up to 2080. É starts at 90% and increases quickly and after 2032 is mostly 99.5%, which is higher than is necessary.

H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | S-World History 3d
A condensed version of History 3b used for videos 43a2: About the Spreadsheet and 43a3: THE HOW - Š ŔÉŚ™ Financial Engineering

TAB 3: H3) Total Cash Flow & GDP
This tab captures the total cash flow from each year; 2024 to 2080, adds it up and discounts it, before multiplying by 100, for 100 countries using the system, and a figure of One Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty-Six Trillion US dollars.

TAB 4: H3) ŠÉŚv5 Jobs and Education3
In this tab we look at the number of companies in the network, how much each earns, how much labour is paid, how many personnel, how many Paid**2**Learn places and how much each Paid**2**Learn member is paid.

and VIDEOS?

As of (15th Nov 2020) we have not created a video for this precise presentation. But there are many previous videos on Š-ŔÉŚ™ presented at the end of this chapter.

Chapter 1.1

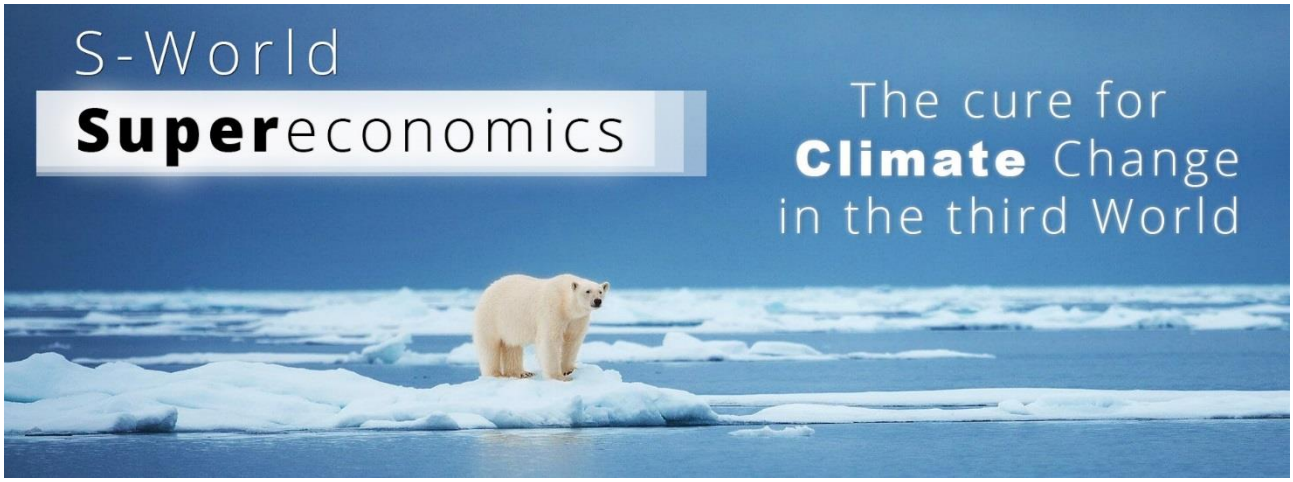
Š-ŔÉŚ™ Financial Engineering

Let us call it 'Supereconomics'

In this chapter, we tell the Š-ŔÉŚ™ Financial Engineering story, which ends up with a network of 100 Grand Śpin Networks spending 1,166 trillion US dollars between 2024 and 2080. This is very powerful economics and not least because most of this growth occurs in poor countries like Malawi - on which this prototype is created. And as a part of this process, Grand Śpin Networks (Cities, Industry, Business, Prosperity) are created in less than Net-Zero, and in the case of Malawi, its dynamic comparative advantage is in creating Net-Zero industry and goods, to assist Africa in its Net-Zero ambitions, which right now are very limited.

With Net-Zero in mind, Book 3: Sixty-Four Reasons Why presents; The Elephant in The Room Question: Will the poorest 100 countries burn more and more carbon as they catch up with the West? The market says yes, yes, yes, unless something can be done. So, The Malawi Network seeks to make Net-Zero options for the African market less expensive than fossil fuel methods.

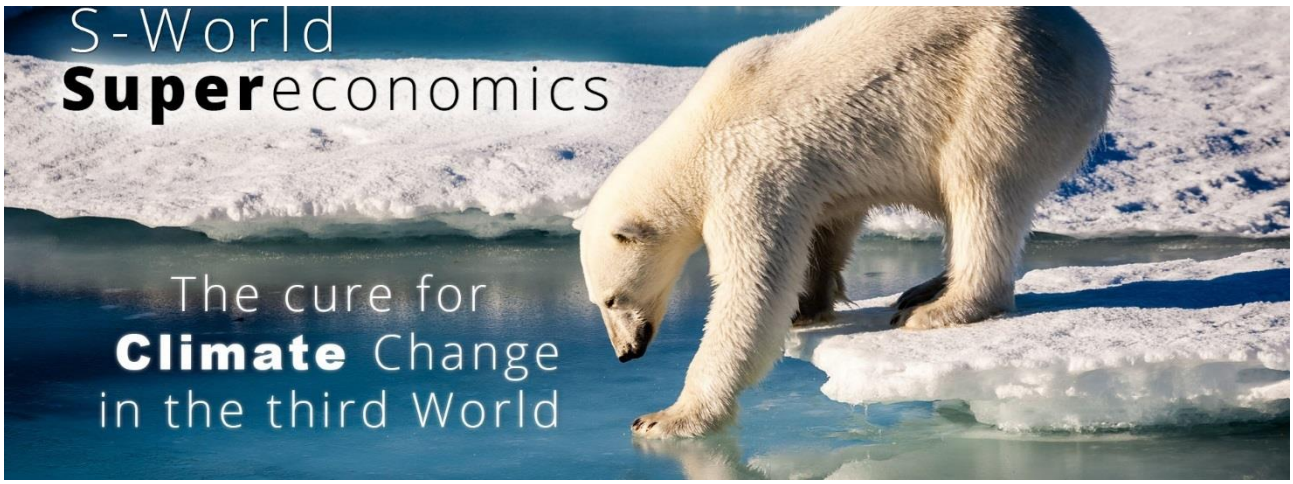
This is Malawi's dynamic comparative advantage, and it's important to note that its primary and biggest market by far is Malawi Itself. The S-World Network in Malawi needs not sell a single item outside the Malawi network for it to be successful.



In addition to the Net-Zero (or less than zero) ambitions, this plan is 'super' because we see the monopoly rents accrued are ingeniously spent in such a way that about 75% of all that money affords one or another Special Project.

There are 64 (Now 73) Special Projects so far in ecology, philanthropy, education, science and many other areas. Hence the name of Supereconomic book 3; Sixty-Four Reasons Why. Each special project is a reason why this is a good thing.

Lastly, for every poor person who dreams of escaping to the West or other rich countries S-World Grand Śpin Networks have all that one should want, and throughout the mid-century will create jobs, housing, education et al. for billions of people, and will put a stop to economic immigration, indeed we may even reverse it, as Westerners wish to work and live in the new Grand Śpin Network economies.



