
White Paper: The Global Government Service Network (GGSN)

A Post-Government Model for Universal Services

Executive Summary

This white paper outlines a bold vision for a **Global Government Service Network (GGSN)** — a decentralized framework of private and global service providers that deliver essential government functions directly to individuals, families, and communities.

The model replaces dependence on traditional, centralized governments with a **subscription-based, investment-backed, or tax-share system**, anchored by a **universal Central Bank ID (CBID)**. This identity/payment mechanism ensures universal inclusion, while a **3% global transaction fee** provides sustainable funding.

With universal participation, GGSN would generate an estimated **\$4.6 trillion annually** (based on 3% of 2025's projected \$120 trillion global GDP). Funds would be distributed both as **direct payments to citizens** (Thursday Money: \$10 per person weekly) and as reinvestments into infrastructure, education, healthcare, and security.

This framework ensures that governance — including healthcare, defense, policing, education, and infrastructure — continues even if traditional nation-states falter.

1. The Problem

Centralized governments are often plagued by:

- Political deadlock.
- Unequal distribution of services.
- Inefficient bureaucracies.
- Vulnerability to collapse or dysfunction.

As seen in recent years, when political systems stall, citizens lose access to vital services. Without an alternative, communities are left unprotected and unsupported.

2. The Vision: Government as a Service

GGSN offers a “**post-government**” **governance model**, where citizens can:

- **Subscribe** to government providers.
- **Invest** in local/regional service networks.
- **Choose** providers aligned with their needs and values.

Instead of relying on political parties, real government providers emerge from entrepreneurial groups (1–300 founders) who take responsibility, risk, and investment to build services for citizens.

3. Core Components

A. Private & Global Government Providers

- Deliver services: healthcare, education, defense, policing, housing, welfare, and infrastructure.
- May be local (community-based) or global (cross-border networks).
- Can partner with licensed private security and defense firms for citizen protection.

B. Funding Models

- **Flat Fee Subscription** (e.g., \$500/month per household).
- **Single Tax Rate** (e.g., 27%).
- **Investment-Based Model** (capital in, returns based on performance).
- **Transaction Fee Model** (3% via CBID system).

C. Central Bank ID (CBID)

- A universal identity + payment card.
- Used to receive benefits, pay for services, and authenticate membership.
- Charges a **3% transaction fee** on all global/personal transactions.

D. Thursday Money

- Weekly universal disbursement: **\$10 per world citizen every Thursday**.
 - Guarantees a baseline financial inclusion and builds trust in the system.
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4. Financial Model

- **Global GDP (2025 projection):** \$120 trillion.
- **3% CBID transaction fee revenue:** ~\$4.6 trillion annually.

Distribution Plan:

- \$10 weekly to all world citizens (Quantitative Micro-Easing).
 - ~\$4.2 trillion allocated to operational and infrastructure expenses.
 - Remaining funds allocated in **tiered accounts (\$100, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$3 million)** to build reserves and stability.
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5. Benefits

- **Resilience:** Governance continues even if states collapse.
 - **Choice:** Citizens choose providers like they choose mobile carriers.
 - **Efficiency:** Competition drives better services at lower costs.
 - **Inclusion:** Every human has a CBID and guaranteed minimum income.
 - **Scalability:** Providers can start small and expand globally.
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6. Implementation Roadmap

1. **Phase 1:** Develop the Central Bank ID infrastructure.
2. **Phase 2:** Pilot private providers in sectors like healthcare and education.
3. **Phase 3:** Launch the 3% transaction levy system.
4. **Phase 4:** Begin Thursday Money disbursements.
5. **Phase 5:** Scale globally, allowing citizens to choose among hundreds of providers.

7. Continuity of Governance

This system ensures **uninterrupted government services**, even if centralized governments — such as the United States — become divided or cease to function. Private providers can immediately step in and deliver governance through the CBID and Thursday Money framework.

Conclusion

The **Global Government Service Network** creates a new era of governance: one that is decentralized, resilient, and universally accessible. By empowering private providers, funding them through a universal identity/payment system, and guaranteeing direct citizen payouts, this model secures the essential functions of governance for all humanity.

