

How GovTech Will Control Your Life.

A Globalist plan to digitize society and trap you in the grid.



NOOR BIN LADIN

FEB 19, 2024



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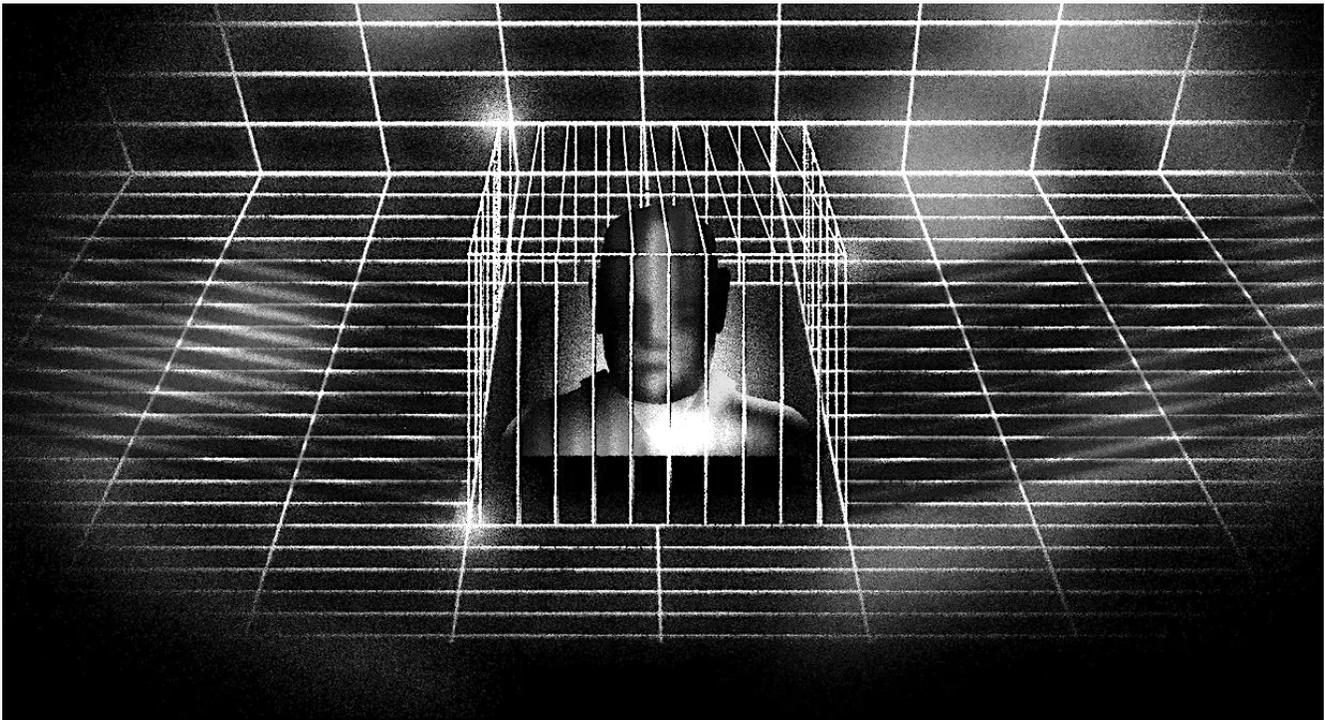


