

Систединг и другие компоненты новой Machinery of Freedom



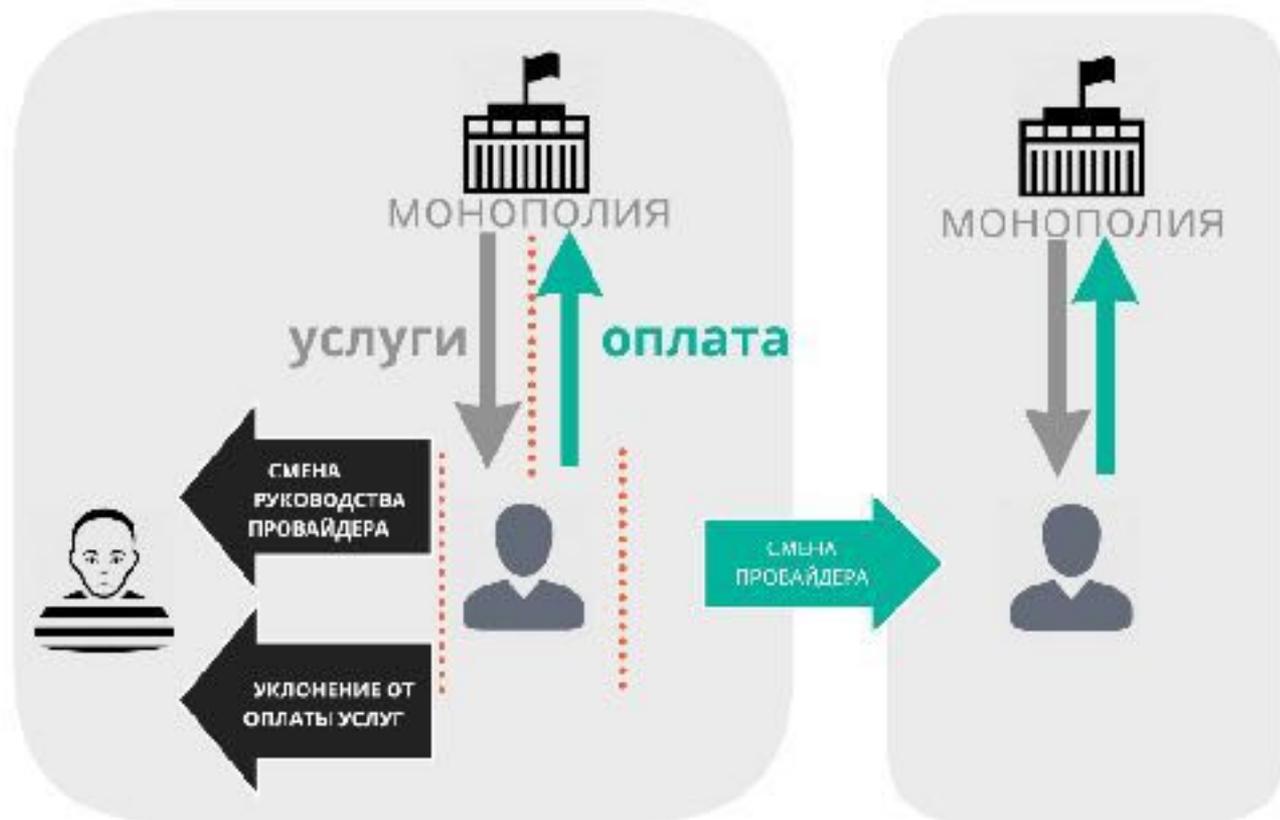
Егор Рыжиков

Соучредитель и управляющий партнер группы компаний
Вебер КоМеханикс (РФ), соучредитель и директор
компании **BLUE FRONTIERS** Pte Ltd (Сингапур),
представитель **The Seasteading Institute** (США)

