

Section 4

The Real Agenda



4a. United Nations Climate Agenda

1975 - Present

1975 UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (UNHHSF)

1st January 1975 marks the first time that the UN focused its attention on ‘**urban development**’ with the establishment of the **UN Habitat and Human Settlements (UNHHSF)** eight months after it passed Resolution 3201: ‘**Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order**’. Originally, the UNHHSF fell under the control of the **UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)**, but that changed a year later at the Vancouver conference (see below).

1976 UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I), Vancouver, Canada (31st May-11th June)

This was the first international UN conference on Human Settlements where the UNHHSF stepped away from the control of UNEP and became known as the Commission on Human Settlements and the Centre for Human Settlements.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/habitat/vancouver1976>

View of a meeting in the conference room during Habitat I in Vancouver. From left to right: Enrique Penalosa, Secretary General of Habitat, Barney Danson (Canada), Conference President, Uner Kirdar, Conference Secretary and Adolf Ciborowski, General Rapporteur, June 10, 1976 Vancouver. UN Photo/Yutaka Nagata



1983-1987 World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED)

The **World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED)** was founded in 1983 when Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations, appointed Gro Harlem Brundtland (former Norwegian Prime Minister) as Chair and henceforth the WCED became known as the **Brundtland Commission**.

The Brundtland Commission was effectively a sub-division of the UN and it had a goal of directing and uniting the world nations around **sustainable development**. In October 1987, it published '**Our Common Future**' via Oxford University Press. The stated goals were **multilateralism** and **interdependence of nations** in the search for a **sustainable development plan**. 'Our Common Future' laid the ground work for the **1992 Earth Summit** and the adoption of **Agenda 21**, the **Rio Declaration** and the establishment of the **Commission on Sustainable Development**.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/milestones/wced>



Gro Harlem Brundtland, first head of the commission.

1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio, Brazil (3rd-14th June) ‘Earth Summit’

The **Rio Earth Summit** launched the **UN Agenda 21 ‘Sustainable Development’** a declaration on environment and development.

It resulted in some of the first international conventions on **climate change** which became the foundation for future climate accords/conventions/agreements. The **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** was one such convention which aims to prevent ‘dangerous’ human interference in the climate system. It maintained that human activities contribute to climate change and highlighted climate change as an issue of global concern. It went into force on 21st March 1994 but does not bind its signatories to reduce ‘**greenhouse gas emissions**’ and gives no targets for doing so. It does have a requirement that the ratifying countries (**Conference of Parties (COP)**) meet regularly.

198 countries have ratified the Convention (which is near universal membership). Two further conventions related to the UNFCCC are the **UN Convention on Biological Diversity** and the **Convention to Combat Desertification**. Together the three are considered the ‘**Rio Conventions**’.

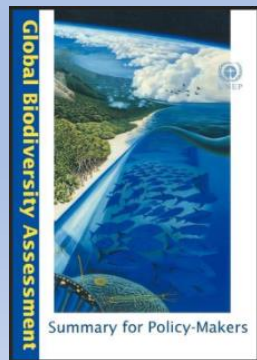
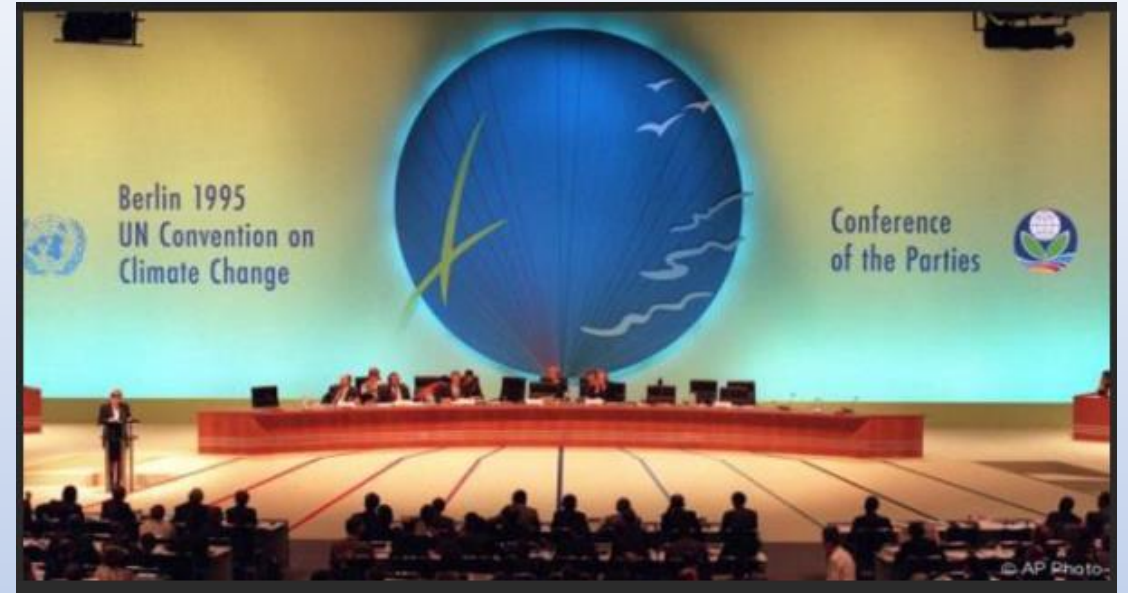