Chapter 1.2

Š-ŔÉŠ™ SUPERECONOMICS

In One Page. (The Monopoly Equation)

- Starting with say; $1 billion, a network of businesses spends that $1 billion, with 90% of recipients being other business in the same network.
- Now, halfway through the year, the network has $900 million in new cash flow (created by the spin) which it spends again, also with 90% of recipients being other business in the same network, after which the network companies retain $810 million. And by the end of the year, has spent $900 + $810 million which equal $1,710. We call this re-spending of the cash flow Śpin, and we are at Śpin 2.
- Spin again, to Śpin 3. means we need to spend all the money three times a year, so $900 million, plus $810 million plus $729 billion equals $2,439 in cash flow, and Śpin 4 adds $656.1 million equals $3.090 billion in cash flow.
- Moving forward a decade or more, with careful planning it is theoretically possible to increase the network to network spending to 99% and starting again with $1 billion we can theoretically generate $62.76 billion in cash flow in one year.

To facilitate we need 4 actions;

1. Companies must make goods and provide services on time (Well Before Time Production) Assisted by the ten technologies.
2. Labour must be mostly paid in Network Credits so most of labours spending is with one network vendor or another.
3. Businesses must mostly buy from other business in the network, this is marshalled by the TBS™ (Total Business Systems) mostly controlling the pricing, supply and demand of all business transactions.
4. The government are to be paid in output, in place of standard tax we propose Tax Symmetry, so at the beginning, the government choose which industries and so what products and services will be created. For example; social housing, infrastructure, solar arrays, administrators, hospitals, doctors and nurses, schools' teachers and universities, et al.

The most sophisticated scenario we have so far is called S-World UCS™ History 3, which from 2024 to 2080 moves the world's poorest country Malawi from **Zero to One** percent of GDP generating about $23.32 trillion in cash flow which generates about $11.66 trillion in GDP. Consider this system used in 100 countries and we get to the figure of 1,166 trillion US dollars.

Chapter 1.3

The Š-ŔÉŠ™ Calculator (2024)

Below we see an income statement that adds up; Investment, Šavings, The Suburb Sale (⌂), Aid, Foundations, Real Estate Sold, and Exports. This then gives us the figure (In Red) that goes at the begging of the Š-ŔÉŠ™ Calculator (From Š-ŔÉŠ™ Bathtub Graphics tab on the spreadsheet.

2024 Ŕevenue + Šavings		**0.003%**
		Malawi % of Global GDP
Investment	$ 4,000,000,000	
Šavings	Zero	
The Suburb Sale (⌂)	$ 1,050,000,000	
Aid & Foundations	$ 1,000,000,000	
Real Estate Sold (Ŕ2) *	$ 262,500,000	
Exports (Ŕ1) Trade	$ 5,250,000	(This is a Token Figure)
	$ 6,317,750,000	Ŕevenue + Šavings

The Š-ŔÉŠ™ Calculator 2024 *(From **Š-ŔÉŠ™ Bathtub Graphics** tab on the spreadsheet)*
Below (in Red) we see Ŕevenue + Šavings. In this the first year this all Ŕevenue, we start to add Šavings from year 2.

Ŕevenue + Šavings	É	Cash Flow	Špin	Days	Spend By
$ 6,317,750,000	90.00%	$ 5,685,975,000	1	366	01 January 2025

Year's Cash Flow	YCF:	$ 5,685,975,000
	CFV:	50%
Year's GDP		$ 2,842,987,500
	GS:	75.00%
Gov Spending		$ 4,264,481,250
	LR:	25%
Labour Receives		$ 1,421,493,750
Social Housing Villas Built:		1,185
		90%

	In Discounted GDP
100%	$ 2,842,987,500

Companies:	2,048
Cash Flow:	$ 5,685,975,000
CF per Company:	$ 2,776,355
Personnel (32/co.):	65,536
Paid**2**Learn (Trainees) :	$ 262,144

Increase to Money Supply

LCŔ - Šavings	$ 5,685,975,000	Becomes Next Years:	Cash Flow (2025)
LCŔ - The Law of Conservation of Revenue			

Above in yellow text, we see Year's Cash Flow. This counts how much cash flow is spent business to business (b2b) within the network in 2024.

Network company to Network company Cash Flow: $5.69 billion
Companies: 2,048 | **Cash Flow per company:** $2.77 million
Personnel: 65,536 | Paid**2**Learn (**Trainees**) 262,144 **Social Housing Villas Built:** 1,185

Key principle 1 (Year 2 - 2024)

É: recycle Éfficiency – Sees 90% of 2024 cash flow spent with other companies or personnel in the same Network. Of the $6.31 billion; 10% (being $632 million) is lost as É leakage, and 90% remains in the network bank, spread among 2,048 different companies.

Key principle 2

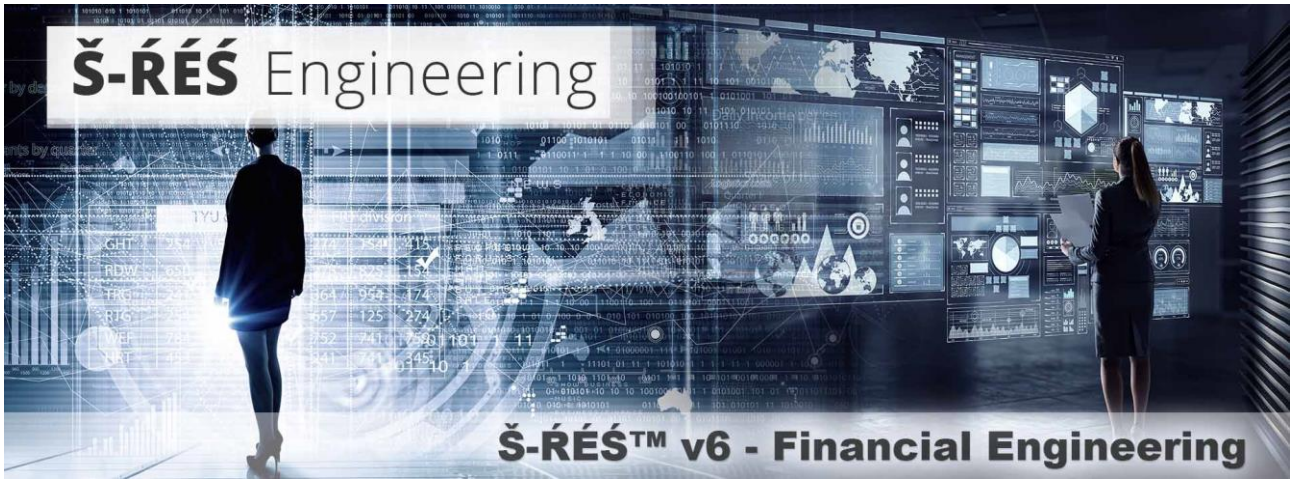
The Sienna Equilibrium (The Theory of Every Business) (Super Pareto Efficiency)

The Sienna Equilibrium plots the savings and revenue spending of all companies and their personnel so that at the end of a spin the money has changed hands in such a way so that it is evenly spread throughout the 2048 companies and their personnel. This can then be repeated to occur more than once when we introduce Śpin in 2025.

