



# 01. Executive of Sound Prosperity

HOW IS SOUND PROSPERITY GOVERNED?

# Direct Democracy /Holacracy

- ▶ The executive of Sound Prosperity is to be compared to the Swiss Government.
- ▶ We use the names, from bottom to top:
  - Teams, businesses
  - Circles, Community
  - City Circle
  - Country Circle
  - Continent Circle
  - Union Circle
  - Anchor Circle

# Constitution

- ▶ The Union Constitution defines the powers of the Organization, and consequently the powers of the Continent Circles, which in turn, allocate the power to the Country Circles, which in turn allocate the power to the City Circles, which in turn allocate the powers to the Community Circles, which in turn allocate the powers to the teams and businesses.

# The power to the Members

- ▶ In Sound Prosperity, the Members can intervene directly in the running of the organization. Thanks to direct democracy, members cannot only vote, elect representatives and stand for election, but they can also make new laws or change existing ones.

# Federalism = Community Unionism

- ▶ It is important to understand that the words Circle and Union are chosen on purpose. A Circle **holds** all in that Circle, a Union shows UNITY, which is needed to succeed.
- ▶ Community Unionism is not based on parties but refers to the formation of alliances between unions to achieve common goals. These unions seek to organize the employed, unemployed, and underemployed. They press for change in the workplace and beyond, organizing around issues such as welfare reform, health care, jobs, housing, and immigration. Individual issues at work are seen as being a part of broader societal problems which they seek to address.
- ▶ Unlike trade unions, community union membership is not based on the workplace- it is based on common identities and issues.

# Federal acts = Community Union acts

## Union Circle

Community Acts are enacted by the Union Circle.

The primary task of any executive is to legislate (approve, reject, amend or repeal laws).

The [Sound Prosperity Rules](#) is an online collection of CU rules that are currently in force.

## Continent and Country Circles

- Continent acts are issued by the Continent Circle.
- Country acts are issued by the Country Circle.
- The primary task of the Continent and Country Circles is also to legislate (approve, reject, amend or repeal laws).
- You will find the acts in the portal SPRules (to be set up.)

## City Circles and Community Circles

Not every commune has the same powers or degree of autonomy. The extent to which a commune can enact its own rules is determined by the relevant Continent/Country constitution. Once again, it is the communal legislature that enacts the laws in the commune. The larger communes usually have their own parliament, while in smaller communes it is normally the communal assembly that approves new laws.

# Union Circle

## Anchor Circle

Seven Ministers

- Health, Wealth, SPORT
- Home Affairs
- Education, Research
- Agriculture
- Business, Finance
- Environment, Energy, Transport
- Foreign Affairs

## Council of State

One representor of each of the most active countries, maximum 25. (as of now Oct, 2019)

## Council of Circles

At least one representor of the total of Community Interest Circles in the Country. The Country is represented proportionally. Up to 100. (as of now Oct, 2019)

# Who can call for a new law to be enacted at Union Circle level?

- ▶ The SP-RULES are enacted by the Union Circle, i.e. the Congress. (legislature).  
Any member or body that wants a new law to be enacted or an existing law to be changed, whether they are members (i.e. with the right to vote at Union Council level), interest groups, members of the Council of State, can submit their request to the Union Circle.
- ▶ However, it is Union Circle that ultimately decides whether a Rule should be amended and how it should be amended.



# Union Council

- ▶ The Union Councillors are chosen for a four-year term. These councillors are apportioned to the countries in proportion to their population connected to Sound Prosperity.
- ▶ The ROLE and accountability of the Union Council are regulated by the Sound Prosperity Rules.
- ▶ The Council of State, together with the Council of Circles, forms the Union Circle and exercises the highest legal authority in Sound Prosperity, subject to the rights of the people and the countries.
- ▶ Both chambers of the Union Circle are called «councils» and do not meet daily, but meet regularly for sessions.
- ▶ Usually, there are four sessions in a year, each lasting three weeks, with between two and five sittings per week.
- ▶ In special situations, a quarter of the members of one of the two councils, or the Anchor Circle, can convene an extraordinary session.
- ▶ Every Country is entitled to at least one seat in the Council of Circles, by majority of votes in that country. See for more information in specific cases.

# Elections

- ▶ In elections, Community Interests Circles (see info on Community of Interest in separate information) publish the lists in the Country Circles with their candidates. Each list contains at most the number of candidates which the country is entitled to send to the Council of State. Each voter is entitled to vote for as many candidates as their State is entitled to send to the Union Council; so an inhabitant of the Country Zimbabwe can vote for more candidates (because more people are involved), while an inhabitant of the Country Birma can only vote for one.
- ▶ Voters are entitled to choose a pre-prepared party list without making changes or they can alter it by cumulative voting ,or panachage. Thus, the voter can give his vote to a specific candidate and ignore the rest of that candidate's CIC. Alternatively, it is possible for the voter to split his or her vote among several candidates from different CIC's.
- ▶ See more info here on how it operates in Switzerland, as our example.