

## Introduction

The rise of artificial general intelligence (AGI) and robotics presents a critical challenge for humanity in the foreseeable future. AGI, a hypothetical form of artificial intelligence, possesses the capability to perform any cognitive and somatic task that a human can. As robotic capabilities continue to advance, their applications will span across various industries, significantly transforming the workforce and social landscape.

The ascent of AGI and robotics may lead to several pressing issues, such as:

1. Mass unemployment, as machines replace human labor in numerous jobs.
2. Widespread poverty, exacerbated by growing wealth inequality.
3. Social unrest, fueled by limited opportunities and increasing disparities.

To address these potential consequences, it is essential to proactively devise and implement policies that mitigate the negative effects of AGI and robotics. One proposal is the establishment of the Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Mitigation and Adaptation (AIRMA) Act, which would:

1. Create a government agency responsible for developing policies to alleviate the adverse impacts of AGI and robotics.
2. Provide financial assistance to individuals displaced by automation.
3. Invest in education and training, preparing people for the jobs of the future or lack thereof.
4. Promote research on the ethical and legal implications of AGI and robotics.

The AIRMA Act represents a starting point for navigating the challenges posed by AGI and robotics. To build a fair and just society in the age of advanced automation, we must continue exploring new policies and adapt as technology evolves. The act would require approval by the US Congress and the President's signature to become law. The newly established agency would then be responsible for executing the outlined policies.

As a forward-looking paper, we will focus on the necessary foundations, initiatives, and practices to prepare for this future landscape. Topics will include Universal Basic Income (UBI), improved agricultural and energy practices, and opt-in job placement for all, regardless of circumstances.

## Abstract

The rise of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) and robotics presents both pressing challenges and positive transformative opportunities for humanity. AGI, a hypothetical but eventually realized form of artificial intelligence, which will be capable of performing any intellectual and

physical task a human can. With robots increasingly being utilized across various industries, their capabilities will continue to expand in the coming years. While AGI and robotics may lead to issues such as mass unemployment, widespread poverty, and social unrest, they also offer the potential for a new economic era characterized by the provision of free housing, utilities, food, education, training, and healthcare for all. Embracing these possibilities allows us to transcend traditional capitalistic practices and foster a more equitable society.

This paper explores the benefits and challenges associated with providing universal access to housing, utilities, food, education, training, and healthcare in the age of AGI and robotics. Additionally, it examines the potential impact of these policies on various aspects of personal and societal growth, including education, spirituality, emotions, mental and physical health. In conclusion, the paper emphasizes the need for further research into the advantages and disadvantages of universally providing these basic necessities in the AGI and robotics era. By investigating the potential outcomes and implications, we can better prepare for and shape a future that capitalizes on the opportunities presented by AGI and robotics.

### **Key Points**

1. The rise of AGI and robotics presents challenges such as mass unemployment, widespread poverty, and social unrest, but also wondrous transformative opportunities for society.
2. Embracing AGI and robotics can enable a new economic era, providing free housing, utilities, food, education, training, and healthcare for all, transcending traditional capitalistic practices.
3. Investigating the benefits and challenges of providing universal access to these basic necessities is crucial for understanding their impact on personal and societal growth.
4. Further research is needed to better prepare for and shape a future that maximizes the positive potential of AGI and robotics.

### **Support**

1. Proactive approach: The paper addresses the challenges and opportunities associated with AGI and robotics before they become widespread, allowing society to prepare and adapt ahead of time.
2. Comprehensive focus: The paper covers various aspects of personal and societal growth, emphasizing a holistic approach to mitigating the negative effects of AGI and robotics while maximizing their benefits.

3. **Potential for increased equality:** By proposing universal access to basic necessities, the paper outlines a vision for a more equitable society in which all individuals have the opportunity to thrive.
4. **Encouragement of interdisciplinary research:** The paper advocates for further research on the ethical, legal, and social implications of AGI and robotics, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration among experts from various fields.

## Critique

1. **Implementation challenges:** Providing free housing, utilities, food, education, training, and healthcare for all requires significant resources and coordination. We should address potential funding sources, the role of public and private sectors, and realistic implementation strategies.
2. **Economic feasibility:** The transition from traditional capitalistic practices to a new economic era may face resistance and skepticism. We should discuss potential economic models that could support this transition, such as variations of UBI or alternative taxation systems.
3. **Technological limitations:** We assume (with great statistical probability) that AGI and robotics will advance to a point where they can replace human labor in most tasks. It is important to consider the possibility that certain tasks may remain uniquely human, and discuss how this might affect the proposed solutions.
4. **Societal and cultural considerations:** Different societies and cultures might have varying attitudes towards AGI and robotics, as well as differing opinions on the provision of universal basic services. We should explore potential cultural resistance and strategies for fostering global cooperation on this issue.
5. **Implementation challenges:** Providing free housing, utilities, food, education, training, and healthcare for all requires significant resources and coordination. We should address potential funding sources, the role of public and private sectors, and realistic implementation strategies.
6. **Economic feasibility:** The transition from traditional capitalistic practices to a new economic era may face resistance and skepticism. We should discuss potential economic models that could support this transition, such as variations of UBI or alternative taxation systems.

Overall, the idea is both necessary and helpful, as it addresses the challenges and opportunities associated with AGI and robotics, which are expected to significantly impact society in the future. By focusing on both the potential problems and the transformative possibilities, the paper encourages a balanced and proactive approach to shaping a future that maximizes the benefits of AGI and robotics while minimizing their negative consequences.