1995 First Meeting of UNFCCC Signatories

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) signatories meet for the first conference, **COP1**, in Berlin. The US pushes back against legally binding targets and timelines, but agrees to negotiate strengthening commitments on limiting ‘**greenhouse gases**’. The Berlin Mandate was the document that emerged and it lays the groundwork for what becomes the **Kyoto Protocol**.

<http://nations-united.org/United Nations Climate Change Conferences/COP1 UN1995Climate Change Conferences Parties Berlin.htm>

<https://unfccc.int/documents/1417>



1995 UN Global BioDiversity Assessment

Over 1000 page inventory of Earth’s resources and how they can be managed.

<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/29355>

1996 UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, Turkey (3rd June -14 June)

Twenty years after the first UN conference on Human Settlements occurred, the second conference took place. At this conference, the newly 'agreed' upon **Sustainable Development** and **Agenda 21** doctrines originating from the **Rio Declaration On Environment and Development** were incorporated.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/habitat/istanbul1996>

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Mr. Wally N'Dow (second from left), opens an exhibition at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Beside him is Mr. Samir Sanbar (third from left), Under-Secretary-General for Information. Photo taken 7 February 1996 in New York City. UN Photo



1997 United Nations Climate Change Conference, Kyoto, Japan (COP3) (1st - 10th December)

At **COP3**, the conference adopted the **Kyoto Protocol** - essentially it operationalises the **UNFCCC (UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation)** by binding industrialised countries to limit and reduce **greenhouse gas emissions** by individually agreed targets (average 5% below 1990 levels).

It does not bind developing countries, including China and India, and also creates a **carbon market** for countries to trade emissions.

<https://unfccc.int/event/cop-3>

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/kpeng.pdf>



2000 UN Millennium Summit, New York, USA (6th-8th September)

As of 2000 this was the largest gathering of world leaders in history. Those world leaders who attended adopted the **Millennium Declaration** which strived to “*free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty*”.

The Millennium Declaration contained eight chapters from which the eight **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, originally developed by the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**, were heavily promoted in the years following the summit. The eight international MDGs were to be achieved by 2015. MDG #8 was “*To develop a global partnership for development*”.

In November 2000, the **Kyoto Protocol** looked very fragile as talks had collapsed and in March 2001, the USA withdrew stating the protocol was not in the “*economic best interest*” of the country. After a complex ratifying process, the Kyoto Protocol was finally ratified in February 2005 with 192 parties signed up.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/newyork2000>

