Who Has the Right to a Future?

Big Tech, artificial intelligence, and technofeudalism

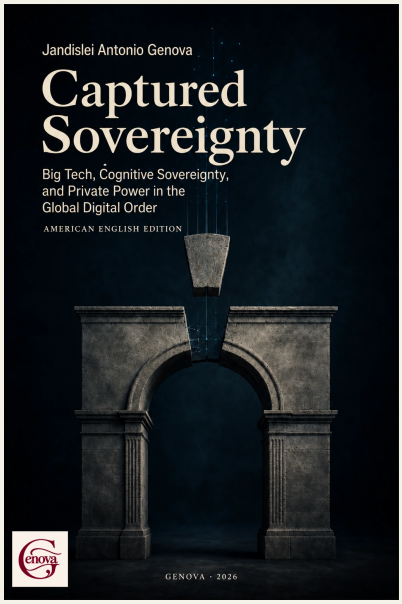
Jandislei Antonio Genova

THE AMERICAN ENGLISH FILM COMPANION

How to watch and how to check

Find a sequence by time, read the words you heard, and follow the source back to the document. Book references use the published American English edition.

35 sequences / 54:54 / 47 sources



Read Captured Sovereignty in English

Read A Soberania Capturada in Portuguese

Find a sequence

Times refer to this English cut. Select a title to read the transcript.

00:00	The Apartment You Never See	01
01:32	Choice Begins Before the Click	02
02:33	Technofeudalism: Who Owns the Road?	03
04:08	When the Search Provider Is Also a Competitor	04
05:26	How Wealth Can Become Power	05
06:48	Who Finances Artificial Intelligence?	06
08:21	How a Prediction Changes What It Predicts	07
09:39	Brazil Was Able to Say No	08
11:11	The Hosted State	09
12:48	The Cloud Needs Land	10
14:23	The Bone, the Satellite, and Who Decides	11
16:28	The Civilizational Debt of Technology	12
17:50	Who Supplies the Infrastructure of War?	13
19:27	War Also Kills Far From the Front	14
21:04	A Boss Inside an App	15
22:34	Who Owns Productivity Gains?	16
23:47	The People the Market Calls Surplus	17
25:17	Who Pays, and Who Receives?	18

Documentary sources and production notes

Find a sequence

Times refer to this English cut. Select a title to read the transcript.

26:45	Hunger in Plain Sight, Food for Sale	19
28:22	When Spending Is Mistaken for Need	20
29:55	What Would It Take to Establish Neo-Eugenics?	21
31:55	Whose Births Did the State Encourage?	22
33:20	Private Inheritance and a Shared Future	23
34:58	A Private Way Out, a Public Bill	24
36:23	Who Pays for the News, and Who Distributes It?	25
38:01	The Platform, Its Owner, and the Far Right	26
40:20	Brazil: Elections Have Deadlines. So Do Audits.	27
42:06	Who Controls the Account of Harm?	28
43:34	When Only the Machine Is Believed	29
45:02	Oversight Applies to the State, Too	30
46:36	Putting Sovereignty to the Test	31
48:16	What Could Disprove the Thesis?	32
49:50	Who Governs AI Across Borders?	33
51:19	A Brazilian Program We Can Test	34
53:00	The Right Not to Be Abandoned	35

Documentary sources and production notes

SEQUENCE 01 / 00:00 – 01:32

The Apartment You Never See

Imagine two families looking for an apartment in the same city. One sees a listing. The other never does. The second family has no idea what it missed. There was no sign on a door, no interview with the landlord, no rejection from a rental agent. If you never saw the listing, there's no decision to appeal. Who decided what those families got to consider?

In the United States, that question went to court. In 2022, the Justice Department accused Meta of discrimination in the delivery of housing ads on Facebook. Under a settlement, the company dropped one of its audience selection tools for these ads and agreed to develop a different system to reduce disparities. An independent reviewer began checking the agreed measures. The case documents who got the chance to see a home. It doesn't tell us who ended up signing a lease.

Who Has the Right to a Future? This film draws on Captured Sovereignty, by Jandislei Antonio Genova, who published the book independently under the GENOVA imprint. Big Tech companies control routes people cannot do without. Artificial intelligence applies their rules at scale. Technofeudalism gives us a way to ask who can charge for passage and set the terms for people who have no way out. Who has the power to challenge them?

BOOK 3 Chapters 1, 2, 26

SOURCES 01 02 19 20 Back to index

SEQUENCE 02 / 01:32 – 02:33

Choice Begins Before the Click

The person looking at the screen still makes a choice. What you can't do is choose between options you don't know exist. Genova calls attention to structural cognitive influence: the enduring design of an environment changes what you see first, what seems ordinary, and what takes effort to find. This can happen without a threat, and without anyone consciously changing their mind.

At the scale of a nation, the question grows. Which networks carry the news to the public? Where does a public agency keep its case files? Who keeps the version of the rule that was in force on election day? Cognitive sovereignty is at stake when a society loses the means to understand and govern those conditions. Freedom of thought includes the freedom to distrust a company just as much as a government. It gives neither the right to decide what a citizen should think.

