POLICY CONVERGENCE

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FREE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The "Great Reset" Tested Against the Documents

What is documented, what is not, and what happens next: 68 countries and blocs, nine policy areas

As of 11 November 2026 | Edition v2026.4

Prepared from published primary documents: laws, regulations, treaties and central-bank, EU, UN, IMF, BIS and WHO texts. This summary is free to share in full and unchanged. The full report, country modules and data pack are described on page 7.

1 The answer in one page

No official document we read uses the "Great Reset" as an operating plan. What exists is a set of separate, dated laws and programmes, now mapped in 553 of 612 country-by-policy cells.

553 of 612
country-by-policy cells with a finding
382 on a primary text, 169 secondary, 2 unverified; 59 not found P

0 of 43
documents read use "Great Reset"
10 full text, 33 in part; 25 not searched or no document P

5 of 43
documents read mention the WEF
None as a policy model; Argentina objects P

154 of 553
claims independently reviewed on current wording
64 confirmed, 85 partly confirmed, 4 incorrect, 1 unverifiable; corrected. 9 more on earlier wording P

The answer in brief

- **The building blocks exist, but separately.** Digital-currency pilots, stablecoin laws, digital ID, AI rules, carbon pricing, migration rules, the amended health regulations and IMF programmes are real, dated instruments. Each has its own legal basis and timetable. P
- **Nothing official joins them into one plan.** The World Economic Forum (WEF) launched the "Great Reset" as an advocacy initiative in June 2020. It is not a law or a treaty. Five entities mention the WEF in their documents: an acronym list (African Union), data-source citations (France, Viet Nam), an event partnership (Qatar) and speeches against WEF-linked net-zero policy (Argentina). P
- **Some popular claims run against the texts.** The United States bars a Federal Reserve digital currency until 31 Dec 2030. The UN migration compact is non-binding. The Pandemic Agreement protects national sovereignty and cannot yet be signed. P
- **Other claims are partly documented.** The digital euro texts allow conditional payments but exclude "programmable money". The 2024 health-rule amendments strengthen coordination but give the WHO no power to compel. P
- **The grid is incomplete, and we say where.** 59 cells are not found (9.6%), 169 rest on secondary sources, and 45 health cells are inferred from the absence of a rejection (47 including two presumed to apply after a declaration). "Not found" is a gap in our search, not proof that nothing exists. P

- **How to read this summary.** Stage codes run from 0 (none) to 5 (operational), plus X (rejected), R (rolled back) and NF (not found). Badges show evidence: P primary text read, S secondary sources only, U unverified. A stage code says how far a rule has gone, not how strong our evidence is.

2 The nine-area status picture

Each row counts the 68 entities (64 countries and territories and four blocs) by the stage reached in one policy area. Ranges such as 3-4 are counted at the lower stage. Darker cells hold more entities.