Illustration by Daniel Zender

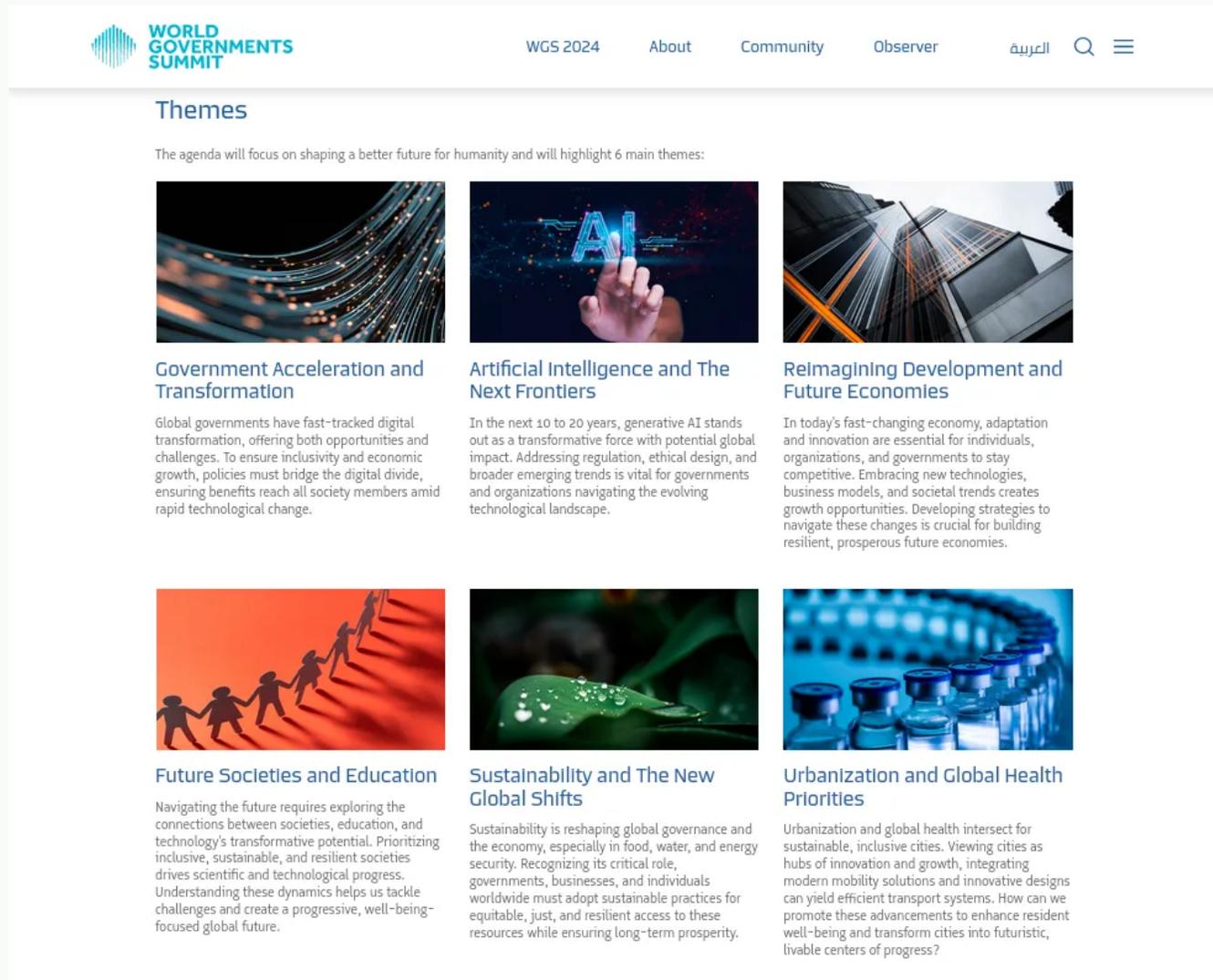
Plans for a New Digital Order -- a fully digitized, total-surveillance society -- are moving ahead faster than you think.

From February 12-14, 2024, industry leaders and government officials met in Dubai for the World Governments Summit (WGS). Think mini Davos meet-up in the Middle East, focusing on how governments will be run. In their own words:

"The World Governments Summit Organization is a global, neutral, non-profit organization dedicated to shaping the future of governments. The Summit, in its various activities,

explores the agenda of the next generation of governments, focusing on harnessing innovation and technology to solve universal challenges facing humanity.”¹

The six main themes for this year’s WGS were the following:



The screenshot shows the website for the World Governments Summit 2024. The navigation bar includes 'WGS 2024', 'About', 'Community', 'Observer', and 'العربية'. The main content area is titled 'Themes' and lists six main themes, each with a representative image and a brief description.

Themes

The agenda will focus on shaping a better future for humanity and will highlight 6 main themes:

- 

Government Acceleration and Transformation

Global governments have fast-tracked digital transformation, offering both opportunities and challenges. To ensure inclusivity and economic growth, policies must bridge the digital divide, ensuring benefits reach all society members amid rapid technological change.
- 

Artificial Intelligence and The Next Frontiers

In the next 10 to 20 years, generative AI stands out as a transformative force with potential global impact. Addressing regulation, ethical design, and broader emerging trends is vital for governments and organizations navigating the evolving technological landscape.
- 

Reimagining Development and Future Economies

In today's fast-changing economy, adaptation and innovation are essential for individuals, organizations, and governments to stay competitive. Embracing new technologies, business models, and societal trends creates growth opportunities. Developing strategies to navigate these changes is crucial for building resilient, prosperous future economies.
- 

Future Societies and Education

Navigating the future requires exploring the connections between societies, education, and technology's transformative potential. Prioritizing inclusive, sustainable, and resilient societies drives scientific and technological progress. Understanding these dynamics helps us tackle challenges and create a progressive, well-being-focused global future.
- 

Sustainability and The New Global Shifts

Sustainability is reshaping global governance and the economy, especially in food, water, and energy security. Recognizing its critical role, governments, businesses, and individuals worldwide must adopt sustainable practices for equitable, just, and resilient access to these resources while ensuring long-term prosperity.
- 

Urbanization and Global Health Priorities

Urbanization and global health intersect for sustainable, inclusive cities. Viewing cities as hubs of innovation and growth, integrating modern mobility solutions and innovative designs can yield efficient transport systems. How can we promote these advancements to enhance resident well-being and transform cities into futuristic, livable centers of progress?

