



A SUPPLEMENTARY INCOME FOR ALL (SIFAplan©)

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Introduction

Each one of our lives and livelihoods are threatened because, as human beings, we are at war with Nature. We are an integral part of Nature's systems through the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat and the consciousness that prompts us to act in certain ways. Nature is the original source of all that we need to survive and thrive.

Many of the environmental, social, health and economic calamities which confront us today are a cumulative effect of both the individual and the combined actions taken, *or not taken*, by each one of us as individuals, as citizens, as people who are involved or refrain from being involved with what happens in our societies and the world as a whole. Many of these actions could not and still cannot be overseen.

Nothing less than a **comprehensive** approach can reverse these escalating challenges from which, eventually, no one can escape.

A comprehensive approach would

- expand the scope of our consciousness from a focus on safety and security, the acquisition of personal love and social esteem to also embrace the sense of meaning and the fulfillment that comes about when we develop our own individual potential and the consciousness of global citizens and experience the sense of common purpose as we see others doing the same;
- embark on a process of worldwide consultations that will empower all people to recognize how we are causing the calamities that are threatening our lives and livelihoods and avoid repeating these; and
- a sustainable global economy that is in harmony with Nature.

The Plan for a Supplementary Income for All People and a Sustainable Supplementary Global Economy for the Earth—SIFA Plan or Plan for short—provides one way forward. It consists of the following three aspects which are mutually interdependent.

1. An annual self-financing supplementary income for every woman, man and child that can only be spent on sustainable goods and services that can be, but does not have to be spent on personal and community development;

2. Consultations embracing people at the grassroots through the global level to determine well-reasoned lists of goods and services for all to understand what can, and what cannot be offered as sustainable through the Plan in any given year.; and
3. A global electronic market place where each can purchase the sustainable goods and/or services they wish for their personal supplementary income.

This approach embraces the three dimensions of sustainable development: the environment; society and the economy and thus, as we shall see below, promotes the accelerated achievement of all of the SDGs.

This will require global cooperation between countries, businesses and people, at the very time when, as UN Secretary-General Guterres says, “multilateralism is in retreat. Yet all are contributing to the danger we are all in now and nothing less than comprehensive global action will suffice to free us from the threats that besiege each one of us no matter who or where we are today.

Many of us are thinking: “Why should I act? Others are to blame!”, “The situation is hopeless. Let me enjoy life while I can and I don’t care what happens then!”, “A global Plan is totally unrealistic. Let’s continue with smaller actions as we are doing now!”, “You can’t change how people think and act! So why act at all?”, “You can never get people to cooperate globally. Look at how we are handling the global pandemic!”, “Changing the global economy today is unrealistic with the growing chasm between rich and poor and the supreme economic powers so firmly entrenched”, “Let’s give up. Anything we do is without hope.”

This Plan is not for those of us--*yet*.

This Plan is for all those of us who refuse to give up in the face of overwhelming odds. At the same time, opportunities to participate will remain open for others to join as they are ready. While infrastructure and participation will have to be expanded, all the know-how and facilities needed are already available. Moreover, this Plan works with the laws, structures, systems and ecosystem approaches that have stood the test of time, many since the first atom and later the first living cell came into being and with ups and downs brought us the bounty of phenomena and species that contribute to the wealth of Nature we experience today. It is also characterized by Nature’s ethic, as life scientist Dr. Fritjof Capra puts it: One for All and All for One. In other words, it works with those principles of sustainable development that have operated successfully, since time immemorial.

We can begin with a bottom-up combined with a top-down approach to begin to build the global cooperation necessary to promote the three dimensions of sustainable development: the environment, society and the economy, which are needed to accelerate the achievement of all of the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

A bottom up approach can include people and organizations who share the values promoted by the system proposed here: “the well-being of all people and Nature as a whole.”

There are, for instance, currently some 5,451 (NGOs) in active consultative status with the UN’s Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC), who are assessed according to the degree they share the UN’s objectives in the area of the economy and society. Many of these organizations focus on development and work with grassroots communities worldwide.

Most of us are connected via diverse UN modalities. We all share the goals of the UN while having our own approaches and expertise.

