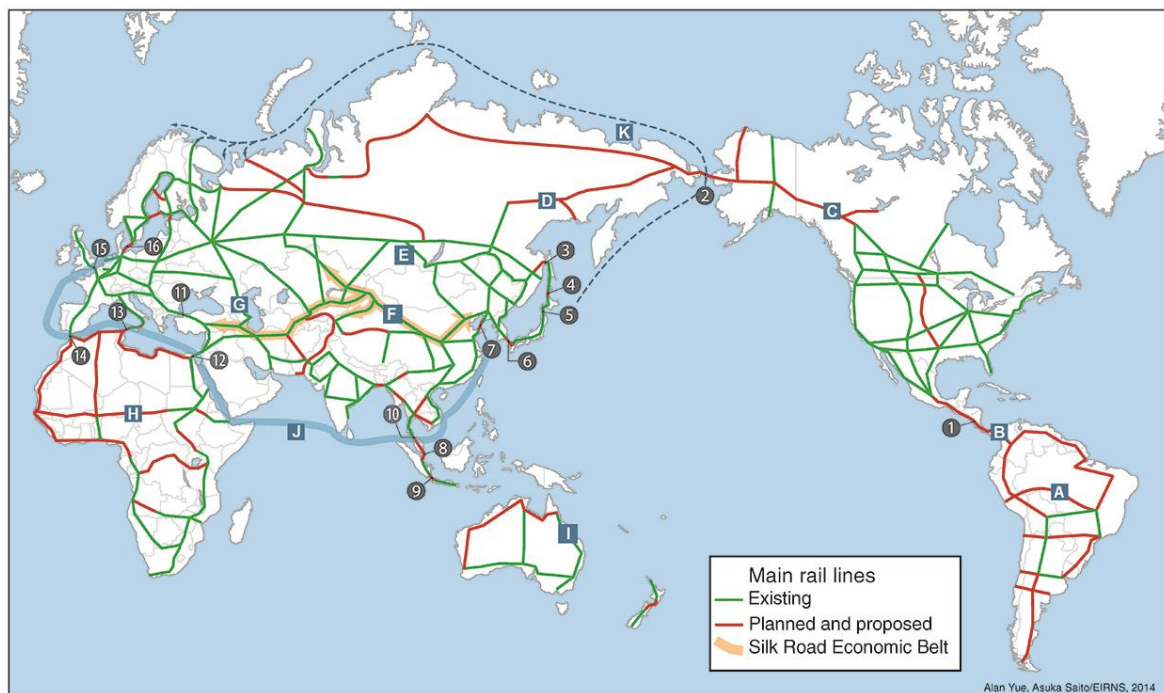


WHAT KIND OF POLITICAL OR
ECONOMIC SYSTEM SHOULD
THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF
NIGERIA EMBRACE?

1 Visionaries of a Universal Alternative Political Economy

The World Land-Bridge Network—Key Links and Corridors

*Committed, underway or completed.



LINKS

- ① *Great Inter-Oceanic Canal, Nicaragua
- ② Bering Strait Tunnel
- ③ Sakhalin Island-Mainland (Russia) Connection
- ④ Sakhalin-Hokkaido Tunnel
- ⑤ *Seikan Tunnel
- ⑥ Japan-Korea Undersea Tunnel
- ⑦ *Bohai Tunnel

CORRIDORS

- ⑧ Strait of Malacca Bridge
- ⑨ Sunda Strait Bridge
- ⑩ Isthmus of Kra Canal
- ⑪ *Bosphorus Strait Rail Tunnel
- ⑫ *Suez Canal Expansion
- ⑬ Italy-Tunisia Link
- ⑭ Strait of Gibraltar Tunnel
- ⑮ *English Channel Tunnel
- ⑯ *Scandinavian-Continental Links
- A *Peru-Brazil Transcontinental Railway
- B Darien Gap Inter-American Railway
- C Alaska-Canada-Lower 48 Rail Line
- D The Bering Strait Connector
- E Trans-Siberian Corridors
- F *Silk Road Economic Belt
- G *International North-South Transport Corridor

LINKS

- H *Cross Africa Rail Lines
- I Australia Ring Railway
- J *Maritime Silk Road
- K *Northern Sea Route

Note: Geographical locations and corridors are shown schematically, with more than one railway combined as a single line in cases where major routes are parallel and in proximity. Maps within chapters of this report show greater detail.