BOOK 3 Chapters 1, 2, 3, 36

SOURCES 01 02 19

Back to index

SEQUENCE 03 / 02:33 – 04:08

Technofeudalism: Who Owns the Road?

A seamstress opens a shop on a city street. If the sidewalk moved every morning, city hall would have some explaining to do. Now picture the same shop on a platform. The owner of the street also owns the storefront, sells ads to the shopkeepers, and decides which stores people will find. The owner also has a record of every visit. The seamstress can take her merchandise elsewhere. Can she take her customers, her reviews, and the spot she worked so hard to earn?

Yanis Varoufakis uses the word technofeudalism for a shift in economic power in the platform era. Genova uses the image of a landlord to examine four specific relationships: control of access, rent derived from that position, real difficulty leaving, and subordination to private rules. Charging to store a file doesn't prove that the rent is unjustified. We need to separate the value of the service from what the operator can demand because the customer has no other way through.

There's a competing explanation. This may be monopoly capitalism built on rents, rather than a new economic order. The book leaves that historical question open. A dispute over names doesn't pay the seamstress's bills. What matters to her is who can raise the commission, take her shop off the first page, and prevent her from doing business elsewhere.

BOOK 3 Chapters 5, 38

SOURCES 01 02 21

Back to index

SEQUENCE 04 / 04:08 – 05:26

When the Search Provider Is Also a Competitor

There is a documented counterpart to that street. In September 2024, the Court of Justice of the European Union upheld a fine of about 2.4 billion euros against Google. The issue was specific. On its general search results pages, Google had treated its own comparison shopping service more favorably than competing services. The case covered thirteen countries in the European Economic Area.

The position on the page was no printing accident. People looking for prices came through Google's own search service. The company was directing attention in a contest it had also entered. Here we can establish the power to rank what people see without guessing what any individual user thought. In the United States, the 1999 findings of fact in the Microsoft case described a different mechanism. Users sought the system with more applications, and developers sought the system with more users. The advantage could reproduce itself. In one case, it was the order of search results. In the other, the available applications created a barrier.

BOOK 3 Chapters 2, 5

SOURCES 01 02 22 23

Back to index

SEQUENCE 05 / 05:26 – 06:48

How Wealth Can Become Power

The World Inequality Report 2026 estimated that in 2025, the richest 10 percent held about three quarters of the world's wealth. The poorest half held about 2 percent. Wealth here means the value of property and other assets, minus debt. It isn't the paycheck that came in at the end of the month.

Consider the size of that gap. About 56,000 adults at the top held roughly three times as much wealth as the 2.8 billion adults in the bottom half combined. Those people don't have to gather in one room for concentration to have consequences. But that number alone doesn't tell us who influenced which government. We need to find the point at which wealth buys power over other people.

The distribution of wealth tells us the scale of the imbalance. The search case supplies a missing step: it shows one way ownership and position can become the power to set terms for others. It also shows a limit. A public authority was able to investigate and impose a penalty. Extraordinary power does not mean absolute immunity.

BOOK 3 Chapters 5, 23, 29

SOURCES 01 02 04 Back to index

SEQUENCE 06 / 06:48 – 08:21

Who Finances Artificial Intelligence?

What happened to the storefront takes another form in generative AI. To develop and offer large models, someone must pay for chips, data centers, skilled staff, and distribution. When the same groups fund the labs and sell them computing capacity, it pays to follow the second half of the transaction. Where does the investment go next?

In January 2025, the US Federal Trade Commission published a report on three partnerships: Microsoft and OpenAI, Amazon and Anthropic, and Google and Anthropic. In varying degrees, it found consultation or exclusivity rights, access to information, and commitments to spend a substantial share of the investment on the partner's own cloud services. The commission warned that switching providers could become more expensive. Its report described the agreements it examined at the time. It wasn't a finding of liability or a survey of every contract in force today.

A model can carry a lab's name. The machines it runs on may belong to the lab's backer. The customer's point of entry may be another product from the same group. Three names on a screen don't guarantee three independent ways out. The book locates Big Tech's power in that division of labor, rather than in some mysterious will of the machine.

BOOK 3 Chapters 5, 7, 17

SOURCES 01 02 24 Back to index

SEQUENCE 07 / 08:21 – 09:39

How a Prediction Changes What It Predicts

Someone sees three ads and opens the first. That click tells us something about the person's interests. It also tells us that the ad came first. If the platform uses that response to decide what to show tomorrow, it starts learning from a world it helped arrange.

When advertising pays for that environment, predicting attention has a price. The chance to reach a particular audience becomes a commodity. AI can speed up the cycle. It classifies profiles, estimates responses, distributes exposure, and feeds the results into the next round. Whoever sets the objective decides what the machine will count as success. Maximizing time on the platform, expanding the range of sources, and giving people equal access to an offer are different choices.

To draw a sound conclusion, compare the people eligible to receive the ad with those who actually received it. That's precisely the gap the housing settlement made measurable. Under different rules, and with outside oversight, the same technology that creates an imbalance can also help correct it.