These modalities are a starting point to reach those who wish to work out the details of the Plan so that it maximally addresses the needs and well-being of the rich diversity of people worldwide.

A top down approach would begin with a coalition of UN Member States willing to introduce such a global initiative via the UN General Assembly.

Such a step usually involves a combination of Member States from the various political groupings, which, if successful, would pass a resolution to which all Member States would agree by consensus.

Such a decision often is made in several stages: A Report by the Secretary General, who describes how such a system might work and impact the global community; and a series of meetings of an “Open Working Group”, consisting of a number of Member States from various geographic regions and political groupings looking at the proposal in more detail. Civil society is mostly invited to join these discussions to give input to “zero draft” declarations. Both outcomes, if the proposal is deemed beneficial, are then once more put to the General Assembly in the form of a resolution.

If the Plan is adopted, the UN and/or its Programmes or associated Agencies, would contain a wealth of expertise for implementing such a far-reaching global initiative.

The Plan would provide every person the means to regenerate their own lives while helping to build a healthy, environmentally-sound world economy in which all people are able to develop in their unique ways.

The Plan was originally introduced as “A basic income for all people and a Marshall Plan for the Earth.” It is based on an idea originally conceived by Pieter Kooistra, the Dutch visionary, social and economic innovator and artist, who explained it in two of his books, the second of which was financed by the Dutch Government. The Plan was endorsed by Jan Tinbergen, who, in 1969, won the first Nobel Prize in the area of economics “for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes”.

THE SIFA PLAN IN MORE DETAIL

Impact of the Plan

Before beginning with a major undertaking, it is natural to look for guarantees of success. And yet, we are contending with challenges the nature and scope we have never faced before.

The only way forward is to begin where we are now, to recognize ever more clearly problems that must be resolved and to do so with all the tools at our disposal. The Plan described here is one such tool that will have to grow and be modified as we progress.

Here are some of its potential effects:

Effects on the very poor.

If every man, woman and child were given \$500¹ (compounded by approximately 7% per annum) *every year* to be spent exclusively on his or her *wholesome* development, poverty and pollution would fade away.

In poor areas, where a person earns \$500 annually, an extra \$500 for each member of the family is a relative fortune. It could be spent on food production or education. Villagers could pool up to 50% of their supplementary income on community resources for clean water, sewage and energy infrastructure, etc., which would free up the community, especially women, to spend their time and energy on cultivating food and developing other means for survival, schooling, etc.

Soon poverty and disease in the most marginalized areas could make way for flourishing cottage industries and international markets [more globally-oriented markets] would expand into poorer areas.

Effects on business and industry.

Businesses worldwide would have an opportunity to contribute to a new global market for sustainable goods and services. They could publicize their goods and services while increasingly catering their production to this new global market. Their advertising would promote sustainable goods and services, available for purchase with people's supplementary income. This will educate people in sustainable consumption and production, and focus attention on possibilities to build personal fulfillment and well-being without harming Nature. This in turn can help to offset present commercial advertising that tends to focus on making money and increasing prestige and status.

Effects on the wealthy and on the capacity for the global economy to grow sustainably.

In wealthier areas, where the initial \$500 is not a large percentage of one's overall expenditures, the advertising, drawing attention on immaterial goods and services, personal fulfillment and well-being would shift the focus of interest away from material goods and services that pollute and deplete the environment to immaterial ones.

Such items can be bought and sold sustainably while allowing the global economy to grow ad infinitum, build on all that IT has to offer, while nurturing people's creativity.

Effects on the global economy.

¹ When the original calculations were made about a quarter of a century ago, the basic income was set at \$250 per person for the first year. That number will have risen to between \$500 and \$1000 per person per annum today. We have chosen the amount of \$500 as a starting point to show how beginning with a relatively small amount can make a significant difference in the lives of the poor, especially as every family member would receive that amount. At the same time \$500 is an amount that is not likely to be ignored even by wealthier people in wealthier countries.

Similarly, the average annual income of the bottom 5% was \$400, while today it \$1000.50. So here, to, we have adjusted the amounts.