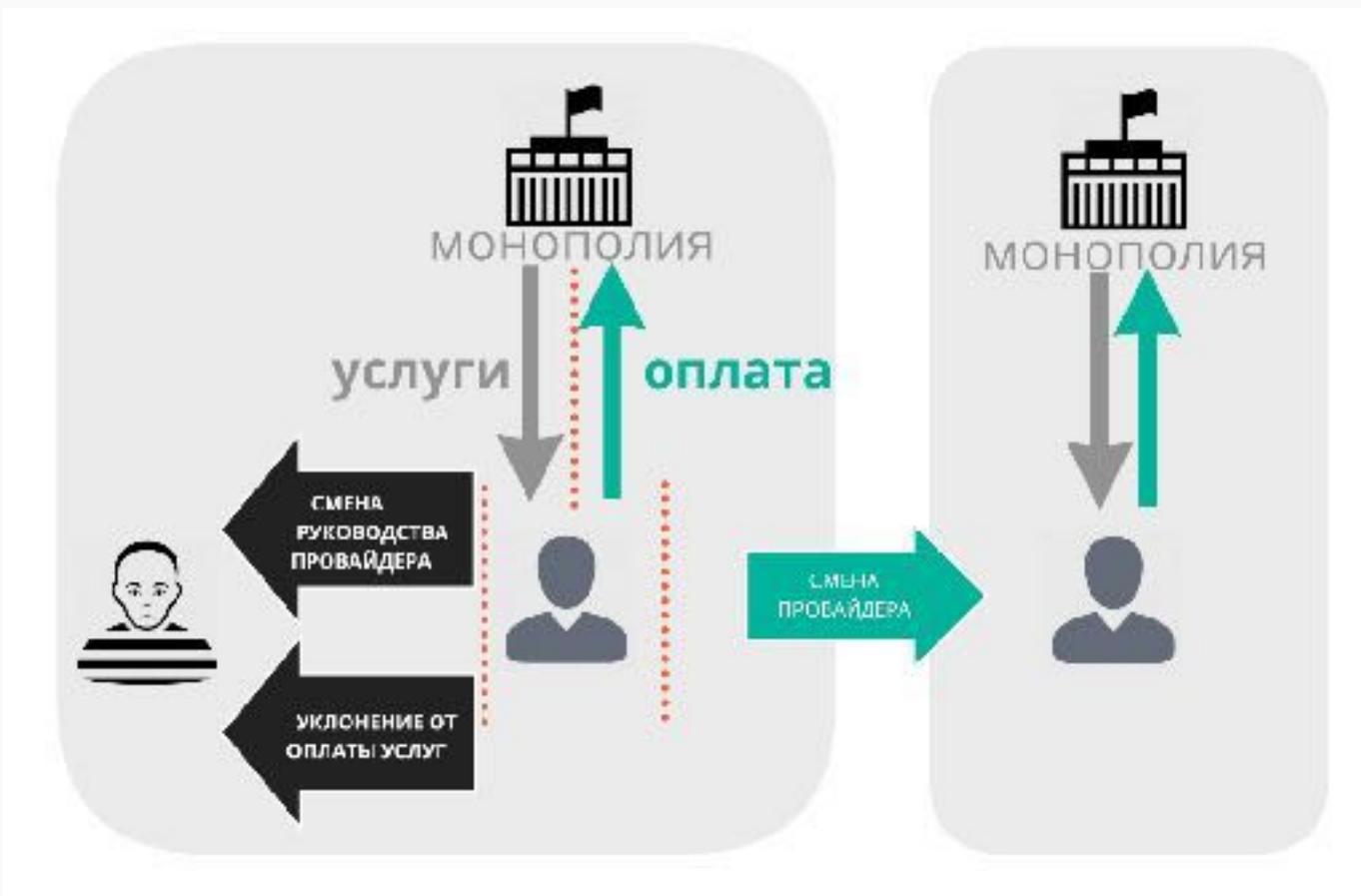
Услуги управления Государством - как услуга Провайдера Клиентам