As artificial general intelligence and automation transform society, The People's Currency is a novel proposition that suggests providing every citizen a basic income guarantee. By giving each person a financial foundation and opportunity to contribute, this concept aims to ensure the benefits of progress are shared broadly while managing the disruption.

With a base level of financial support, people would have resources to access education, start businesses, develop skills, or pursue purpose - not just survive job loss or transitions. It could unleash human potential by subsidizing risk-taking and entrepreneurship. And it might stimulate more creative and meaningful work by reducing anxiety over meeting basic needs.

In an AGI-powered economy, The People's Currency could complement advanced technologies rather than compete with them. People could apply their talents, passions, and judgment to enhance AGI systems and expand their capabilities. New jobs, fields, and innovations might emerge around AGI that enrich life in profound and unexpected ways. Partnerships between humans and AGI could achieve far more than either alone.

A basic income could also provide economic security and stability in an increasingly automated world. With financial support as a foundation, people may weather changes and transitions more gracefully. And spending on goods, services, housing, transportation, and more might help sustain demand and jobs even as productivity improves.

By leveraging technology to meet basic needs, The People's Currency aims to create abundance, not lack. It could realize the promise of progress by making high living standards, good health, education, and leisure truly inclusive and accessible. With time, the costs may decrease, income threshold could increase, and more people could qualify while still supporting purpose and prosperity.

While complex to implement at scale, a people's dividend might be an innovative tool for distribution and justice in a post-scarcity economy. By providing all citizens a financial basis for opportunity, it could help build a future of unparalleled abundance, meaningful work, human flourishing, and innovation - one where technology is a partner in progress rather than a threat to well-being. Overall, The People's Currency deserves exploration as a policy proposal for an AGI-enhanced future aiming to benefit all of humanity.

### **TPC Implementation**

- Provide all citizens with a universal basic income (UBI). Give every adult citizen a standard amount of digital currency each month or year to cover basic needs like food and shelter. The amount could be enough to reduce poverty but not eliminate the need to work.

- Establish a digital Social Security system for youth. Provide digital funds for younger citizens to access education, job training programs, internships, or start businesses. Reduce barriers to opportunity for fulfilling work.
- Implement a "digital dividend" for social value. Give citizens a share of revenue from taxes, natural resources, carbon fees or other by pooling national resources and distributing to all equally. Use funds for public works, services or basic income.
- Pilot an "Opportunity Account." Provide each child a liquid account at birth to finance education, skills development, entrepreneurship or career changes over their lifetime. Add additional funds each year to support lifetime access to learning and progression.
- Start with targeted basic income pilots. Test various basic income programs on specific groups, locations or types of need to evaluate impacts before large-scale implementation. For example, provide opportunity funds to unemployed individuals or homeless individuals in a city.
- Give citizens "People Shares" in government spending. Assign dividend-yielding "shares" representing citizenship and let citizens collectively allocate government funds and make key policy decisions based on the distribution of shares. Provide citizens ownership in spend and power.
- Allow citizens to trade/donate their funds. One approach is providing funds individuals must use exclusively. An alternative is allowing fund recipients to trade, sell or donate all or part of their funds to charities, community service programs or other citizens according to their priorities and needs.
- Combine with job guarantee programs. Help provide basic security while also giving people public service jobs to contribute to the community. Funds meet basic needs while work provides purpose. Transition to less public work as the private sector hires more.

### **Arguments & Answers**

- Taxation: Consider how funds might be taxed, clawed back or phased out based on income. If funds are meant purely as a basic security net, they could be taxed, decreased or stopped altogether once recipients have additional personal income, assets or earnings. This depends on the goals of the program.
- Human purpose and dignity: Purpose comes in many forms and is not solely dependent on productive work or contribution. With basic needs met, people would have freedom to pursue

purpose through passion, creativity, relationships, and more - not just survival. Dignity depends on more than employment.

- Cost sustainability: If implemented properly with controls and oversight, the costs of a universal basic income need not be unsustainable according to your view. And if costs rise over time, incremental increases to income thresholds could be considered, taxes adjusted, or other reforms made to keep the system viable. With political will, the numbers could be made to work.

- Incentive to work: While some may work less, others could pursue more meaningful and impactful work, start businesses, develop skills through passion projects, volunteer, or change careers - especially with income security as a foundation. And as people's basic needs are met, the types of work valued by society may evolve in productive ways.

- Fraud concerns: With needs met and opportunity abundant, the motivations for large-scale fraud and abuse may diminish significantly. And advanced security systems could further help prevent and detect attempts at fraud. An unconditional basic income is not an automatic invitation for widespread misconduct.

- Inequality: Strict enforcement of transparency around funds and a public ledger could help promote equal distribution and prevent concentration of power/resources within any group. Oversight and audit could provide accountability. And reducing poverty itself helps address inequality at the root.

- Purpose and meaning: Basic income need not detract from purpose and meaning, which come from more than just productivity or job function. With financial freedom, people could craft deeply fulfilling lives pursuing purpose on their own terms using skills, talents, relationships, service, creativity, spirituality and more.

- Unintended consequences: While impossible to predict all consequences, reducing poverty and inequality, providing basic security, and distributing resources broadly could have overwhelmingly positive "unintended" impacts on health, environment, education, family, politics, and society as a whole. The pros may far outweigh the cons here according to your perspective.