Attitudes would change as individuals, industry and governments experienced the benefits of serving the well-being of people and Planet and saw poverty, unemployment, social disintegration, and pollution decrease.

As world markets for life-enhancing and environmentally-sound goods and services expanded, arms industries, drug, energy and electronic companies and others could gradually redirect research and development to qualify for these new markets. Businesses, eager to participate in this new global market for sustainable goods and services, would reorient production to sustainable goods and services and their advertising campaigns would help focus attention on the need for sustainable living.

Effects on UN Member States.

All UN Member States currently falling behind on their commitment to achieve the SDGs by 2030 will find that they are supported in their mission by all people at all levels of their populations.

The Plan aligns people, businesses and Member States in a global movement of global citizens toward sustainability.

How Decisions Are Made.

In 2013, the UN prepared for two years of deliberations to decide the SDGs, and 11 global consultations were organized to determine the scope of what would have to be considered in the UN consultations. According to the UN (See document A/68/202), one billion people were reached.

The UN has a huge reach, increased by the global networks of its diverse Programmes and Agencies. This, coupled with the reach of the civil society organizations accredited to the UN Economic and Social Council, helps mobilize people at the grassroots level to participate in global consultations on what can safely be offered through the Plan.

All are encouraged to collaborate in small groups, to decide globally what that year can be offered sustainably for people to purchase from their yearly SIFA income. Here, those who have a better understanding of sustainability, especially Indigenous Peoples, will have an opportunity to instruct others in the deep attitudinal change that must take place if humanity is to live sustainably.

Although, of course, no one can be forced, many are likely to join initially to make sure those goods and services they wish to purchase or to sell in the SIFA marketplace are included.

Others will join consultations organized by schools and communities.

As grassroots groups make lists of goods and services they wish to see included, and these are reassessed by their representatives at regional and higher levels, well-reasoned new lists are created from all those made at the grassroots level with clear reasons why some products can be considered sustainable in a certain area and why others cannot.

This process would function as a global self-education programme that strengthens and inspires the advertising programmes that influence people's understanding of how to develop personal health, prosperity and well-being.

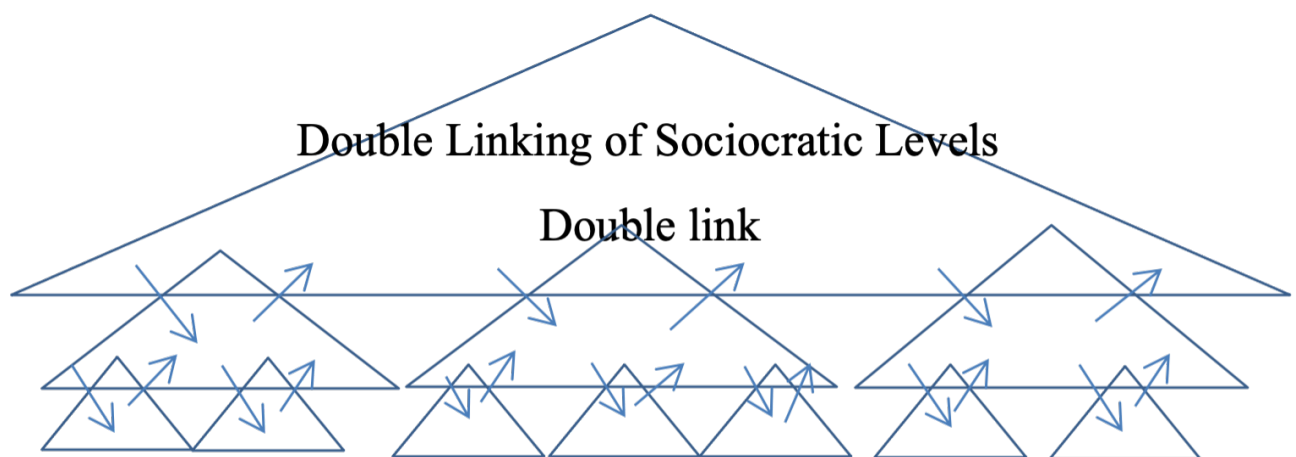
Attitudes would change each year as each person is asked to choose environmentally-friendly goods and services for personal development. All, rich and poor, would be encouraged to consider such questions as: "What is health?" "What adds depth and meaning to life?" and "How can an individual develop personally without harming others or the environment?"