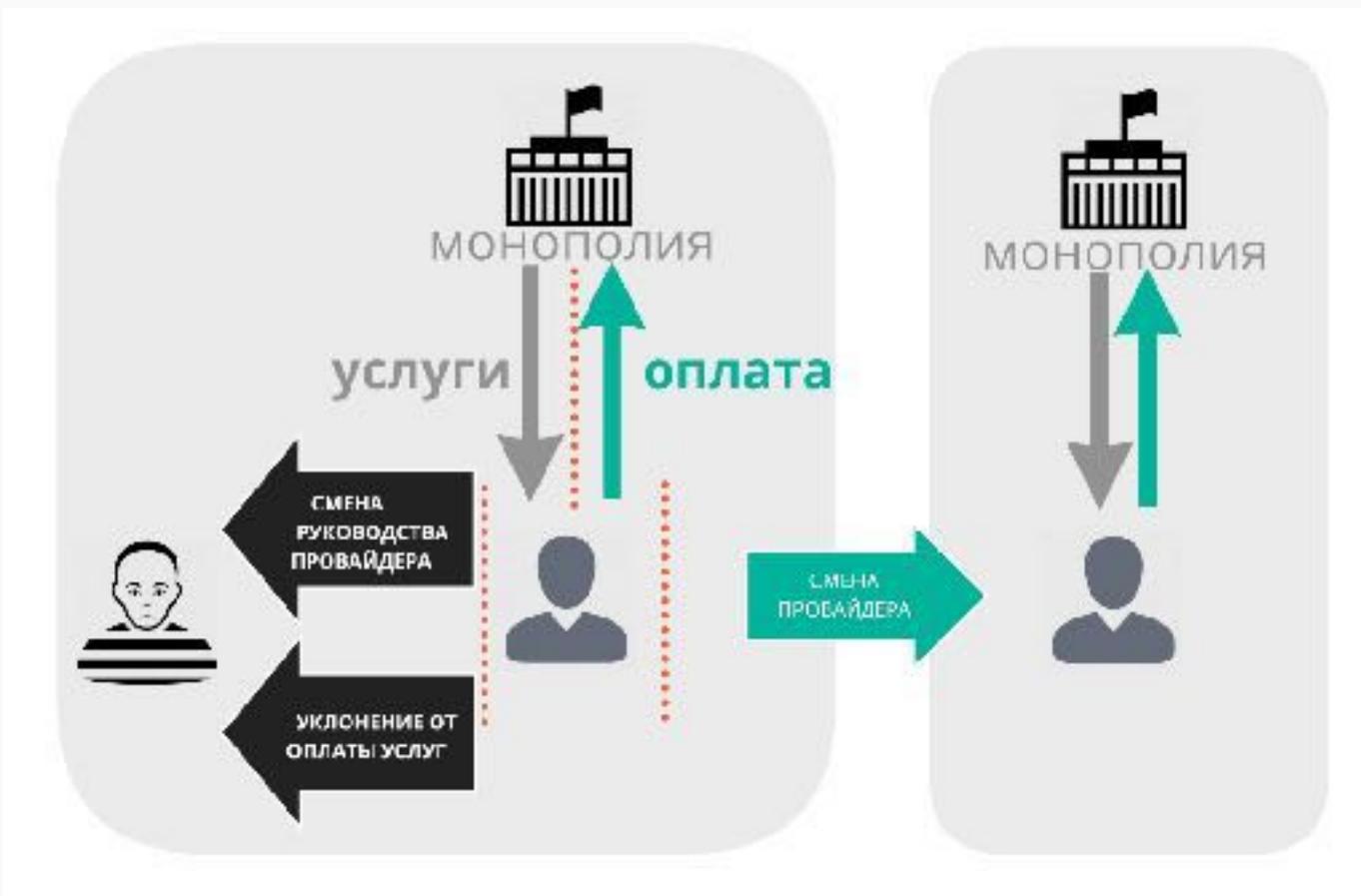
Почему нас не удовлетворяют услуги провайдеров?