BOOK 3 Chapters 3, 5, 6

SOURCES 01 02 19

Back to index

SEQUENCE 08 / 09:39 – 11:11

Brazil Was Able to Say No

A message someone posts to start a conversation doesn't come with permission for every future use. In July 2024, Brazil's data protection authority suspended Meta's use of personal data to train its generative AI as a precaution. In August, it allowed training to resume under a compliance plan. The conditions included notifying users, making it easier to object, and excluding data from children's and teenagers' accounts from the training covered by the plan.

In a separate proceeding, the same authority ordered a halt to financial incentives tied to iris scans by the company behind the project known as World ID. The scope matters. Suspending the incentive was not a ban on biometrics. When money carries a different weight for someone with no income, a choice presented as straightforward consent deserves scrutiny.

In the book, data colonialism asks who supplies the data, who gains the capacity to process it, and who keeps the value and the authority. A company's foreign origin alone doesn't prove colonial appropriation. Brazil's intervention shows something positive that we can verify. A public institution was able to set limits on private decisions. How long does it take to detect them, and for a remedy to reach those already exposed?

BOOK 3 Chapters 4, 17, 36

SOURCES 01 02 25 26 27 Back to index

SEQUENCE 09 / 11:11 – 12:48

The Hosted State

In 2025, the British competition authority's final report on cloud infrastructure recommended prioritizing investigations into the activities of the two largest providers, Amazon Web Services and Microsoft. By examining technical barriers, transfer costs, and licensing, the authority showed why a promise that you can choose another provider is a long way from being able to move a service tomorrow.

Now consider a public hospital's contract. Imagine that staff can export patient files, but not the records explaining how patients were placed in line. The contract ends. The data comes along; the memory of the decision stays behind. On paper, the hospital is still public. At the front desk, a family can't find out why it lost its place. The example is hypothetical, but it describes something a public agency can test before it spends a cent.

Genova calls this mismatch the hosted state. Dependence gets written into a contract that doesn't require sufficient documentation, in-house staff, and an exit drill while the service is running. Contracts can also be written differently. The question for a public manager isn't whether every foreign company has been shut out. It's whether the public can still be served the day one of them stops cooperating.

BOOK 3 Chapters 17, 18, 21

SOURCES 01 02 28 Back to index

SEQUENCE 10 / 12:48 – 14:23

The Cloud Needs Land

On a screen, a request to an AI system takes up a line. Somewhere, processors are working, servers are shedding heat, a power grid is delivering electricity, and people are maintaining the equipment. Manufacturing depends on minerals, water, and industrial supply chains. Consumption varies with the chips, the power mix, the location, and the cooling system. No universal figure for liters of water per question does justice to those differences.

The International Energy Agency estimated that the world's data centers consumed about 415 terawatt-hours of electricity in 2024, or 1.5 percent of the global total. That's all data centers, not just AI. The global average doesn't tell us whether a particular town had to upgrade its power grid, who paid for it, or whether the supply became more vulnerable.

For the Global South, this is also an industrial choice. Exporting minerals and importing computing power is different from acquiring expertise, training teams, and keeping the capacity to maintain the equipment. The book proposes requiring each project to identify its site, its energy source, its water use, and the commitments to the community that can be verified. A promise of jobs and a receipt for the investment don't settle that account.

BOOK 3 Chapters 4, 19, 30

SOURCES 01 02 29 Back to index

SEQUENCE 11 / 14:23 – 16:28

The Bone, the Satellite, and Who Decides

Why talk about a bone in a book about artificial intelligence? The image comes from the movies. In Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey, released in 1968, an early human ancestor discovers that a bone gives his arm more force. With it, his group gets food. Later, in a fight over water, the same tool kills a rival. The water is still there. What has changed is who can reach it.

Later, the bone is tossed into the air. Kubrick cuts. In place of the bone, we see an object orbiting Earth. In Genova's reading, the bone extends the reach of the arm. A satellite lets us see farther. And artificial intelligence? It ranks what appears on a screen. Who chooses the rules for what we see? Millions of years pass between Kubrick's two images. Classifying what we see can also guide what we do about it. All three capacities coexist. The scene gives us a question. It doesn't give us historical proof.

Look at the nighttime map of Earth. It combines satellite observations made in 2016. It shows where light was recorded. It doesn't show who could afford the bill. Now imagine a flood. A city uses the image to direct aid. If a single provider controls the connection, who keeps the signal available when it goes down? And who answers to the family that never got help?

That's the distance the book asks us to see between technical power and responsibility. Delegating a calculation can help save a life. Treating its result as the last word can leave someone with no one to turn to for an explanation. Kubrick's film helps us frame the problem. To know whether it happened here takes documents and people who can answer for what they did.

BOOK 3 Chapters 7, 8, 9, 20

SOURCES 01 02 03 47 Back to index

SEQUENCE 12 / 16:28 – 17:50

The Civilizational Debt of Technology

A technology can expand care for one generation and leave the next to bear the risks of decisions it never made. The book calls this civilizational debt. It isn't a debt instrument a court can enforce. It asks us to charge human, environmental, and institutional costs back to those who make decisions. Nuclear development and the responses of bioethics show, in different fields, the cost of setting public limits only after harm has been done.

