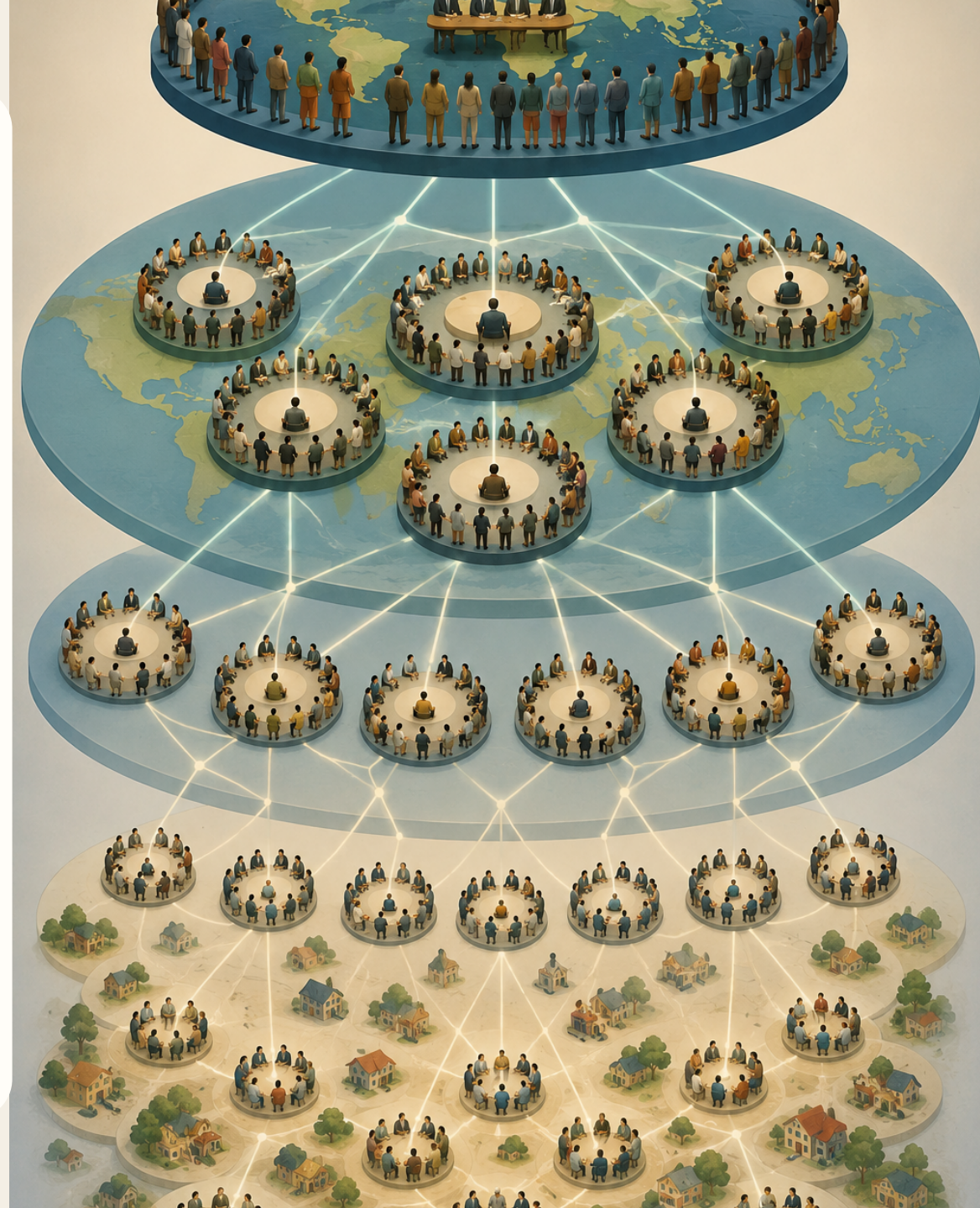


RECURSIVE CONTINUOUS DEMOCRACY

**ELECT US
AND WE WILL GIVE YOU
THE POWER TO REPLACE
ANY POLITICIAN
AT ANY TIME.**

Power flows upward. Accountability flows downward.



How the system works

The idea in one minute

- Citizens are organized geographically into small local groups of roughly 100 people.
- Each group chooses one of its own members to represent it.
- Those representatives form new groups and choose representatives among themselves.
- The process repeats upward through municipal, regional and national levels.
- Representation grows from the bottom up instead of candidates chasing millions of votes from the top down.
- There are no fixed election days. People can change their support whenever they want.
- A representative remains in power only while retaining the trust required by the group.
- Removing a politician requires no mass recall election. Support is withdrawn and the hierarchy adjusts.
- Political power becomes continuously accountable instead of accountable once every few years.
- Capturing one representative buys influence over only one small branch of the system.
- Large-scale bribery requires continuously maintaining support across many independent groups.
- Money may still influence people, but durable political capture becomes more expensive, unstable and visible.
- The mechanism is politically neutral: voters across the political spectrum receive the same power.
- It can be tested voluntarily at small scales and expanded only where it proves useful.
- Municipal pilots can grow through existing democratic and legal processes rather than requiring an overnight replacement of the state.

A concrete Canadian example

Illustrative thresholds

- Start with geographic groups of about 100 citizens.
 - 70 supporters are required to elect a representative, so as many as 30 can oppose or remain neutral.
 - 40 people can withdraw that mandate. If the original 30 oppose the representative, only 10 more must join them to remove the representative.
 - Removal does not elect a replacement. A new candidate must independently reach 70 supporters.
 - Groups can vote however they trust: paper ballots, raised hands, group chats, online polls, apps or other agreed methods.
 - Representatives form groups of about 100 and repeat the same process at the next level.
- Scale: 100 citizens -> about 10,000 people -> about 1 million -> about 100 million. Canada therefore reaches national scale by roughly L3.
 - A group that cannot gather 70 supporters behind anyone simply remains unrepresented at the next level.
 - That creates pressure to talk, compromise and find candidates acceptable to a broad majority.
 - At \$100 per person per week, maintaining 40 purchased supporters costs about \$208,000 per year; 5,000 costs about \$26 million per year.
 - Bribery gets harder higher up because power depends on many independent groups continuously maintaining support.
 - Continuous voting need not mean constant turnover. Once acceptable representatives emerge, the system can settle into a stable equilibrium.
 - A politician doing a satisfactory job may face less political churn because there is no arbitrary election deadline forcing a new contest.

A democratic reform across political lines

The mechanism does not prescribe an ideology

- Business owners: Greater accountability can support more competent, stable and predictable government.
- Workers and organized labour: Political influence depends more directly on citizens and less on access to concentrated capital.
- Conservatives: Representatives answer directly to constituents and local communities rather than primarily to party organizations.
- Progressives: Making political power harder to purchase reduces the ability of concentrated wealth to capture government.
- Libertarians: Political authority is decentralized and begins with small, local decisions.
- Centrists and institutional reformers: Accountability increases without prescribing a particular policy outcome.
- Local communities: Political influence begins close to citizens and moves upward only through delegated trust.
- The system does not decide what citizens should believe. It changes how political power is granted, maintained and withdrawn.

THE ELECTION PITCH

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A procedural reform: the same democratic mechanism is available regardless of political viewpoint.