1. Отсутствие связи размера оплаты и удовлетворенности клиента



2. Непомерная цена билета на смену провайдера или внесения изменений в политику провайдера



THIRD EDITION

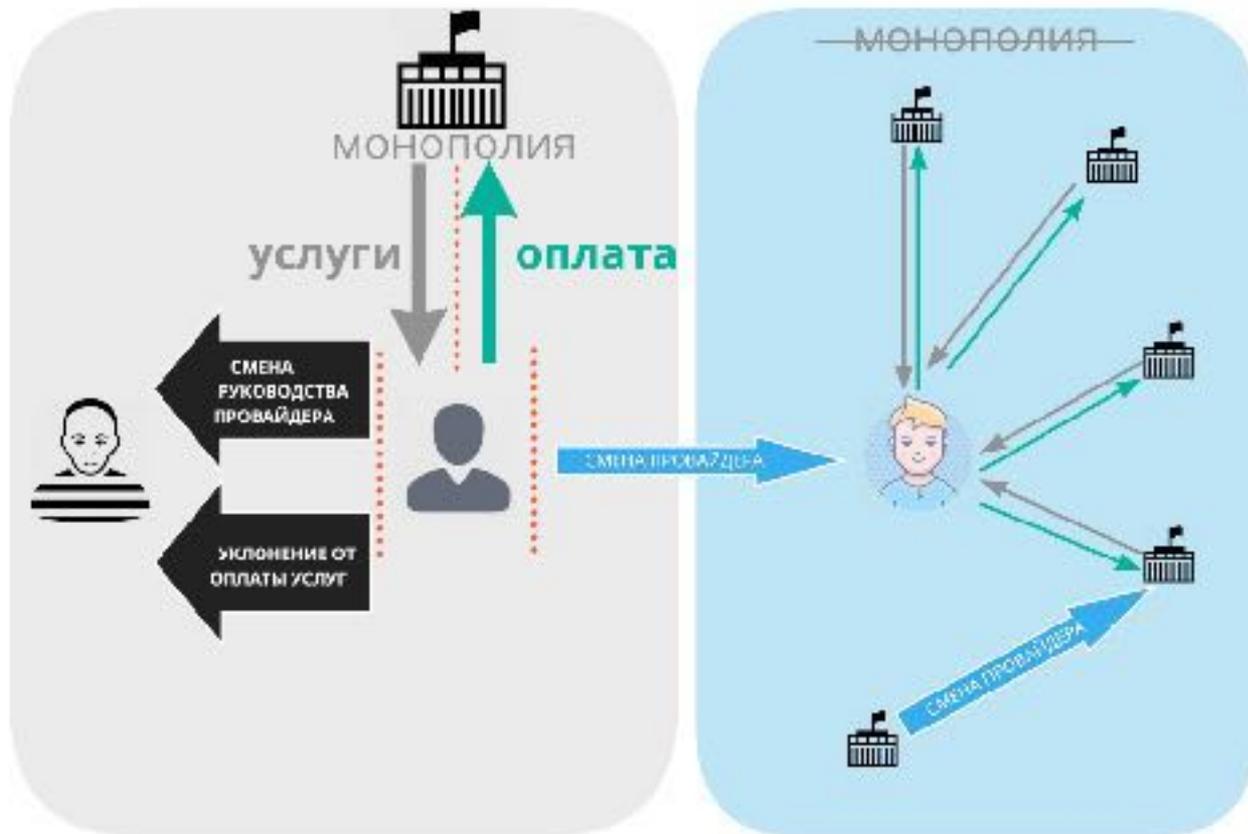
THE **MACHINERY**
of **FREEDOM**

Guide *to a* Radical Capitalism



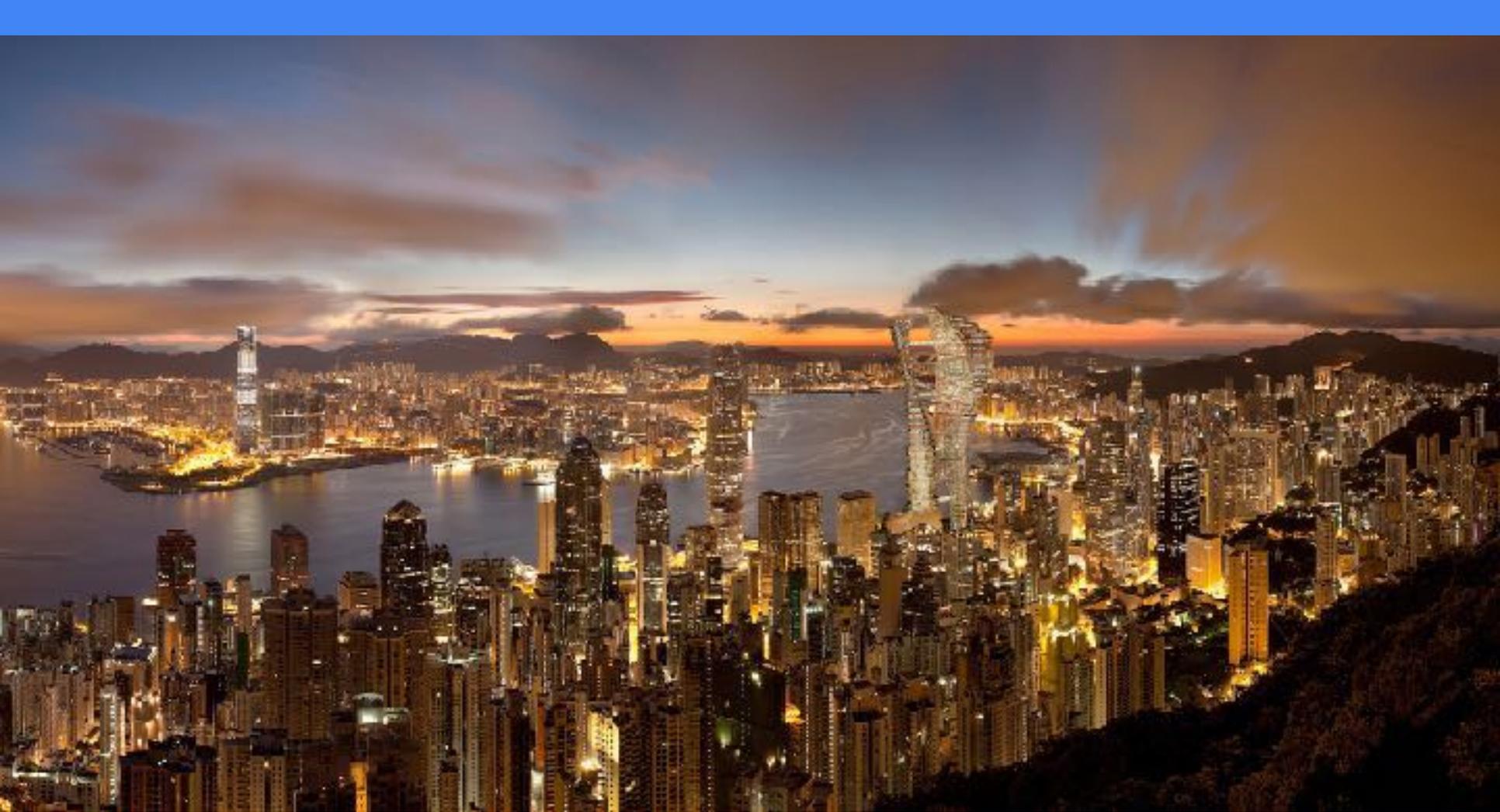
DAVID FRIEDMAN

Решение: уменьшение издержек на смену провайдера и создание конкуренции между провайдерами услуг



Для чего необходимы изменения?





