A NEW MODEL OF HUMAN SOCIETY

THE STATE

A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO SERVE PEOPLE

BY

TOMASZ STĘPNIK

THE STATE

THE REALITY TODAY

You are born into a system you did not choose.

Access to life is not given.

It is earned. Maintained. Paid for.

A young person does not say:

“I want to build a home.”

They say:

“I need to take on debt for 30 years just to have one.”

You work your entire life.

Not to build freedom—

but to maintain access.

Access to housing.

Access to stability.

Access to time.

At the end of that life, nothing is guaranteed.

Income declines.

Costs increase.

Healthcare becomes uncertain.

This is not failure.

This is the system working as designed.

Everything around you was built by humans—using energy.

Cities. Infrastructure. Production. Systems.

So the question is not:

Can it be built?

The question is:

Who has access to it?

Energy is not the limit.

The system is.

You are told to work more.

Compete more.

Earn your place.

But the system no longer needs your labor to produce.

It needs your participation to justify itself.

This is the contradiction:

Production is no longer limited by people.

But access still is.

So the loop continues:

Work → Pay → Maintain → Repeat

This is not an economy.

It is a structure of controlled access.

PROLOGUE

A functioning society is not measured by what it promises. It is measured by what it delivers. A state should not exist for its own preservation. It should exist as a system designed with one purpose: to maximize the quality of life of its residents. It is not an abstract idea. It is infrastructure. It is not ideology. It is design. The ability to organize at scale is an expression of collective intelligence. This is not a critique of the current system. It is a proposal for a new one.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART V — LIFE IN THE SYSTEM

FINAL SECTION

PART I — THE PROBLEM

CHAPTER 1 — A SYSTEM NOT DESIGNED FOR YOU

Modern social and economic systems appear stable and logical. They function, generate activity, and create a sense of continuity. But a closer look reveals something different. The primary goal of the system is not to maximize the quality of life for the individual. It is to preserve itself. A system should not be evaluated by how efficiently it extracts value, but by how effectively it delivers outcomes. In the current model, success is measured by activity—growth, transactions, output. But activity does not equal improvement. A system can expand while the quality of life remains unchanged. It can grow while insecurity persists. This creates a disconnect between what is measured and what is experienced. You are not entering a system designed for your stability. You are entering a system that requires your participation to sustain itself. Access to life is conditional—not on what can be built, but on what you can pay for. In this model, people function as resources. They work, pay taxes, and participate in mechanisms that allow the system to continue operating. This is not a flaw. It is the result of design. The structure was built around the stability of the system, not the well-being of the individual. In practice, this means

something simple. You can do everything “right.” You can work your entire life. You can follow every rule. And still remain uncertain about the future. The system does not promise stability. It offers continued participation. That is a subtle, but fundamental difference. A system designed for people must begin from a different premise. Access to life should not be conditional. It should not depend on continuous participation in processes that primarily sustain the system itself. It should be built into the structure. When this shift occurs, the role of the individual changes: from resource to participant, from dependency to stability, from survival to development. This is not an incremental improvement. It is a redesign. And every redesign begins with the same realization: the system you live in was not built for you. The question is no longer how the system works. The question is: does the system serve you—or do you serve the system?

CHAPTER 2 — THE ILLUSION OF GROWTH

Economic growth is one of the most widely used indicators of success. GDP rises, production increases, and consumption expands. On paper, everything suggests progress. But individual experience often tells a different story. Growth measured in numbers does not necessarily translate into a better quality of life. More work does not mean more time. Higher income does not always mean greater security. Increased production does not guarantee easier access to essential goods.

Growth is measured in activity.
Not in outcomes.

More production does not mean a better life.
More income does not mean security.

The problem is that the system measures activity, not outcomes. If something is happening, it is counted as growth, regardless of whether it improves real conditions. This leads to a situation where a significant portion of human effort is directed toward processes that do not

proportionally enhance life. A system can grow while individuals remain under pressure. It can expand while access to stability remains limited. The metrics improve, but lived reality does not. A different model redefines growth. It does not focus on movement within the system. It focuses on results. The question is not how much activity is generated. It is whether life becomes more stable, more predictable, and more sustainable.