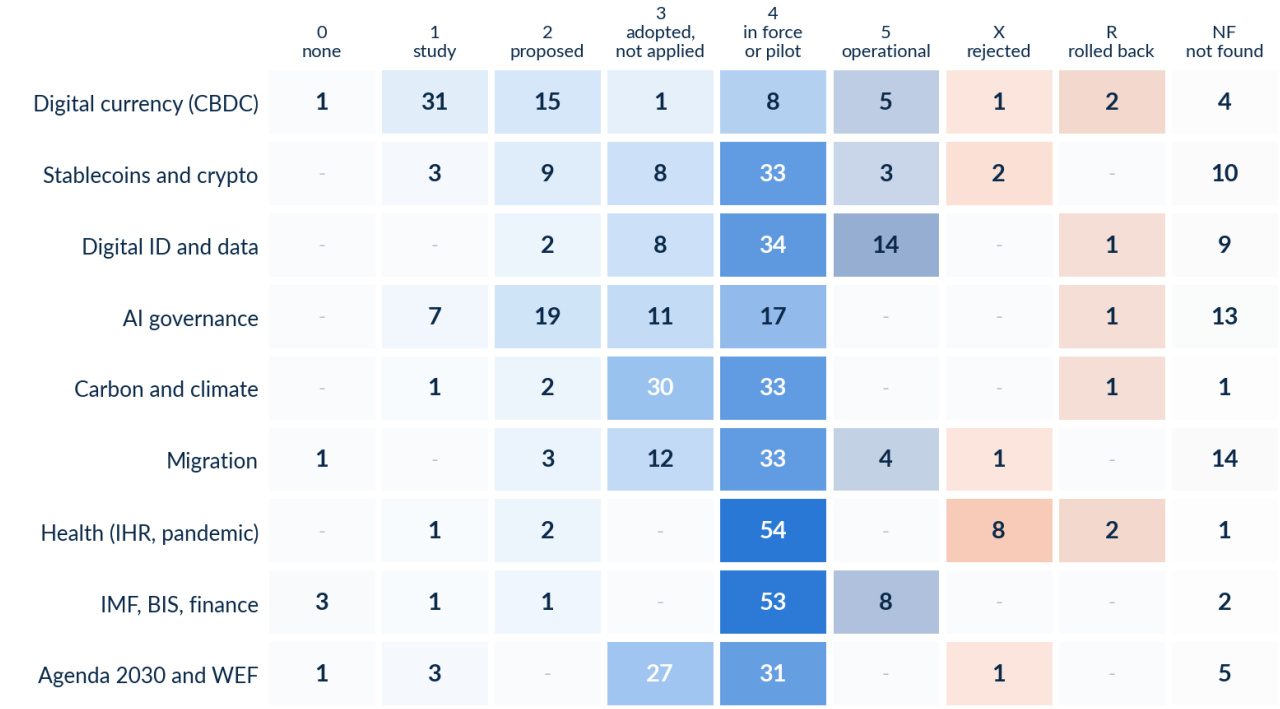


Figure 1. Number of entities at each stage, by policy area. Source: project status matrix, 11 November 2026.

Table 1. Stage reached, by policy area (entities out of 68). Adopted = adopted, not yet applied; In force = in force, pilot or operational; None, X, R = none, rejected, rolled back. Source: project status matrix, 11 November 2026.

Policy area	Study, proposal (1-2)	Adopted (3)	In force (4-5)	None, X, R	Not found	Primary text
Digital currency (CBDC)	46	1	13	4	4	39
Stablecoins and crypto	12	8	36	2	10	36
Digital ID and data	2	8	48	1	9	40
AI governance	26	11	17	1	13	33
Carbon and climate	3	30	33	1	1	57
Migration	3	12	37	2	14	40
Health (IHR, pandemic)	3	0	54	10	1	67
IMF, BIS, finance	2	0	61	3	2	51
Agenda 2030 and WEF	3	27	31	2	5	19

- **Rules are furthest on in identity, finance and health.** 48 entities have digital ID or data law in force, 61 are under routine IMF surveillance or a programme, and 54 are coded in force for health. P
- **Money and AI are mostly still on paper.** 46 entities are at study or proposal for a digital currency; 26 are at study or proposal for AI rules. P
- **Health is strong on paper only.** 45 of the 54 "in force" health cells mean that the state does not appear on a WHO rejection list. They are not national acts. P

3 Five things that changed in 2026

1 Digital money moved from study to decisions

Russia launched the digital ruble on 1 Sep 2026. The European Parliament adopted its digital-euro position on 9 Jul 2026 (416 to 169) and talks with the Council began on 13 Jul; there is no deal yet. A US law of 11 Jul 2026 bars a Federal Reserve CBDC until 31 Dec 2030. P

Sources: Bank of Russia release (31 Aug 2026); Council mandate ST 16695/25; Pub. L. 119-101, Title XI; ECB speech, 5 Nov 2026.

2 Stablecoin rules acquired dates

The US bank regulator (OCC) issued its final GENIUS Act rule on 21 Oct 2026; the Act is adopted but not yet applied and takes effect by 18 Jan 2027 at the latest. Hong Kong licensed its first issuers on 10 Apr 2026, and the EU transition period under MiCA ended on 1 Jul 2026. Treasury, FDIC and NCUA rules were still proposals in mid-July. P

Sources: OCC News Release 2026-92; GENIUS Act, Pub. L. 119-27, Sec. 20; HKMA release, 10 Apr 2026; AMF release, 6 Jul 2026.