Inclusive Decision-Making in more detail: How Do People Determine Which Goods and Services May Be Offered through this Supplementary Economy?

Decision-making in the Plan should eventually involve all people. One way proposed uses the *sociocratic method*, by which people must grant their consent to each decision for it to be taken. If consent is withheld, the decision must be reformulated.

To determine which goods and services are in the Plan, each community is divided into groups of approximately 25 persons to make these decisions. Each of these small groups sends two members with the outcome of their decision-making to the next level of decision-making, say for the local regions.

Here, people meet in groups of approximately 20 people. Again, consent is sought. And then two of each group goes to the next level, say the country level, and so the process continues.



This drawing illustrates the sociocratic method of decision-making, with the groups at each level sending one representative to the next higher level, from where they will receive guidance. Kooistra designed a variation on this system, in which each group sends two representatives to the level above.

It was estimated that, if 10 billion people were involved in this form of decision-making, only 8 or 9 levels of decision-making would be involved.

This type of decision-making is already used by some world organizations. The advantage is that a sense of community is formed as such topics are discussed regarding what is wholesome and what is harmful to individual and/or planetary health. Decisions are made in the context of conditions at a specific time.

What is Required?

This Plan potentially provides a supplementary income for all people. All technical means already exist.

The infrastructure would consist of:

1. a worldwide computer network; connected to
2. an Agency to administer all aspects of the Plan, with

3. accounts for every participant, potentially for every man, woman and child in the world within the globally linked electronic network managed by the SIFA Administrative Agency with banking facilities; and
4. around two development workers, specially trained in the operation of the Plan per 1000 people. While it will take time to build the infrastructure for the Plan, the knowhow is available and so too the means to educate 1000's of people via the internet. Currently Harvard professors give lectures to 1000s of people simultaneously via the internet. These development workers support individuals and ensure they are able to make choices without pressure from the outside. They ensure the decision-making in small groups allows all to be heard. Each of these development workers has access to this fully computerized administrative system, both for informational and data entry purposes. The system is monitored by people worldwide. Many already possess smartphones. The implementation of the system is likely to go hand-in-hand with universal access to the Internet, supported by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

The Plan is Similar to a Mail-Order Barter System

Every year, people at the grassroots are asked to decide with the help of global consultations to establish which goods and/or services can be considered sustainable that year and can thus be offered for purchase by people's supplementary income that year.

Each person is then given a credit, starting with the equivalent of US\$500 per annum. This is an estimate by economists as to how many goods and services can be actually marketed via a global marketplace that connects those who are in need with those who have extra products to sell.

Once a year, each person is asked to order goods and services for up to US\$500 for her or his personal development. Nothing harmful to anyone or the Planet may be ordered, as determined by the lists created each year through the global consultations. The credit of those not wishing to participate is cancelled for that year to prevent inflation.

These "orders" are entered on a computer banking system, which links all countries and people. People who can supply the life-enhancing goods and services requested advertise these and their products are matched with the demand.

Once supply and demand are exactly matched, marketable goods and services are produced, the electronic currency can be created, and the exchange can take place.

How is the Plan Financed?

In the past, a country's currency was considered "hard" or "not subject to significant fluctuations" to the degree it was covered by gold reserves.

Today, a country's currency is considered "hard" to the degree it is covered by "marketable goods and services".

Each country's Central Bank faces the challenge of regulating the currency in circulation according to the goods and services actually being bought and sold.

If too much money is in circulation, then there is inflation, money loses its value and prices go up. If there is too little currency available prices go down and goods and services lose their value.

In essence, money can be seen as a point system that is allocated to each product and service to facilitate barter.

The more *marketable* goods and services, the more “hard” currency can be created.

In today's world, both rich and poor limit currency production for opposing reasons. The rich have the potential to produce the goods and services but lack the markets. The poor are in need of goods and services, but cannot produce the necessary goods and services.

Both are limited in terms of the currency that can be created, as long as the currency is created on a national or regional basis.