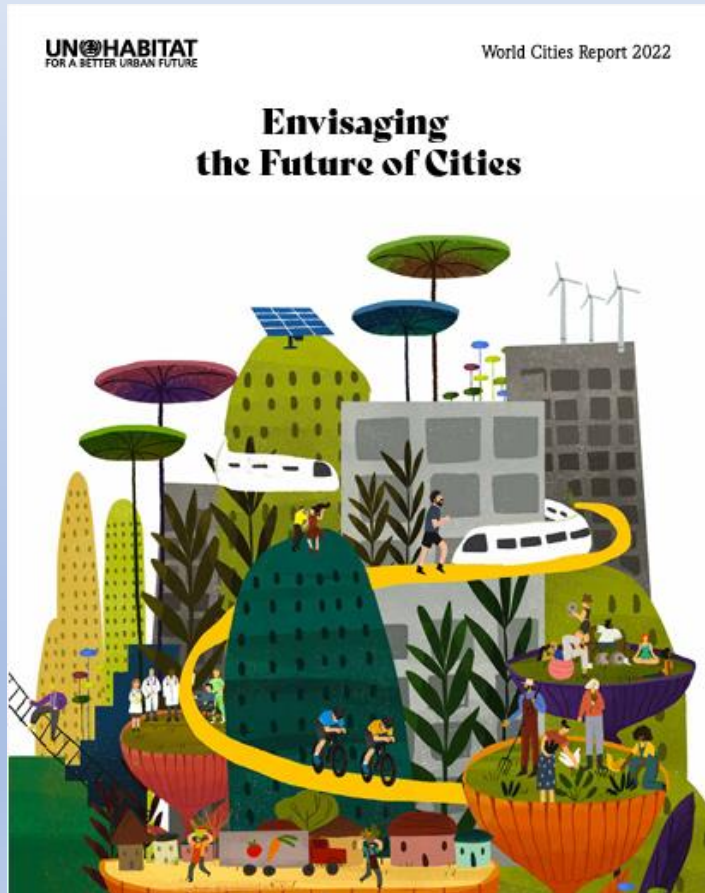
United Nations Secretariat building, seen from the East River, with windows illuminated with "THANK YOU NY" expressing the UN's gratitude to New York City for hosting the Millennium Summit. New York, United States, September 10, 2000. UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe



2001 UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) +5 Review New York, USA (6th-8th June)

Appraising progress of Habitat II goals five years on.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/habitat/newyork2001>



António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

In 2016, the international community adopted the New Urban Agenda to harness the power of sustainable urbanization to achieve our global goals of peaceful, prosperous societies on a healthy planet.

Despite progress since then, the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises have posed huge challenges. Urban areas were particularly hard hit by the pandemic – underscoring the importance of stepping up efforts to build a more sustainable and equitable urban future.

Local is the space where we connect the dots. Cities and towns can spearhead innovations to bridge the inequalities gaps, deliver climate action and ensure a green and inclusive recovery from the pandemic – especially as the proportion of people living in urban areas is projected to grow to 68 per cent by 2050.

The *World Cities Report 2022* stresses that building resilience must be at the heart of the cities of the future. The success of cities, towns and urban areas will largely depend on policies that protect and sustain all, leaving no one behind. We need green investment for sustainable patterns of consumption and production; responsive and inclusive urban planning; the prioritization of public health; and innovation and technology for all.

These steps will help cities adapt and respond to shocks and stresses and lead our world to a resilient, just, and sustainable urban future.

<https://unhabitat.org/world-cities-report-2022-envisaging-the-future-of-cities>

2002 UN General Assembly 56th Session (opened 12th September 2001)

On 1st January 2002 the UN passed General Assembly Resolution A/56/206 the United Nations Human Settlements Programme became a programme within its own right within the UN system and was known as UN-Habitat.

<https://habnet.unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/documents/Resolution-adopted-by-the-General-Assembly-ARES56206.pdf>

UN-Habitat is enormously influential on the global stage, the website states: *“Un-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. It is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system.”*

<https://unhabitat.org/>




2009 UN Climate Change Conference, Copenhagen, Sweden (COP15) (7th - 18th December)

The successor to the Kyoto Protocol is supposed to be finalised at this conference, but the members only agree a non-binding document - the Copenhagen Accord. President Obama announces at the conference that the Copenhagen Accord is “*not enough*”. The accord continues to be non-binding and members are free to set their own pledges.