PART I — THE PROBLEM

CHAPTER 3 — THE ECONOMY OF SCARCITY

The dominant economic model is built on the assumption that resources are limited and access must be controlled. In theory, this reflects physical reality. The world has boundaries. In practice, many limitations are not natural. They are structural. Technology, energy, and production capabilities have reached a level where a significantly higher standard of living could be provided to far more people than today. Yet access to essential elements such as housing, healthcare, and education remains restricted. This is not only a matter of efficiency. It is part of the model. Controlled access maintains pricing, creates competition, and sustains pressure within the system. Scarcity becomes a management tool, not an actual condition.

A young person does not say: “I cannot build a home.”
They say: “I cannot afford to take on decades of debt just to have one.”
This is not a lack of capability.
It is restricted access.

Scarcity is assumed.
Access is controlled.

This is the underlying structure. Not a shortage of resources—but a limitation of access. A system can produce more than enough, yet still restrict who receives it. This is how pressure is maintained. This is how participation is enforced. A different model removes the need for artificial scarcity. It focuses on maximizing production capacity and distributing resources efficiently. When capability is high enough, limitation becomes a choice, not a necessity.

CHAPTER 4 — WORK AS A CONTROL MECHANISM

In theory, people work to live. In practice, they must work to gain access to life. This is a subtle but fundamental distinction. The system ties access to survival directly to labor, even when technology no longer requires human involvement at the same scale. This creates constant pressure, independent of actual necessity.

Work is not just contribution.
It is access.

You work to maintain access—to housing, to stability, to life. Not because it must be that way, but because the system is designed that way. In a world where production can be automated and scaled, linking life to work is no longer a requirement. It becomes a mechanism. A mechanism that sustains the structure of the system, but does not necessarily serve the individual. A different model separates life from labor. Work does not disappear. Its role changes. It is no longer a condition for survival. It becomes a choice.

CHAPTER 5 — DEBT AND INFLATION

Modern financial systems are built on money created as debt. Every new unit of currency is introduced through obligation—something that must be repaid. This creates a structure that depends on continuous growth, not for progress but for stability. When growth slows, pressure appears.

When growth slows, instability emerges.
The system responds by creating more money.
Inflation is the outcome.

Every month, you move forward—yet nothing feels secured.
Payments continue. Costs rise.
You are not building stability.
You are maintaining access.

From the beginning, you enter a system where obligation is built into the structure. You participate in it for a lifetime. The system extends beyond the individual. It transfers pressure across generations.

Obligation is not a byproduct.
It is the foundation.

You are born into it. You live within it. This is not a cycle. It is a structure.

Inflation is not an accident. It is a mechanism. It gradually reduces the value of money, eroding purchasing power over time. In practice, it acts as a hidden transfer of value from participants to the system. In such a model, saving becomes less reliable. Long-term planning becomes uncertain. The issue is not cyclical. It is structural.

A different system removes this dependency at its foundation. Money is no longer created through obligation. It does not require constant expansion to function. It is tied directly to real capacity—energy, infrastructure, and output. Instead of representing obligation, it represents capability. Stability is no longer a function of growth. It becomes a function of system strength.

PART II — THE SHIFT

CHAPTER 6 — THE PROBLEM IS NOT THE LACK OF WORK

One of the most deeply rooted assumptions in modern economics is that the primary problem is the lack of jobs. Unemployment is treated as a threat, and job creation as a solution. This assumption is becoming outdated. Technology has reached a level where production can take place with minimal human involvement. Automation, system optimization, and artificial intelligence can perform tasks faster, cheaper, and more precisely than people. This means the problem is not a lack of productive capacity. It is a problem of system design. Access to life is still tied to work, even though the system no longer requires work at the same scale.

Work is not only a way to contribute.
It becomes a condition for access.
Without it, housing is uncertain.
Healthcare is uncertain.
Stability is uncertain.

The system continues to produce—even when you stop working.
Factories run. Systems operate. Output grows.

Your labor is no longer required for
production—only for access.

The problem is not lack of jobs.
It is system design.

A different model resolves this contradiction by separating production from access. The system produces. The individual has access.

PART II — THE SHIFT

CHAPTER 7 — SYSTEMS REPLACE FUNCTIONS

In traditional models, people are defined by the function they perform. Their value is tied to what they do. Automation changes this relationship. Systems do not replace people as individuals. They replace the functions people used to perform. Production, logistics, data analysis, and coordination can now be handled by systems.

Systems perform functions.
People are no longer defined by what they do.

This shifts the definition of value. When functions disappear, the role of the individual changes. The person is no longer required as an operator. But gains a different position—as a participant in a system designed to generate value independently.

People are no longer defined by what they do.

A different model does not define people by function. It defines them by their presence within the system.