The urgency of war can accelerate computing and shorten the time for deliberation. That doesn't make war the sole cause of innovation, or AI a weapon by nature. The problem begins when a system classifies so quickly that the human decision maker has just enough time to click “agree.” Someone who is responsible in name but cannot understand the information, halt the decision, or act in time is answerable for control they don't actually exercise.

When a technology developed for emergencies arrives in a school, at a border, or in a social service agency, its purpose must be justified again. Civilians at the counter should not inherit, without debate, rules devised in the name of military readiness.

BOOK 3 Chapters 10, 11, 12, 24, 25

SOURCES 01 02 Back to index

SEQUENCE 13 / 17:50 – 19:27

Who Supplies the Infrastructure of War?

In December 2022, the US Department of Defense announced cloud contracts with Amazon, Google, Microsoft, and Oracle. The program had a combined ceiling of about 9 billion dollars. A ceiling is not money already spent. What the document shows is a government ordering part of its digital defense infrastructure from private companies and, through its purchases, building those suppliers' industrial capacity.

That power ran in the other direction in September 2025. Microsoft announced that it had disabled certain cloud storage and AI services it provided to a unit of Israel's Ministry of Defense. Its review followed news reports alleging mass surveillance of Palestinian civilians in Gaza and the West Bank. Microsoft said it had found evidence supporting parts of the reporting without accessing the customer's content. It did not end all its services to Israel.

The company's decision to cut off those specific services is documented. Attributing a particular injury or death to a service would take different evidence. What we can already see is serious. A company can be in a position to sustain or interrupt part of a government's capacity to act in ways that affect civilians. Who oversees both sides of that power: the customer who signs the contract, and the provider who can pull the plug?

BOOK 3 Chapters 22, 23, 24, 25

SOURCES 01 02 30 31 32 46 Back to index

SEQUENCE 14 / 19:27 – 21:04

War Also Kills Far From the Front

At the end of 2024, the UN refugee agency estimated that 123.2 million people worldwide had been forcibly displaced. That total includes people who remained inside their own country. Conflict, persecution, and other forms of violence were among the causes. This is not a count of people killed in war.

In Sudan, the World Health Organization documented attacks on health services and outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and measles. Some of the violence never makes it into the photograph of an explosion: the pregnant woman who can't reach a maternity ward, the sick person whose clinic no longer exists. We don't have to attribute every war to a global elite to demand accountability. We can ask who gave the order, who failed to protect people, and what resources could have prevented an identifiable harm.

Humanitarian figures aren't the balance sheet of a computing contract. They document lives on which political and military choices bear. For a surveillance service, we investigate the supplier, the customer, and the purpose. For an attack on a hospital, we investigate the acts, who committed them, and what protection was denied. Conflating the two does no victim justice. In both cases, establishing responsibility requires preserving the information that the people affected need.

BOOK 3 Chapters 22, 25, 30

SOURCES 01 02 09 10 Back to index

SEQUENCE 15 / 21:04 – 22:34

A Boss Inside an App

When a car pulls up after you request a ride, you see a trip, a fare, and a rating. The driver sees more: who sets the fare, how offers come in, what happens if a ride is declined, and what rating puts access to work at risk. Control doesn't require someone standing there giving orders. It's in the consequences the worker learns to anticipate.

In 2021, the UK Supreme Court held that the drivers who brought the case against Uber were workers for the purposes of the statutory protections at issue. Among the factors it considered were control over pay and the use of ratings to manage drivers. The judgment concerned those claimants and British law. It doesn't automatically decide the status of every driver in Brazil.

In Brazil, the national statistics agency estimated that in the third quarter of 2024, 1.7 million people used digital service platforms in their main job. Those aren't jobs lost to automation. They are people working in an activity sometimes described as merely matching customers. Content moderators, delivery workers, and people who label data help keep services running that, on the other side of the screen, seem to run themselves.

BOOK 3 Chapters 13, 15, 16

SOURCES 01 02 33 34 Back to index

SEQUENCE 16 / 22:34 – 23:47

Who Owns Productivity Gains?

The question the book takes from Marx isn't whether a machine produces more. It's who gets the time it saves. At one company a tool can shorten the workweek without cutting pay. At another it can raise targets and cost colleagues their jobs. The model performs similar tasks. What's different is the power to negotiate the consequences.

Investigating unemployment caused by automation means tracking tasks, openings, wages, and hiring decisions within a sector over time. In 2025, an International Labour Organization index estimated that one in four workers worldwide held an occupation with some exposure to generative AI. The study considered a change in what people do at work more likely than the outright replacement of their occupations.

Exposure measures what the technology could do with those tasks. It isn't a count of layoffs. Confusing the two gives the machine both credit and blame for choices employers, workers, and governments are still fighting over.

BOOK 3 Chapters 13, 14, 15

SOURCES 01 02 35 Back to index

SEQUENCE 17 / 23:47 – 25:17

The People the Market Calls Surplus

What about someone who lost a job? In 2024, the International Labour Organization estimated that 402 million people wanted work and had none. Of those, 186 million met the statistical definition of unemployment. Some people had stopped looking or couldn't start a job immediately. The distinction matters.