The focus of this article will be on the first theme, “Government Acceleration and Transformation”, as it is the linchpin for the rest of the agenda.

So what is this “transformation”, and what is GovTech?

GovTech is short for government technology, and refers to the digitization of a nation’s public services and processes. Using software and a modern IT infrastructure, the objective is to digitize our societies at large. This new system of digital governance

transforms the way citizens function and interact with their governments. Examples range from ordering birth, death, and marriage certificates, applying for your driver's license, a business license, a land title registration, paying fines and utility bills, filing your taxes and even voting. In this system, we are forced to have digital IDs and all of our data stored in "the cloud" whether we like it or not. You cannot opt out. Those who refuse to identify themselves digitally will be denied access to civic participation and government services.

This transition is happening across the world as I write, with certain nations having a more advanced infrastructure and broader implementation than others. Governments' digitization plans involve high telecommunication connectivity, development of online platforms and indoctrination of the public to accept the new digital order.

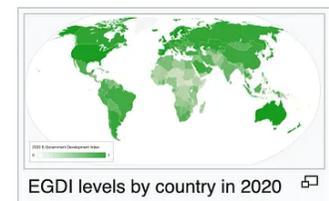
Progress towards a fully digitized society is being tracked by the United Nations, which has created the "E-Government Development Index" (EGDI) ²:

"The E-Government Development Index can serve as a benchmarking tool for countries to identify their strengths and weaknesses and shape their policies along these findings in the area of e-government." ³

UN e-Government Development Index [\[edit \]](#)

The Division of a Public Administration and Development Management (DPAPM) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) conducts a bi-annual e-government survey which includes a section titled *e-Government Development Index (EGDI)*. It is a comparative ranking of 193 countries of the world according to three primary indicators: i) the OSI - Online Service Index that measures the online presence of the government in terms of service delivery; ii) the TII - Telecommunication Infrastructure Index iii) HCI - Human Capital Index. Constructing a model for the measurement of digitized services, the Survey assesses the 193 member states of the UN according to a quantitative composite index of e-government readiness based on website assessment; telecommunication infrastructure and human resource endowment.^[30] The e-Government Development Index can serve as a benchmarking tool for countries to identify their strengths and weaknesses and shape their policies along these findings in the area of e-government.^[31]

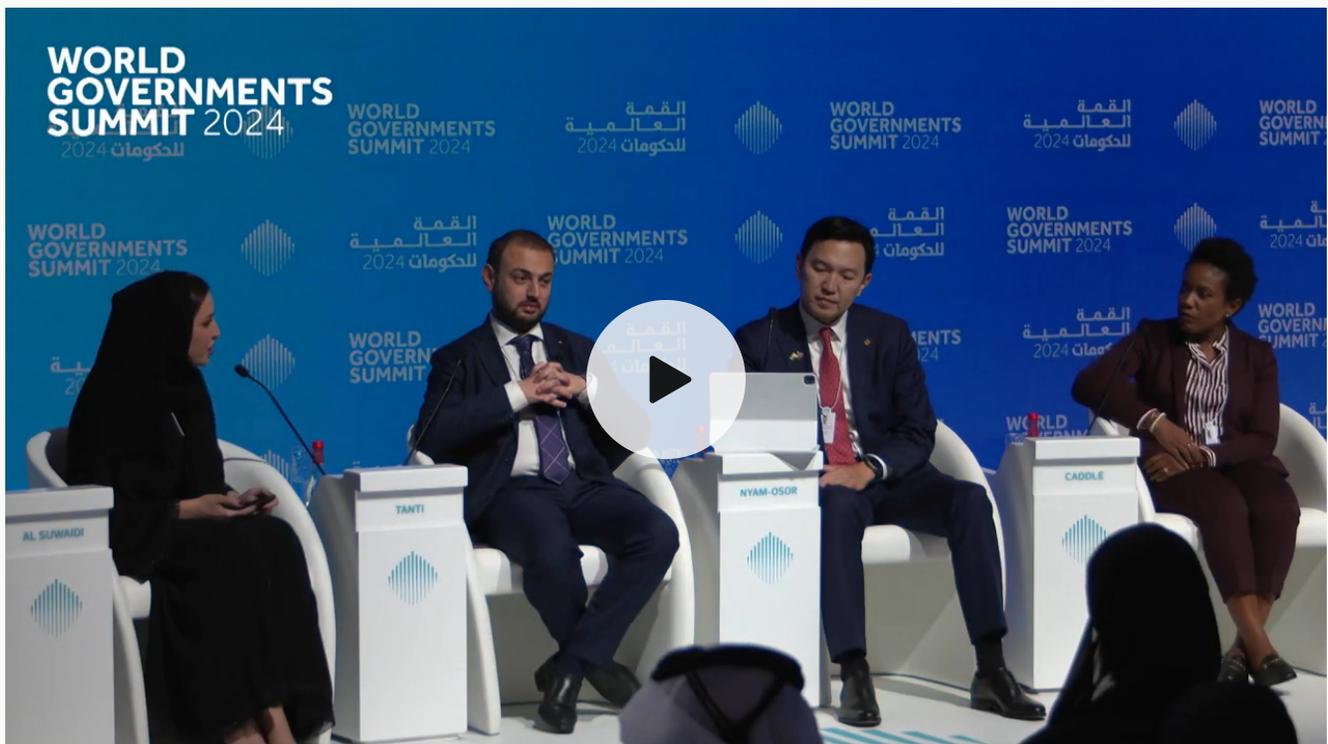
The e-Government Development Index (EGDI) is calculated with the following method: $EGDI = 1/3 (\text{OSI normalized} + \text{TII normalized} + \text{HCI normalized})$ ^[32]