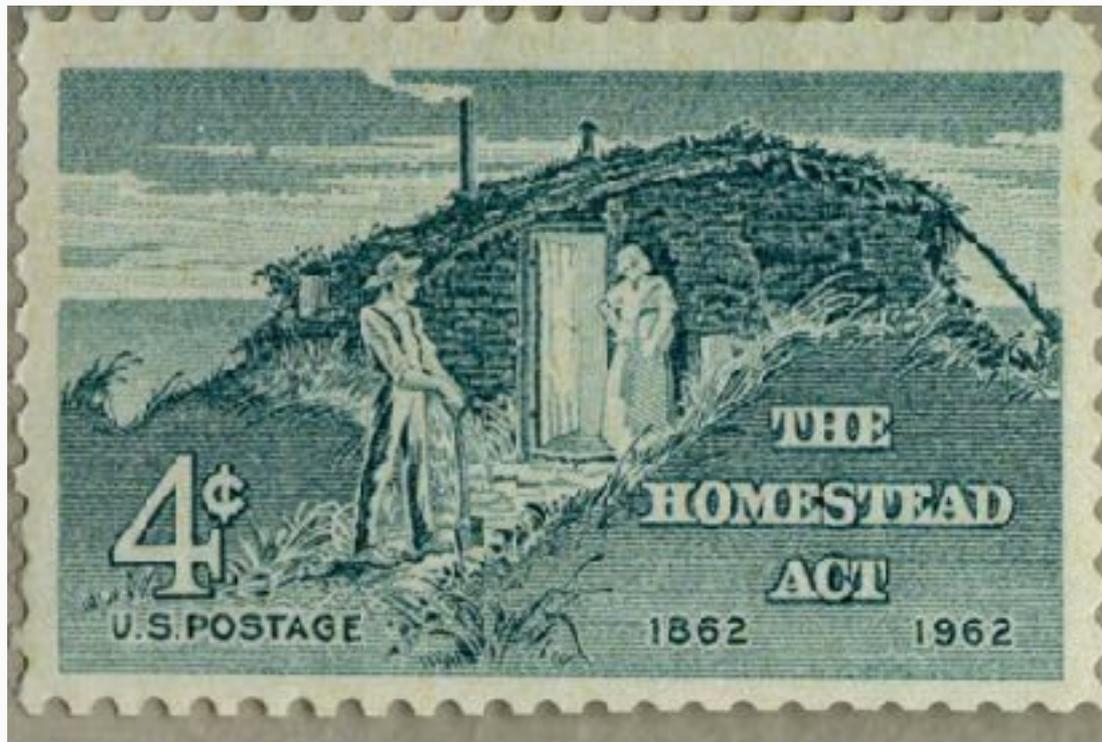
Термин SEASTEADING

Систединг - концепция создания постоянных поселений в океане, вне территорий принадлежащих каким-либо странам.



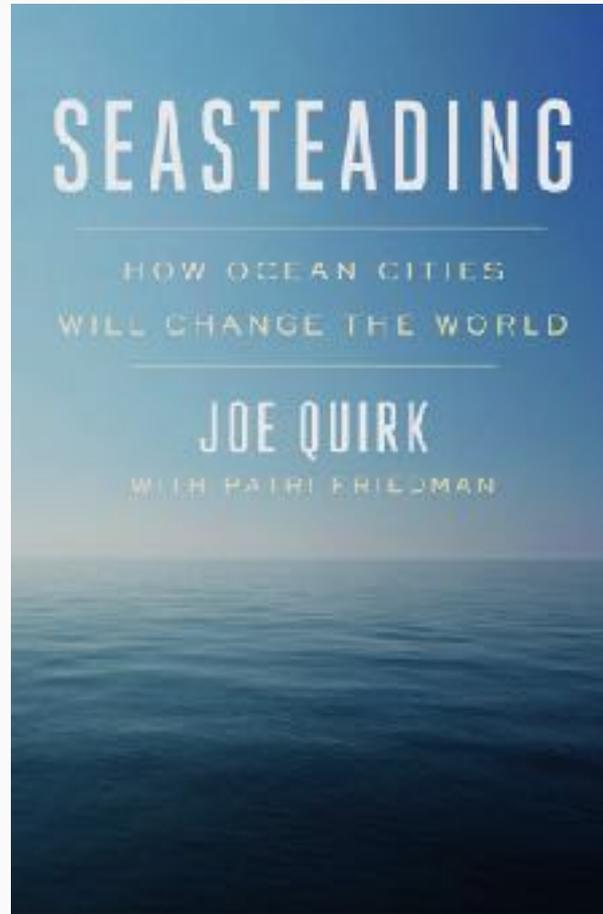
Термин «seasteading» произошел от «homesteading»

[Homestead principle](#) - концепция состоящая в том, что граждане получают право владения на собственность, которая никому не принадлежит, путем ведения хозяйства с ее использованием.



The Seasteading Institute





Seasteading strategies



Приглашение в Полинезию







Why Polynesia?

- Hurricanes Unlikely
- Protected Lagoons & Atolls
- Modern Market
- Internet Bandwidth
- Nimble & Stable Government
- Direct flights from Los Angeles, Auckland, Tokyo





New company to develop the project:



**BLUE
FRONTIERS**









Construction Process





LesEchos LE JOURNAL DE L'ÉCONOMIE Marre de l'Etat ? Cette île est faite pour vous

GEO

Des villes flottantes en Polynésie française ?

The New York Times

As Climate Change Accelerates, Floating Cities Look Like Less of a Pipe Dream



Express Business Une ville flottante pour tester de nouvelles formes de gouvernance

En Polynésie, bientôt la première ville flottante au monde

Europe 1

Seasteading : création d'une ville flottante au large de la Polynésie française

THE HUFFINGTON POST

Oceantop Living in a Seastead - Realistic, Sustainable, and Coming Soon

BUSINESS INSIDER UK

Silicon Valley's dream of a floating, isolated city might actually happen

Le Point

La première ville flottante sera-t-elle en France ?



World's first custom-built floating city to rise off French Polynesian waters

PACIFIC / FRENCH POLYNESIA



Tahiti eyed for floating city

BBC

French Polynesia signs first 'floating city' deal



ABC News 24
@ABCNews24



Mirror

Incredible plans unveiled for world's first 'floating city' in the middle of the Pacific Ocean

Hello future! #ICYMI The @Seasteading Institute wants to create the world's first #FloatingCity in the waters off French Polynesia.

BLUETOPIA

How an ambitious plan to build artificial island nations could create a laboratory for ecology, technology and experimental forms of government.

The view is unbeatable. To the right, steep volcanic mountains, draped in green, rise up from a beachside coconut grove. To the left, the Pacific Ocean glitters turquoise under the midday sun. It is here in this Tahitian lagoon that a group of entrepreneurs plans to build an artificial island — three quarters of a hectare of floating housing and research space, made up of linked platforms. If the team is successful, the vision could become reality by 2020. But it would be just the first step, says self-described “seavangelist” Joe Quirk. The ultimate goal is to build whole sovereign nations on the open seas, composed of modular floating units.