<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/copenhagen-climate-change-conference-december-2009/cop-15/cop-15-decisions>

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>

<https://archive.nytimes.com/green.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/06/08/remember-the-copenhagen-accord/>



UNITED NATIONS



Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr. GENERAL
FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1
30 March 2010
Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifteenth session, held in Copenhagen from 7 to 19 December 2009

Addendum

Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session

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Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties



Green
Energy, the Environment and the Bottom Line

Remember the Copenhagen Accord?

BY JOHN M. BRODER JUNE 8, 2010 2:02 PM



Politics & Policy

Back in December, representatives of more than 190 nations gathered in Copenhagen under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to debate the fate of the world. They did not agree on much, but at the end of two contentious weeks they produced a three-page document known as [the Copenhagen accord](#) [pdf]. Delegates did not formally adopt it; instead, they voted to “take note” of it.

2010 UN Climate Change Conference, Cancun, Mexico (COP16)
(29th November - 10th December)

For the first time the UNFCCC members commit to keep global temperature increases below 2 degrees Celsius in the Cancun Agreements. Also established is the Green Climate Fund of \$100 billion to assist developing countries in adapting and mitigating to climate change.

<https://unfccc.int/event/cop-16>

<https://unfccc.int/tools/cancun/what-governments-will-do-in-2011/index.html>

What Governments will do in 2011

Implementing the Cancun agreements means that Governments will want to turn their decisions into action that brings real benefits for people on the ground as soon as possible.

It is also clear that while Cancun delivered the shape of a comprehensive international system for collective action to deal with climate change, further details of how to make this system operate to effect will continue to be fleshed out among Governments during 2011.

This is important to ensure that newly created institutions become fully functional and the framework delivers quickly, especially to help the poor and vulnerable to adapt most effectively to climate change.



2011 UN Climate Change Conference, Durban, South Africa (COP17) (28th November - 11 December)

The world's three biggest polluters - China, India and the USA - reject a European Union accord and the conference almost grinds to halt. The UNFCCC members agree to negotiate a new, legally binding agreement with a view to finalising the same no later than 2015. The new agreement will differ from the Kyoto Protocol because it will capture both developed and developing countries. The Kyoto Protocol was extended until 2017.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-climate/big-three-polluters-oppose-binding-climate-deal-idUSTRE7B41NH20111206>

<https://unfccc.int/process/conferences/the-big-picture/milestones/outcomes-of-the-durban-conference>



The UN Climate Change Conference in Durban was a turning point in the climate change negotiations. In Durban, governments clearly recognized the need to draw up the blueprint for a fresh universal, legal agreement to deal with climate change beyond 2020, where all will play their part to the best of their ability and all will be able to reap the benefits of success together.

2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio, Brazil (20th - 22nd June)

Taking place twenty years after the Earth Summit this conference was also known as RIO+20

It was stated that the battle for sustainable development would be won or lost in the cities.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio2012>



2012 UN Climate Change Conference, Doha, Qatar (COP18) (26th November - 8th December)

Kyoto Protocol extended through to 2020 however, the countries still signed up to Kyoto only represent 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Canada has withdrawn. Japan and Russia will not agree to any new commitments and USA never signed the Protocol. The Doha Amendment also sets out a path to a new treaty.

<https://unfccc.int/process/conferences/the-big-picture/milestones/the-doha-climate-gateway>

2013 UN Climate Change Conference, Warsaw, Poland (COP19) (11th -23rd November)

A group of developing countries known as the Group of 77 (G77) plus China propose a new funding mechanism to assist vulnerable countries that suffer loss as a consequence of climate change. Developed countries oppose the mechanism which results in the G77 leaders leaving the conference. Discussions resume and ultimately a mechanism is agreed although it falls short of the demands of the G77. In addition, the members agree on the implementation of an initiative to end deforestation known as REDD+.

<https://unfccc.int/process/conferences/the-big-picture/milestones/outcomes-of-the-warsaw-conference>

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/warsaw_nov_2013/in-session/application/pdf/fccc.cp.2013.l.15.pdf

<https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/outcomes-of-the-u-n-climate-change-conference-in-warsaw.pdf>

Warsaw Outcomes.