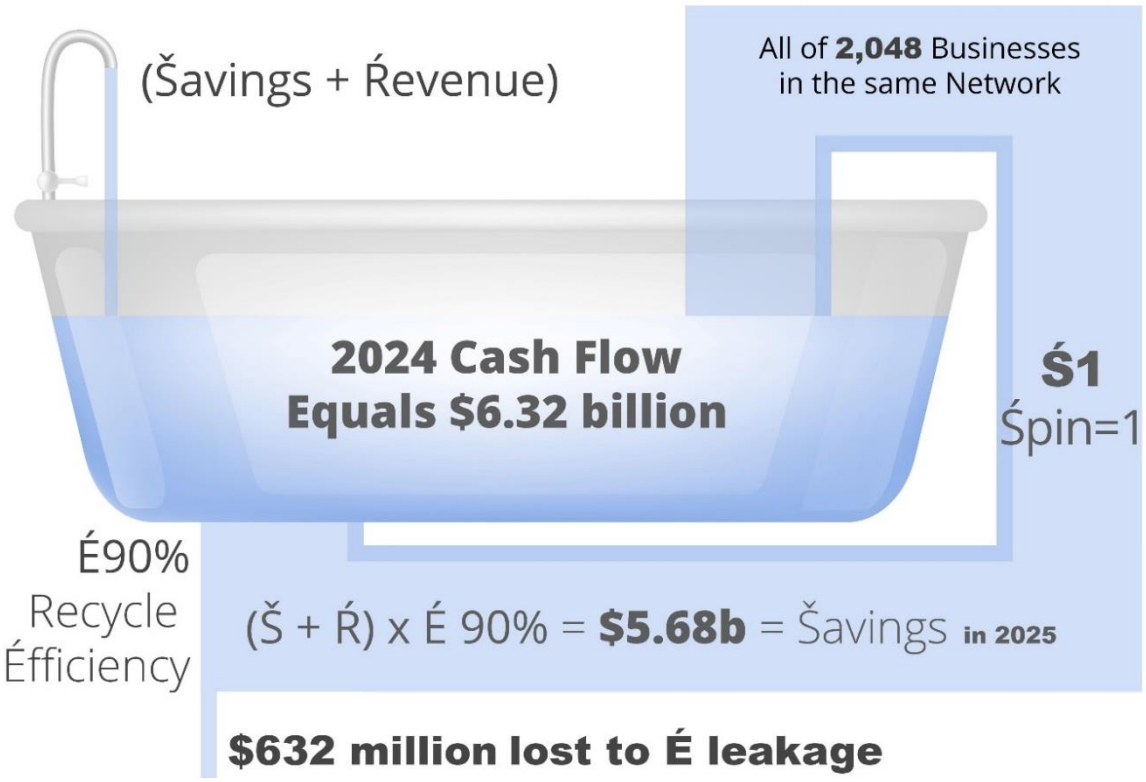
Key principle 3

Šavings - Where we see the balance of cash flow ($5.69 billion) transferred into Šavings and then Ŕevenue in the following year (2025).

We see this on the next page in the bathtub system graphic as Šavings + Ŕevenue = $6.32 billion, but then all the money goes down the drain, losing $632 million to leakage, but 90%, (being $5.68 billion) is saved and recycled. This is Śpin 1, and so long as there is more income from the Suburb Sale than is lost to É leakage – written; '⌂≥É ', then the system is in profit. This profit at the end of 2024 becomes Šavings which turns into cash flow in 2025 shared by all the now 4096 different companies.



Š 2023 + Ŕ 2024 (befor É leakage) = **$6.32 billion**



(2025)

Š-ŔÉŚ™ Malawi GŚN - History 3

Network company to Network company Cash Flow: $14.89 billion
Companies: 4,096| **Cash Flow per company:** $3.64 million
Personnel: 131,072 | Paid**2**Learn (**Trainees**) 458,752 **Social Housing Villas Built:** 6,238

Ŕevenue + Šavings	**2025**	**0.0076%**
		Malawi % of Global GDP
Investment	Zero	
Šavings	$ 5,685,975,000	
The Suburb Sale (⌂)	$ 1,102,500,000	
Aid & Foundations	$ 1,500,000,000	
Real Estate Sold (Ŕ2) *	$ 275,625,000	
Exports (Ŕ1) Trade	$ 5,512,500	(This is a Token Figure)
	$ 8,569,612,500	Ŕevenue + Šavings

The Š-ŔÉŚ™ Calculator - 2025

Below in Red, we see 2025 Ŕevenue (⌂ from 2025) + Šavings (from 2024) is $8.57 billion. Note the 'Spend By' has decreased to 11th July and a new row that has appeared below it, a new row of Śpin - Śpin 2. This becomes more and more obvious as we continue.

Ŕevenue + Šavings	É	Cash Flow	Śpin	Days	Spend By
$ 8,569,612,500	91.00%	$ 7,798,347,375	1	191	11 July 2025
$ 7,798,347,375	91.00%	$ 7,096,496,111	2	174	01 January 2026

Year's Cash Flow	YCF:	$ 14,894,843,486			
	CFV:	50%		In Discounted GDP	
Year's GDP		$ 7,447,421,743	98%	$ 7,298,473,308	
	GS:	75.00%			
Gov Spending		$ 11,171,132,615			
	LR:	25%			
Labour Receives		$ 3,723,710,872			
Social Housing Villas Built:		6,238			
		174%	Increase to money supply		

				Companies:	4096
				Cash Flow:	$ 14,894,843,486
				CF per Company:	$ 3,636,436
				Personnel (32/co.):	131,072
				Paid**2**Learn (Trainees):	458,752

LCŔ - Šavings	$ 7,096,496,111	Becomes Next Year's	Cash Flow (2026)
LCŔ - The Law of Conservation of Revenue			

This new row is, the 91% of cash flow, that was recycled from the initial spending, it starts on 11th July 2025 and is spent by the end of the year.

KEY PRINCIPLE 4

Śpin

In 2025 Śpin is 2, and this means we spend the Šavings & Ŕevenue (minus É leakage) two times, by speeding up operations to initially conclude by 11th July 2025.

But then because É is 91%, by the 12th July 2025 91% of Ŕevenue + Šavings remains in the central bank.
And so, we can now re-spend that 91% ($7.80 billion) between 12th July and the end of the year.

This time when we calculate the Year's Cash Flow, we count the cash flow from both Śpin 1 ($7.80 billion) and Śpin 2 ($7.10) which equals $14.90 billion.

Note the amount of companies has doubled from 2048 to 4096 which has diluted the cash flow per company but still shows a 35% net increase in average cash flow per company which rises from $2.77 million (in 2024) to $3.64 million (in 2025).

Further, note that we can increase cash flow per company by making fewer new companies.