French Polynesia has all the stepping stones: lagoons, atolls, shallow waters right next to deeper waters,” Quirk says. Quirk, one of five managing directors for the company behind the project, and his colleagues propose that artificial islands could serve as laboratories for testing out new technologies and exploring different social structures, or act as life rafts for coastal peoples displaced by sea-level rise.

The non-profit Seasteading Institute was founded by former Google engineer Pateri Friedman in 2008, and it has garnered support from influential people in the linked worlds of Silicon Valley, libertarian politics and the anything-goes desert festival, Burning Man. Most media reports have been equally, however. The project has been characterized as the dream of “two guys with a blog and a love of Ayn Rand” and “a hacker’s approach to government with a Waterworld-esque conception of Manifest Destiny.”

But the Seasteading Institute and the new-for-profit spin-off, Blue Frontiers, have racked up some real-world achievements in the past year. They signed a memorandum of understanding with the government of French Polynesia in January that lays the groundwork for the construction of their prototype. And they gained momentum from a conference of interested parties in Tahiti in May, which hundreds of people attended. The project’s focus has shifted from building a libertarian oasis to hosting experiments in governance styles and showcasing a smorgasbord of sustainable technologies for, among other things, desalination, renewable energy and floating food production. The shift has brought some gravitas to the undertaking, and some ecologists have taken interest in the possibilities of full-time floating laboratories.

But the project still faces some formidable challenges. The team must

BY EMMA MARRIS

convince the people of French Polynesia that the synthetic islands will benefit them; it must raise enough money to actually build the prototype, which it estimates will cost up to US\$60 million; and once it is built, the group must convince the world that artificial floating islands are more than just a gimmick. Producing solid science and broadly useful technology would go a long way towards making that case.

“What we are dreaming is that this structure will be a scientific laboratory,” says Winifred Sage, head of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Council of French Polynesia in Tahiti, who has been concerned about brain drain from his country.

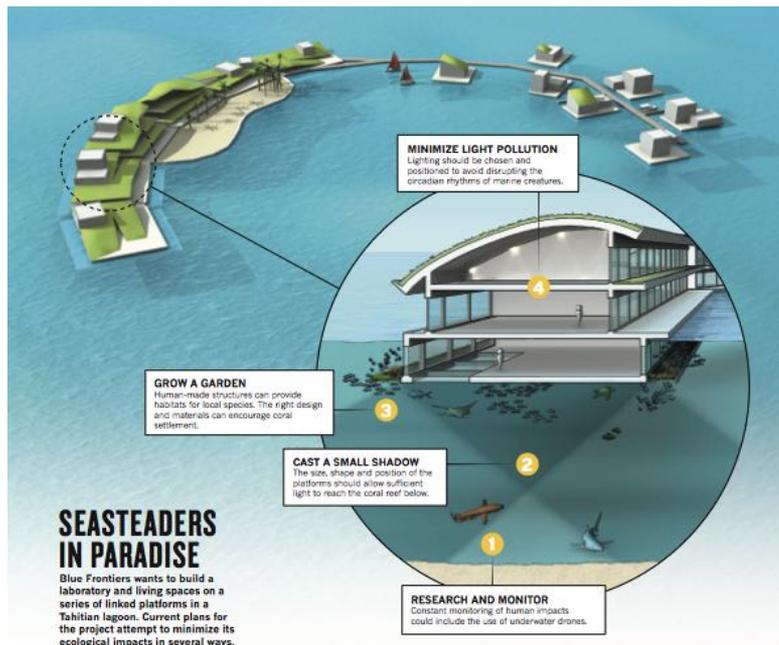
AESTHETIC APPEAL

Designs are surfacing for the prototype island, and its look is a key part of Blue Frontiers’ public relations strategy. The company’s current plans don’t entirely align with the concept art on the Seasteading Institute’s website, which swings from tiki bar to Tomorrowland in various iterations. Bart Roelfen, a “water pioneer” at the Dutch design firm Blue21 in Delft, has been drawing up new plans that fit with the landscape and culture.

“We are working together with Tahitian designers to make something that is not like an alien invasion,” Roelfen says. In particular, he plans to take cues from Polynesian shipbuilding. The elegant outrigger canoes, or wa’a, used by islanders are stable and light; reconfiguring versions are the type of boat loved by the Tahitian voyagers who discovered Hawaii and New Zealand around AD 1100. Linked platforms would be arranged to ensure that no coral below is completely shaded and killed. The goal is to actually expand the habitat for reef species (see Seasteaders in paradise).

The team would not provide direct information about funding. Paypal founder and one-time Donald Trump enthusiast Peter Thiel provided a reported \$1.7 million to the Seasteading Institute, but he last contributed to the project in 2014, and any recent investors are keeping a low profile. Quirk says that they have “a nice amount” of seed money and are preparing for what is called an initial coin offering — an investment mechanism that uses digital cryptocurrency.