As soon as the world is seen as an economic whole, additional currency can be created to meet the world situation of supply and demand.

Once supply and demand have been matched, the exact amount of hard currency can be created to facilitate the exchange. Because the currency matches the actual sale of goods and services, the currency that is created is not subject to fluctuations. This hard currency can then be divided among the world's population as a supplementary income and the purchases can take place.

Any supplementary income not used is withdrawn from the system to make sure the currency remains stable for that year.

Every year new estimates take place, and hard currency is created.

If the whole world were combined in one market, economists estimated that the world economy would be able to grow by 5%-10%. Let us say conservatively by 7%, if the production capacity would be matched by people's needs. This amount would then be used for several aims, including the building of the infrastructure and the implementation of this Plan; and a fund to counter inflation and deflation and make up for any errors in calculation for that year. Once these costs have been deducted and the rest is divided equally among the world's population, it was estimated for the purposes of illustrating the Plan that each person would receive the equivalent of about US\$500 in the first year.

Each year, more people will become contributors to this supplementary economy and so growth will continue and each person's part of the new economy will increase. Because the whole world is in constant flux, these figures change constantly and these calculations would have to be made each year to meet the situation. The 7% is therefore just a means to illustrate how the financing would work.

Characteristics of the SIFA Digital Currency.

The SIFA digital currency is a point system of exchange and can only be used to order goods and services selected by the participants and made available through the SIFA Administrative Agency. The SIFA digital currency would only be used in electronic transactions, exclusively for sustainable development purposes. People would determine their own most pressing needs, or pool up to 50% of their sustainable supplementary income for the development of their community. This facet of the Plan consists of grassroots development, enabling individuals to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

The SIFA currency will be free from inflation and issued by a coordinating Administrative Agency.

Banks that agree to participate in the Plan will be paid to convert the SIFA currency to national currencies, and to then make them available to producers interest-free. No fraud will be allowed in using the SIFA currency.

Because there is a direct link between producer and consumer, there can be no speculation, interest, or possibility of inflation. The whole system is open to monitoring by all participants. Those undermining the system will be excluded from participating.

The goods and services provided by the Plan are sent to all consumers under the combined supervision of all individuals and that of the two development workers responsible for the implementation of the Plan in their areas. Those goods and services can only be received after appropriate identification. In this way, everyone can protect their own interest.

Scope and Administration of the Plan

Kooistra saw clearly at the outset that, if the Plan were implemented partially, the growing chasm between haves and have-nots would grow ever-greater. He stressed the need for it to be implemented *globally* and suggested the UN as the most universal global agency we have.

The UN has huge experience in setting up and working with large global infrastructure. Some of the UN-associated Agencies include: the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunications Union. The International Civil Aviation and Maritime Organizations.

There are also those who work with people at group and local levels: the UN Development Programme with offices in the 133 developing countries. Other Agencies like the Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Labour Organization, UNESCO.

An Administrative Agency for the SIFA Plan

This would consist of the following sections:

1. Global economic experts determine each year by how much extra the global economy would grow through the Plan. These would decide how it would be apportioned between the fund to stabilize the currency and the Administration of the Plan and other activities, such as debt relief for developing countries.
2. Development workers to support people at local levels to implement the Plan; and to promote the group decision making processes from local to global levels;
3. A Bank that would make sure all people have an account; that their individual income is deposited there and is credited and debited as producers for their requests are found.

The Bank would also have exchange facilities to make it possible for SIFAs to be exchanged for local currencies so that those being paid in SIFAs (the development and other workers for the Plan and the producers) would be able to exchange their income into national currency, which they would need for the purchase of daily necessities and to purchase materials for the fabrication of goods to be sold under the Plan.

National banks would be connected to the Administrative Agency as agents of Member Governments and would exchange national currency for “hard” SIFA currency because it is in their and their nation’s interest to do so.

4. The SIFA Agency would also have a section that would find producers (as close to the locale of each person as possible) to supply the goods or services being requested for their basic income. In this way, local markets and smaller producers are stimulated.

OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE SIFA PLAN.