Taglines

- “Government as a Service. For Everyone. Forever.”
 - “Thursday Money: Your Global Citizenship Dividend.”
 - “Your Government. Your Choice.”
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Write a white paper about a world government solution that ensures all citizens are defended and have government contacts by creating private and global providers of government services for individuals, communities, and families that want to band together to resolve their issues — such as healthcare, defense, policing, education, schools, and kindergartens.

Each government provider would have a flat fee (e.g., \$500 USD per month), a single tax rate (e.g., 27%), an initial investment with returns, or a regular subscription fee. All members participating in this post-government governance model would have a Central Bank ID, used both to receive and to make payments (like a bank card). This ID would charge a 3% transaction fee on all global and personal transactions.

If all people of the world participated, this would generate around \$4.6 trillion annually (3% of the projected global GDP of \$120 trillion in 2025). This income would be distributed as follows:

- \$10 to every world citizen every Thursday, no matter what (“Quantitative Micro-Easing”).
- About \$4.2 trillion per year would fund bulk expenses.
- The rest would be distributed in \$100, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$3 million accounts to establish a stable global reserve and operational networks to further world government services.

Furthermore, the Central Bank ID-issuing world government would allow the creation of new, real government providers — instead of relying on political parties. These providers could be founded by as few as 1–2 individuals, or as many as 300, who take personal risk and responsibility through their investment. They would then build infrastructure for local or regional services by:

- Buying or renting hospitals.
- Hiring schoolteachers or creating homeschooling solutions.
- Establishing universities, housing, and community living spaces.
- Contracting private security providers such as Academi or other licensed security firms.

This framework ensures continuity of governance, even in scenarios where centralized governments (such as the United States) become divided or cease to function. Private government providers could appear and operate immediately through the Thursday Money system, ensuring that Americans and world citizens alike continue to receive essential services.

Presidential Intelligence Briefing

To: President Donald J. Trump

From: Daniel Vidosh — *Concepts for Private Government Service Providers & Market for New Government*

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED / POLICY-ADVISORY

Date: 2 October 2025

Purpose

Provide a concise, operationally focused intelligence-style briefing on the concept of **Private Government Service Providers (PGSPs)** — a market of private and global service providers that deliver core government functions (healthcare, policing, education, infrastructure, social services, continuity of governance) funded via a universal digital identity/payment mechanism (hereafter **Central Bank ID / CBID**) and transaction levies. The briefing assesses strategic opportunities, legal & operational risks, and recommended Presidential actions.

Note: this brief treats the proposal as a strategic policy instrument and *does not* endorse or provide operational guidance for illegal or clandestine paramilitary activities, “sleeper cells,” or covert networks. Any proposal element that seeks to establish covert armed networks or to bypass domestic or international law presents severe legal, ethical, and national security risks and is expressly disapproved in this advisory. (See Legal & Risk section below.)

Key situational context: the current federal funding impasse and continuing executive actions affecting counter-threat responses demonstrate a window of political urgency and demand for continuity solutions outside traditional federal channels. ([Al Jazeera](#))

Executive Summary (One Paragraph)

The PGSP concept would create a competitive market that supplies public-goods services to consenting citizens via private providers funded through (a) flat subscription fees, (b) a single simplified tax rate, (c) investor capital, and (d) transaction levies routed through a universal **CBID**. If structured legally and transparently, PGSPs can increase resilience and service continuity during federal gridlock, accelerate localized innovation in service delivery, and provide direct economic support to citizens via regular disbursements (“Thursday Money”). However, major legal, oversight, financial-stability, and security risks — especially where private security/defense actors operate with inadequate legal control — must be managed before scaling. ([IME](#))

The Core Proposal (Operational Description)

1. **Service Providers** — Licensed private entities (local, regional, global) deliver bundles of government functions: healthcare networks, schools/universities, municipal services, licensed private security (lawful contractors), social welfare, and administrative services. Provider teams may range from small cores (1–300 founders) to major institutional operators.
 2. **Funding Mechanisms**
 - **Flat subscription** (example: US\$500 / month per household) OR
 - **Single tax rate** (example: 27% share model) OR
 - **Investor model**: upfront capital + performance return OR
 - **Transaction levy**: CBID applies a small fee (example proposed: 3%) to transactions routed through the system, forming a global revenue stream to fund universal disbursements and operations.
 3. **Central Bank ID (CBID)** — a digital identity/payment account (CBDC-like architecture) issued to participating individuals for receiving payments, paying fees, and auditing flows. CBID acts as a wallet, identity anchor, and program delivery channel. This is analogous in concept to modern CBDC/digital ID proposals being studied by central banks and international institutions. ([Federal Reserve](#))
 4. **Universal Disbursement (“Thursday Money”)** — a recurring micro-disbursement to all CBID holders (proposed example: US\$10 per person weekly) to stimulate household liquidity and participation. The model projects significant aggregate revenues if broadly adopted.
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Strategic Rationale