Figure 1 - [World Land-Bridge](#)

- ❖ [Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa](#)
- ❖ [Sergey Glazyev On the 100th Anniversary of Lyndon LaRouche's Birth](#)
- ❖ [Economic Update: The Economics of Colonialism Pt. 1 - The British Empire](#)
- ❖ [Economic Update: The Economics of Colonialism Pt. 2 - The Neo-colonialism Variation](#)
- ❖ [Politics Today: Focus On Awolowo's Political Ideologies](#)

This paper is written from the perspective of the intellectual spiritual forebears of those at the forefront of the current struggle for an alternative economic system. You can imagine such individuals in the centre of the combined intellectual wake turbulence generate by the likes of [Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.](#), [Prof. Richard Wolff](#) and [Sergey Glazyev](#), but with the African filter of our venerable [Chief Obafemi Awolowo](#).

The summary of the position being put forward is **central economic planning** that allows for a **"regulated" free market** that is **equitable**, centred around the **real economy** and **worker cooperatives**, a **sovereign** government with **potent defensive capabilities**, a **free press** with **religious freedom** but that uses the lessons learnt from Socialist leaning countries like Finland and post-Communist capitalist oriented countries like Russia to focus on the **development of workers** and the **built environment** as the **key deliverables** of government institutions. Furthermore, **joining BRICS** for international clout ASAP is a must.

The way forward for Nigeria is, **One Country - Two Systems.**

Worker Cooperatives – where workers organise, manage and direct their workplace division of labour democratically, side by side with the existing structure of a welfare light free market state but with more proactive regulation of state and large enterprises. The approach, as is being proposed here, is to **keep existing macro-economic economic** structures the same and only use **Worker Cooperatives at the microeconomic level.** This is actually not unlike the system currently being practised in China.

Worker Coops make **each worker both an individual wage-earner and an equal member of the collective of workers functioning as the employer** (as in a corporate board of directors). They thus require and develop within each worker abilities, tastes, and demands for participation in all workplace decisions (and likely within other entities in society as well). Worker Coops **convert workplaces into genuine, democratic communities.** Individually, each is an employee. Collectively, all employees comprise the employer. **Each employee/employer has an equal voice in democratic business decisions** governing what, how, and where production occurs and what is done with the net revenues.

As the democratic worker base of a social economy is built on Cooperatives, such worker-directed enterprises could go far in remedying the subsisting democratic deficiencies of party, state and society in the nation. In a social economy based on worker cooperatives, the state would **no longer be subject to the conflicting influences of employers' vs employees.** Instead its chief goal would be to reproduce the worker Cooperative organisation of enterprises. To that end, it would coordinate relationships among worker Coops, individual workers, and individual consumers. Working with the democratically elected representatives of both regular workplaces and residence-place assemblies, the state would quickly develop long and short term community and enterprise development plans and become adept at arbitrating disputes among enterprises and individuals.

✚ Matthew 19:24; *And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.*

✚ Ephesians 6:12; *For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.*

The above 2 quotes represent the philosophical foundation of Communism, that idealistic alternative socio-political system that was initially rapidly developed over a short period of just a few decades, after about 200 years of the current subsisting ever so slightly refined version of feudalism that is commonly known as Capitalism. As R.H. Tawney so brilliantly showed in his *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism*, early European capitalism had to fight hard to displace the notion of a “just” price inherited from the medieval Catholic Church. The “just” price—consistent with God’s laws and Christ’s teachings as interpreted by the church—differed often from the “market price” that equilibrated supply and demand. To win in that fight, defenders of capitalism found it useful to build a kind of secular religion around markets and their equilibrium prices, attributing God-like qualities of efficiency, fairness, and other similar attributes to them. However, as capitalism sinks into ever deeper trouble, it is time to topple false Gods as part of the process of finding our way to better institutions, and indeed to a better system.

I want to thank the members of the Fatherland Group for actively seeking out alternative approaches to the various pressing issues afflicting the world, and in particular African and Africans today. In fact, I am convinced that a United Nations run by Fatherland Group

members would be one in which, a Putin, a Boris, a Biden and even a Buhari, would all sit round a dining table, be served their favourite dish, and leave with their needs satisfied.

Now, the term "elite" too often signifies a privileged caste, a caste which gratifies its personal greed at the expense of society more generally. However, in the context of our topic today, the notion of "elite" is actually a direct reference to a dedicated body of "servants of society", a stratum of persons who have been developed in knowledge and moral outlook, to approximate the qualities Dante describes in the "Paradise". The highest level of humanity, the golden souls, the inhabitants of "Paradise", are those who have accepted fully the implications of the moral reflections on mortality. These persons do not locate their self-interest in their mortal passions; they locate their fundamental self-interest in the development and implementation of their powers to bequeath a benefit to the span and duration of posterity.