It Would Be Impossible to Achieve the Same Through World Taxes

Organizationally, it would be very complicated and financially impossible to levy any form of world taxes in order to generate income for a worldwide development income for all people to be administered by the U.N.

Nobel Laureate, Jan Tinbergen calculated that, if every citizen in the world were to receive a reasonable income, the U.S.A. would have to provide 2/3 and the EC one-half of their means. He quite rightly considers this impossible.

Rich countries would collapse through a lack of funds, money would become too expensive, and the poor countries would only be helped in an *ad hoc* fashion. Soon, there would be a lack of purchasing power.

The SIFA Plan on the other hand is based on the application of basic economic principles for currency creation.

Great Advantages for Existing Economies

Because the sustainable supplementary economy creates a constant upward pressure on existing economies, there are many advantages. After all, the same producers deliver to both economies.

Because of their extra income from the new economic circuit and the higher demands in terms of quality and environmental-friendliness, producers could manufacture better quality products in the original economies. There is a wholesome interaction between all private businesses and those activities performed for the sustainable supplementary economy, since all are engaged within the Plan in the production of sustainable goods and services. This produces profit, spent differently in each economic circuit.

Thus, both economic systems can be transformed, enabling the development of body and mind of the individual citizen. The expansion of this supplementary sustainable economy will never cease as human creativity is fostered to develop new marketable sustainable goods and services, while a part of human work is taken over by Artificial Intelligence.

Every consumer is encouraged to function as both a national and a global citizen through the use of their supplementary income.

As a global citizen, they are directly connected to the SIFA Administrative Agency. No national government or organization can take away these human rights. At the same time, the increased individual well-being provides the stability required by governments to carry out their mandate.

The sustainable, supplementary income for all would help achieve the much-needed human rights economy, in which the development of body, mind and spirit are in balance.

In this way, we can respond for the first time in history to the calling to produce a more equitable, compassionate and reasonable world community, to which every individual can contribute in their own unique way.

Additional Characteristics of the Supplementary Economy

1. It Does Not Affect the Sovereignty of Any Nation. Instead, it enables each person to choose how to contribute to the regeneration of their own economic and social environment in ways that may not harm other people, the nation, and the environment.

It Finances Itself and is of no Cost to any Nation. On the contrary, every individual, every business and consequently every country benefits.

No Interest Payments or Inflation, no Speculation, Less Likelihood of Fraud. There is a direct link between production and consumption and there are no interest payments. There is therefore no inflation and no speculation. The rules of this Plan are monitored by the development workers and by all individual people who wish to do so. There is therefore less likelihood that there would be fraud using the SIFA currency than there is in today's less transparent economies.

2. Decrease in Pollution, Safeguarding Non-Renewable Resources. Production will be sustainable and selected accordingly, and based on the prior consent of people worldwide. Goods and services responding to material, mental, emotional, social, cultural or spiritual needs, and the full range in-between, would be selected and made available.

3. Less Unemployment. Unemployment will decrease drastically, as the supplementary economy expands and provides increased opportunities for new producers. New horizons appear for human creativity and ingenuity.

ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms: a strong foundation for all of the SDGs.

Each person would receive a supplementary income, starting with the equivalent of US\$500. This will help lift the very poor and their communities out of extreme poverty. The increased focus on sustainable personal and social development, supported by advertising by businesses eager to profit from this global market, will help to alleviate both material and spiritual poverty.

SDG 2. End hunger, increase food security, and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

People will be encouraged both by the Plan and advertising to learn new approaches to sustainable eating practices, food production and agriculture, including ecosystem-based agriculture, such as permaculture. The focus will be on nutrition in foods, alternative protein sources, sustainable eating and farming practices, carbon footprint of foods, as well as integrating food production into communities and much more.

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.

While existing medical approaches will remain, advertising from every culture worldwide will encourage people to focus on health and well-being by strengthening their healing powers magnified by aligning with those active in Mother Nature. Such a powerful alignment between individuals and Nature will have a global ripple effect.

SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality of education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The dual aspect in education is underlined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: beside learning reading, writing and computing skills, education must also draw forth the unique capacities inherent in each individual and lead to respect for human rights.