This is the WGS' purpose at its core: to invite key players in GovTech -- company CEOs, communications infrastructure experts, ministers or other officials running these programs -- and share status reports of their progress in their respective countries.

120 government delegations met at this year's WGS and spoke about successes and challenges in reaching their goal of a fully streamlined and digitally run government.

In a panel entitled “Digital Government: A Dream for Some, a Reality for Others”, Barbados’ Minister of Industry, Innovation, Science and Technology Marsha Caddle explained how the digitization of governments is a global question, not only a national one. She then focused on how digital ID adoption will enable the Barbadian government to fully digitize its services (2min):



In that same panel, Mongolia’s Minister of Digital Development and Communications Uchral Nyam Osor discussed the processes and legal framework which facilitated the introduction of “e-Mongolia” (3min):



Uchral Nyam Osor further explained his government's efforts to provide connectivity to the Mongolian people, especially in remote areas.

He also revealed Mongolia's agreements with Starlink and Space X, showcasing how Elon Musk's companies - and thus the Department of Defense - are an integral part of the digitization of services across the globe (3min):



Other panels included “How Can Governments Drive Tech Progress While Ensuring Citizen Adoption?”, “Empowering Citizens Digitally: The New Era of Convenience”, “Government Digital Transformation: The Road Ahead”, and “A Journey to 2050: What Citizens Expect from the Governments of Tomorrow”, to list a few.

The emphasis was placed on the supposed advantages of digitization for the public, including convenience, cost effectiveness, reduced paper consumption, as well as decreased criminality and corruption. Artificial Intelligence was touted as a critical accelerator to these changes.

One discussion dedicated to Albania stood out, featuring former UK Prime Minister Tony Blair and Albanian Prime Minister Edi Rama, titled “Transforming Nations: Is Tech Our Solution?”.

Before praising Rama for dutifully bringing Albania into the digital age, Blair insisted on how digital IDs and the cloud are central to a nation’s transformation (2min):

"It is about having a cloud infrastructure so your data are held in the cloud and then the digital identity so that each citizen can interact with their government through their smartphone."



Rama's intervention was interesting for several reasons. In this first clip, he highlights how technology helps "countries that are behind" and how the use of AI is speeding up Albania's EU application process considerably (3min):



Rama then explained how countries like Albania have an advantage when it comes to implementing this new digitized system of governance. After the dismantlement of the old communist regime, Albania was a blank slate – unlike Western “democracies” which have long-established, deeply entrenched bureaucratic structures (2min):



It is indeed easier to “build back better” in destroyed or impoverished countries, assisting them to “recover through the help of digitization”.

E-Ukraine: 100% engineered and driven by the Globalists.

This brings us to Ukraine, and the ambitious plans for digital reconstruction as the country continues to be devastated by the war.

As early as November 2022, BlackRock announced that an agreement had been signed with the Ukrainian Government to rebuild the country ⁴. A few months later, BlackRock also revealed it had partnered with J.P. Morgan to set up a reconstruction bank in Ukraine ⁵.

Part of the funding is going towards “Diia” ⁶, Ukraine’s e-governance program which was first launched in February 2020, two years before the war. As per this press release, the

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was instrumental in the creation of Diia:

“Since the establishment of Ukraine’s Ministry of Digital Transformation (MDT) in 2019, USAID provided legal, financial, and technical assistance to develop Diia for Ukrainian citizens”⁷.

In fact, USAID – and more specifically Samantha Power – has been instrumental in the digitization of Ukraine, dating back to the Obama years. One example is the “TAPAS” initiative⁸, which kicked off in 2016:

Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services (TAPAS) is an eight-year, \$53 million anti-corruption activity in Ukraine. Funded by USAID and UK Aid, TAPAS unites the government and people of Ukraine to develop e-governance tools that improve government transparency, accountability, and public service delivery.

Since 2016, TAPAS has played a critical role advancing e-governance reforms throughout Ukraine. The project harnesses the power of e-procurement, e-services, and open data to combat corruption at both the national and municipal levels.