Think of a woman who stops looking for work because she has no one to watch her child. She can disappear from the unemployment figures without gaining work, income, or rest. When the book uses the expression “surplus population,” it takes aim at the measure that sees a surplus where there is a person. She cares for someone, sustains relationships, and has a political voice. Her right to eat and receive care doesn't begin the day an employer puts her on the payroll.

The political question is how a loss of bargaining power becomes a loss of protection. First the job disappears. Then a registry treats the person as nothing but an expense. Finally, no one can say where to challenge that classification. We can investigate that sequence. We can't assume everyone without a job in the world has lived through it. And nobody becomes surplus to society because an employer no longer needs them.

BOOK 3 Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16

SOURCES 01 02 06 35 Back to index

SEQUENCE 18 / 25:17 – 26:45

Who Pays, and Who Receives?

The book gives an example. In August 2025, the US Congressional Budget Office published a projection about a newly enacted federal law. It compared the resources households would have between 2026 and 2034 with what had been projected before the law. On average, resources would rise. But the average concealed the main finding. The office estimated a decrease for households near the bottom and increases for households in the middle and at the top. The calculation included changes in taxes and benefits.

It's a projection, not a bank statement from the future. Yet the law has a number, the criteria are in writing, and the estimate can be checked against what actually happens. That gives an allegation of favoritism something concrete to test.

The connection to digital oligarchies isn't a claim that they wrote the whole law. Governments distribute resources through instruments we can identify. Tax policy can widen the gap between people who buy protection for themselves and those who depend on public services. Measuring the distribution is the first step. Showing that a particular actor influenced the legislation would take a separate investigation.

BOOK 3 Chapters 23, 26, 29

SOURCES 01 02 05 Back to index

SEQUENCE 19 / 26:45 – 28:22

Hunger in Plain Sight, Food for Sale

The UN report on food security estimated that about 673 million people experienced hunger in 2024. The global average improved from the previous year, but hunger kept rising in much of Africa and in Western Asia. A worldwide improvement can coincide with worsening conditions across an entire region.

The Brazilian statistic measures something different. According to Brazil's national statistics agency, the share of households experiencing some degree of food insecurity fell from 27.6 percent in 2023 to 24.2 percent in 2024. That doesn't mean all those households went hungry. The measure includes worrying that the food will run out. For a family, inequality can begin at the counter: the food is right there, but the paycheck won't cover it.

A system can accurately predict what a neighborhood will buy tomorrow and leave out everyone who can't pay today. The forecast may help the merchant. Public authorities are responsible for making sure an inability to pay doesn't mean going without food. Explaining hunger requires examining income, prices, conflict, and food supply policies. The figures don't justify blaming global hunger on an algorithm. They do let us ask what exactly is being optimized while food stays out of reach.

BOOK 3 Chapters 14, 29, 30

SOURCES 01 02 07 08 Back to index

SEQUENCE 20 / 28:22 – 29:55

When Spending Is Mistaken for Need

A US study published in 2019 shows how a seemingly technical choice can reproduce an injustice. A system used to refer patients for additional care predicted how much would be spent on them. Higher spending seemed like a good sign that someone needed more help. But spending and need are different things.

When researchers compared patients with the same score, they found that Black patients were, on average, sicker than White patients. Precisely because less had been spent on their care, some of their need was hidden. The study estimated that correcting the disparity would raise the share of Black patients among those selected for additional help from 17.7 to 46.5 percent. That was a calculation in the study, not an improvement subsequently observed. A system can predict spending accurately and still get it wrong about who needs care.

Whoever chose that variable didn't give the computer a neutral question. They passed on an economic criterion with consequences for care. That's why disclosing the code alone wouldn't suffice. We also need data on who was left out, and the authority to reconsider the choice. The study doesn't make an allegation against Google, Amazon, or Meta. Very different institutions could adopt the mechanism it examined.

BOOK 3 Chapters 21, 26, 27

SOURCES 01 02 11 Back to index

SEQUENCE 21 / 29:55 – 31:55

What Would It Take to Establish Neo-Eugenics?

Here we encounter the book's most unsettling word: neo-eugenics. Historical eugenics ranked people by ancestry and by supposedly hereditary qualities. Under Nazism, racial classification was part of policies of persecution and killing. That history has perpetrators, victims, and institutions. A contemporary injustice doesn't become equivalent to Nazism because it outrages us.

Genova's term is “infrastructural neo-eugenics.” The test requires four things in the same setting: a stable rule of classification; a systematic disadvantage for a group; little real opportunity to challenge it; and persistent consequences for that group's survival, reproduction, or continuity across generations. The health care study makes one mechanism of discrimination visible. By itself, it doesn't establish all four conditions. The next question is whether the harm lasted, denied access to essential care, and continued even after people complained.