Looking ahead, the company hopes to generate revenue by renting out space on the island and acting as consultants for other would-be island builders. Along with hiring Quirk and the other four managing directors, Blue Frontiers has recruited ten staff members and commissioned environmental, legal and economic studies on the impacts of



SEASTEADERS IN PARADISE

Blue Frontiers wants to build a laboratory and living spaces on a series of linked platforms in a Tahitian lagoon. Current plans for the project attempt to minimize its ecological impacts in several ways.

the project for investors and the government.

The “why?” — everyone’s first question about seasteading — is answered differently by everyone involved. Some are captivated by the project because it is an excuse to push sustainable design to the next level. For people on low-lying islands, it looks like a life raft. Felix Tokorangi, mayor of Makemo, an atoll in the Tuamotou archipelago in French Polynesia, told Blue Frontiers that he’s interested. The Tuamotus have experienced widespread flooding, and Tokorangi is worried that his people will become climate change refugees. “We are attached to our atoll, we are attached to our culture,” he says. “We are not against this idea, since the technology can respond to the problems that we face.”

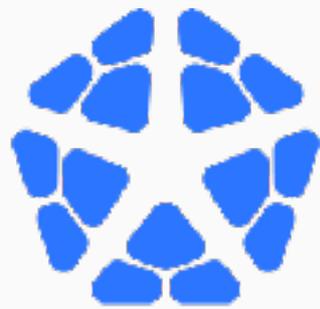
For others, the pull of the project comes down to autonomy and self-reliance, particularly with respect to governance: anyone who decides their island’s political style is not for them can detach and depart for another system that they like better.

For at least one scientist advising the project, Neil Davies, executive director of a field station at the University of California, Berkeley, and the neighboring island of Moorea, the island’s appeal is as a base for research that would “fill the gap between oceanographic research vessels and coastal marine labs.” Ships are on the water, but they are “phenomenally expensive,” he says, and they don’t stay put. Coastal labs can gather long-time series of data in one place, but don’t provide access to deeper

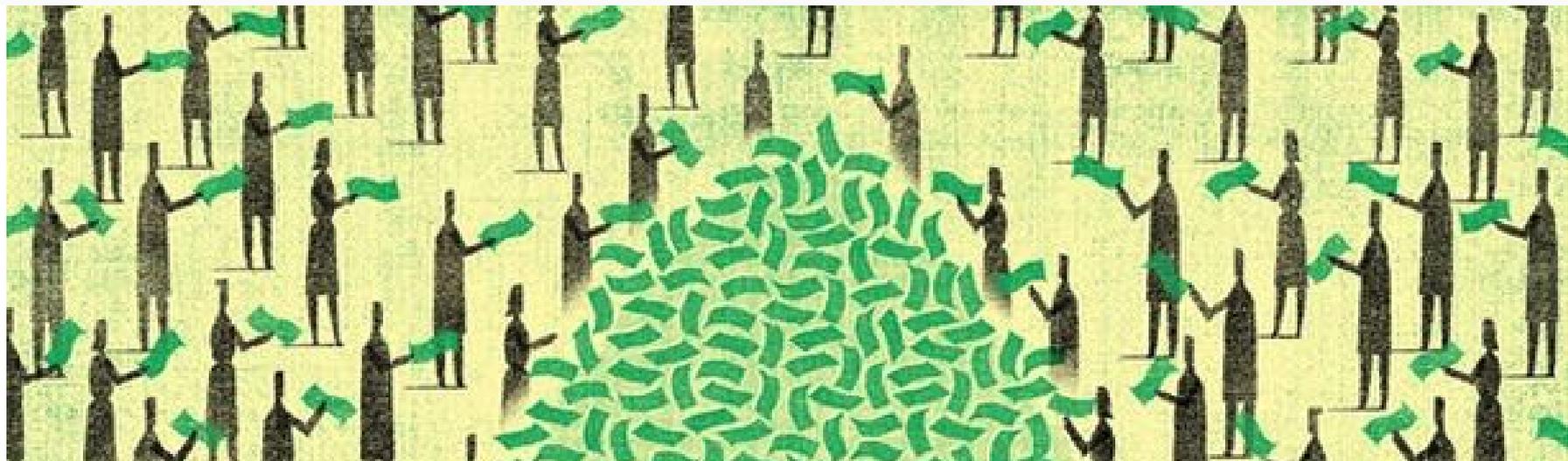
water. Davies dreams about floating “sea stations” that would allow low-cost, long-term access to the ocean for research, especially for students in tropical countries “where natural systems are among the most sensitive to human activities,” he says. Experiments could include modifying pH or temperature on small sections of a reef to simulate future environmental conditions, and planting different corals to investigate which will thrive best in the future. Data could be gathered using semi-permanent sensors and cameras, along with regular biological sample collection.

Some scientists not involved in the project see value in the concept as well. “If you have a floating island and you want long-term study, that is a perfect way to do it,” says Ross Barnes, marine operations superintendent at the University of Hawaii Marine Center in Honolulu, who oversees two large research vessels and on shore labs. The university has been conducting research at a spot in the ocean that it calls Station ALOHA, which scientists have visited nearly 300 times by boat since 1988. A floating platform, he says, would mean that scientists could leave behind some instruments — and that some of them could stay as well — allowing for continuous measurement. “It’s a good idea,” Barnes says.