In September 2021, Ukraine’s Minister of Digital Transformation Mykhailo Fedorov wrote an article for the Atlantic Council (one of the Globalists’ key outfits for influence operations), entitled “Ukraine’s digital revolution is gaining momentum”⁹. He stated back then:

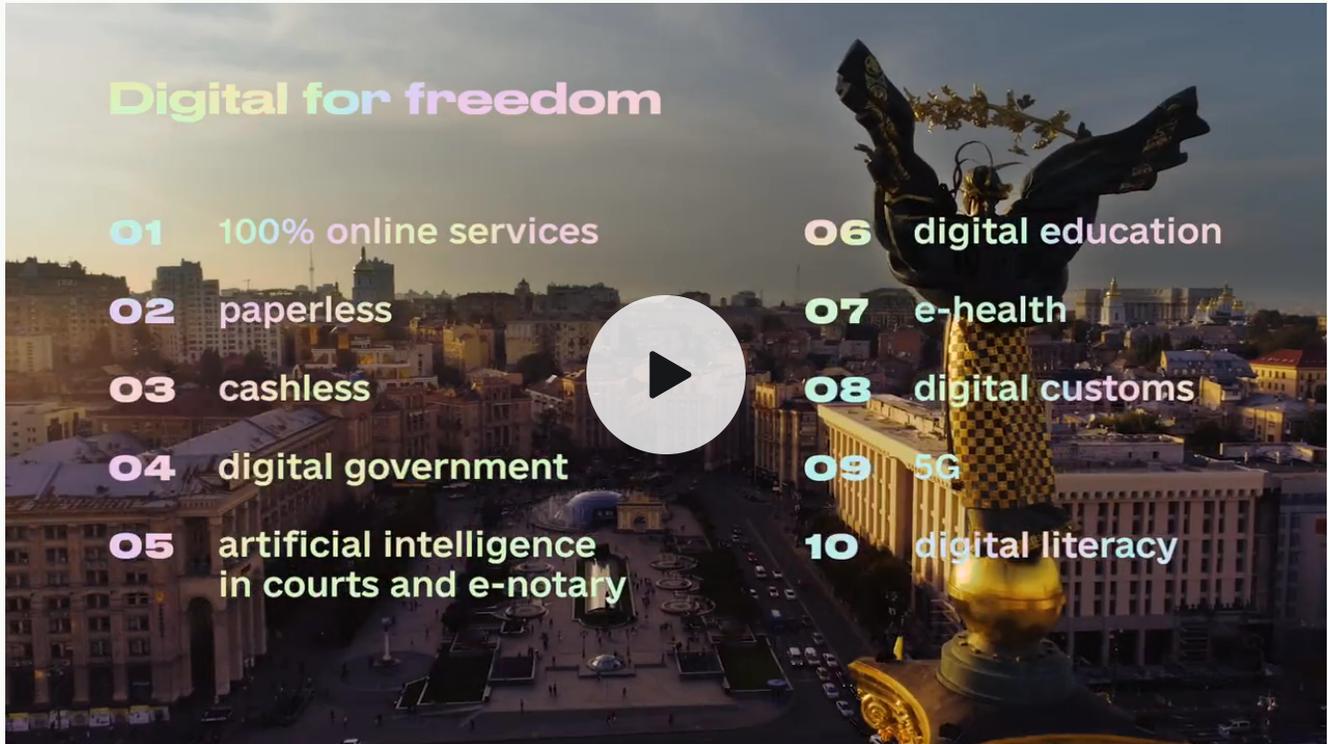
“The launch of the Diia app was a big step towards the “paperless” vision that lies at the core of the Ministry of Digital Transformation philosophy ... Since spring 2020, the challenges presented by the Covid pandemic have helped to accelerate existing digitization processes in Ukraine”.

The war is also a catalyst to “accelerate” and “transform” the country into an e-society, with Diia’s expansion being one of the stated key aims since it started.

In July 2022, Fedorov shared the following promo clip on Twitter, with this caption:

“Ukraine 2030 – the freest and most digital country in the world. Without bureaucracy, but with strong tech industry. Cashless & paperless. This is the future we are building.”

Watch (2min):



As highlighted during the WGS, adoption of the population is a key element for these digital systems to become ubiquitous. Education is one way to achieve that goal, financial incentives another – especially when people are faced with the devastating consequences of war. A perfect example is Ukraine’s “eRecovery” scheme to compensate Ukrainians for damaged property. From the article “Government Launches eRecovery Program” ¹⁰:

Recently, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved [the procedure](#) for providing compensation to restore damaged property. Since May 10 it is possible to receive funds using the **eRecovery electronic service In Diia**. The government [expects](#) that the program will help more than 160,000 households.

Sources for financing compensation will be both funds from the state budget, in particular [the Fund for the Liquidation of the Consequences of Armed Aggression](#), and funds from international donors and creditors.

Who can use the program?

Citizens of Ukraine whose private (country, garden, semi-detached) houses, apartments (residential premises)* were damaged as a result of hostilities and are subject to repair. To do this, one needs to apply for compensation through Diia.