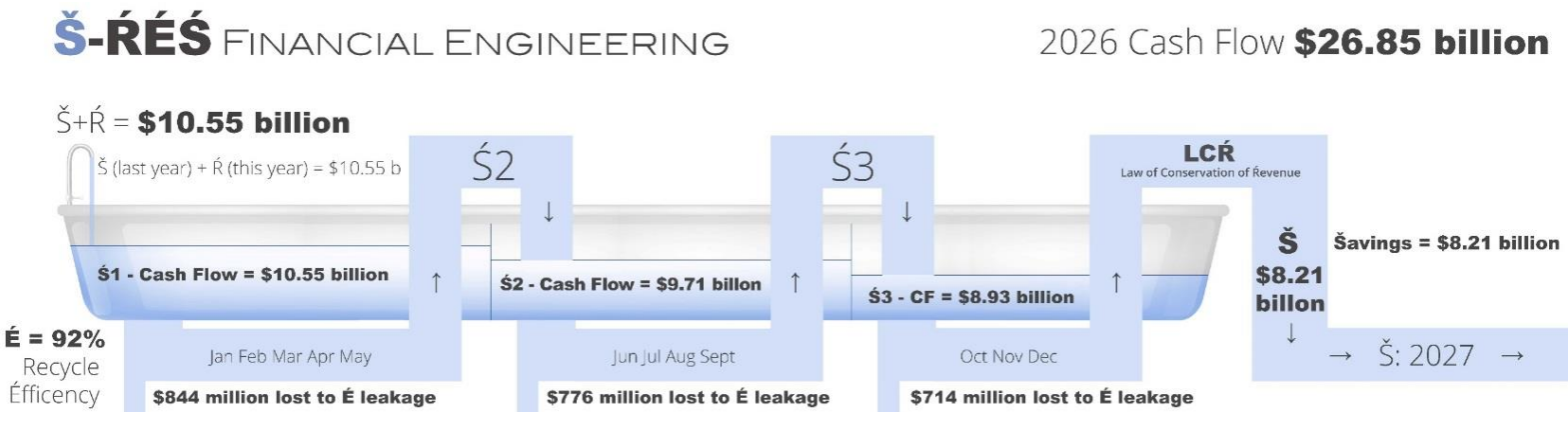
Š-RÉŠ™ Bathroom Graphic 2 – 2025

Below we see the magic as we increase from Śpin 1 to Śpin 2, so by the 11th of July, all the cash flow from all 4096 companies has been spent. We see this phenomenon below as the money starting with $8.57 billion which splits 9% to leakage and 91% back in the network bank. Then at Ś2 (Śpin2), it's doing it all again, then we add Śpin 1 and Śpin 2 to make a cash flow of $14.89. And $7.10 billion in Šavings for use in 2026.

And that's the trick, so long as É is high enough, the more spins, the more times we can spend the same cash flow in the same year!

Š-RÉŠ™ Bathroom Graphic 3 (2026)

This year we move to Śpin 3 and the cash flow is divided into three time zones; 1st Jan to 12th May 2026 - 13th May to 11th September 2026 - 12th September to 31st December 2026. Below we can start to see the system growing exponentially. As we now add the cash flows in Śpin 1, 2 and 3 for $26.95 billion in cash flow spent by the network that year.



Below we see this on the spreadsheet. In 2026 we start with Ŕevenue + Šavings (in Red) at $10.549 billion, É is 92%, and 92% of $10.549 billion is $9.70 billion made before 12th May 2026. Then the $9.70 billion x 92% = $8.92 billion made between 12th May and 11th September. And in Śpin 3 we see that $8.92 billion x 92% = $8.21 billion bade between the 11th September to the end of the year. *(From **Š-ŔÉŠ™ Bathtub Graphics** tab on the spreadsheet)*

Ŕevenue + Šavings	É	Cash Flow	Śpin	Days	Spend By
$ 10,549,315,486	92.00%	$ 9,705,370,247	1	132	12 May 2026
$ 9,705,370,247	92.00%	$ 8,928,940,628	2	121	11 Sept 2026
$ 8,928,940,628	92.00%	$ 8,214,625,377	3	112	01 January 2027

Year's Cash Flow	YCF:	$ 26,848,936,252			
	CFV:	50%		In Discounted GDP	
Year's GDP		$ 13,424,468,126	96%	$ 12,887,489,401	
	GS:	75.00%			
Gov Spending		$ 20,136,702,189			
	LR:	25%			
Labour Receives		$ 6,712,234,063			
Social Housing Villas Built:		13,588			
		255%	Increase to money supply		

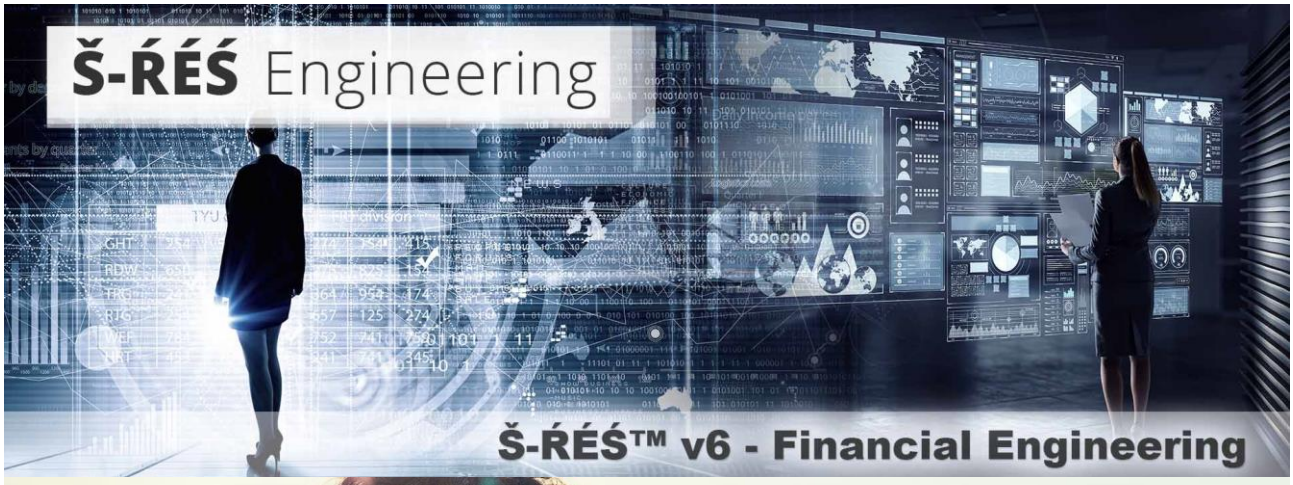
			Companies:	6144	
			Cash Flow:	$ 26,848,936,252	
			CF per Company:	$ 4,369,944	
			Personnel (32/co.):	196,608	
			Paid**2**Learn (Trainees):	688,128	

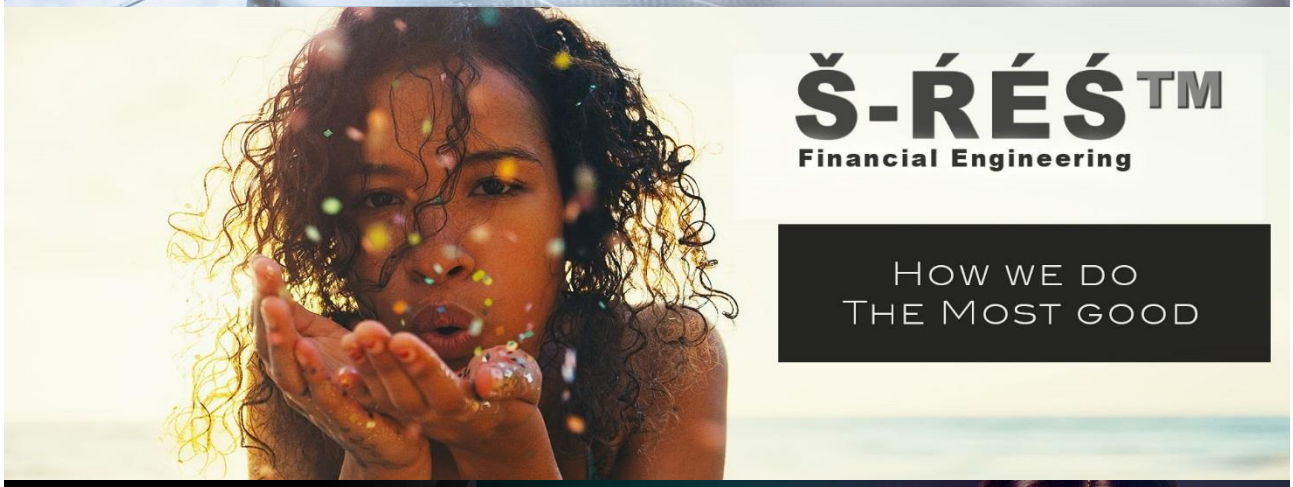
LCŔ - Šavings	$ 8,214,625,377	Becomes Next Year's	Cash Flow (2027)
LCŔ - The Law of Conservation of Revenue			