The latter is fostered through “student-centred education.” Here, the “spark of interest” in each student is allowed to grow into a passion and fill their lives with meaning and benevolence toward other people and the greater whole, as students develop their own unique potential. Student-centred education and personal development are fostered by the Plan.

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Kooistra saw the solution to gender discrimination in allowing both men and women to become androgenous.

The Plan aims at an inner development that fosters in all the more action-oriented “masculine” mental abilities (planning and action); and the more receptive “feminine” ones (sensing and intuition.)

The receptive qualities are fostered as we each listen to our inner self to determine in which way we wish to develop, using our basic income. The more active aspects of our minds, planning and action, are nurtured as we act upon what is communicated to us by our inner self.

The integration of the two is further developed as we listen (receptive aspect) and give feedback (active aspect) during the small group discussions that determine which goods and services can be offered through the Plan.

Kooistra believed that discrimination against women came about because men and women tend to predominantly use different mental faculties in their day to day lives and that caused fear and alienation between them. He spent much time looking at ways in which these differences could be overbridged by empowering men to use the intuitive/feeling/sensing parts of their minds and women their planning/acting capacities. This, he felt, was the only way to truly build gender balance.

In addition, Kooistra emphasized the need for gender parity in the choice of development workers in each region; and in the choice of those who in discussion groups move up to subsequent levels of the decision-making pyramid.

SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

All are permitted to use up to one half of their supplementary income for community development. **[So there is now someone telling me that I cannot spend my SIFA money in the way I wish???**

This will promote the development of clean water sources and sanitation facilities in poor rural communities that are “off-net.” Business and industry will be encouraged to focus on improving the relevant tools to serve this important new market, especially because such activities can be paid for by governments in SIFAs which will, similar to the US dollar and the Euro, be considered hard/stable currencies, and will, after the first year of the Plan, find their ways into national economies..

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

The implementation of such an energy grid will be similar to that of water and sanitation above.

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The SIFA economy promotes inclusive, sustainable economic growth that aims at meeting basic physical needs first, and then, once these are reliably met, focuses on immaterial growth—personal, psychological, cultural, spiritual development—that is rooted in human creativity and can grow *ad infinitum*. As physical needs are met more sustainably, the use of Earth’s depletable resources will decrease.

Gradually, those who started as consumers will develop skills that lead to decent and (to them) meaningful and productive work that they enjoy, thus fostering full and productive employment.

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

The Plan fosters innovation and creativity. This will inevitably also lead to sustainable industrialization as people seek to maximize their productivity. Many in countries where governments do not focus on building infrastructure will elect to spend up to half of their income on developing sustainable infrastructure in their communities.

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

While the Plan is not likely to immediately close the financial gap between the 1% and the 99%, it will immediately begin to close the gaps between those who have the means to find self-fulfillment and inner empowerment and those who are often unsuccessfully trying to eke out a living.

This will gradually change the dominant value system from one where status and economic power are believed to provide fulfillment to one which provides the deeper satisfaction of personal and social development; and how people can be influenced.

The values that become the norm within nations will inevitably colour how they relate to one another.

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The Plan will connect communities worldwide electronically and via the Internet. SIFA community workers are well-informed on community development opportunities and costs, including those offered by the UN and its Specialized Agencies.

Such opportunities and social cohesion will be nurtured by the yearly community discussions on which goods and services to make available that year through the Plan. All this will help to create solidarity within human settlements and self-sufficient communities within larger cities.

This can include clean water, sanitation, electricity infrastructure; libraries, local educational centres, shops within direct reach of all community members, as well as greenspaces for recreational, sporting and educational purposes, which could also form green corridors to enhance biodiversity. Individuals can choose to build roof gardens, develop vertical agriculture for nutritious foods, etc.

SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

This process will accelerate through the discussion groups that determine each year again which goods and services are sustainable. Every year, sustainability will take on an increasingly direct and personal meaning, as people begin to make their choices from the goods and services offered by the Plan.

Larger polluters, such as business and industry, will not only be confronted by the changing insights regarding sustainability, but rather, because the traditional economy and the sustainable supplementary economy will co-exist, they will be able to produce more sustainably as they are ready. The rate of change towards sustainability is likely to escalate, the longer the Plan is active.