Concurrently, USAID is helping record private and public property damage after having approved an extension of the TAPAS program due to the war ¹¹:

When Russia invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022, TAPAS rapidly redesigned its project activities to meet urgent wartime needs. TAPAS remains in constant, close communication with government and civil society partners to assess evolving priorities. In July 2022, USAID approved a cost and time extension to allow TAPAS to continue its vital work.

TAPAS is committed to strengthening governance and agile public service delivery during war. To support the reconstruction of Ukraine, including zones liberated from Russian forces, TAPAS is also providing expert guidance on the effective use of public funds post-war. For example, in anticipation of postwar rebuilding, the program is developing a comprehensive registry to record the damage and destruction of private and public property. In parallel, TAPAS is supporting civil society monitoring and advocacy surrounding reconstruction efforts. TAPAS is also enhancing the use of open data for reconstruction and economic development to ensure open data is properly collected and used for evidence-based decision making in the public sector.

It may be a small example, but see how it works? Problem, reaction, solution. A problem is created, in this case the war in Ukraine. Disorder and chaos follows. Digitization is presented as the solution.

Diiá's e-governance model has been so successful that USAID announced in January 2023 at the World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting that it would allocate \$650,000 to implement similar systems in other countries ¹².

This news of expansion comes as USAID continues to finance Ukraine's digital future. In January 2024, USAID, UK International Development (UK Dev) and Eurasia Foundation revealed a \$150 million five-year program called the "Digital Transformation Activity (DTA)", dedicated to "enhancing Ukraine's digital capabilities and building resilient systems for a secure, prosperous future" ¹³.

That same month, at the 2024 Annual Meeting in Davos, the WEF and Ukraine's Ministry of Digital Transformation signed a letter of intent agreeing to "work towards the country's digital transformation" ¹⁴:

Davos-Klosters, Switzerland, 18 January 2024 – The World Economic Forum and the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine have announced their mutual interest in establishing a Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (C4IR) in Ukraine, with a focus on government technologies.

The letter of intent to establish the "GovTech" centre in Kyiv was signed by Børge Brende, President of the World Economic Forum and Mykhailo Fedorov, Deputy Prime Minister for Innovation, Development of Education, Science and Technology, and Minister of Digital Transformation, Ukraine.

This comes on the heels of the WEF opening its first GovTech center in Berlin ¹⁵:



World Economic Forum Launches Global Government Technology Centre in Berlin

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16 Jan 2024

2024

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World Economic Forum, public.affairs@weforum.org

- The World Economic Forum and the GovTech Campus Deutschland announce the establishment of the Global Government Technology Centre in Berlin (GGTC Berlin).
- GGTC Berlin will focus on public sector innovation, digital transformation and the application of emerging technologies in government and public sector organizations.
- The new centre will be part of the World Economic Forum's Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (C4IR) Network.
- Read more about the [C4IR Network](#) and its [impact](#) in 2022-2023. For more information on the Annual Meeting 2024, visit www.weforum.org. Share on social media using the hashtag [#wef24](#).

Davos-Klosters, Switzerland, 16 January 2024 – The World Economic Forum and GovTech Campus Deutschland, with the support of the City of Berlin and the German federal government, have announced the establishment of the Global Government Technology Centre Berlin (GGTC Berlin).

Government technology is expected to become the biggest software market in the world, reaching a market size of over \$1 trillion by 2028. Technological progress is transforming the relationship between citizens, the private sector and the state. This evolution emphasizes the urgent need for all stakeholders to understand the emerging opportunities and risks; it is essential for them to collaboratively pioneer solutions, identify critical challenges and jointly address strategic priorities.

The GGTC Berlin is a first-of-its-kind effort to systematically connect a national GovTech innovation ecosystem with a global network of experts and practitioners to inform and inspire GovTech agendas around the world.

The Berlin GovTech center will serve as a hub for the WEF's "GovTech Network", which connects "a cross-sectorial community of GovTech champions to identify emerging trends, strategic priorities and critical roadblocks in shaping an ambitious and actionable agenda to fast-track the digital transformation of government and public services" ¹⁶.

What is the goal of the GovTech Network?

The GovTech Network aims to accelerate government digital transformation and cultivate an innovation ecosystem among policymakers, technology leaders, and innovators.

In true public-private partnership fashion, major corporations including Google, Visa, Amazon and Microsoft (to name a few), have been working hand in hand for many years with all the other "stakeholders" in order to realize their vision of a completely digitized Ukraine – as a model for a digitized world.