On a less serious note, though Fatherland Group mostly deals with serious consequential topics, the war in Ukraine appears to have forced the group to become more adaptable than the UN and to effectively engage characters playing the role of the likes of McOluomo, Auxiliary and maybe even the IPOB AutoPilot crew, in the strictly intellectual space the Fatherland Group inhabits – all struggles have parallels, I dare say that if the UN had taken the same tact, the war in Ukraine would have been no more than the informed debate we are having on the topic of the day.

Without beating about the bush, what we, the indigenous peoples of Nigeria need to do is to align with the core tenets of Bretton Woods III, the system that is designed from the group up to cater for the needs of the Global South and the only clear alternative to the status quo Washington consensus. This conclusion is actually not new. On April 28-29, 1980, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting for an economic summit in Lagos Nigeria, issued a document titled "Lagos Plan of Action". It proposed the use of "soft technology" and "alternative energy sources" like biomass, while praising the "positive role" of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in supposedly encouraging Third World development. Lyndon LaRouche and EIR prepared a critical commentary on the Lagos Plan, titled "Stop Club of Rome Genocide in Africa" which was of extraordinary relevance to the current crisis in whole of Africa.

Law and morality are interconnected, as they both share the same goal of raising moral standards and, eventually, people's lives. The main difference between law and morality, is that law refers to the set of rules and regulations applied by the state to regulate human behaviour in society, while morality refers to the ethical code of conduct for a person. Capitalists long ago learned that they could profit by manipulating both supply and demand to create or sustain "shortages" that would enable them to get higher prices. Capitalism created the advertising industry to boost demand above what it might otherwise be. At the same time, each industry organized to control supply (via informal agreements among producers, mergers, oligopolies, monopolies, and cartels). Social conditions and changes beyond the control of capitalists require them to constantly adjust their manipulations of demand and supply. In reality, markets are useful institutions for capitalists to manipulate for profit. Markets existed long before capitalism, but capitalism, as Karl Marx noted, made them ubiquitous, almost universal. Capitalism also raised and praised markets—and their prices—to give them an ideological importance, which leaned toward the absurd.

Markets are one way of distributing goods and services from producers to consumers. They are established when divisions of labour occur in communities rather than having each person or family produce all that it consumes. Markets involve quid pro quo exchanges between those seeking to sell and those seeking to buy goods and services. Alternatives to

markets always existed - councils of elders, chiefs, local governmental authorities, religious authorities, and various cultural traditions, separately or together, have distributed products from producers to consumers, deciding who gets how much. Within households or families, kinship rules, including patriarchy and matriarchy, have organized the distribution of products from producers to consumers. However, to denigrate these alternative approaches and to forestall the success of the critics of capitalism, capitalists promote popular rages against a series of "causes" relating to the very decline of capitalism they cannot admit or openly acknowledge. Their goal is to displace popular anger and to redirect people's desire to protest the economic and social decline impinging on them due to this decline of capitalism. This is accomplished by loudly and repeatedly blaming certain scapegoats: almajiri, Chinese labour, Putin, separatists, global warming, overpopulation etc.

The rise of the so-called neo-Malthusian dogma over the course of the past decade and a half, is but the most clearly evil among our four principal varieties of powerful institutional obstacles to the economic development of the peoples of Nigeria. Unless the power of those institutionalized policies is crushed, development will be impossible.

There are four institutionalized obstacles to development, namely:

- I. The influence of neo-Malthusian doctrines allied to those of the Club of Rome.
- II. Post- 1965-68 policy trends of leading international monetary institutions.
- III. Institutionalized monetary and trade policies, sometimes denounced as "neo-colonialist", antedating 1965-67.
- IV. The hegemony of doctrines of political economy derived from the colonialist doctrines of the eighteenth and nineteenth century officials of the British East India Company.

To the extent the first three of these institutionalized obstacles are not defeated, net economic development Nigeria (as a former colony) is impossible. To the extent that the fourth of these institutionalized obstacles influences the methods of attempted development employed, those attempts must fail.

At present, Nigeria suffers from the fact that too many of those young person's going abroad for education prefer to remain abroad.

Three measures are needed to shift such a trend;

- a. Rather than permitting continued emphasis on the notion that the best education is to be found abroad, we must develop several of the best educational institutions in the world in Nigeria. The process of development of several new cities is the optimal circumstance for situating several of the needed qualities of universities in the educational zone of areas in the process of being developed as new cities.
- b. There must be a concerted effort to recruit members of a future elite from among Africans resident abroad as students or young working professionals.
- c. A unifying conception of the exciting development of Nigeria, a sense of the privilege of performing a part in this development, must be developed and promulgated as a means of rallying talented persons, that it will be a more worthwhile and joyful thing to build new cities and towns in Nigeria than to pursue the dubious "earthly paradises" offered in the jaded, morally decaying pleasure-pens of Europe and North America.