- **Continuity of Governance**: Provides an insurance layer if federal systems are impaired by political stalemate or targeted disruption. Recent events show potential for executive actions and funding instability. ([Al Jazeera](#))
- **Choice & Competition**: Citizens can select providers aligned with preferences; market incentives may drive service quality and cost efficiency.
- **Financial Inclusion & Traceability**: CBID can bring unbanked citizens into formal payment and benefit systems, improving program delivery and auditability. ([Federal Reserve](#))

Key Quantitative Premises (Illustrative)

- **Global GDP baseline (2025):** IMF / World Bank projections place world nominal activity in the order of tens of trillions; using a working figure of ~US\$120 trillion nominal (user-stated estimate), a 3% global transaction levy yields approximately US\$3.6–4.6 trillion annually — sufficient to cover major program costs if broadly captured. These numbers must be stress-tested with IMF/World Bank data before policy decisions. ([IMF](#))
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Legal, Ethical & Security Constraints (Red Lines)

1. **No covert armed networks or “sleeper cells.”** Creating clandestine militias, covert cells, or secreted armed networks is illegal, destabilizing, and would trigger domestic criminal and international humanitarian law liabilities. I will not assist in designing operational or clandestine paramilitary capabilities.
2. **Private security must operate under clear legal authority.** Private security/defense providers (PMCs, contractors) must be subject to licensing, rules of engagement, oversight (civilian and judicial), and applicable laws (MEJA, UCMJ extraterritorial constraints, domestic statutes). Historical and legal studies highlight jurisdictional complexity and risk of abuse. ([mississippilawjournal.org](#))
3. **CBID and data privacy.** A globally operated CBID raises privacy, surveillance, and sovereignty concerns. Any architecture must embed privacy by design, legal guardrails, and national opt-in mechanisms. ([Federal Reserve](#))
4. **Financial stability / capital flight.** Large new payment rails and levies could disrupt banking intermediation; coordination with central banks, IMF, and regulators is essential. ([IMF](#))

Threat Assessment & Risk Matrix (Top Lines)

- **Political:** PGSPs will face legal challenges, claims of undermining sovereign authority, and partisan opposition. Rapid deployment without consensus risks fragmentation. ([Al Jazeera](#))
- **Security:** Poorly regulated security providers could commit human rights abuses, engage in interstate incidents, or be coopted by malign actors.
- **Economic:** A CBID transaction levy at scale may alter liquidity dynamics, inflationary pressures, or incentives for avoidance/black markets. Requires macroeconomic modeling with IMF/World Bank. ([IMF](#))
- **Operational:** Building a global payments/ID network demands high technical, legal, and governance capacity; rollout will be staged and expensive.

Recommended Presidential Actions (Operational, near-term)

1. **Authorize a White House Interagency Fast Track (30–60 days) to:**
 - Convene Treasury, Fed, DHS, DoD, DOJ, HHS, Education, and OMB to evaluate legal and fiscal frameworks for PGSP pilots.
 - Begin bilateral consultations with allied central banks and IMF to explore CBID technical and macroeconomic implications. ([Federal Reserve](#))
2. **Pilot Program Authorization** — Select two limited pilots (one domestic, one overseas partner) with strict scopes: e.g., private provision of non-lethal services such as community healthcare clinics and modular education in a single county or allied partner region. Require full transparency, judicial review access, FOIA-equivalent records, and independent oversight.
3. **Security Provider Guardrails** — Issue Executive guidance that any private security contracts supported or recognized by the U.S. must:
 - Operate under a U.S. contracting framework with licensing, DOJ vetting, and congressional notification;
 - Accept U.S. rules of engagement when performing defense roles for U.S. citizens;
 - Be prohibited from forming clandestine armed groups or covert networks; violations trigger criminal prosecution.
4. **CBID Exploratory Tasking** — Instruct Treasury and the Federal Reserve to produce a CBID feasibility memo (technical, privacy, AML/KYC, cross-border payments, and macro impacts) within 90 days. Coordinate with IMF/World Bank for global implications. ([Federal Reserve](#))
5. **Legal & Ethical Review** — Direct DOJ and OLC to map statutory authorities and gaps (federal vs. state jurisdiction, extraterritorial reach, MEJA applicability, human rights exposure) and recommend executive or legislative remedies.