The First Blueprint: E-Estonia

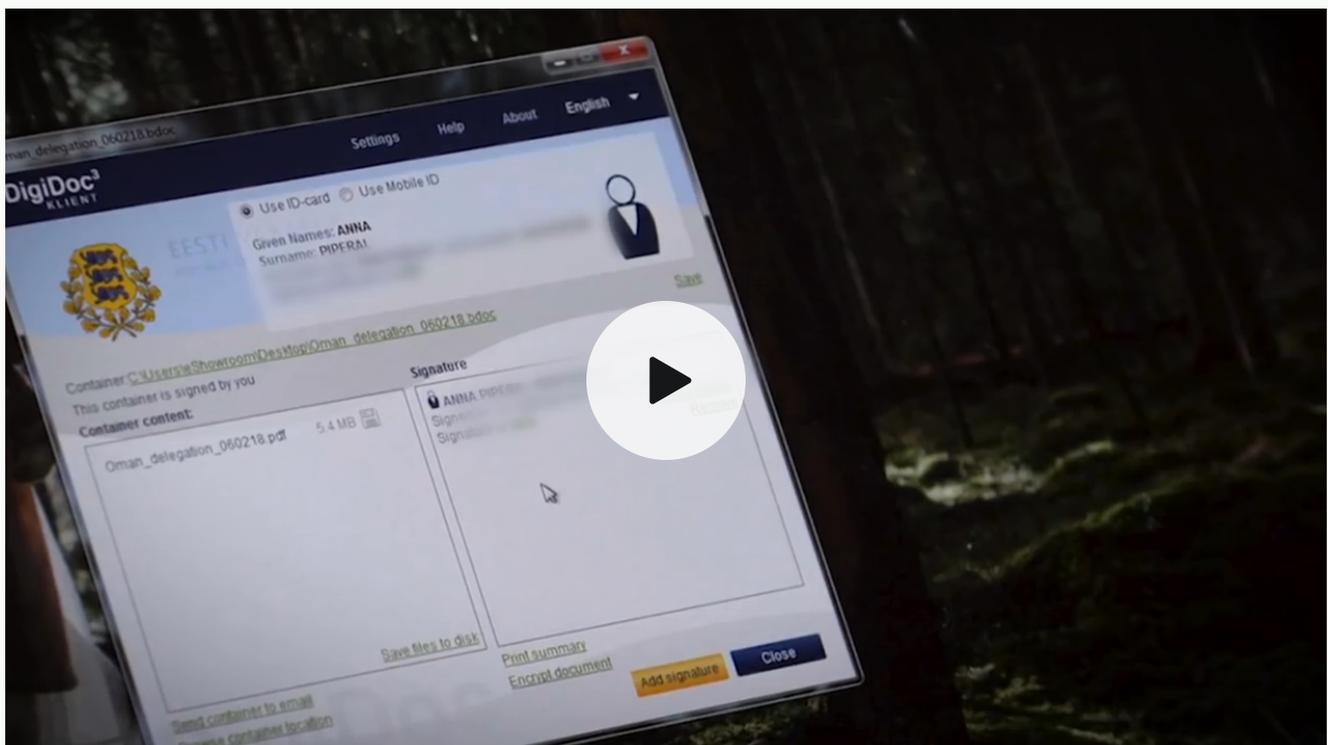
So how will these e-societies look exactly? As mentioned on several panels at the WGS last week, Estonia is the ultimate benchmark.

Back in the 90s, the post-Soviet Baltic state decided to go fully digital, launching the “Tiger Leap” program. Its aim was to create a “*digital society, where all citizens would be technologically literate and governance would be paperless, decentralised, transparent, efficient and equitable*” ¹⁷.

Their objective was reached: 99% of public services are now digital. After three decades, their e-government is almost complete.

