



Political Rating Agency

The Political State of the World and Its Future

Executive Summary

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A method for interpreting the political state of the world and building foresight scenarios

Humanity globalized its power before it globalized its wisdom.

1. Purpose and central thesis

The Political State of the World and Its Future begins with a simple observation: human power now acts on a global scale, while the institutions capable of orienting it, containing its excesses, and limiting its destructive uses remain fragmented.

Weapons, technologies, markets, digital platforms, data, supply chains, critical infrastructure, financial flows, pandemics, and artificial intelligence all produce global effects. Yet the forms of responsibility, prudence, and collective governance able to address them remain largely national, regional, or sectoral.

The book therefore does not offer a prediction of the future. It proposes a framework for interpretation: analyzing the political state of the world, comparing actors, making assumptions explicit, and building foresight scenarios. This framework has a name: PRA — Political Rating Agency.

2. The problem: planetary power, fragmented wisdom

Contemporary power is no longer limited to the military or territorial power of states. It is also technological, financial, informational, cognitive, energy-based, biological, logistical, and algorithmic.

States remain essential: they retain legal sovereignty, diplomacy, taxation, military capacity, and the power to decide on war and peace. But they are no longer sufficient to describe the world order. Technology companies, attention platforms, payment infrastructures, energy networks, semiconductor supply chains, AI laboratories, cyber actors, financial funds, ideological groups, and systemic private powers now also participate in shaping the political world.

Political wisdom, in this work, does not refer to an individual virtue. It refers to a collective and institutional capacity: measuring the consequences of power, containing its excesses, protecting the long term, preserving common goods, and preventing the accumulation of means from becoming disorder.

3. The two original features of PRA

3.1 Elementary notation as a building block of neutrality and methodological rigor

The first original feature of PRA lies in its concept of elementary notation. The work does not begin with an immediate overall judgment of a state, an actor, or a trajectory. Instead, it breaks the analysis down into criteria that are as explicit as possible: institutional maturity, internal tensions, stability, geopolitical power, strategic autonomy, dependencies, coercion, informational power, ideological pressure, and cooperative orientation.

Each elementary notation constitutes a building block. It can be discussed, corrected, updated, or challenged. Precisely because it is isolated and formulated, however, it helps prevent the final judgment from resting on a general impression, political sympathy, ideological preference, or unstated intuition.

The rigor of PRA thus emerges step by step: from the relative precision of elementary notations to composite indicators, then to classifications, clusters, hypotheses, and scenarios. The method does not claim to achieve absolute objectivity. It is committed to seeking the highest possible degree of neutrality and objectivity by making visible the criteria, weightings, hypotheses, and adjustments that lead to the result.

3.2 From measurement to prospective analysis

The second original feature of PRA is that it transforms a political rating method into a foresight tool. The initial objective was to measure the political state of states across several dimensions: institutional maturity, internal tensions, overall stability, and geopolitical power.

The book then broadens its scope to roughly one hundred actors: states, alliances, international institutions, platforms, systemic private actors, critical infrastructures, energy powers, financial actors, ideological movements, coercive groups, and exposed states.

These actors are described through common variables: hegemonic propensity, the imaginary of restoration, critical resources, coercion, strategic autonomy, asymmetric dependence, personalization of decision-making, informational power, ideological pressure, and cooperative orientation. Statistical analysis and classification reveal families of actors, or clusters. The questionnaire and the Hypothesis Impact Matrix then transform qualitative hypotheses into shifts in variables, actors, and clusters.

4. The prospective chain

The PRA chain can be summarized as follows: questionnaire responses → Hypothesis Impact Matrix → adjusted variables → displaced actors → displaced clusters → narrative scenario.

PRA does not claim to eliminate subjectivity. It makes subjectivity visible, explicit, and open to discussion. It does not replace political judgment; it compels that judgment to state its assumptions. Scenarios are therefore neither predictions nor free-form narratives, but conditional trajectories constructed from a scenario-zero, a set of actors, common variables, and explicit assumptions.

5. Three scenarios for the political future of the world

The reasonableness scenario describes a world that does not become wise, but contains certain excesses out of caution, crisis fatigue, and fear of the worst. Cooperation does not arise from a moral conversion, but from the increasingly prohibitive cost of runaway dynamics.

The wisdom scenario is a regulatory utopia. It assumes that humanity agrees to build institutions proportionate to the risks it has created: artificial intelligence, climate, health, critical resources, information, peace, and human dignity. Wisdom does not triumph; it becomes a discipline of survival.

The chaos scenario describes failure: power continues to grow without a shared guiding principle. Resources, platforms, data, infrastructure, sanctions, currencies, narratives, and technologies become weapons. The world does not become empty; it becomes overfilled — too full of power for too little wisdom.

6. World war, alliances, and the governance of power

The book examines world war as an identifiable event, but also as a possible state of the system: a combination of regional wars, cyberattacks, sanctions, infrastructure breakdowns, information manipulation, militarization of resources, technological fragmentation, and automated decision-making.

Preventing world war can therefore no longer be solely a military matter. It becomes systemic: AI governance, platform regulation, protection of critical infrastructure, resource security, preservation of spaces for negotiation, limitation of economic coercion, and rebuilding of cognitive trust.

The alliances of the twenty-first century will not be solely military. They will also be technological, energy-related, industrial, financial, informational, climate-related, health-related, normative, and anthropological. They may be alliances of fear, prudence, or convergence.

7. A book to read, and a tool to use

One of PRA's distinctive contributions is that it allows readers to be more than passive observers. They can read the scenarios proposed by the author, but they can also use the criteria, variables, clusters, hypotheses, questionnaire, and Hypothesis Impact Matrix to discuss those scenarios or construct their own.

This operational dimension makes the work useful for journalists, analysts, teachers, students, policymakers, think tanks, and geopolitical commentators. It becomes possible to quickly produce a structured scenario, not as an immediate opinion, but as a documented and methodologically traceable trajectory.

Conclusion

The Political State of the World and Its Future rejects two easy answers: spectacular pessimism and abstract optimism. It does not say that chaos is inevitable; it does not say that wisdom will triumph. It shows that trajectories depend on the forces our institutions choose to amplify or contain.

The political question of the century can then be formulated as follows: how can a humanity endowed with increasing power acquire enough wisdom to survive its own power?

Wisdom is no longer a moral luxury. It has become a political condition for survival.