Implementation Roadmap (High Level)

- **Phase 0 (0–3 months):** Interagency study, legal review, pilots design.
- **Phase 1 (3–12 months):** Domestic pilot for voluntary community services (health/education) with CBID test accounts in partnership with Federal Reserve sandbox. Independent audit & public reporting.
- **Phase 2 (12–36 months):** Scale locally subject to legislative authorization; integrate regulated private security only under strict frameworks. Begin limited international cooperation pilots with allied governments and IMF oversight.
- **Phase 3 (36+ months):** If pilots succeed and legal frameworks established, incremental scaling with international treaties and standard-setting.

Metrics for Success

- Measurable service continuity during federal disruptions (response time, service uptime).
 - Citizen uptake and satisfaction metrics for provider services.
 - Full compliance with legal regimes; zero credible allegations of unlawful paramilitary activity.
 - Macroeconomic stability as validated by Treasury/Fed/IMF modeling.
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Annex A — High-Level Financial Sketch (Illustrative)

- **Assumed global nominal base:** ~US\$120T (working figure). 3% levy → ~US\$3.6T annually (user referenced figure range US\$3.6–4.6T with different GDP bases). Even a partial capture of global transactions at 0.5–1% yields meaningful resources for targeted universal disbursements and provider subsidies. All figures require rigorous IMF/World Bank validation. ([IMF](#))
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Annex B — Legal References & Guidance Sources

- IMF/Federal Reserve materials on CBDC and digital payment risks/benefits. ([Federal Reserve](#))
- Academic and legal analyses of Private Military Companies and extraterritorial jurisdiction (MEJA, UCMJ implications) — demonstrate complexity and risk of outsourcing force without tight controls. ([mississippilawjournal.org](#))

Bottom Line / Recommendation for Immediate Decision

Authorize an interagency, limited, tightly-controlled exploration and pilot of PGSPs focused **only on lawful, non-lethal public services (health, education, municipal services, payments)** and a CBID technical sandbox. **Prohibit** any program elements that create or operationalize clandestine armed groups, sleeper networks, or other covert paramilitary constructs. Engage the IMF and allied central banks early to prevent systemic financial risks. This path preserves continuity and citizen services while protecting legality, civil liberties, and U.S. strategic interests.

If you authorize, next steps I can draft immediately (no background work required):

1. Draft Executive Order language to create the Interagency PGSP Task Force;
2. Outline the legal questions for DOJ/OLC and a template for pilot RFPs (health/education only);
3. Produce a CBID sandbox terms-of-reference for the Fed/Treasury and proposed oversight metrics.

(Again: I will not produce design or operational instructions for clandestine armed networks, or advise on creating covert paramilitary capabilities. For security-related services, recommendations are limited to lawful contracting, oversight, and force-use constraints.)

Selected Sources (most load-bearing)

- Associated Press reporting on recent executive actions and national security posture. ([AP News](#))
- IMF World Economic Outlook / July 2025 updates (global growth/projections). ([IMF](#))
- Federal Reserve materials and IMF CBDC handbook (digital money / CBDC policy). ([Federal Reserve](#))
- Legal studies on Private Military Companies and jurisdictional challenges. ([mississippilawjournal.org](#))
- Current reporting on federal funding impasse and shutdown pressures showing urgency for continuity solutions. ([Al Jazeera](#))

White Paper: A Global Government Service Network (GGSN)

By VD

Executive Summary

This white paper proposes a **Global Government Service Network (GGSN)** — a decentralized yet coordinated framework of private and global service providers that deliver essential government functions directly to individuals, families, and communities. The system combines subscription-style participation, universal financial inclusion, and a centralized digital identity infrastructure to ensure that all citizens are defended, represented, and served.

By offering a range of governance services — healthcare, defense, policing, education, and infrastructure — through competitive and privately managed providers, GGSN creates a **“post-government” model** of governance that is transparent, efficient, and responsive to its citizens.