PART II — THE SHIFT

CHAPTER 8 — ACCESS REPLACES OWNERSHIP

In traditional systems, ownership defines access. To use something, you must own it or pay for it continuously. This model creates barriers and limits efficiency. Resources remain underutilized, while access is restricted. A system-based model changes this relationship. Access becomes the primary mechanism. Infrastructure is shared, optimized, and available when needed.

You don’t need to own everything you use.
You only need access when you need it.
The system already has the capacity—
it just isn’t organized that way yet.

The focus shifts from possession to availability. This increases efficiency while reducing unnecessary duplication. When access is guaranteed by the system, ownership loses its central role. It becomes optional, not required.

PART II — THE SHIFT

CHAPTER 9 — FROM LABOR TO CAPABILITY

In traditional systems, value is directly tied to labor. The more a person works, the more value they are expected to generate. This creates a linear relationship between effort and outcome.

In a system driven by technology, this relationship begins to break. Production capacity is no longer limited by human effort. It is defined by energy, infrastructure, and system efficiency.

Value shifts from effort to system capability.

This shifts the source of value. Value is no longer created primarily through labor. It is created through capability. Capability means the ability of the system to produce, optimize, and scale.

The individual is no longer required to generate value through effort alone. They exist within a system that generates value continuously.

This changes the role of participation. It is no longer about contributing labor. It is about existing within and benefiting from a capable system.

PART II — THE SHIFT

CHAPTER 10 — ENERGY → AI → OUTPUT

The new model can be reduced to three fundamental components: energy, artificial intelligence, and output. Energy provides the ability to act. Artificial intelligence optimizes processes. Output is the result.

Together, they form a system that operates continuously, autonomously, and at scale. The more energy the system uses, the greater its production capacity becomes. The greater the production, the more data is generated. The more data, the better the optimization.

This creates a closed loop of growth. It is not linear. It is exponential.

In such a system, the primary limitation is no longer the number of people. It becomes the ability to manage energy and information.

This shifts the center of gravity of the entire economy. The future does not belong to those who work more. It belongs to those who design better systems.

This is not theory.
This is already happening—just not organized for you.

Energy enables.
AI optimizes.
Output scales.

PART III — THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 11 — AI AS INFRASTRUCTURE

In traditional models, artificial intelligence is treated as a tool—something that supports tasks or improves efficiency. In a system-based model, its role is fundamentally different. Artificial intelligence becomes infrastructure.

Just as energy grids provide power and roads enable movement, AI systems manage information, coordination, and optimization. They operate continuously in the background, influencing every layer of the system. Their purpose is not to replace human decision-making, but to enhance it.

Decisions become faster, more accurate, and based on complete data. This removes many limitations associated with human processing—delays, errors, and fragmented information.

You don’t manage systems.
You don’t track complexity.
The system adjusts in real time—before you even notice.

The system no longer reacts. It anticipates. This changes the nature of governance and management. Decisions are no longer based on

partial views. They are based on a complete understanding of the system.

PART III — THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 12 — PRODUCTION WITHOUT LIMITS

The combination of energy and artificial intelligence leads to a fundamental shift in production. In traditional systems, production is limited by labor, time, and cost. In a system-based model, these limitations begin to disappear.

Automated processes can operate continuously. Logistics can be optimized in real time. Design and development can be accelerated through AI.

This results in a significant increase in efficiency while reducing costs. The system becomes capable of producing more than is required.

Production is no longer the constraint.

At that point, production is no longer the primary challenge. Distribution becomes the key factor. The question is not how much can be produced. It is how access is managed.

Production is no longer a constraint. It becomes a baseline.

PART III — THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 13 — INFRASTRUCTURE AS STANDARD

In traditional systems, essential elements of life such as housing, energy, transport, and services are treated as market products. Each requires individual transactions and continuous financial access.

A system-based model changes this logic. These elements are no longer products. They become infrastructure.

Like roads or power grids, they form the foundation of the entire system. They are not luxuries. They are standards.

When production and maintenance costs decrease at scale, restricting access loses its rationale. Access is no longer limited. It is managed.

This transforms how society operates. Basic needs are no longer dependent on individual financial capacity. They are provided by the system itself.

This is not redistribution. It is design.

You don’t apply for access.
You don’t compete for survival.
You start from stability.

Housing is not something you chase.
Energy is not something you worry about.
Healthcare is not something you plan for.
They are already there—by design.