These three points are, of course, an underlying theme for the development needed in Nigeria and require a commitment by an international network of persons at least approximately golden souls who are dedicated to the successful outcome of the undertaking.

These persons need to take up an ongoing process of development of promising youth, youth detected to be potential candidates for the future generation of Africa's golden souls. The focus would be in developing in the youth the outlook and other qualities they must in due course impart to others, so that we effectively reproduce the elite needed for the successful development of the new cities and ideas that will bring development and progress. At present, Nigeria suffers from the lack of adequate logistics. We must develop adequate logistics at optimal cost and capital outlay. We must concentrate urban activities in a few well-planned centres, and use those centres as distribution points for adjoining rural regions. By linking the relatively few new cities by means of a limited number of efficient transportation grids, using the "starport" conception as a guide to our approach, we can achieve the optimal improvement of logistics with the relatively least investment and over the relatively shortest span of time .

The "machine" for the effective development of a nation is beautiful cities bounded by fertile fields of modern agriculture. Such cities are the centres of culture and technology for all of the people, including most emphatically the families of the farmers which share the city at the end of a day's or week's work. This notion has been the central conception for the development of civilization since earlier than the city-state republics of Ionian Greece. This was the policy of Alexander the Great. It was the genius of the Arab Renaissance. It was the guiding conception of the great Platonic cathedral-builders of France. It was the leading conception of Italy's Golden Renaissance. It was the conception revived, with important new specifications, by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz during the latter part of the 17th Century. The name which Leibniz gave to a city performing such functions was an "Academy".

To confirm, we do not propose for Nigeria the image of the city of Europe or North America today. Nor are we proposing some costly luxury to be added to the list of urgent requirements of hungry people's nations. The concept of the city, properly elaborated and understood, is key to the notion of, and the successful implementation of development otherwise competently defined. The mere fact that this particular conception is poorly known today is not a fault of the conception, but is the fault of the decay in quality of education and moral outlook among the world-hegemonic institutions of the metropolitan nations.

In preparation of the disappearance of the Dollar, the BRICS are currently working on a project for an international treaty on the introduction of a new world settlement currency pegged to the national currencies of the participating countries and to exchange commodities that determine real values. We won't need American and European banks. A new payment system based on modern digital technologies with block chain is developing in the world, where banks lose their importance. Classical capitalism based on private banks is fading away. International law is being restored. All key international relations, including the issuance of world currency circulation, begin to form on the basis of agreements. At the same time, the significance of national sovereignty is being restored, because sovereign countries are coming to an agreement. The basis of global economic cooperation is joint investment in order to improve the well-being of peoples. Trade liberalization ceases to be some kind of priority, national priorities are respected, and each state builds such a system for protecting the internal market and its economic space that it considers necessary. That is, the era of liberal globalization is over. Before our eyes, a new world economic structure is being formed – an integral one, in which some states and private banks lose their private monopoly on the issue of money, on the use of military force, and so on.

We need to set clear, super-intensive, but balanced and feasible goals that correspond to the main trends of the 21st century, and develop an approach for achieving them. The goals of long-term economic development are formulated as follows;

- ✓ Maintaining annual GDP growth at the level of at least 10% in the next 5 years and at least 7% in the future – based on the full use of existing production capacities, increasing labour productivity, increasing the competitiveness of the production of goods and services, stimulating innovation activity and scientific and technological progress, and creating a favourable investment and entrepreneurial climate.
- ✓ Bringing the average life expectancy to 60-70 years
- ✓ Bringing the volume of housing construction to 1 square meter per person, which will double the housing stock
- ✓ Improving the level and quality of life of the people and bringing them to the level of the countries like South Africa or say Egypt in real terms;
- ✓ By 2033, the average per capita income and human development index of the population will reach the level existing in South Africa.
- ✓ Overcoming forced unemployment (especially among young people) as a result of faster growth in the production of goods and services with a high share of added value through credit and tax incentives for creating new jobs; developing higher and secondary specialised education, deploying a system of advanced training, retraining and employment of the unemployed; organising public work;
- ✓ Elimination of poverty and overcoming social anomie: compliance with legally approved minimum social standards for consumption of basic food products, housing and energy supply, free medical care; provision of those in need at the expense of the federal budget according to annually established standards, as well as the adoption of a program of emergency measures, including the free standardised distribution of food and basic necessities among children, the elderly, the disabled, and other groups in need;
- ✓ Implementation of measures to fully support the family, motherhood and childhood, including bringing the amount of child care allowance to the subsistence minimum, restoring and developing a network of children's educational, creative and sports organizations, protecting family values and stopping propaganda of violence and debauchery in the media;
- ✓ Overcoming the stratification of society according to the level of welfare, exemption from taxation of income below twice the subsistence minimum per family member, introduction of a progressive scale of taxation of income
- ✓ Deployment of a system of preferential mortgage lending for housing construction with a loan for a period of at least 10 years with a zero real interest rate; restoration of mass housing construction programs for families in need with free provision of apartments for indefinite rent; introduction of an automatic system for providing targeted subsidies for utility bills-based on the fact that the cost of these purposes should not exceed 10% of the total income of family members.