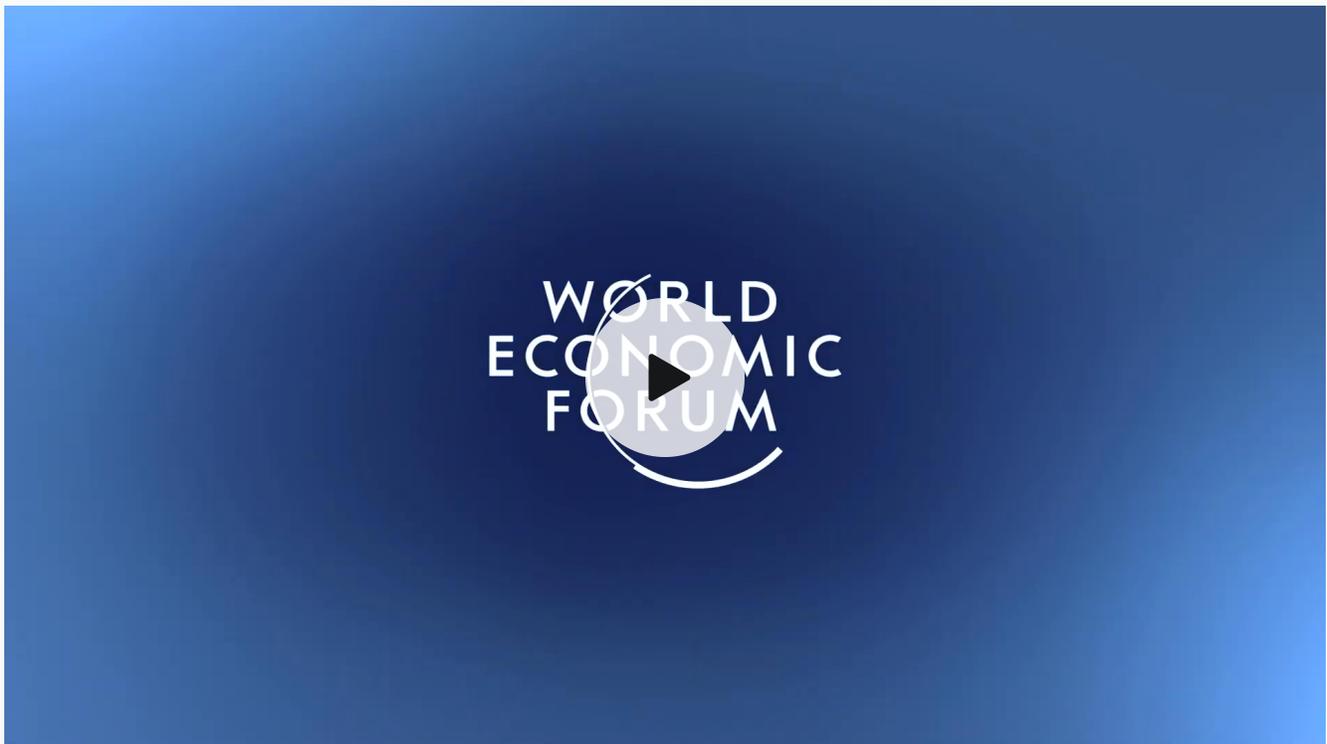
This would not have been feasible without implementing digital IDs, which have been mandatory in Estonia for over 20 years. It is the bedrock of “e-Estonia”, a term which refers to the government’s digitization of Estonia’s society at large ¹⁸.

I recommend watching this 10min PBS presentation entitled “How Estonia built a digital first government”, as it showcases how the country works:



The Road Ahead: hooked up on the control grid.

As Edi Rama mentioned in his discussion with Tony Blair, Western countries are at a “disadvantage” transitioning into digital nations due to their massive bureaucracies. Though the implementation of e-services across the West has been incremental, it is a question of when, not if, our countries go fully digital. Another question is whether some cataclysmic event will bring about this digital era faster. The WEF “anticipates” a “cyber-attack with COVID-like characteristics”:



The consequences and ensuing “solutions” following such an event were simulated in the WEF’s exercise “Cyber Polygon”, similar to the Event 201 simulation for a biological pandemic ¹⁹. Both reports provide roadmaps to “reset” governance systems.

The playbook stays the same, regardless of the pretext. “Health emergencies” are used as a predicate for “vaxx passports” and an overall digital healthcare infrastructure; the climate change scam for carbon footprints and allowances; cyber criminality for heightened online security; disinformation for ending online anonymity; and GovTech for convenience. All lead to the imposition of digital identity for citizens.

Digital IDs will be tied to a social credit score and to a centrally backed digital currency. Individuals will have every single action and transaction tracked, traced and controlled as is being tested in China -- the Globalists' other blueprint. Those who do not comply or are "guilty of wrong think", will be penalized by limiting their access to transportation and other services.

While this dystopian vision for society can be traced back to the early 20th century, advancement in technology has now made it a reality. Increased connectivity globally -- due to providers like Elon Musk's Space X, which operates Starlink -- has enabled our overlords to connect, store and share data at unprecedented levels. Add smartphones (as Tony Blair pointed out), the Internet of Things (IoT) as well as AI, and you have a deadly combination for humanity.

With our full complicity (for those of us who are guilty of owning a smartphone), these various "stakeholders" -- governments, corporations, international organizations, media, academia -- are herding us into our individual digital jails as they transform our nations into cell blocks. Ultimately, these will be integrated into one single centralized e-government: "prison planet".

Nations will be nothing more than digital entities, illusory lines on a map at best, their citizens relegated to mere inmates.

Freedom and privacy, as we have known them, will cease to exist.

Is this the future we really want?

It may not be -- but if we don't opt out before it's too late, it will be the future we deserve.



Source: Go Outside magazine

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2 <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/About>

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NoneOfThisIsReal Feb 23

Pretty sure we the people did not provide our leaders consent (consent of the governed) to make our government and our Nation the elite globalists' useful tools. The term traitorous, comes to mind.

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3 replies



BritishBiker Philippines Feb 20

For quite some time I have seen this coming and, apart from making some videos on Rumble, my reaction has been one of a 21st century Luddite. That is to say I do not possess a Facebook account, my once flourishing Youtube account lies dormant and my mobile phone can make calls, send SMS/MMS and very little else. I suspect my days of tech-avoidance are numbered, however, as life is becoming increasingly difficult to live without digitisation. Keep up the excellent work NBL.

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