At the [UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw](#), governments took further essential decisions to stay on track towards securing a universal climate change agreement in 2015. The objective of the 2015 agreement is twofold:

- First, to bind nations together into an effective global effort to reduce emissions rapidly enough to chart humanity's longer-term path out of the danger zone of climate change, while building [adaptation](#) capacity.
- Second, to stimulate faster and broader action now.

2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit, New York (25th-27th September)

This produced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which included the replacement of the 2000 MDGs with seventeen new and more comprehensive Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The new plan was called [Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030](#).

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/newyork2015>

2015 UN Climate Change Conference, Paris, France (COP21) (30th November-12th December)

Taking place just six weeks after the close of the Sustainable Development Summit in New York, this conference produced the Paris Agreement On Climate Change. 196 countries agree to the Paris Agreement and for the first time nearly all countries, both developed and developing, are required to set emissions reduction goals. Countries can set their own targets and no enforcement mechanisms are included in the Agreement. The Paris Agreement entered into force in November 2016 and the stated mission is to keep global temperature rise below 2°Celsius above pre-industrial levels with a more ambitious target of below 1.5°C. In 2017, President Trump withdraws the USA from the Agreement stating it imposes ‘draconian financial and economic burdens’ on the USA.

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>

https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

2016 UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) Quito, Ecuador (17th-20th October)

Twenty years after Habitat II, the third UN conference took place on Human Settlements - Habitat III. The UN nation members of the world signed up to the newly produced 'New Urban Agenda'.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/habitat/quito2016>

<https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>



| Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (left) chairs the opening of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development: Habitat III. Right, Peter Thomson, President of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, October 16, 2016, Quito. UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe.

**UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development : Habitat III
17-20 October 2016, Quito, Ecuador**

2018 UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) Katowice, Poland (2nd-15 December)

UNFCCC member countries discuss a new Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report which claims that there will be devastating consequences if the average global temperature rises 1.5 degrees celsius above preindustrial level. The report projects that this level could be reached by 2030. Countries do not agree to the more aggressive targets however, they do agree on rules for implementing the Paris Agreement. They do not reach agreement on carbon trading rules - that discussion to be pushed out to 2019.

<https://news.un.org/en/events/cop24>

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/ipcc-report-climate-change-impacts-forests-emissions>



Brazil is one of several key countries where deforestation must be limited in order to stave off global warming, a new international report says.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN STANMEYER, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE

2019 UN Climate Action Summit, New York, USA (23rd September)

Organised by the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, Heads of State and leaders from the private sector are invited to New York to share solidified and scalable ideas that can cut gas emissions by 45% by 2030 and reach net-zero global emissions (carbon neutrality) by 2050. Leaders of top carbon-emitting countries, including USA and China, do not attend. Countries are mandated by the Paris Agreement to submit revised nationally determined contributions (NDCS) (emission targets set by the countries themselves) so the summit is an opportunity to share ideas.

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/2019-climate-action-summit>

2019 UN Climate Change Conference, Madrid, Spain (COP25) (2nd -13th December)

There is a lack of progress on major climate issues despite repeated dire warnings from scientists. The UNFCCC members are unable to finalise rules for a global carbon market and there is disagreement over whether compensation to developing countries impacted by climate change is appropriate. The final declaration doesn't demand that countries increase their climate pledges pursuant to the Paris Agreement.

<https://unfccc.int/conference/un-climate-change-conference-december-2019>

2021 UN Climate Change Conference, Glasgow, Scotland (COP26) (31st October - 12th November)

COP26 originally scheduled for November 2020 was postponed until 2021 due to the Covid-19 'Pandemic'. Emissions fall worldwide as a consequence of many countries shutting down their nations and thus slowing, significantly, economic activity.

Countries were expected to strengthen their Paris Agreement commitments. More than one hundred countries, accounting for almost 60% of the Paris Agreement signatories, meet the deadline to submit updated NDCs and do so ahead of COP26 in November 2021. Some of the top emitters, such as USA propose ambitious targets - President Joe Biden announces that the US has a goal to cut its emissions to roughly half of its 2005 level by 2030 thereby doubling President Obama's commitment.