The priority development policy should include;

1. The development and implementation of a target program for advanced economic development based on a new technological paradigm that provides for measures to increase investment in the development of its constituent production and technological complexes up to 25% per year, and the formation of appropriate institutions and management contours.
2. The creation of a strategic planning system that includes setting priorities for economic, scientific and technological development and forming indicative plans and programs for their implementation.
3. The subordination of the activities of all macroeconomic regulatory bodies, including the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance, as well as state corporations to the tasks of

modernisation and economic growth and the full opening of its scientific and technical potential. This requires indicative planning of joint activities of the state and enterprises on the basis of investment contracts that provide for procedures of mutual responsibility for achieving the goals set. It is necessary to set targets for the performance of state development institutions, banks, corporations and agencies in their areas of activity and introduce mechanisms for real responsibility for their timely achievement.

4. The reduction of interest rates to <10% and the creation of mechanisms for refinancing investment and innovation activities by means of targeted monetary issuance against the obligations of the government, state development institutions, enterprises stipulated by federal and newly created regional investment programs, projects of development institutions, and special investment contracts.
5. The exemption from taxation of income of enterprises allocated for investments in production development, R&D and the development of new technologies and the introduction of accelerated depreciation schemes for fixed assets while monitoring the intended use of depreciation charges.
6. A twofold increase in R&D funding, the deployment of a system of targeted scientific and technical programs that provide state support for innovation activity in promising areas of economic development.
7. The creation of a modern information and digital infrastructure for research and business activities.

A systematic policy of ensuring accelerated economic growth is impossible without stabilising the currency exchange rate, achieving the stability of the national monetary and financial system, and stopping capital outflows. It involves the implementation of the following set of measures:

1. Stopping the speculative “vortex” by stopping lending for currency and financial speculation at the expense of the Central Bank, the state budget and state banks, as well as stopping collusions to manipulate the foreign exchange market.
2. The reduction of leverage with the restoration of state control over the Exchange. Introduction of a tax on speculative currency and financial transactions and the export of capital.
3. Prohibition to direct funds received by banks and enterprises through targeted refinancing channels to speculative operations. The use of digital technologies to control the movement of money issued in a targeted way.
4. The establishment of an increased reserve of funds on foreign currency accounts; in case of a threat of “freezing” of foreign currency assets of private individuals and legal entities – up to 100%. The introduction of control over cross-border capital operations through open licensing.
5. To ensure the stability of the Naira exchange rate, expand the instruments for regulating the supply and demand of foreign currency, providing for the possibility of levying export duties in foreign currency with its accumulation in foreign currency accounts of the government in a situation of oversupply of foreign currency and introducing a rule by the CBN for the mandatory full or partial sale of foreign currency earnings of exporters in the domestic market in case of insufficient supply.
6. The termination of the provision of loans to non-financial organisations in foreign currency by local banks. Legislative prohibition of loans from non-financial organisations denominated and provided in foreign currency.
7. Liberalising the turnover of cash gold and silver as a long-term means of saving. The abolition of VAT on the purchase of bank bullion and the introduction of a tax on the export of gold and silver abroad. In order to “de-offshore” the economy:
 - a. Provide access to mineral resources and other natural resources, state orders, state programs, state subsidies, loans, concessions, property ownership and management of real estate, housing and infrastructure construction, operations with savings of the