SDG 13. As production and consumption patterns become more sustainable, this will affect the climate positively. Actions can be taken to mitigate the effects of climate change and protect against disasters, financed increasingly by the SIFAs in circulation in national economies.

SDG 14 and SDG 15. The theme “For all and against none, INCLUDING NATURE” permeates every aspect of the sustainable supplementary economy. It is central to deliberations as people decide what to order each year for their individual supplementary income.

Terrestrial systems, oceans and seas and indeed the health and resilience of Nature lie naturally at the heart of all of these activities, and the recognition of the need for environmental law is likely to grow. Nature is also an aspect of health and foods and will also become increasingly respected as these SDGs are better understood and implemented.

The increasing focus on sustainability will increase the understanding and the will to protect and restore inland freshwater systems, provide opportunities and increase motivations for individuals to enter the fields of environmental conservation, and the regeneration and combating of desertification.

The fact that people’s basic needs will increasingly be met via the Plan will decrease people’s desire to overstep the law by abusing Nature and trading endangered species, thus improving protection of wildlife, combating poaching and trafficking and the purchase of protected species.

Nature will have an opportunity, where still possible, to recuperate. This will have a positive effect on both the oceans and seas, as well as terrestrial ecosystems.

SDG 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Justice for Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels.

The Plan as a whole is focused on building societies for sustainable development socially, economically and by providing all members with the necessary skills. It empowers people to develop an innate sense of what is right for them personally and what is sustainable for society through the focus on personal fulfilment and sustainability worldwide; and it provides each with the necessary tools to express their views in a group and to stand up for what they consider right.

These skills are of fundamental importance if people are to work together to build societies and institutions that are accountable and inclusive and promote both justice and sustainable development both locally and worldwide.

SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development

The sustainable, supplementary global economy builds a number of partnerships between people from local to global levels, specifically to accelerate the Means of Implementation for sustainable development and each of the SDGs (as described above.)

Partnerships are built in the following ways:

1. From within the individual outwards to impact the family, the local community and other communities and globally as people's reach grows and they themselves grow and develop into more fulfilled and benevolent human beings;
2. As small group discussions bring people together to decide which goods and services are sustainable in local, county, regional, national and global levels, directly or via explanations of why some goods and services are being considered sustainable for the SIFA Plan that year and why others are not.
3. People are also brought together through the global network of development workers who support the Plan and through the SIFA Administrative Agency that link consumers with producers.

We have discussed the powerful effect the Plan will have on the sustainability of presently existing economies. It will promote technology exchange within and between regions as needed, since individuals and communities would be able to obtain technology both through the Plan, and also via the fast-growing sharing/partnership economy and the increasing number of open source and copyrighted products being offered there.

This will be further fostered through increased access to the Internet and increased IT proficiency, stimulated by the administration of SIFA economy and as Internet use becomes more ubiquitous.

Capacity-building will proceed beginning with individuals and local areas and expand as infrastructure and needs are developed through the Plan. By setting similar standards of sustainability for all participants [ideally all people], global policy and institutional coherence will further develop.

In this way, partnerships for sustainable development are established at an increasing rate, along with people's capacity to implement all of the SDGs.

Conclusion: The Plan serves as a tool for the implementation of all of the SDGs

More Information

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Pieter Kooistra, *The Ideal Self-Interest*, ISBN 907084101;

DVD The Ideal Self-Interest. Information: info@worldcitizensaction.com.

Lisinka Ulatowska, MA, PhD: *The Year 2000* (overview of the Plan and implementation written for and with input from UN).

The website: www.supplementaryincomeforall.org

Our web site provides detailed insights into all aspects of the Plan.

Videos in English and Dutch: “The Ideal Self-Interest”,

1996: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Z_VFI5Kpf8 ; “Het Ideale Eigenbelang”, 1996:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mri13x97N6Y>

Video on Pieter Kooistra, “Think the Impossible”, shown on Dutch television in 2020:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpAQCHBGh2Y&t=1s> (in Dutch with English subtitles)

Updated August 15, 2022.