3 The EU kept its targets and eased delivery

Regulation 2026/1744 moved AI Act high-risk duties to 2 Dec 2027 and 2 Aug 2028; new bans still start on 2 Dec 2026. Directive 2026/470 narrowed EU sustainability reporting. Regulation 2026/667 fixed a net 90% cut by 2040 and postponed the second EU carbon market (ETS2) to 2028. P

Sources: Reg. (EU) 2026/1744 (OJ 24 Jul 2026); Dir. (EU) 2026/470; Reg. (EU) 2026/667.

4 EU migration rules applied and tightened

The Migration Pact applied from 12 Jun 2026 (procedure and screening) and 1 Jul 2026 (management and crisis rules). The Return Regulation 2026/2280 applies in part from 16 Oct 2026 and in full from 17 Oct 2027. Hungary says it will not implement the Pact as it stands (press only). P S

Sources: Regs (EU) 2024/1351, 2024/1348, 2024/1356; Reg. (EU) 2026/2280; Council release, 1 Oct 2026.

5 Health rules took effect for most; the pandemic treaty is stuck

The 2024 amendments to the International Health Regulations (IHR) bind 185 of 197 States Parties (WHO, 30 Sep 2026). Argentina left the WHO on 17 Mar 2026. The Pandemic Agreement cannot open for signature until its pathogen-access annex is adopted; the talks resumed on 2 Nov 2026. P

Sources: WHO slides, 30 Sep 2026; WHO circulars C.L.26.2025, C.L.18.2026, C.L.29.2026; Resolution WHA79.7; WHO Director-General remarks, 2 Nov 2026.

4 Five dates to watch

The firmest dates are fixed in law. Targets can slip, and we mark them as targets. Meeting outcomes after 11 November 2026 are not yet known.

Table 2. Five dates to watch. Source: project milestone dataset and the texts cited in the full report, 11 November 2026.

Date	Event	Basis	Why it matters
2 Dec 2026	EU AI Act: new prohibitions and AI-content marking duties apply (Reg. 2026/1744) P	Law	First AI Act dates after the delay
24 Dec 2026	EU member states must offer a digital ID wallet. The date is computed from Implementing Reg. 2024/2977; it is not printed in the Regulation P	Law, derived	Tests the claim that digital ID is being forced; wallet use stays voluntary (Art. 5a(15))
18 Jan 2027	US GENIUS Act stablecoin law takes effect at the latest (OCC rule final since 21 Oct 2026) P	Law	First federal stablecoin regime
Feb 2027	EU carbon border (CBAM) certificate sales begin for 2026 imports; first cash cost for importers P	Law	Carbon pricing reaches importers
May 2027	World Health Assembly (WHA80) resumes work on the pathogen-access annex S	Target	Signature of the Pandemic Agreement cannot open before the annex



Figure 2. Twelve dated events, Nov 2026 to Dec 2027, coloured by how firm they are. Source: project milestone dataset and texts cited in the full report, 11 November 2026.

Also in the window: a digital-euro political deal is a European Council target for end-2026, not a law; the ECB plans a pilot in H2 2027 and issuance in 2029 only if the law is concluded. P

5 How the evidence was built

Each of the 68 entities was checked in nine policy areas, giving 612 cells. Each finding is recorded as a claim with its sources and an evidence grade. Every number in this summary is computed from the project matrix, claim ledger, source register and milestone dataset as of 11 November 2026.

Table 3. What stands behind the findings. Source: project datasets, 11 November 2026.

Measure	Count	What it means
Cells with a finding	553 of 612	90.4%; 59 cells (9.6%) not found
Resting on a primary text	382	69.1% of findings: a law, treaty, decision or official notice we read
Secondary sources only	169	30.6%: press, law-firm notes or UN listing pages
Unverified	2	Not stated as fact
Entities with at least one primary-text cell	68 of 68	Depth still varies by entity
Sources in the register	1,138	542 saved; 518 read on the web without a saved copy; 78 could not be opened or were never read
Source tiers	787 / 142 / 191	Official (A), institutional (B), secondary (C); 18 carry another or no tier mark



Figure 3. Review status of the 553 claims in the ledger. Source: claim ledger, 11 November 2026.