- population, as well as other strategically important for the state and sensitive for society activities only to national companies and citizens-residents;
- b. Clarify the legal definition of the term “national company” that meets the following requirements: registration, tax residency and main business activities in Nigeria, belonging to Nigerian residents;
 - c. Oblige the ultimate owners of shares of strategic enterprises to register their ownership rights in them with local registrars, leaving the offshore “shadow”;
 - d. Conclude agreements on the exchange of tax information with offshore companies, denounce existing agreements with them on the avoidance of double taxation;
 - e. Legally prohibit the transfer of assets to offshore jurisdictions with which there is no agreement on the exchange of tax information;
 - f. Maintain demands for offshore companies owned by local residents to comply with Nigerian legislation on providing information about the company’s participants (shareholders, depositors, beneficiaries), as well as on disclosing tax information for the purposes of local taxation of all income received from local sources under the threat of imposing a 30% tax on any operations.
8. Adopt a set of measures to reduce tax losses from the unauthorised export of capital:
- a. Refund of VAT to exporters only after receipt of export revenue;
 - b. Collection of VAT advance payments by authorised banks when transferring import advances to non-resident suppliers;
 - c. Introduction of penalties for overdue accounts receivable under import contracts;
 - d. Termination of inclusion of bad debts of non-residents to local enterprises in non-operating expenses.
9. Introduce restrictions on the volume of off-balance sheet foreign assets and liabilities to non-residents on derivatives of Nigerian organisations, limit investments of local enterprises in foreign securities, including government bonds of the United States and other foreign countries with a high budget deficit or public debt.

Increase the potential and security of the Nigerian monetary system and strengthen its position in the global economy, giving the Naira the functions of an international reserve currency.

1. Encourage switching in mutual settlements in West Africa to Naira, in settlements with Russia – to rubles, with China – to rubles and yuan. Recommend that business entities switch to settlements in Naira for exported and imported goods and services. Provide for the allocation of linked Naira-denominated loans to importing countries of Nigerian crude oil products to maintain trade turnover, and use credit and currency swaps for this purpose.
2. Radically expand the system of servicing payments in national currencies between enterprises of the AU – using alternative international financial organisations controlled by BRICS.
3. Create a payment and settlement system in the national currencies of the AU member states with its own system for exchanging banking information, assessing credit risks, and quoting currency exchange rates. Integrate into the alternative system of international settlements in the AU and BRICS, which could eliminate critical dependence on the US-controlled SWIFT system.
4. The CBN should carry out targeted refinancing of commercial banks for Naira-denominated lending to export-import operations at reasonable rates on a long-term basis, and also take into account, in the main directions of monetary policy, the additional demand for Naira due to the expansion of foreign trade turnover in domestic currency and the formation of foreign Naira reserves of foreign states and banks.
5. Organise exchange trading in oil, petroleum products, timber, mineral fertilisers, metals, and other raw materials in Naira; in order to ensure market pricing and

prevent the use of transfer prices for tax evasion, oblige producers of exchange-traded goods to sell at least half of their products, including those supplied for export, through exchanges registered by the government.

6. Limit the borrowing of state-controlled banks and corporations abroad; gradually replace foreign currency loans of state-controlled companies with Naira loans of state-owned commercial banks due to their targeted refinancing by the Central Bank at the appropriate interest rate.
7. Organise a local club of lenders and investors to coordinate the credit and investment policies of banks and funds abroad, procedures for repaying bad loans, and develop a common position in relation to defaulted borrowing countries.

The objectives of the CBN;

1. Promote high employment and sustainable economic growth by ensuring a sufficient level of monetisation of the economy and affordable interest rates;
2. Protecting and ensuring the stability of the local currency;
3. Ensuring the development and sustainability of the local banking system;
4. Ensuring the development and stable functioning of the national payment system;
5. Ensuring stable development of the local financial market.
6. Making a profit is not the goal of CBN's activities.
7. The main objective of CBN's monetary policy is to protect and ensure the stability of the Naira, including its exchange rate; promote high employment and sustainable economic growth by ensuring a sufficient level of monetisation of the economy and affordable interest rates;
8. Organise lending to the development of the local economy, ensure the growth of investment and business activity, create conditions for the growth of production and incomes of the population; maintain a balanced budget system of the nation.

Increase the competitiveness of enterprises by involving workers in their management system.

