



**Truth - is 100%
accurate information.**

**For families influencing
global decisions**



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! The problem Is Ecology

🌍 We have changed the Earth a lot in the last 100 years:

- The population has grown 4 times — now there are more than 8 billion of us
- The ocean level has risen by ≈ 25 cm
- About 10 % of living organisms have disappeared
- Forests have shrunk by an area larger than South America.

🌱 What will happen next? If nothing changes, in 100 years:

- The ocean will rise by another ≈ 1 m
- About 30 % of living organisms will disappear
- 50% of the planet's forest area will disappear
- Soils and water will become scarce
- There will be large-scale conflicts due to lack of water and food.

After 500 years:

- The ocean will rise by ≈ 20 m
- Most of the land will become uninhabitable
- More than 90 % of living organisms will disappear
- There will be about 1 "golden" billion people living in isolated areas regions with artificial climate.

Conclusion: we will not be able to save the Earth



Is Earth's civilization a dead-end branch of evolution?




How many Earth-like civilizations can exist in the universe-theoretically?

According to Drake's formula, the number of intelligent civilizations in the universe under a pessimistic scenario is about 1 billion.



What is the total number of living species on Earth?

Presumably (animals, plants, fungi and microorganisms) are also about 1 billion. 

Imagine that the Earth is a universe, and living organisms are civilizations. In 500 years, only 5% of organisms will survive, which means that only 5% of civilizations will survive (they will be able to go beyond the boundaries of their solar systems).



Conclusion: today, the probability that the Earth's civilization is a dead-end branch of evolution is 95% !

Overpopulation: the limit of Earth's capabilities



At first sight

It seems obvious that in order to preserve the environment, it is necessary to reduce the population.

The fewer people there are, the less stress there is on nature.

Indeed, **poor-quality food, soil degradation, local conflicts, toxic environment, hormonal disruptions and stress** naturally reduce this indicator.

However, the overall trend remains alarming:



The environment continues to deteriorate.

And although these problems will affect the elite last - **they will affect (death)**.



What's next?

If we are unable to restore the Earth's ecosystem, then sooner or later **we will have to look for other habitable planets** and ways of interstellar movement — perhaps through **wormholes** or other physical phenomena that are still unknown to us.



The time - **is about 300-500 years**, no more.

To succeed, **we need technology, science, and an accurate understanding of reality—without illusions and self-deception.**

The hopes and dead ends of modern science

Many had high hopes for the **Large Hadron Collider (LHC)**, humanity's largest experiment in the field of high-energy physics. More than **13,000 scientists** from **100+ countries** are working on it, the project was launched in 2008, with a budget of over **\$ 10 billion**.



The expectations were enormous — the discovery of dark matter, supersymmetry, and extra dimensions.



And the result for almost 20 years is only a confirmation of the existence of the Higgs boson: an important element of the Standard Model, but predicted long before the experiment.

Why is the result modest?

The problem is that **humanity has immediately seized on the most difficult thing** — the microcosm, where the accuracy of knowledge is still impossible. As in the biosphere (plants, animals, humans), there is no 100% verifiability of data in the microcosm today.

The **CTMinfo** system has achieved complete accuracy precisely in the **inorganic field**, where the structure can be verified..



First, we need to build a foundation — a **world of 100% accurate information in inorganic**, and only then will the secrets of the microcosm and the biosphere be revealed.

How many geniuses are there on the planet?

There is approximately **1 genius** per 1 million people.

With an Earth population of 8 billion, that's about **8,000 geniuses**.

If humanity is reduced to the “golden billion,” there will be about **1,000 geniuses** left.



Conclusion:

The Earth can survive overpopulation only once.

This is its natural limit, the moment when humanity must **use all its intellectual potential** to create a chance for survival — beyond the borders of its native planet..



How to find geniuses and give them a way?

Russian professor **Saveliev S.M.** ("Variability and genius") proposed a scientific approach: **brain scanning** using a tomograph.



Each person's individual brain regions (vision, hearing, logic, etc.) can vary several times in size.

At the age of **15-18**, it is possible to determine which area is more developed and **direct a person to where his potential is maximum**.

If such a system is implemented:

Instead of 1 genius per 1,000,000 people → **100 geniuses will appear**,
and with constant cultivation after 200 years → **1,000 geniuses per million**.



The variability of the human brain

The brain is the most variable structure of living nature.

Even with the same upbringing and genetics, **the child's brain never repeats the brain of the parents.** He has a different communication architecture, different dominant zones, and a different thinking structure.

Therefore, **genius is not directly inherited** — it is born anew in each generation.

When a leader appoints a **son, daughter, or friend** in his place based solely on kinship or connections, this almost inevitably leads to **catastrophes** — managerial, technological, and governmental.



Skills and brains cannot be inherited — they need to be identified and developed anew in each person.

That is why sustainable development is possible only when a society builds its institutions not on kinship and status, but **on an accurate assessment of each person's abilities.**

I've traveled half the world and talked to hundreds of entrepreneurs — people who built factories and plants from scratch with their own hands. Almost all of them notice one pattern:

children continue the work of their parents in about 50% of cases, and grandchildren — only in 25%.

After two generations, the system loses its original intelligence, energy, and purpose.



The database of the future — CTMinfo

Such a scientific breakthrough is possible if we rely on a **base of 100% accurate information** — the very foundation that **CTMinfo** creates.



Precision + Geniuses = The Way to save civilization.



Conclusion

Humanity is facing a choice:

- or slowly degrade, keeping the balance on the brink of an environmental disaster,
- or create a system where **knowledge is absolutely accurate, geniuses are recognized, and science is cleansed of falsehood.**



We only have a few centuries to do it.

The planet has given us a chance to use the peak of human potential to discover new worlds. She behaves like a mother who sacrifices herself for the sake of her children's future.



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Author and copyright holder CTMinfo, publications in the Higher Attestation Commission, patents.

We are looking for partners and investors for global scaling.

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More detailed information:

<https://app.papersend.io/view/0cd497ff-9477-409b-a74a-797b170ff208>

Why can't AI write databases with 100% accuracy?

1. Lack of real-world experience and context.

AI processes data based on existing texts and statistics, but has no real work experience in manufacturing, logistics and trade. He does not understand the meaning of the articles, the difference between marketing names and the actual characteristics of the product.

2. The ambiguity of the source data.

Manufacturers' catalogs are full of duplicate and contradictory descriptions (for example, batteries AA can be called dozens of different codes: LR6, R6P, FR6, etc.). AI "guesses" by context, but not It can unambiguously compare positions without a strict verification scheme.

3. Big Data ≠ accuracy.

Modern AI models are trained on huge but "dirty" data. The more data you have, the more likely you are to make mistakes. CTMinfo's approach is SmallData: small, manually validated sets, not chaotic statistics.

4. Lack of engineering ontology.

AI relies on probabilistic connections of words, rather than a strict physical or functional one. classification of objects. CTMinfo creates an ontology where each object is described according to fundamental principles. features (function, form, parameters), not according to the marketing description.

5. The inability to self-check.

AI cannot test its hypothesis in the real world. Even the most advanced systems need in expert control, to confirm the correctness of the classification or properties of the product.

Conclusion:

AI is capable of automating routine, but it is not capable of providing 100% accuracy in complex multi-industry databases. This requires a synthesis of engineering thinking, expert experience, and manual verification, which is exactly what CTMinfo is built on.