PART III — THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 14 — A SELF-REINFORCING SYSTEM

One of the defining characteristics of the new model is its ability to reinforce itself. Production generates resources. Resources enable expansion of infrastructure. Expanded infrastructure increases production capacity.

This creates a closed loop in which each element strengthens the others.

In traditional systems, growth requires constant external input—more labor, more capital, more effort. In a system-based model, growth is embedded in the structure itself.

The system does not need to be continuously pushed. It evolves on its own.

This leads to a form of growth that is not linear. It is exponential. Each stage amplifies the next.

In such a model, stability and growth are no longer opposites. They become the same process.

Each day, the system becomes slightly more capable.

More production. More efficiency. More stability.
Not because you pushed it—
but because it is designed to improve itself.

PART III — THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 15 — VALUE-BASED CURRENCY (AUR)

In traditional financial systems, money is often disconnected from real economic capacity. It is created through mechanisms that do not always reflect actual production or system strength.

A system-based model redefines currency. Money is no longer created as debt. It is not an abstract construct detached from reality.

Money reflects capability, not debt.

It represents the system’s capability. Energy, infrastructure, and output form the foundation of value.

The currency—defined as AUR (Adaptive Utility Reserve)—reflects this capability dynamically. Its value grows with production, system expansion, and efficiency improvements.

It does not require artificial stimulation through debt or inflation. It is anchored in real performance.

In such a model, money is no longer a constraint. It becomes information. Information about what the

system can produce and sustain.

This changes the nature of economics. Value is no longer defined by financial constructs. It is defined by real capacity.

PART IV — THE ECONOMY

CHAPTER 16 — ZERO-TAX ARCHITECTURE

In traditional systems, governments are funded by taxing their residents. Income, labor, and consumption form the financial base.

A system-based model reverses this relationship. Residents are not the source of revenue. They are the purpose of the system.

Core services—housing, healthcare, education, and infrastructure—are provided without direct taxation. The system does not extract value from those it serves.

It is funded by external participation. Companies, investors, and external workers contribute in exchange for access to a high-performance environment.

This removes the central contradiction of traditional systems. The system does not burden its residents. It is sustained by the value it attracts.

You receive without being charged for existence.
You are not funding the system.
The system is built to support you.

PART IV — THE ECONOMY

CHAPTER 17 — EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTION MODEL

The system simplifies financial structure into a single, transparent mechanism. Residents do not fund the system. They do not pay income taxes. They are not the source of revenue. The system is funded externally. Companies operating within the system contribute a defined percentage of their profits. External workers contribute proportionally to the income they generate inside the system. The system also generates value directly. Excess production is exported. Infrastructure operates at scale, producing more than internal demand requires. Advanced services are provided to external users. AI-driven hospitals, specialized treatment, and high-performance care are accessible for a fee. The system becomes a destination. Tourism, digital services, and remote participation generate additional revenue streams. Investors contribute more than capital. They bring technology, knowledge, and operational capability. These increase system performance and expand its capacity. The system does not sell itself. It creates conditions where participation is inherently valuable.

The system attracts value.

This redefines investment. It is no longer market entry. It is access to a superior system.

PART IV — THE ECONOMY

CHAPTER 18 — SCALE OVER EXTRACTION

In traditional systems, increasing revenue is often achieved by raising taxes or extracting more from existing participants. This approach creates pressure, reduces incentives, and limits growth. A system-based model follows a different principle. It focuses on scale rather than extraction. Lower and stable contribution levels attract more participants. More participants lead to more activity, greater production, and higher total value flow. The system does not maximize individual extraction. It optimizes the whole. This shifts the economic logic. Revenue is not generated through pressure. It is generated through attractiveness. The better the system performs, the more value it draws. There is no need to force participation. Being better is enough. This moves the focus from control to quality. The system does not extract value. It attracts it.

Nothing is taken from you to keep the system alive.
It grows because more people want to be part of it.
Not because they are forced to.

PART IV — THE ECONOMY

CHAPTER 19 — VALUE FLOW

The strength of a system is not only defined by how much value it generates, but by how efficiently that value flows. In traditional systems, value flows are complex, fragmented, and often opaque. This leads to inefficiencies, delays, and a lack of accountability. A system-based model simplifies this process. External contributions are directed into a central management structure. The system allocates resources dynamically, based on real-time data. Infrastructure, services, and future expansion are funded continuously. Every component is monitored and optimized. Decisions are not made in isolation. They are based on complete system visibility. This removes randomness and reduces inefficiency. Value flow becomes predictable. Transparency is no longer an objective. It becomes a standard. The system does not merely accumulate value. It actively manages it.