1. Legislatively establish the rights of the labour collective, specialists and managers to create their own collegial bodies (Employees' Council, Scientific and Engineering Council, Board of Governors) and to elect their representatives to the supreme strategic management body (Board of Directors), which ensures that the interests of all participants in the enterprise's activities are taken into account in combination with the interests of the development of the enterprise itself as an economic entity.
2. Establishing standards of responsibility for the actions of all participants in industrial relations: managers – for the negative consequences of decisions made in conditions of conflict of interests, specialists – for violation of technical standards and regulations, employees – for violation of industrial discipline. The degree of civil, administrative and criminal liability should correspond to the amount of damage caused to the enterprise and the level of authority of the guilty employees. Owners should also bear their share of responsibility if they directly interfere with the company's activities or dispose of property rights to the detriment of the company's interests (stealing profits and assets, forcing fictitious operations, malicious bankruptcy, raiding, etc.).
3. Conduct a census of enterprises that will fill in the existing gaps in the identification of owners, management, and employees of enterprises, and restore correspondence between economic entities and legal entities. It is necessary to expand the practice of providing enterprises with so-called integrated reporting, which makes it possible to comprehensively assess not only the current state, but also the prospects for the functioning of an enterprise in a changing environment by a wide range of indicators of its activity.
4. In order to collect, accumulate, analyse and summarise statistical, survey, phenomenological and other information about the state of domestic enterprises, it is recommended to create a Centre for monitoring the activities of enterprises.

5. Encourage the expansion of the number of cooperative and national enterprises based on proven foreign experience, as well as best domestic practices.

Subordination of state policy to the goals of making a breakthrough in economic development.

1. Creation of a state extra-budgetary investment and credit fund at the expense of a target credit issue in the amount of money withdrawn by the Central Bank from the economy.
2. Taking into account the importance of the strategic planning system and the fact that the federal government, as a central executive body, is burdened with current tasks and cannot formulate strategic goals and monitor their achievement, it is proposed to create a regional State Committee for Strategic Planning, giving it appropriate powers.
3. In order to implement a systematic approach to the management of scientific and technological progress and end-to-end and all-round stimulation of innovation activity, it is advisable to create a supra-departmental regional body responsible for developing state scientific, technical and innovation policy, coordinating the activities of sectoral ministries and departments in its implementation.
4. Create a unified information system of currency and tax control containing electronic declaration of transaction passports with their transfer to the databases of all such control bodies.

For pointers on how to quickly build a modern economic development management system based on the new world economic order, and for the speedy formation of a new world monetary, financial, trade and economic system independent of the United States and its satellites, refer to the books “Jump into the Future” and “Management of Economic Development”, by Sergey Glazyev. Thinking about it holistically, if the contours of economic reproduction are set up for beneficiaries outside of local jurisdiction, and the agents of financial and economic policy are in a long-standing deep and conscious emigration, then there will be simply no way of making progress in the aforementioned areas.

Looking at the Russian experience, if their tsars had thought in defeatist way, there would have been no Trans-Siberian Railway or the Russian economic miracle at the beginning of the last century. Russia would have remained a backward agricultural and forest country. If the Soviet leadership had thought in such a way, they would not have run through in 10 years, at Stalin’s call, the economic development segment that their competitors have covered in a century, and most East Europeans would have died in the war with European-German fascism. Quoting what the Russian intellectual Aleksandra Prokhanov said in an article, “until we clear our state institutions of garbage, expel money-grubbers, rapists and traitors from them”, there will be no progress.

Currently, the U.S. is fighting to maintain its dominance, but just as Britain previously, which provoked two world wars but was unable to keep its empire and its central position in the world due to the obsolescence of its colonial economic system, it is destined to fail. The British colonial economic system based on slave labour was overtaken by structurally more efficient economic systems of the U.S. and the USSR. Both the U.S. and the USSR were more efficient at managing human capital in vertically integrated systems, which split the world into their zones of influence. A transition to a new world economic order started after the disintegration of the USSR. This transition is now reaching its conclusion with the imminent disintegration of the dollar-based global economic system, which provided the foundation of the United States global dominance.

These days, the logic of deploying of a world war happens, only not in the forms that existed 100 years ago, but on three conditional fronts – monetary-financial (where the United States still dominates the world), trade-economic (where they have already lost superiority to China) and information-cognitive (where the Americans also have technologies that are

superior to that of others). They use all three of these fronts in an attempt to keep the initiative and maintain the hegemony of their corporations. The fourth front is the biological one, which opened with the advent of the coronavirus from the US-Chinese laboratory in Wuhan. Today we see that a whole network of biological laboratories existed in Ukraine. So the United States has long been preparing to open the biological front of the world war. The fifth is the front of combat fighting – as the last tool for forcing the states that they control into unquestioning obedience. Today, the situation on this front is also escalating. Active operations are underway on all five fronts of the world hybrid war, and the result can be predicted. The Americans will not be able to win, just as the British did not succeed in their time. Although Britain formally won World War II, they lost politically and economically. The British lost their entire empire, losing more than 90 percent of the territory and 95 percent of their population. Two years after World War II, where they were the winners, their empire collapsed like a house of cards, because the other two winners – the USSR and the USA – did not need this empire and viewed it as an anachronism. Also, the world will not need American transnational corporations, the American dollar, American monetary and financial technologies and financial pyramids. All this will be a thing of the past in the near future. Southeast Asia will become the obvious leader in world economic development, and a new world economic order will be formed before our very eyes.