China and India, responsible for around one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2019, fail to meet the time line. The IPCC issued a report in August 2021 which predicts the planet exceed 10.5°C of warming within the next two decades unless countries drastically cut emissions immediately. The final agreement, the 'Glasgow Climate Pact' requires countries to reduce coal use and fossil fuel subsidies, both a first for a UN climate agreement - and pushes governments to submit more aggressive emission reduction targets by the end of 2022. Finally, member countries determined rules for a global carbon market.

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf

<https://ukcop26.org/>

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/interactive/2021/glasgow-climate-pact-full-text-cop26/>

2022 UN Climate Change Conference, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt (COP27) (6th - 18th November)

UNFCCC members agreed, for the first time, to establish a fund to compensate poor countries for losses and damages occurring as a consequence of climate change. Details were left open. Countries did not agree to phasing out use of all fossil fuels and a goal to reach peak emissions by 2025 is removed.

<https://cop27.eg/#/>

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop27_auv_2_cover%20decision.pdf

2023 UN Climate Change Conference, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (COP28) (30th November - 12th December)

This will be the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.

<https://sdg.iisd.org/events/2022-un-climate-change-conference-unfccc-cop-28/>

4b. Summary of Part of Patrick Wood's Book: 'Technocracy – The Hard Road to World Order'

Introduction

Like the previous term 'Smart Cities', the now more commonly referenced '15 Minute Cities' is a clever marketing tool as it gets the people to think of the term favourably. Unfortunately, most do so without having any idea what the term actually means.

'S.M.A.R.T' is a commonly used acronym in corporate project management meaning: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Timely. The globalists view the city as a technology project to be micromanaged in order to achieve attainable and relevant goals in a timely manner against specific measurable targets. Targets are measured through monitoring technology and data collection of the people.

With respect to the work we are about to embark on with local councils, it is important to establish if 15 Minute Cities are the same as Smart Cities or do the two differ? Either way, everything summarised here with respect to Smart Cities could be relevant to 15 Minute Cities. We need to illustrate to councillors that there is a lack of trust amongst the public and thus 15 Minute Cities could ultimately be utilised to constantly survey the people, social engineer the people and ultimately lock down the people.

History of Technocracy

The Technocrat's 1938 definition of Technocracy:

'Technocracy is the science of social engineering, the scientific operation of the entire social mechanism to produce and distribute goods and services to the entire population.'
The Technocrat Magazine 1938.

The modern Smart City theory is not revolutionary as is currently presented but rather it is rooted in failed theory and practice from the previous century. Just as in the past where the new cities did not provide urban utopia, neither will the Smart Cities of today.

'The few original Technocrats remaining from the last century who were associated with Technocracy Inc., have argued with this writer that their pure form of Technocracy has nothing to do with the modern implementation of Technocracy via globalisation, Agenda 21, 2030 Agenda or Sustainable Development. Their protest is nonsense.'
Patrick M Wood.

Who will pay for the creation of or the retrofitting of a city into a Smart City? It does not seem possible that the local council can do so; they are carrying large debt and likely have deferred

projects such as roadworks, sewage works etc. So, if the cities themselves cannot fund the new infrastructure, the money must come from Capital Investment. Herein lies the danger (fascism).

Public-Private Partnership

The UN passed Resolution 3201, Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order in 1974. Soon after it passed, public-private partnerships were introduced to facilitate the financing of the development of the new order.

Public-private partnerships saw private companies putting up cash in return for government favours - a fascist bond between business/industry and government. Historically, the net result of any public-private partnership is the loss of city autonomy and the loss of the sovereign rights of the people of the city or town to be sovereign - the people lose the right to self-determination.

Smart Regions

Multiple cities bordering each other are known as a 'city-region'. It's important to understand this as such regions can cause the technocrats problems. Each city (at the moment) has its own degree of sovereignty and an independent council, which is precisely what the technocrats do not want - they don't want any city disagreeing with neighbouring cities and thus challenging the narrative. Smart Cities require uniformity to facilitate standardised connectivity.

What are Smart Cities?

'Smart cities raise a series of problems. First of all, the right to privacy is entirely redefined in a smart city, as they create an environment where we are no longer expected to consent to the collecting, processing and sharing of our data but instead the minute we step in the streets we are exposed to both government and corporate surveillance. And not only is there no opting out but more likely than not you will not even know that data about you is being collected.'
Privacy International, UK, 'Case Study: Smart Cities and our Brave New World' 2018.