PART IV — THE ECONOMY

CHAPTER 20 — PROTECTING THE INTERNAL ECONOMY

A person can work for decades and still face instability at the end of life.
Income declines. Costs increase.
Healthcare becomes less accessible when it is needed most.
This is not a rare failure.
It is a predictable outcome of the system.

In traditional economic systems, individuals operate under constant pressure. Access to basic elements of life depends on the ability to generate income. This creates an environment where decisions are driven by necessity rather than choice. A system-based model removes this pressure at its foundation. Core needs—housing, healthcare, education, and infrastructure—are secured by design. They are not dependent on individual financial conditions. This transforms how economic behavior emerges. People no longer act under survival pressure. They act by choice.

You don’t make decisions under pressure.
You are not choosing between survival and direction.

You act because you want to—
not because you have to.

This leads to higher-quality activity across the system. Forced participation is replaced by intentional contribution. Innovation, creativity, and long-term thinking become more common. The system does not force activity. It creates conditions where activity arises naturally. Stability is no longer enforced through control. It emerges from security.

CHAPTER 21 — LIFE IN THE SYSTEM

You wake up.
Everything is already working.
Energy flows. Systems operate. Infrastructure adapts.
You don’t think about survival.
You think about direction.

While you slept, the system moved forward.
Energy was allocated. Infrastructure expanded.
Capacity increased.
+0.2%.
No decisions required. No effort needed.
That’s all you need to know.

Life in a system designed around people does not begin with work. It begins with stability. Core elements of life—housing, energy, healthcare, education, and infrastructure—are not goals to achieve. They are starting points. This removes the pressure of survival and creates space for choice. Decisions are no longer driven by necessity, but by direction.

You don’t apply for access.
You don’t wait for approval.
You interact with a system that already

understands your needs.

Education becomes adaptive. It follows the individual, not a standardized path. Healthcare becomes proactive. It prevents rather than reacts. Artificial intelligence becomes universal. It supports every individual equally. Access to knowledge and capability is no longer limited. The system operates beyond its borders. It becomes a global service. Residents experience it as a standard. External participants access it as a service. The result is not just efficiency. It is quality of life. Stability is no longer dependent on income. It is embedded in the structure. People no longer act to survive. They act to develop.

Nothing you rely on depends on your income.
Everything you build depends on your direction.
This is not improvement.
It is a different reality.

PART V — LIFE IN THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 22 — BUILDING THE SYSTEM

The system does not begin with ideology. It begins with structure. The first layer is energy. Without stable and scalable energy, no system can operate at scale. The second layer is technology. Artificial intelligence, automation, and advanced manufacturing systems form the operational core. AI connects and optimizes processes. Automation executes them. The third layer is production. Factories operate continuously, generating real output at scale. Production is not limited by labor. It is defined by system capability. The fourth layer is infrastructure. Housing, logistics, services, and distribution systems form the physical base. Once these layers are in place, the system becomes self-sustaining. It does not need to force participation. It attracts it. Implementation does not require a global shift. It can begin locally and expand through performance. The model spreads not by persuasion, but by results.

Nothing here requires a breakthrough.
Only organization.

This is not about improving the current system. It is about removing the conditions that create it. What

is designed can be redesigned. It is not a theory. It is a buildable system. The question is not whether it is possible. It is whether it will be built.

The current system survives on belief.
The next one will survive on performance.

Everything you have read leads to one point.

Not a conclusion.

A decision.

The system you live in is not inevitable.

It is designed.

And what is designed can be redesigned.

This is not about agreement.

It is about recognition.

You already know if it makes sense.

The question is no longer:

Is it possible?

It is:

Will it be built?

Systems do not change because they are criticized.

They change when something better appears.

A system that provides stability from the start.

Removes pressure instead of managing it.

Attracts value instead of extracting it.

Operates on performance instead of belief.

Such a system does not need to convince.

It needs to exist.

Once it exists, comparison begins.

And once comparison begins, transition follows.

Not by force.

By choice.

If everything around you was built using energy,

then access to energy is access to everything.

Alberta is not a theoretical place.

It already has what most systems lack:

Energy.

Land.

Resources.

Low population density.

Existing infrastructure.

What is missing is not capacity.

It is organization.

This is not an example.

This is a starting point.