The new convergent economic system that emerged in the PRC (People's Republic of China) and India is the next inevitable stage of development, combining the benefits of both centralized strategic planning and market economy, and of both state control of the monetary and physical infrastructure and entrepreneurship. The new economic system united various strata of their societies around the goal of increasing common wellbeing in a way that is substantially stronger than the Anglo-Saxon and European alternatives. This is the main reason why Washington will not be able to win the global hybrid war that it started. This is also the main reason why the current dollar-centric global financial system will be superseded by a new one, based on a consensus of the countries who join the new world economic order. In the first phase of the transition, these countries fall back on using their national currencies and clearing mechanisms, backed by bilateral currency swaps. At this point, price formation is still mostly driven by prices at various exchanges, denominated in dollars. This phase is almost over: after Russia's reserves in dollars, euro, pound, and yen were "frozen," it is unlikely that any sovereign country will continue accumulating reserves in these currencies. Their immediate replacement is national currencies and gold.

The second stage of the transition will involve new pricing mechanisms that do not reference the dollar. Price formation in national currencies involves substantial overheads, however, it will still be more attractive than pricing in 'un-anchored' and treacherous currencies like dollars, pounds, euro, and yen. The only remaining global currency candidate—the yuan—won't be taking their place due to its inconvertibility and the restricted external access to the Chinese capital markets. The use of gold as the price reference is constrained by the inconvenience of its use for payments.

The third and the final stage on the new economic order transition will involve a creation of a new digital payment currency founded through an international agreement based on principles of transparency, fairness, goodwill, and efficiency. The model of such a monetary unit that we developed will play its role at this stage. A currency like this can be issued by a pool of currency reserves of BRICS countries, which all interested countries will be able to join. The weight of each currency in the basket could be proportional to the GDP of each country (based on purchasing power parity, for example), its share in international trade, as well as the population and territory size of participating countries. In addition, the basket could contain an index of prices of main exchange-traded commodities: gold and other precious metals, key industrial metals, hydrocarbons, grains, sugar, as well as water and other natural resources. To provide backing and to make the currency more resilient, relevant international resource reserves can be created in due course. This new currency

would be used exclusively for cross-border payments and issued to the participating countries based on a pre-defined formula. Participating countries would instead use their national currencies for credit creation, in order to finance national investments and industry, as well as for sovereign wealth reserves. Capital account cross-border flows would remain governed by national currency regulations.

Transition to the new world economic order will likely be accompanied by systematic refusal to honour obligations in dollars, euro, pound, and yen. In this respect, it will be no different from the example set by the countries issuing these currencies who thought it appropriate to steal foreign exchange reserves of Iraq, Iran, Venezuela, Afghanistan, and Russia to the tune of trillions of dollars. Since the U.S., Britain, EU, and Japan refused to honour their obligations and confiscated the wealth of other nations which was held in their currencies, why should other countries be obliged to pay them back and to service their loans? In any case, participation in the new economic system will not be constrained by the obligations in the old one. Countries of the Global South can be full participants of the new system regardless of their accumulated debts in dollars, euro, pound, and yen. Even if they were to default on their obligations in those currencies, this would have no bearing on their credit rating in the new financial system. Nationalization of extraction industry, likewise, would not cause a disruption. Furthermore, should these countries reserve a portion of their natural resources for the backing of the new economic system, their respective weight in the currency basket of the new monetary unit would increase accordingly, providing that nation with larger currency reserves and credit capacity. In addition, bilateral swap lines with trading partner countries would provide them with adequate financing for co-investments and trade financing. The CBN has to face reality and create (possibly by linking into the BRICS deployed platforms) a national system for interbank messaging which is not dependent on SWIFT, and open it up for foreign banks as well. Alternative Cross-currency swap lines will also need to be set up with key participating nations like the BRICS nations or AU nations. Most transactions between member states of the AU should become denominated in national currencies so as to grow the share of their currencies in internal trade at a rapid pace. A lot of effort will need to be put in developing clearing mechanisms for national currency payments. In parallel, there should also be effort to develop a digital non-banking payment system, which would be linked to gold and other exchange-traded commodities—the ‘stable coins.’