The book examines the historical link between the company IG Farben, the industrial undertaking at Monowitz, and the forced labor of prisoners in the Auschwitz complex. That link is documented. Investigating present-day systems requires evidence of a different kind. A disturbing parallel isn't enough. We would need to follow a group over time, recover the rules that cut off access, and determine whether attempts at review changed anything. An institutional design can leave some lives less protected without issuing an order to eliminate anyone. Naming that risk obliges us to investigate it more rigorously.

BOOK 3 Chapters 10, 26, 27

SOURCES 01 02 11 12 36 Back to index

SEQUENCE 22 / 31:55 – 33:20

Whose Births Did the State Encourage?

In 1984, Singapore gave priority in school registration to the children of university-educated mothers who had at least three children. The country's National Library records the policy and the opposition that led to its withdrawal the following year. Two children could arrive at a public school, and their mothers' educational credentials helped determine who got priority.

The case differs from the Nazi program, examined in the same book chapter, that encouraged births selected by racial classification. Education isn't race, and a degree isn't the same thing as wealth. What Singapore documents is a government policy that selected which families to encourage. Its withdrawal documents something else: people subject to a classification can organize and change it.

The connection to the present doesn't require imagining that AI lay behind every selective policy. Social hierarchies existed before software. A classification model can make them faster, more pervasive, and harder to see if the same markers of class are used to distribute care and opportunity. To establish that this happened, we need the rule and its effects, not just a resemblance.

BOOK 3 Chapters 27, 28

SOURCES 01 02 12 13 Back to index

SEQUENCE 23 / 33:20 – 34:58

Private Inheritance and a Shared Future

Having children, choosing not to, or being unable to have them is tied to each person's freedom and life story. Public child care open to all families expands that freedom. The question changes when the children of the privileged are treated as a national asset and a poor woman's pregnancy as a sign of irresponsibility.

For Genova, the term “oligarchic pronatalism” applies only when four elements come together in the same arrangement. First, an exceptional concentration of wealth and protection. Second, a public narrative that identifies the continuity of the privileged with everyone's future. Third, praise for their reproduction alongside disapproval of reproduction among the vulnerable. And fourth, the power to buy private protection while leaving others to bear the costs. Neither a business owner's number of children nor a statement supporting higher birth rates establishes all of that.

The crucial clue is who gets education, health care, and security, and whose budget carries the cost. The financial question has a political side. Who gets to speak for the continuation of the species and present their own family line as everyone's future? A democratic society has reason to make it easier for people to have and raise children. It has just as much reason to challenge arrangements that treat one group's reproduction as a social investment and another's as a supposed defect to be managed.

BOOK 3 Chapters 28, 29

SOURCES 01 02 13 Back to index

SEQUENCE 24 / 34:58 – 36:23

A Private Way Out, a Public Bill

One night the power goes out, and a condominium starts its generator. Two streets away, a woman looks at her mother's medicine in the refrigerator. The clock reads the same time in both homes, but the families have different amounts of time before harm sets in. There's nothing wrong with owning a generator. The political problem begins if the people who've bought a way out also have the power to shift the budget, leave the common grid, and let everyone else pay for its decline.

The book calls this combination the privatization of continuity and the socialization of collapse. Photographs of different homes don't establish it. Look for the investment that didn't happen, the groups served first, the alternatives that were available, and the people with the authority to set priorities.

Apply the test to water supplies, public health, or an essential service delivered through an app. A hospital that takes requests only online still has to answer for the patient who can't connect. That brings us back to housing. Missing out on a listing and being left off a waiting list are different harms. But they share a question: who has a record of the people left out, and who takes responsibility for finding them?

BOOK 3 Chapters 19, 29, 30

SOURCES 01 02 05 08

Back to index

SEQUENCE 25 / 36:23 – 38:01

Who Pays for the News, and Who Distributes It?

A reporter travels, checks documents, listens to people who disagree, and answers for an error. A search engine or an AI interface can present the findings without the reader ever reaching the newspaper. If direct traffic falls, a newsroom that depends on audience revenue can lose the means to pay for its next investigation. That's an economic hypothesis to test against traffic, payments, and contracts. It isn't a death sentence for the entire press.

The owner chooses what the newsroom covers. An advertiser can exert pressure. A platform distributes the news. The state grants broadcasting licenses, buys advertising, and regulates. These are different kinds of influence. Brazil's Constitution prohibits direct or indirect monopolies or oligopolies in mass media. The prohibition matters, but it doesn't establish concentration in a particular case or settle how the law should apply to new forms of distribution.

Editorial independence matters to the reader who needs to know about flooding in her neighborhood, even if the story won't get many clicks. Genova proposes protecting direct channels, regional diversity, science, and independent journalism. Opposing concentration also means refusing to let the government take the editor's place and decide which criticism is allowed.

BOOK 3 Chapters 6, 31, 32, 33

SOURCES 01 02 37 Back to index

SEQUENCE 26 / 38:01 – 40:20

The Platform, Its Owner, and the Far Right

The rise of the far right can be measured in specific elections. In Germany, the far-right party Alternative for Germany went from 10.4 to 20.8 percent of valid second votes between the federal elections of 2021 and 2025. That's the vote for a party list. Its share of that vote doubled. Before the election, Elon Musk publicly backed the party and held a live conversation on his own platform with its candidate, Alice Weidel.

