Globalisation (ecosystem)

Geographical disparities between regions of the world are the cause for the urge of progressing globalisation to reduce physical friction in terms of logistics and management. Those disparities come in varying forms of existence, such as the ability to grow certain crop due to local temperatures.

The interconnectedness of today's world is reliant on dynamic processes and is disrupting the natural global ecosystem. Said disruptions are known to be leading to disastrous consequences such as climate change, and often come in the form of either exploitation of non-renewable resources or the ignorant inconsiderate behaviour of entities within this interconnected globe, including aspects like waste and material use. *(Globalization failed too many people, 2017)*

The society of the future will have identified the priority of need for radical change and have acted upon the problem, enabling a sustainable continuation of globalisation instead. Sustaining such long-term *"filters of life"* would have humanity to concentrate more efforts towards considerations of the *long-term*, scalability and sustainability.

Tying these aspects of considerations for the environment mankind lives in with the interconnectedness of the *post-globalisation* time, one can observe the potential that expands, as concepts such as encapsulation, scalability, sustainability, decentralisation, automation & data-centrism converge. *(Centralised and Decentralised Societies Compared, 2017)*

Future societies will have harnessed the capabilities of *special Artificial Intelligence* and have connected it to a *Blockchain* information stream and database, which improves itself using machine learning, to manage the interconnectedness and leverage the from it originating potential. The mentioned dynamic processes only exist because of the lack of stability, caused by factors like The weather, resource availability, supply chain ambiguity or human err. Such stability can be achieved by implementing technologies from data science and AI, in order to make holistic and accurate predictions, which can bridge the gaps of stability in said dynamic. *(Artificial Intelligence And Blockchain: 3 Major Benefits Of Combining These Two Mega-Trends, 2019)*

> For example, problems that extrapolate when accumulated, meaning getting harder to solve the worse it gets, hoard a lot of potential under said considerations. Management of intelligent systems for smart cities of the globalized world could automate waste-management, resource-distribution (public & commercial), *commodity* supply (e.g. food) or disaster/problem response optimisation. *(AI-powered waste management gets under way in China, 2019)*

The globalisation trend opposing though is such another force, the of the wish for sovereignty, shared by many nations. The most analogical example currently, could be the *Brexit* situation and their wish regain sovereignty. Relating to

this trend and problems that exist within the public domain of the government or society as a whole, is the idea that future societies will be likely to have integrated, is decentralisation of responsibility, accountability, resources et cetera. *(Sovereignty in the age of Globalization, 2019),(Taking back control of globalisation: Sovereignty through European integration, 2019)*

Peer-to-peer implementation resolves the underlying issue that is causing the wish for sovereignty, *lack of trust.* This trust-issue is fueled in a society with loss of identity and mass migration to urban centers. *(Powered by Blockchain, AI Potential Realized, 2019)*

> Decentralisation will establish a societal system that renders the need for trust irrelevant.

Effectively, lowering the barriers to globalisation and interconnectedness. The considerations of the environment, decentralisation and having smaller aspects of automation be AI powered, play hand in hand, given current trends such as ecology conscious production and the reclamation of quality over quantity as deciding buying factor. *(Decentralised Governance for Development, 2019)*

Globalisation has caused some issues that are now there to be solved, while globalisation doesn't seem to be stopping in progression, leaving the problem to tackle being the origin of the seeming consequences of globalisation, which may only be extrapolated by globalisation and have a completely different root-cause.

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Ageing Population (loss of value, socio, economic, political)

Future Societies, by definition are unlike today's societies. The trends that have impact upon the makeup of the societies of the future, are progressed mass migration and diversity, like urbanisation and globalisation, the fact that the populous will grow by every generation and the thus resulting greater variety, as well as concentration of communities and viewpoints regarding politics, societal discussion points and economic behaviours of this society. *(Globalization failed too many people, 2017)* Considering this, an inevitability for such societies is complex diversity and inclusiveness of individuals and communities. An ageing population has the consequence of enlarging some communities of a society, meaning that the increase of representation in different age groups, induces the same effect on communities that these age groups may identify with.

Many communities nowadays are not included as much in the three aspects, political, sociological and economic development as other communities and often said communities clash. The already mentioned *Brexit* movement is a good example, as it outlines the disparity between political view of two communities, from the British society that are separated by age. The reason of why these disparities exist so prominently, in a political sense, is a lack of representation of said communities. The fact, that different generations share different values and perceptions is less receptive to change and thus not the reason for these disparities, but a supportive force. Indeed, the forced accumulation of entities is the root-cause. Many sub-communities within the *LGTBQ* community or the black community or many other niche groups are known not to be as included in many processes and in general in terms of representation compared to many other communities, such circumstance leads to polarisation, as can be seen in the U.S. and the 2016 presidential candidacy.

A political system that has as many political parties as represented communities or viewpoints, has been unlikely in the past, but with modern technologies and concepts like decentralised governance, a direct and just democracy can be achieved, as the image of the great Greek philosophers have always envisioned it. *(Decentralised Governance for Development, 2019)*

> Decentralised democracy for inclusive political policing and decision making, considering/including all participating communities.

The value from including niche and presently less equal communities should be clear, from efficiency, skill, to being able to have great parts of the population in terms of politics support a party. The aristocratic approach of having middle men is aimed at to be reduced to create a more direct democracy, more inclusive and more equal for all varying participants. These ideas relate again to block chain and decentralisation, but AI and other technologies impact future societies as well, such could look like the rise of autonomous vehicles, making the roads safer by transferring impaired or elderly drivers into self-driving cars, or a social platform that focuses on groups and communities proactively and intelligently. *(Machine*

Learning: Living in the Age of AI, 2019) Such platform could integrate into service such as finance, democratic processes to increase inclusiveness and equality of opportunity.

Right now, Facebook seems like the company doing exactly mentioned, focussing on communities and consequentially increasing inclusiveness with tools like Libra *(Facebook announces Libra cryptocurrency: All you need to know – TechCrunch. , 2019). (Facebook is redesigning its core app around the two parts people actually like to use, 2019)*

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