The 2026 Ŕevenue + Šavings figure is made up from the following;

2026 Ŕevenue + Šavings		**0.0133%**
		Malawi % of Global GDP
Investment	Zero	
Šavings	$ 7,096,496,111	
The Suburb Sale (⌂)	$ 1,157,625,000	
Aid & Foundations	$ 2,000,000,000	
Real Estate Sold (Ŕ2) *	$ 289,406,250	
Exports (Ŕ1) Trade	$ 5,788,125	(This is a Token Figure)
	$ 10,549,315,486	Ŕevenue + Šavings

The Š-ŔÉŠ™ Calculator - 2026
Network company to Network company Cash Flow: $26.85 billion
Companies: 6,144 | **Cash Flow per company:** $4.37 million
Personnel: 169,608 | Paid**2**Learn (**Trainees**) 688,128 **Social Housing Villas Built:** 13,588


Š-ŘÉŠ Engineering
Š-ŘÉŠ™ v6 - Financial Engineering


Š-ŘÉŠ™
Financial Engineering
How we do
The Most good


Tax Symmetry
SUPERECONOMICS: Tax Symmetry & S-World DCA™ Soft


S-World Angelwing
Supereconomics ai
Combinatorial Explosion
High Complexity Science

Š-ŔÉŚ™ Calculator (2032)

In 2032 we have moved forward 8 years, each year adding a Śpin.

We are now at Śpin 9, and an É of 99% - Note that on reflection I would not use an É above 97.5% at this point. *(From Š-ŔÉŚ™ Bathtub Graphics tab on the spreadsheet)*

Ŕevenue + Šavings	É	Cash Flow	Śpin	Days	Spend By
$ 12,403,333,886	99.00%	$ 12,279,300,547	1	42	12 February 2032
$ 12,279,300,547	99.00%	$ 12,156,507,541	2	42	24 March 2032
$ 12,156,507,541	99.00%	$ 12,034,942,466	3	41	05 May 2032
$ 12,034,942,466	99.00%	$ 11,914,593,041	4	41	15 June 2032
$ 11,914,593,041	99.00%	$ 11,795,447,111	5	41	25 July 2032
$ 11,795,447,111	99.00%	$ 11,677,492,640	6	40	03 September 2032
$ 11,677,492,640	99.00%	$ 11,560,717,713	7	40	13 October 2032
$ 11,560,717,713	99.00%	$ 11,445,110,536	8	39	22 November 2032
$ 11,445,110,536	99.00%	$ 11,330,659,431	9	39	31 December 2032

Year's Cash Flow	YCF:	$106,194,771,025		
	CFV:	50%		In Discounted GDP
Year's GDP		$ 53,097,385,513	70%	$ 37,168,169,859
	GS:	75.00%		
Gov Spending		$ 79,646,078,269		
	LR:	25%		
Labour Receives		$ 26,548,692,756		
Social Housing Villas Built:		100,288		
		856%		

Companies:	24,576
Cash Flow:	$ 106,194,771,025
CF per Company:	$ 4,321,076.29
Personnel (32/co.):	786,432
Paid**2**Learn :	2,359,296

Increase to money supply

LCŔ - Šavings	$ 11,330,659,431	Becomes Next Year's Cash Flow (2033)
LCŔ - The Law of Conservation of Revenue		

A quick experiment, with the 'Years Cash Flow' (YCF), of $106 billion, if we were to change to É = 97.5% we change YCF to $98.57 billion, and at 95% we change years cash flow to $87.14 billion which is still very respectable considering we started with just $6.32 in 2024 and the networks central bank now holds $11.33 billion in USD in cash as Šavings.

Network company to Network (b2b) company Cash Flow: $106.2 billion
Companies: 24,576
Cash Flow per company: $4.32 million
Personnel: 786,432

Malawi 2080

Supereconomics History III – É = 99.5% and Śpin = 32

By 2080 we see Ŕevenue + Šavings is at $278.2 billion, which is Śpun 32 times, and each Śpin lasts between 11 and 12 days.

Ŕevenue + Šavings	É	Cash Flow	Śpin	Days	Spend By
$ 278,185,306,726	99.50%	$ 276,794,380,193	1	12	13 January 2032
$ 276,794,380,193	99.50%	$ 275,410,408,292	2	12	25 January 2032
$ 275,410,408,292	99.50%	$ 274,033,356,250	3	12	06 February 2032
$ 274,033,356,250	99.50%	$ 272,663,189,469	4	12	18 February 2032
$ 272,663,189,469	99.50%	$ 271,299,873,522	5	12	01 March 2032
$ 271,299,873,522	99.50%	$ 269,943,374,154	6	12	13 March 2032
$ 269,943,374,154	99.50%	$ 268,593,657,283	7	12	25 March 2032
$ 268,593,657,283	99.50%	$ 267,250,688,997	8	12	06 April 2032
$ 267,250,688,997	99.50%	$ 265,914,435,552	9	12	18 April 2032
$ 265,914,435,552	99.50%	$ 264,584,863,374	10	12	30 April 2032
$ 264,584,863,374	99.50%	$ 263,261,939,057	11	12	12 May 2032
$ 263,261,939,057	99.50%	$ 261,945,629,362	12	12	23 May 2032
$ 261,945,629,362	99.50%	$ 260,635,901,215	13	12	04 June 2032
$ 260,635,901,215	99.50%	$ 259,332,721,709	14	12	15 June 2032
$ 259,332,721,709	99.50%	$ 258,036,058,100	15	11	27 June 2032
$ 258,036,058,100	99.50%	$ 256,745,877,810	16	11	08 July 2032
$ 256,745,877,810	99.50%	$ 255,462,148,421	17	11	20 July 2032
$ 255,462,148,421	99.50%	$ 254,184,837,679	18	11	31 July 2032
$ 254,184,837,679	99.50%	$ 252,913,913,490	19	11	11 August 2032
$ 252,913,913,490	99.50%	$ 251,649,343,923	20	11	22 August 2032
$ 251,649,343,923	99.50%	$ 250,391,097,203	21	11	03 September 2032
$ 250,391,097,203	99.50%	$ 249,139,141,717	22	11	14 September 2032
$ 249,139,141,717	99.50%	$ 247,893,446,009	23	11	25 September 2032
$ 247,893,446,009	99.50%	$ 246,653,978,779	24	11	06 October 2032
$ 246,653,978,779	99.50%	$ 245,420,708,885	25	11	17 October 2032
$ 245,420,708,885	99.50%	$ 244,193,605,340	26	11	27 October 2032
$ 244,193,605,340	99.50%	$ 242,972,637,314	27	11	07 November 2032
$ 242,972,637,314	99.50%	$ 241,757,774,127	28	11	18 November 2032
$ 241,757,774,127	99.50%	$ 240,548,985,256	29	11	29 November 2032
$ 240,548,985,256	99.50%	$ 239,346,240,330	30	11	09 December 2032
$ 239,346,240,330	99.50%	$ 238,149,509,128	31	11	20 December 2032
$ 238,149,509,128	99.50%	$ 236,958,761,583	32	11	31 December 2032
$ 8,245,309,028,665				365	