Currently, Davies is advising the seasteaders on site selection and environmentally positive design choices. He also plans to help them to document the installations’ performance using sensors that measure things such as energy expenditure and waste generation on the platforms,



VARYON



THIRD EDITION

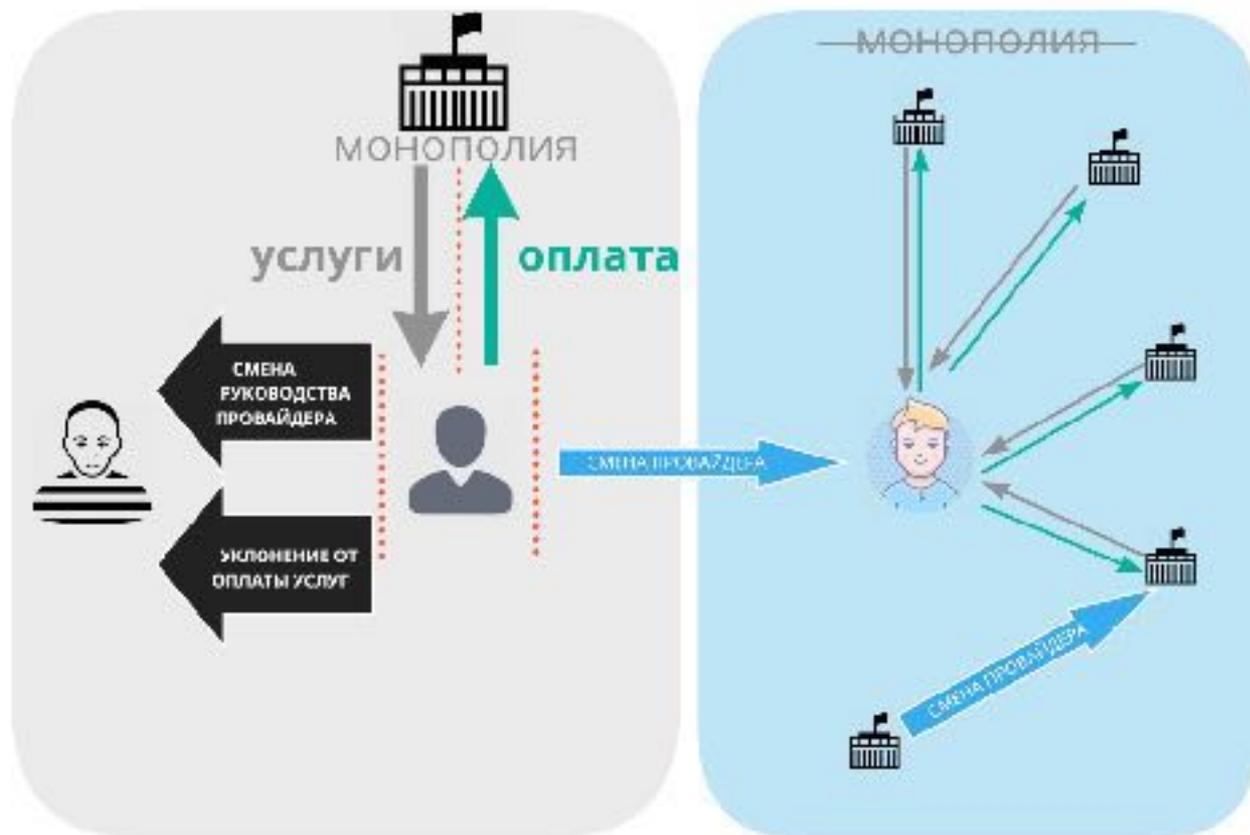
THE **MACHINERY**
of **FREEDOM**

Guide *to a* Radical Capitalism



DAVID FRIEDMAN

Предлагаемое решение



Технологии и Механизмы Свободы:

Технологии, увеличивающие автономность и мобильность граждан. Позволяющие автономно:

- Выполнять работы без привязки к компании или географической точке (видеосвязь стимулирует - фриланс, рост количества «свободных агентов»)
- Заниматься образованием детей и самообразованием с использованием онлайн курсов (МООС, онлайн школьное образование)
- Получать знания из сети (государственные библиотеки больше не нужны и цензура больше не работает)
- Получать необходимую и доступную по цене электрическую энергию, воду, отопление и делающих граждан независимыми от гос сетей
- Осуществлять P2P расчеты в криптовалютах
- Crowd funding, crowd investing позволяет осуществлять финансирование проектов, стартапов и производства
- Дематериализация функций (миниатюризация, экономика совместного потребления)

Технологии и Механизмы Свободы:

Технологии сокрытия и невидимости

- P2P расчеты в криптовалютах
- Криптография и защищенные мессенджеры (цензура невозможна)
- Доступный скоростной спутниковый интернет (возможности цензуры - ограничены)

Технологии и Механизмы Свободы:

Технологии, убирающие лишних гос посредников или ситуации, когда они могут потребоваться:

- Электронная почта и мессенджеры (государственная почта и телеграф - больше не нужны)
- Блокчейн (нотариусы больше не требуются)
- «Динамическая география» (потенциальные конфликтные ситуации с соседями решаются возможностью легкого перемещения дома в более подходящие районы)

Технологии и Механизмы Свободы:

Механизмы, создаваемые самими государствами для увеличения своей конкурентоспособности:

- Свободные экономические зоны (в том числе такие как Blue Frontiers)
- Территории опережающего развития



BLUE FRONTIERS

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