Problem Statement

Traditional governments, especially centralized states, often fail to deliver essential services equitably and efficiently. In times of political deadlock, fragmentation, or institutional failure, citizens are left vulnerable. A divided America, as a leading example, highlights the fragility of centralized government systems. There is an urgent need for a **parallel governance infrastructure** that:

- Protects citizens even if existing government structures falter.
 - Allows communities and families to self-organize around shared priorities.
 - Creates a stable, globally coordinated funding mechanism to sustain essential public services.
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Vision

A world where **any individual or community can “subscribe” to government** — choosing providers for essential services like healthcare, defense, schooling, infrastructure, and security — and receive funding through a universal digital ID that serves as both a financial account and an identity verification system.

This system would allow **citizens to pay a flat fee, contribute a single tax rate, or make an investment** in a provider’s success while receiving predictable, reliable services.

Key Components

1. Private & Global Providers of Governance Services

- Citizens and communities select “government providers” as easily as they select mobile carriers or insurance plans.
- Providers can be small (1–300 individuals as a core team) or large, operating locally, regionally, or globally.
- Services include:
 - Healthcare & hospitals
 - Schools & universities
 - Private security & defense (e.g., licensed firms such as Black Cube or Academi)
 - Infrastructure maintenance
 - Social services and welfare
- Providers are incentivized by fees, investment returns, or a fixed share of a universal tax.

2. Flexible Funding Models

- **Flat Fee Model:** e.g., \$500 USD per month per household.
- **Single Tax Rate:** e.g., 27% of income.

- **Investment Model:** citizens invest capital to fund a provider and receive returns on performance.

3. Central Bank ID (CBID)

- A universal digital identity that doubles as a payment card/account.
- All citizens participating in GGSN have a CBID account for:
 - Receiving universal disbursements (“Thursday Money”).
 - Paying fees and taxes.
 - Tracking benefits and services.
- A **3% transaction fee** on all personal and global transactions flows back into the GGSN treasury.

4. Global Revenue Model

- Based on 2025 global GDP (~\$120 trillion), a 3% transaction fee yields ~\$4.6 trillion annually.
- Distribution example:
 - **\$10 per person per week** paid to every world citizen (Quantitative Micro-Easing).
 - The remainder funds bulk operations, infrastructure, and strategic investments (e.g., sleeper cell & ghost networks for continuity of operations).

5. “Thursday Money” Program

Every Thursday, **all citizens receive a universal payment** from GGSN. This baseline income ensures:

- Financial stability for all participants.
- A predictable flow of capital to stimulate micro-economies.
- Continuous citizen engagement and trust.

6. Local and Regional Autonomy

Providers can:

- Buy or rent hospitals and schools.
- Hire educators or offer homeschooling systems.
- Develop housing, utilities, and community living spaces.
- Contract licensed private security or defense firms for citizen protection.

7. Continuity of Governance

This model ensures government functions persist even if a national government collapses. In the case of the United States, for instance, private GGSN providers could continue delivering essential services regardless of federal paralysis.

Benefits

- **Resilience:** Governance that cannot be “shut down” by political deadlock.
 - **Choice:** Citizens can select providers aligned with their values and needs.
 - **Efficiency:** Competitive private models outperform centralized bureaucracies.
 - **Universal Inclusion:** Every human receives a CBID and baseline financial support.
 - **Scalability:** Providers can grow from micro-level (1–300 members) to global-scale operations.
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Implementation Roadmap

1. **Phase 1:** Create and test the CBID infrastructure (digital identity + universal account).
2. **Phase 2:** Pilot private “government providers” in one region (e.g., healthcare & education).

3. **Phase 3:** Launch the **3% Global Transaction Fee** model and begin Thursday Money disbursements.
 4. **Phase 4:** Scale to global participation, offering hundreds of providers across sectors.
 5. **Phase 5:** Integrate advanced security, defense, and continuity-of-governance networks.
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Conclusion

The **Global Government Service Network (GGSN)** represents a bold, post-government vision: a world where governance is no longer monopolized by nation-states but delivered competitively, efficiently, and universally. By combining universal financial inclusion, digital identity, and private provision of public services, this system creates a resilient framework for human civilization in the 21st century.

Key Taglines

- **“Government as a Service. For Everyone. Forever.”**
 - **“Thursday Money: The New Right of Citizenship.”**
 - **“Your Government. Your Choice.”**
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