Year's Cash Flow	YCF:	$ 8,204,082,483,521			
	CFV:	50%		Discounted GDP?	
Year's GDP		$ 4,102,041,241,761	15.77%	$ 323,410,960,392	
	GS:	75.00%			
Gov Spending		$ 6,153,061,862,641			
	LR:	25%			
Labour Receives		$ 2,051,020,620,880			
Social Housing Villas Built:		10,134,947			
		2949%	Increase to money supply		

Companies:		327,680	
Cash Flow:	$	8,204,082,483,521	
CF per Company:	$	25,036,872.81	
Personnel (32/co.):		10,485,760	
Paid**2**Learn (Trainees) :		15,728,640	

LCŔ - Šavings	$	236,958,761,583	Becomes Next Year's	Cash Flow (2081)
LCŔ - The Law of Conservation of Revenue				

Network company to Network company Cash Flow: $8.21 Trillion
Companies: 327,680
Cash Flow per company: $25.1 million
Personnel: 10,485,760
Social Housing Villas Built: 10,134,947
*(From the **Š-ŔÉŠ™ Bathtub Graphics** tab on the spreadsheet)*

2080 Ŕevenue + Šavings			**1.0730%**
			Malawi % of Global GDP
Investment	Zero		
Šavings	$	225,663,332,783	
The Suburb Sale (⌂)	$	48,407,349,256	
Aid & Foundations	Zero		
Real Estate Sold (Ŕ2) *	$	4,033,945,771	
Exports (Ŕ1) Trade	$	80,678,915	(This is a Token Figure)
	$	278,185,306,726	Ŕevenue + Šavings

We now have 327,680 companies spending on average $25 million a year taking Malawi from zero to one percent of global GDP - A 29x increase to the money supply. Making a grand total of $8.204 trillion in cash flow in the year 2080.

But for this number to have any meaning we need to discount it to today's value.

Chapter 1.4

Discounting Š-ŔÉŚ™ 2024 to 2080

To Today's Value

So far there are three techniques for discounting, which we shall present after the 2024 to 2080 YCFs (Year's Cash Flows) display. For now, let's just look at 2080 using Discounting Technique 3. Adjust The Growth Variables.

Discounting Technique 3. Adjust The Growth Variables.

To begin on the tab: H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 **| S-World History 3b** go to row 8 and we see four different growth input fields; 1. Global Growth: Default 102.5% | 2. Malawi Growth – Trade: Default 105% (not applicable as we only have token trade figures) | 3. Malawi Growth - Real Estate (from Angel City 1): Default 105% | 4. Malawi Growth – City Development (Grand Śpin Network – (⌂) The Suburb Sale): also has a Default of 105% (This (growth point 4) generates over ninety per cent of all income.)

If we turn all these variables to 100% (be careful not to enter 0%) and look at the 2080 Š-ŔÉŚ™ calculator results **we get a YCF - Year's Cash Flow of 646.8 billion**. Which from other tests seems to be the right figure for 2080.

Year's Cash Flow	$	646,821,920,784			365 Days in a Year
CFV:		50%			
Year's GDP	$	323,410,960,392			
GS:		75.00%	12.50%	to	87.50%
Gov Spending	$	485,116,440,588			
LR:		25%	12.50%	to	25%
Labour Receives	$	161,705,480,196			
		2949%	Increase to money supply		
LCŔ	$	18,682,177,029	ADDs TO NEXT YEAR		
The Law of Conservation of Revenue					

Now we must/may need to take account of the possible GDP double-counting error presented in the first chapter of Harvard's David A. Moss's book. A Concise Gide to Macroeconomics.

We deal with this possible intricacy of the process by adding the CFV (Cash Flow Variable), which we can see above is set at 50%. We get this figure from tab: **The Sienna Equilibrium 1.06** Cell AI:211 which gives us a Cash Flow Variable of 66.163%, and tab: **The Sienna Equilibrium 1.07** Cell AI:211) which gives a CFV of 47.738% for an average CFV of = 56.950%, but there should be many more **Sienna Equilibrium's.** So, it made sense to add some leeway and 50% was a convenient number.

We may or may not need to apply the CFV, currently, we do, but if we did not, we would double the GDP figures and the amount of 4/5 star villas (social housing) would increase from just over 10 million to just over 20 million.

'Go No CFV (Cash Flow Variable) !!!'

But for now, it stays. See tab: **H3) Total Cash Flow & GDP**
First, we see that $8.2 trillion in 2080 is worth $646.8 billion in today's money and after the CFV we get GDP: $323.4 billion

2042	$ -	2061	$ -	2080	$ 646,821,920,784
			2080 Only:		**$ 646,821,920,784**
	Discounting Malawi		Š-ŔÉŚ™ History 3		
	Not Discounted		Malawi GŚN Growth 5%		$ 8,204,082,483,521
	Discounted		Malawi GŚN Growth 0%		$ 646,821,920,784
	$ 646,821,920,784		Decrease Percentage	7.88%	$ 50,996,390,888
	Cash Flow to GDP		The CFV (v=variable)		
	$ 646,821,920,784	**CFV:**	**50%**	**GDP:**	**$ 323,410,960,392**
	$ 8,204,082,483,521	CFV:	50%	GDP:	$ 4,102,041,241,761

Next, we increase the number of countries, states, provinces or counties from 1 (Malawi) to 100, mostly but not exclusively economically challenged locations. For a combined total of $32.3 billion of GDP made and sold in 2080, discounted to today's money.

	Apply to	100	Countries / States		
$	323,410,960,392		100	GDP:	$ 32,341,096,039,200
$	4,102,041,241,761		100	GDP:	$ 410,204,124,176,050

Discounted GDP	2080	$	32,341,096,039,200
World Bank GDP	2018	$	85,804,391,000,000
Percentage of Global GDP			38%

Lastly, we compare the discounted value of the 100-Strong Network of global GDP to The World Bank figure for 2018 global GDP to see that in 2080 **the 100 strong Grand Śpin Networks would generate 38% of global GDP.** Note however that this is misleading as S-World is not competing for Global GDP it is adding GDP on top of the current figures.

Note that this additional GDP will be made Net-Zero and responsibly and will assist the rest of the world with their Net-Zero aspirations. Plus of course, the other 73 special projects in ecology, philanthropy and science, presented in Book III – Sixty Four Reasons Why.
See: www.angeltheory.org/64-reasons-why

Now let us look at the YCF – Year's Cash Flow for all the years from 2024 to 2080.