The technology utilised in Smart Cities goes well beyond biometric cameras. Big Tech is heavily involved and consequently sensor technology is available for adoption. Such technology can (and will if we allow it) measure every aspect of city life. Sensors can be built into light poles, street corners, bus and train stops, public service vehicles and neighbourhoods. Additionally, this Smart Grid technology can monitor all usage of electricity, natural gas and water.

Smart buildings can be retrofitted with sensors on every floor and can monitor everything from personal movement to elevators and air conditioning. Collectively, this amounts to the 'Internet of Things' ('IoT'). IoT truly comes to life with the launch of 5G!

IoT literally connects everything into a single database. In addition to everything mentioned above, smart phones, laptop computers, routers, credit and debit card readers, transactions in shops, items tagged with chips, dinner reservations can also be connected.

Prior to 5G, ‘latency’ was a problem. With the launch of 5G that is no longer the case.

‘When the IoT is fully enabled with 5G technology, the entire data feed, no matter how large, will be instantaneous. Thus, today’s AI supercomputers will be able to model the entire city’s activities in real time.’

Patrick M Wood.

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)

GEOINT was originally conceived as a discipline within the US Military and was used for ‘mastering the human domain’ in the battlefield. Now GEOINT is a relatively new discipline which pulls together all of the technology listed above. GEOINT factors in all moving things, including humans.

‘GEOINT literally maps the entire human domain and overlays it onto traditional mapping systems. By tracking the location of all people in the targeted system, they quickly subdivide into naturally associated groups and networks. These could represent any groups such as friend or family networks, social groups, religious affiliations, political meetings, etc. When you observe people long enough with enough detail, not only do their personal patterns emerge but also their relationships to the groups to which they belong are soon observed to follow their own patterns.’

Patrick M Wood

The goal of GEOINT is to identify behavioural anomalies that warrant further investigation or analysis. However, the problem here, is that in order to achieve this outcome, all normal patterns of behaviour are required and thus total surveillance of the people.

Part of GEOINT is also satellite and drone imagery. Although neither can identify individual people, when combined with the on-ground surveillance, it’s easy to see how satellite and drone imagery is significant.

Dr. Jerome E. Dobson is a GEOINT pioneer. Before GEOINT was defined as a discipline he was concerned with ethical issues:

‘Human tracking devices, however, introduce a new potential for real-time control that extends far beyond privacy and surveillance, per se. As a result, society must contemplate a new form of slavery characterised by location control. Geoslavery now looms as a real, immediate, and global threat.’

Dobson and Peter F. Fisher ‘Geoslavery’

Imagine, if rather than using the term ‘Smart City’ people understood they would be living in a fishbowl with their lives tracked, monitored, analysed, nudged, directed and restricted and where they were told what and how to think, it’s likely they would immediately reject Smart Cities. Maybe we should, start referring to Smart Cities and 15 Minute Cities as ‘FishBowls’.

An example of a Smart City (created from scratch)

The South Korean city of Songdo also known as the ‘City of the Future’, ‘The World’s Smartest City’ and ‘Korea’s High-Tech Utopia’ was founded in 2003 as a public-private partnership. It covers 1400/1500 acres and has space for 250,000 citizens. These citizens are under constant surveillance by cameras. As at 2018, in spite of fifteen years of constant development, the population was only 70,000.

Songdo also happens to be the home of the United Nations’ Global Institute for Green Growth

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2014/09/songdo-south-korea-the-city-of-the-future/380849/>

<https://www.archdaily.com/962924/building-a-city-from-scratch-the-story-of-songdo-korea>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-23757738>

<https://ie.unc.edu/clean-tech-post/designing-sustainable-cities-songdo/>

Critics of Songdo compare it to cities inspired by modernist architects back in the 1960s. Around that time, CIAM (International Congress of Modern Architecture) architects posed as urban planners. CIAM projects were a failure and the entire urban design philosophy was discredited. Many sociologists and historians blamed the models for rising crime rates, social exclusion, increased class divisions and limitation to access to public amenities.