How the review worked. Two independent review passes compared claims with the cited source and, where possible, a second source. Of 553 claims, 154 were independently reviewed on their current wording (64 confirmed, 85 partly confirmed and corrected, 4 incorrect and corrected, 1 unverifiable); a further 9 were reviewed on earlier wording that was later rewritten. 226 were read from primary text by the researcher, 56 were checked or edited by the project editor, and 108 secondary-source claims are unreviewed. In all, 89 of the 154 reviewed claims (58%) needed correction, and all corrections are applied. P

How it was produced. The research was done with AI assistance under human direction. AI agents searched for, read and extracted documents in several languages and ran the review passes. A human project editor set the scope and rules, downloaded blocked documents by hand and decided open points. Agents can misread or over-state a source; the review results show how often. P

Limits, stated plainly

- 59 cells are not found, mostly in migration (14), AI (13), stablecoins (10) and digital ID (9). The Eastern Caribbean Currency Union accounts for 6.
- 169 cells rest on secondary sources. Agenda 2030 holds 44 of them, because most national reviews were seen only on UN listing pages.
- Many long documents were read in part. An absence, such as of the words "Great Reset", holds only for the part read.
- 45 health cells are inferred from the absence of a rejection in WHO circulars (47 including two presumed to apply after a declaration); no national act was read for them.
- Of 1,138 sources, 542 are saved as files, 518 were read on the web without a saved copy, and 78 could not be opened (blocked, refused or failed) or were never read. Some official hosts refuse automated access, and we did not bypass them.
- No market data was used; no financial impact is measured.

6 What the full report, country modules and data pack contain

The free summary is the first layer. Each further layer adds detail, sources and the ability to check our work. Formats and prices are on the website.

Table 4. The products. Source: publisher product plan, 11 November 2026.

Product	What it contains	Who it is for
Full report	Eleven chapters (the executive summary is chapter 1) and two annexes: origins and the narrative test; digital currency and stablecoins; digital ID and data; AI governance; carbon, climate and finance; migration; health governance; country status for all 68 entities; what happens next and what is missing; investor implications; method and evidence (Annex A) and milestone charts (Annex B). Tables, heat maps and dated calendars, with numbered references.	Analysts, compliance, strategy and risk teams
Evidence Volume	The chapter-by-chapter evidence behind the report, corrected after review, with the limits of each finding.	Readers who want to check a finding
Country modules	Stand-alone status profiles for seven priority countries: Türkiye, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Argentina. Nine policy areas each, with stage, evidence grade, next date and gaps.	Country and sector specialists
Data pack	Spreadsheet of the status matrix (612 cells), the milestone dataset (716 dated rows), and the source register (1,138 sources, with access status).	Teams that want to filter, re-cut or audit
Quarterly updates	Revised numbers and a change log each quarter, starting Q1 2027.	Subscribers
Public edition	A plain-language book, "The Great Reset: What Is Real?", for general readers.	Non-specialists

Free resources

- **Sample pages:** contents, one dashboard, one country card and one calendar page.
- **Narrative fact-check table:** 19 popular claims, what published documents show, verdict, evidence grade and source.
- **Methodology and independence statement:** one page.

- **What is not in any edition.** No prices, valuations or fund-flow data; no company or instrument is named; no prediction of outcomes. The products describe what documents say, with their stage and evidence grade.

7 Get the full picture

Check any finding against its source, filter all 68 entities, and see what changes each quarter.

1

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See a dashboard, a country card and a calendar page before you decide. Free, no sign-up.

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Notice

This summary is information only. It describes what published documents say and how far each rule has progressed. It is not investment, legal, tax or financial advice, an offer, or a recommendation to buy, hold or sell any instrument. Findings rest on documents available on 11 November 2026; later events are not reflected. Where a finding rests on secondary sources, or on inference, the text says so.

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