

Common Coin Manifesto

Introduction of the Problem

The fundamental rule of economics is that there are limited resources.

The current economic system does not abide by that fundamental rule.

There is an infinite resource, called money, that stretches in both the positive infinite and negative infinite directions.

Positive infinite money can be thought of as a security that trades at 54.32 at 10am and 61.23 at 4pm.

In the above transaction there is money gained by individuals allowing them to purchase more tangible resources, yet there is not an equivalent value of tangible resources associated with the gain of money.

Negative infinite money occurs when people use credit.

A single entity can have infinite debt as long as they are credible in their operations.

The US economy is a prime example of this with 17 trillion in debt.

The goal of a monetary system is to track and facilitate commerce.

The fundamental problem of our monetary system is that it is infinite in two directions, like a snake with two heads pulling each other apart.

Example: Person A wants a new car.

Person A cannot afford a new car.

Person A buys a car on credit without being able to pay back the loan.

Person A defaults on their loan and the bank takes the loss.

Now multiply Person A by 1 million and the bank is no longer able to take the loss.

Now the government steps in to bail banks out and take the loss on their balance sheet.

The government is now in debt, but they are credible so are able to remain in operation

Solution

The solution is to change the direction of currency growth into one direction.

This is done through the Common Coin.

The Common Coin is valued at 1.

Each person has a net worth that is a fraction of 1.

For example, the richest person in the world would have a fraction of common coin .0012472

Transaction Example: Person A wants to buy a car.

Person A cannot afford a new car.

Person A borrows money to buy a car.

Person A cannot repay the money and the lender takes the loss.

Person A loses credit and the lender has made a bad investment.

Investment Discipline

The problem with debt in our current monetary system is that through the use of debt, greed is abundant and causes economic cycles that are not sustainable.

In the dot com crash of 2000, this pattern emerged.

Investors saw how much money new tech companies were making and poured money into any company they could find.

The companies invested in often had no viable product and no hope to survive in the long term.

The company invested in would then be securitized through an IPO.

Investors would rake in cash from the IPO and arbitrage on the stock.

As interest rates were hiked aggressively, easy money policies from banks waned, riskier investment slowed and the bubble burst.

The companies who had no viable business died, but the CEOs and shareholders that sold before the crash were rich.

The housing crisis of 2008 is another prime example.

Banks were knowingly giving endless credit to people who did not deserve credit, and often had no means of paying back their debt.

The banks bundled that debt and securitized it, making money on peoples' debt burdens.

The more debt from people, the more debt that could be securitized and more money could be made.

When people inevitably defaulted on debt repayments, the banks were bailed out by the people through tax payer money.

The people who were in debt received poor credit ratings and were still obligated to pay their debts.

By printing more money the banks continued as usual and their poor investment decisions were recouped by the government.

The poor investment decisions still paid off for the banks because the debt that they gave people is still paying back plus interest.

The common coin brings responsibility to both the investor and the borrower.

There should not be a situation in which a party is not held responsible for their own investment decisions.

In coming economic cycles, more and more reliance will be placed on bail outs because the amount of debt worldwide is constantly increasing.

With Common Coin, investment discipline is required to succeed.

Each investment made must have a credible borrower otherwise the investment cannot be recouped.

This simple form of investing creates a consistent monetary policy in an economy that is anything but consistent.

Current monetary policies attempt to act as an invisible hand to guide the economy.

The true invisible hand is the people of an economy and their spending.

The money policies of today are inconsistent, reactive, and lack investment discipline.

Data Transparency

Data transparency is a hand in hand concept with the common coin.

People have sat blissfully in ignorance that their data is not being collected and used.

Companies collect your data.

Companies know more about your unconscious decision making processes than you do.

Companies sell your psychology to other companies.

The government collects your psychology from companies through a number of programs.

One of the many programs is called the PRISM Surveillance Program.

Mark Zuckerberg stood on trial openly admitting that Facebook collected all of your data.

People watched this trial come and go, sitting idly with no action or initiative for change.

But change can come in the form of complete data transparency.

Information is an infinite resource that people spend money on and wage wars over.

Since the Cold War, information has become the most valuable resource on the planet.

Wars are waged over access to information and governments are controlled with a few secrets.

Data transparency eliminates corruption that takes place in secret sharing at the highest levels of government.

If we could all look at the Trump family's phones and use them in court, the Russia probes would be needless.

The common coin has this principle of complete data transparency built into its core.

Each transaction made, similar to a Bitcoin transaction, is recorded on a distributed ledger that everyone can see.

With complete data transparency people can see exactly how the most successful people spend their time and money.

This means high net worth, hardworking individuals will no longer be chalked up as 'snobby,' and low income hardworking people will no longer be classed as 'unmotivated' or 'lazy.'

Information is power.

Right now that power sits in the hands of the few.

With complete data transparency we give that power to all people.

The Court of Information

The entity in charge of distributing and maintaining complete data transparency is the Court.

The founding principle of the current court system is truth and justice.

Allowing the Court access to all data is providing the court with the tools to obtain truth from any scenario.