The episode shows one person both owning the medium and campaigning through it. It doesn't show how many votes the interview changed or whether a recommendation system favored it. To find out, investigators would have to compare its distribution with that of other content and examine the rules in force. That's where independent access to data stops being an academic luxury.

In France's elections to the European Parliament, the list fielded by the far-right National Rally went from about 23 percent of the vote in 2019 to 31 percent in 2024. This wasn't the same kind of election as Germany's. The results show gains in these two settings. Musk's endorsement shows a platform owner taking political action. Only an independent investigation of the recommendations could establish whether, and by how much, the distribution of the content was also altered in that episode.

In the United States in January 2025, Donald Trump signed orders to expand energy development and to give notice of withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. The book asks who gets the benefits and who bears the costs when fossil fuel expansion is presented as economic and technological leadership. A presidential decision, a business owner's political allegiance, and a recommendation system's behavior are distinct facts. The most serious connection is one we can establish: ownership of the medium, public campaigning, and the power to direct attention can come together in the same person.

BOOK 3 Chapters 5, 6, 31, 34

SOURCES 01 02 14 15 16 17 38 45 Back to index

SEQUENCE 27 / 40:20 – 42:06

Brazil: Elections Have Deadlines. So Do Audits.

On November 10, 2026, Brazil's Superior Electoral Court reported that it had fined Facebook Serviços Online do Brasil 7.5 million reais for failing to comply with court orders. The orders concerned an investigation into alleged differences in the distribution and reach of presidential campaign content during the runoff. The court cited delays, incomplete information, and data that made compliance difficult to verify.

The court maintained confidentiality over technical material. It authorized the party that brought the case to see the compliance documents, except for technical statements describing filters in Meta's AI tool and parameters for detecting synthetic content, which were protected as trade secrets. Protecting a secret from public disclosure is different from making verification impossible for those authorized to conduct oversight. It would also be wrong to say that no one had access to anything.

What is documented is the penalty for how the company responded to the orders. It doesn't prove that the company favored a candidate, changed the vote count, or decided the election. The institutional finding needs no exaggeration. The electoral calendar belonged to the state. Some records needed for oversight were under private control. Information that arrives only after the runoff cannot give society back the political time it lost. This episode tests the thesis after the publication of Book 3. It was not an event Genova had already recounted in that edition.

BOOK 3 Chapters 2, 6, 34, 35, 36

SOURCES 01 02 39 Back to index

SEQUENCE 28 / 42:06 – 43:34

Who Controls the Account of Harm?

When a service causes harm, the first explanation may come from the same operator that controls the files needed to check it. Imagine a platform announcing it has resolved 99 percent of complaints. The number is hypothetical. Even if accurate, it doesn't tell us whether a blocked user could file a complaint, or whether “resolved” meant access was restored. The choice of denominator can change the story from the start.

Genova uses “narrative capture” for a situation in which unequal power, material concealment or distortion, and weakened oversight come together. A press release that puts the company in a good light isn't enough. We must check it against documents, hear from those affected, and ask what was never investigated. The book uses the term “technomoralethics” to examine the moral vocabulary that can legitimize a harmful design and keep it in place.

A fine matters. But a penalty, a remedy for those harmed, and a lasting change in the rule are different outcomes. To see whether accountability ran its course, look at what changed the next time ads were delivered, the next election was held, or the next appeal was heard. Anyone who gains a reputation for fixing a problem must accept that others can measure the fix.

BOOK 3 Chapters 31, 33, 34, 35

SOURCES 01 02 19 39 Back to index

SEQUENCE 29 / 43:34 – 45:02

When Only the Machine Is Believed

In the United Kingdom, records from an accounting system called Horizon underpinned prosecutions of people who ran post office branches. They said the money hadn't gone missing, but a shortfall turned up on the screen. The institution prosecuting them had access to information about system faults that wasn't equally available to the defense.

In April 2021, in the Hamilton case, the Court of Appeal overturned thirty-nine convictions and dismissed three appeals. In those three cases, the prosecution didn't depend on the system's reliability. Where it did, the absence of independent evidence of a loss, along with failures in investigation and disclosure, undermined the fairness of the proceedings. The contrast is one of the book's strongest points. The same software can appear in two cases without justifying the same conclusion.

Horizon was an accounting system, not a generative AI model. The relevance lies in how the burden of proof was reversed. The person harmed had to challenge a technical account without the means to examine it. Repeating that design in AI would make the citizen bear the cost of proving the machine wrong. A promise of human review is worthless if the reviewer sees the same screen and has no additional authority.

BOOK 3 Chapters 17, 21, 35, 36, 37

SOURCES 01 02 40 Back to index

SEQUENCE 30 / 45:02 – 46:36

Oversight Applies to the State, Too

In the Netherlands, the government itself used a system that matched data to flag risks of fraud in areas such as welfare benefits and taxation. In February 2020, the District Court of The Hague found that the legislation underpinning the system was incompatible with the protection of private life under the European Convention on Human Rights. The system's use was neither transparent enough nor sufficiently verifiable.