Cash Flow and Discounted GDP from 2024 to 2080

Now let's see more of the spreadsheet tab: **H3) Total Cash Flow & GDP**. What we see below is the value of cash flow each year from 2024 to 2080 copied from the H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | **S-World History 3b** tab.

	Š-ŔÉŚ™	Cash Flow		2024 - 2080
	History 3b			
2024	$ 5,685,975,000	2043	$ 550,714,971,856	2062	$ 3,376,984,627,114
2025	$ 14,894,843,486	2044	$ 589,005,884,788	2063	$ 3,552,322,716,992
2026	$ 26,848,936,252	2045	$ 626,776,157,817	2064	$ 3,735,466,074,599
2027	$ 40,971,349,217	2046	$ 664,266,326,401	2065	$ 3,926,947,476,099
2028	$ 53,185,830,818	2047	$ 701,751,588,557	2066	$ 4,127,305,216,341
2029	$ 63,141,839,466	2048	$ 867,395,313,639	2067	$ 4,337,086,514,746
2030	$ 71,509,098,453	2049	$ 1,075,319,548,307	2068	$ 4,556,850,627,653
2031	$ 79,448,245,354	2050	$ 1,283,942,425,681	2069	$ 4,787,171,721,158
2032	$ 106,194,771,025	2051	$ 1,492,617,377,974	2070	$ 5,028,641,551,041
2033	$ 142,028,749,241	2052	$ 1,700,924,978,432	2071	$ 5,281,871,990,009
2034	$ 180,559,704,269	2053	$ 1,908,662,235,155	2072	$ 5,547,497,437,108
2035	$ 221,041,648,096	2054	$ 2,115,827,746,778	2073	$ 5,826,177,139,597
2036	$ 262,772,540,960	2055	$ 2,322,603,780,468	2074	$ 6,118,597,453,737
2037	$ 305,124,961,846	2056	$ 2,458,677,324,414	2075	$ 6,425,474,067,699
2038	$ 347,569,259,536	2057	$ 2,598,598,977,445	2076	$ 6,747,554,207,063
2039	$ 389,688,563,209	2058	$ 2,742,999,154,713	2077	$ 7,085,618,841,083
2040	$ 431,185,712,853	2059	$ 2,892,474,879,905	2078	$ 7,440,484,905,993
2041	$ 471,882,760,113	2060	$ 3,047,597,735,540	2079	$ 7,813,007,560,030
2042	$ 511,714,147,224	2061	$ 3,208,920,785,137	2080	$ 8,204,082,483,521
	$ 3,725,448,936,419		$ 32,849,077,193,008		$ 103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2042:		$ 3,725,448,936,419
			2043 to 2061:		$ 32,849,077,193,008
			2062 to 2080:		$ 103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2080:		**$ 140,493,668,741,009**

Above we see a grand Š-ŔÉŚ™ History 3 total of $140.4 trillion US dollars, but as before, for this number to have any meaning we need to discount it to today's value.
Using the same method as before '**the growth variable method**' when we turn the 4 growth variables to 100% (to zero growth) we get the result of $23.32 trillion.
16.6% of the $140.4 trillion US dollars in Š-ŔÉŚ™ cash flow total.

	Discounting Malawi	Š-ŔÉŚ™ History 3			
		2020 to 2080:		$	23,321,291,435,916
	Not Discounted	Malawi GŚN Growth 5%		$	140,493,668,741,009
	Discounted	Malawi GŚN Growth 0%		$	23,321,291,435,916
	$ 140,493,668,741,009	Decrease Percentage	16.60%	$	23,321,291,435,916

Before we move to the CFV and The 100 Club, there are two double checks, different ways of working out the same thing.

First, and the original discounting method is to calculate the value of the 10,118,720 social villas built. The workings are on the H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | **S-World History 3b** tab and are found a long way over on the right, in the column's EJ to EN starting on row 11 down to row 2798.
Beginning with a cash flow of $150,000 increasing to $597,899 due to growth.
So, to calculate discounted cash flow and after GDP we can simply multiply the number of houses by the initial zero growth figure of $150,00 for a total of $1.52 trillion. (see cell D:2856)

The Cost of all Home's Method			
Determined Cash Flow			
Cash Flow Cost of Home	**$**	**150,000**	
Amount of Homes		**10,118,720**	
Cost of all Homes	**$**	**1,517,808,000,000**	In today's money
Expand to all Spending		16	Only 6.25% is allocated to Spartan Homes
Total Cashflow 2024 2080	$	24,284,928,000,000	Total cash flow in today's money

Once we have this number, we multiply it by 16, because of Special Project 20. Net-Zero Five-Star Social Housing receives exactly 6.25% of cash flow, therefore if we multiply by 16 (6.25%) we shall get the discounted value for all cash flow. Which equals $24.28 trillion which is close to the $24.32 figure we got from the previous method.

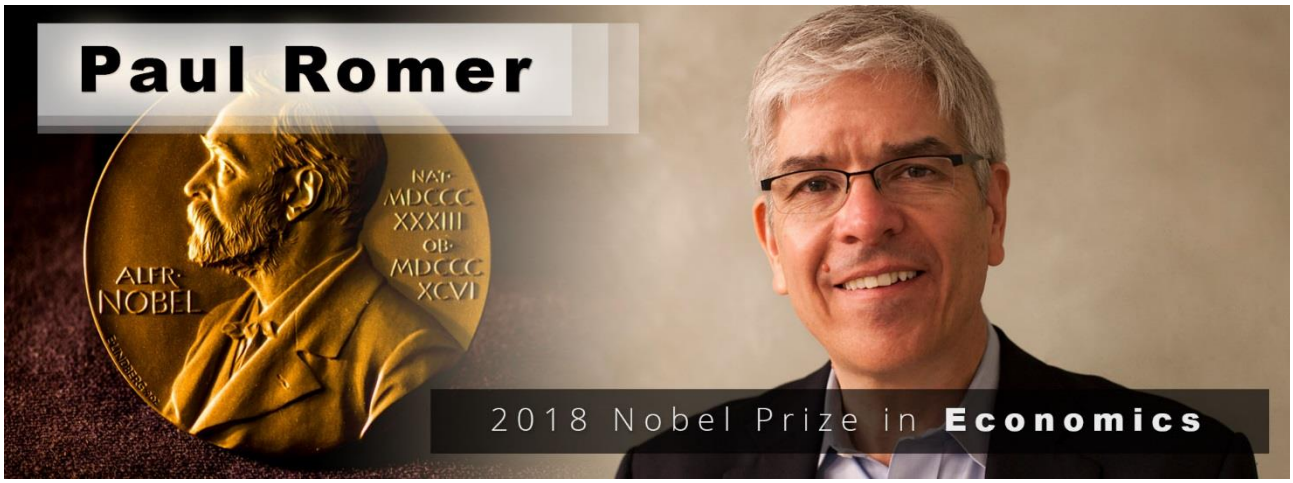
Lastly comes the World Bank 2018 method
From tab: H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | **S-World History 3b** (From cell C:2859)

This method considers the ***Zero to One*** percent of GDP quality, and measures that independently. First, we get the value of global GDP in 2018 from the world bank; $85.8 trillion. Then we estimate that on average a network that starts with zero percent of GDP and smoothly rises to one percent of GDP will have a value similar to the midpoint of the rise, thus we multiply the $85.8 trillion by half of one percent x0.5% giving us $439 billion as the average per year. Lastly, we multiply that figure by the 56 years from 2024 to 2080 for $24,03 trillion, which again gives us a similar ballpark figure to the previous two techniques.

World Bank GDP		2018
World Bank GDP 2018	$	85,804,391,000,000
% of Global GDP:		0.50%
1 Year - 0.5% of GDP:	$	429,021,955,000
2024 to 2080:		56
Total GDP 2024 to 2080:	$	24,025,229,480,000

However, there is a problem, the figures from techniques 1 and 2, are set to be decreased by 50% by our friend the CFV – The David A. Moss Cash Flow Variable. Whereas this does not apply to the World Bank technique.

For this problem, let me introduce a quote from Paul Romer



> What cities need right now is big plans, and **Big Plans Must be Simple**
>
> Plans like the 1811 expansion of New York City, which was for a seven-fold expansion. You can't have a big plan that's also micromanaging a lot of details, it can't be complicated.
>
> So, they have big plans and they have got to be simple, and you got to rely on people to fill in a lot of the detail."

So, we shall pass the baton on the CFV to Paul Romer and 'people, including David A Moss to fill in the detail.' But it's not a reason to be too concerned if we don't have to include the CFV our GDP figures will double, as will all special project allocations including special project 20, which jumps from ten to twenty million social housing 4/5 star villas built in Malawi by 2080. Note in general, if a potential error leads to making more money I sometimes leave it, only when the coin flip is potentially limiting do, I crack down on it. Of course, zero error is preferred.

Chapter 1.5

The 100 Club 2024 to 2080

100 Countries, States, Provinces and Counties

~~Finally, above we see the value of the Network GDP for 100 countries, (which we call the 100 Club) and already have some strong candidates.~~

We are allowed to multiply by 100 for 100 countries following the Š-ŔÉŚ™ Malawi prototype system **because there is only low token trade-in History 3**, with almost all the gains accruing in the inner Malawi Grand Śpin Network and the businesses it supports. Because there is no competition for trade, it is a nonzero-sum game. If each country, state, province can attract 3 Suburb Sale buyers, they will also have a result per the spreadsheet above.

300 Suburb sales may sound like a lot at the price of $1 billion a year plus 5% annual growth but given the returns as seen above, it's conceivable that we reach this target, given the number of companies, countries, banks, sovereign wealth funds, university endowments, individual billionaires, foundations, NGOs and other than can afford this investment significantly exceeds 300. So, it is theoretically a real possibility, a possibility that will be simulated and mapped out in S-World UCS™ as soon as the UCS-Š-ŔÉŚ™ software v1 is completed. This task is now underway and will be attached to this paper/book summary soon.

Chapter 1.6

And at last, here we are;

THE HOW

Behind the Mythical Figure of

$1,166 Trillion US Dollars

The S-World 100 Club – 2024 to 2080

(Discounted to today's value)

And at last, here we are - the table below shows us where we got the seemingly mythical figure of **$1,166 trillion US dollars**, that we saw at the begging of the Supereconomic II book.

2042	$ 511,714,147,224	2061	$ 3,208,920,785,137	2080	$ 8,204,082,483,521
	$ 3,725,448,936,419		$ 32,849,077,193,008		$ 103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2042:		$ 3,725,448,936,419
			2043 to 2061:		$ 32,849,077,193,008
			2062 to 2080:		$ 103,919,142,611,583
			2024 to 2080:		**$** 140,493,668,741,009
	Discounting Malawi		Š-ŔÉŠ™ History 3		
			2020 to 2080:		$ 23,321,291,435,916
	Not Discounted		Malawi GŚN Growth 5%		$ 140,493,668,741,009
	Discounted		Malawi GŚN Growth 0%		$ 23,321,291,435,916
	$ 140,493,668,741,009		Decrease Percentage	16.6%	$ 23,321,291,435,916
	Cash Flow to GDP		The CFV (v=variable)		
	$ 23,321,291,435,916	CFV:	50%	GDP:	$ 11,660,645,717,958
	$ 140,493,668,741,009	CFV:	50%	GDP:	$ 70,246,834,370,505
		Apply to	100 Countries / States		
	$ 11,660,645,717,958		**100**	**GDP:**	**$ 1,166,064,571,795,800**
	$ 70,246,834,370,505		100	GDP:	$ 7,024,683,437,050,450

We see the $1,666 trillion figure above in the last row but one discounted and the potential double-counting problem addressed by the 50% CFV.

	Cash Flow to GDP		The CFV (v=variable)		
	$ 23,321,291,435,916	**CFV:**	**50%**	**GDP:**	**$ 11,660,645,717,958**
	$ 140,493,668,741,009	CFV:	50%	GDP:	$ 70,246,834,370,505
	Apply to	**100**	**Countries / States**		
	$ 11,660,645,717,958		**100**	**GDP:**	**$ 1,166,064,571,795,800**
	$ 70,246,834,370,505		100	GDP:	$ 7,024,683,437,050,450

VIDEOS

By now one must be thinking "there's something wrong here, it's just too big an economic free lunch."

Welcome to my world! I've been looking for the mistake for nearly 3 years now. This journey is now Supereconomic book two; Š-ŔÉŚ™ and The Suburb Sale (⌂).

On this journey, I have made several videos.

The following two videos are the most recent but are not for the presentation just seen, rather they are for the previous version.

43a2). About the Spreadsheet:
www.Supereconomics.ai/video/43a2
29th July 2020 | 7 Minutes
Tab) *H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | S-World History 3d*

43a3). THE HOW - Š ŔÉŚ™ Financial Engineering
www.Supereconomics.ai/video/43a3
23rd July 2020 | 19 Minutes
Tab) *H3) ŠÉŚ-v5 | S-World History 3d*

And going further back

34**) Š-ŘÉŠ-v5 Financial Engineering Software**
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34
24th March 2019 | 35 Minutes

34**b) Š ŘÉŠ™ Supereconomics Book 3. 64 Reasons Why - For Kate Raworth**
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34b
11th Jan 2020 | 25 Minutes

34**c Supereconomics Š-ŘÉŠ™ Tutorial - Nick Ray, with Liam and Thomas**
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34c
20th Feb 2020 | 19 Minutes

34**d) Š ŘÉŠ™ Supereconomics & The Special Project Allocations** – Longer
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34d
8th March 2020 | 55 Minutes

34**e) Š ŘÉŠ™ Supereconomics & The Special Project Allocations** – Shorter
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34e
8th March 2020 | 35 Minutes

34**f) Š ŘÉŠ™ Supereconomics - 64 Reasons Why - Proofs** - 1.03
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34f
11th March 2020 | 50 Minutes

34**g) Š ŘÉŠ™ Supereconomics - 64 Reasons Why - Proofs - In 20 Minutes**
www.supereconomics.ai/video/34g
11th March 2020 | 20 Minutes

Thank you for your time,
Please get in touch.

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PART 2

Š-ŔÉŚ™

ADDENDUMS

The Secret of a Booming Economy

Continues in Supereconomics Book 2.
Š-ŔÉŚ™ and The Suburb Sale (⌂)