Demanding public oversight doesn't mean giving the government a blank check. A risk flag could draw attention to someone. It wasn't proof of fraud. The court's ability to review the legislation and set it aside also shows where democratic control still worked. When nobody can retrace the steps of a decision, the person affected is left arguing with a ready-made result. Those charged with oversight can't simply take a contractor or a government at its word.

The book also discusses a child welfare screening tool in the United States. When administrative databases know more about families that rely on public services, fuller records can reflect more exposure to observation rather than greater underlying risk. Appointing someone to sign off won't fix that. We need to document which data went in, what it was for, and what information the family offered that could change the outcome.

BOOK 3 Chapters 21, 35, 36

SOURCES 01 02 18 44 Back to index

SEQUENCE 31 / 46:36 – 48:16

Putting Sovereignty to the Test

Imagine a public health network about to renew a contract for an information system. Before anyone signs, an independent team selects an actual denial of care, with personal data protected. It asks for the version of the rule in force that day. The team reproduces the decision, hears from the facility that saw the patient, and checks whether an appeal can change the outcome while care can still make a difference. Then it tests whether another team can take over the operation. A report full of indicators can't replace that exercise.

To diagnose capture, the book requires an indispensable function; unequal control; opacity, difficulty reversing course, or no viable exit; and a material effect on rights or decisions. The actual loss of control must show up in the same service in the same period. If a team can stop an error, repair the harm, and keep the service running, the conclusion changes too. The purpose of an audit is to recover the power to act.

In this exercise, disclosing the code is just one possible measure. We need to preserve the version that produced the decision, the history of changes, the relevant data with appropriate safeguards, and the right of the person affected to be heard. If the only team able to read those records works for the provider, the authority that signs off still won't be able to exercise oversight.

BOOK 3 Chapters 18, 36, 37, 40

SOURCES 01 02 40 Back to index

SEQUENCE 32 / 48:16 – 49:50

What Could Disprove the Thesis?

Dependence is not, by definition, capture. A technology may be expensive to replace because it needs physical facilities. A rule may limit access to information to protect patient data. A failure may be a one-time event. Anyone arguing that capture took place must show that, in that service and at that time, the conditions together compromised the control meant to protect rights. You can't combine opacity at one company, dependence at another, and harm at a third to build a case that never existed.

In the book's matrix, a proposition can be supported by evidence, partially supported, or not demonstrated. A lack of information doesn't prove that nothing happened. It isn't a license to assert that it did. Conversely, a migration that succeeds repeatedly, an agency that enforces limits, or an appeal that provides a remedy in time are evidence that control has been preserved. They belong in the conclusion even when they contradict the researcher.

The book engages with critiques of surveillance capitalism, data colonialism, infocracy, and technofeudalism for a reason: to find out which explanation best reconstructs the mechanism and which remedy gives people power back. It doesn't declare that an entire country has lost its sovereignty simply because digital giants operate there.

BOOK 3 Chapters 36, 37, 38, 42

SOURCES 01 02 25 26 40 Back to index

SEQUENCE 33 / 49:50 – 51:19

Who Governs AI Across Borders?

A city can impose obligations in a procurement contract. On its own, it can't reorganize the global market for computing. Some countries have the scale to negotiate; others have too few engineers even to check what has been delivered. A rule written in universal terms can produce very different rights in practice if only some governments can enforce it.

The Global Digital Compact adopted at the United Nations in 2024 sets out commitments to cooperate. It doesn't give every citizen a court order enforceable against any platform. In the European Union, the Digital Services Act provides, among other obligations for the very large services it covers, for independent audits and for access to data under specified conditions. These are different instruments. An international pledge, a legal obligation, and technical capacity on the ground cannot substitute for one another.

Taking democracy seriously means asking who funds the research, who sets the standard for evaluation, who can verify its results, and which countries and populations have a say. A laboratory can contribute indispensable knowledge. It should not be the only one to decide whether its own product is safe or whether it has repaired the harm it caused.

BOOK 3 Chapters 22, 38, 39, 40

SOURCES 01 02 41 42 Back to index

SEQUENCE 34 / 51:19 – 53:00

A Brazilian Program We Can Test

In Brazil, the book starts with things that can be delivered and verified. In the next call for bids, set aside money and staff to test an exit and document denials. In the next platform contract, secure independent access to the information needed for oversight while protecting user privacy. In the next appeal, give the person a reason they can understand, a deadline that reflects the harm at stake, and someone with the authority to change the decision.

Over the longer term, this means energy, public computing capacity, research in Portuguese, interoperability, and training for civil servants. Brazil has a national Artificial Intelligence Plan. The test isn't the announcement. It's the team that was trained, the service that managed to migrate, and the researchers who kept access to the data. Education, libraries, culture, and regional journalism are part of the same policy. Without them, we can buy more powerful machines and still lack people equipped to challenge their answers.

The legal professional's task is to turn a suspicion into something that can be established: identify the conduct, preserve the evidence, hear those who bore the harm, distinguish responsibilities, and follow through on enforcement. For people working in health care, schools, or public services, there's a more immediate question. If someone challenges the system's decision today, who can see them before the right itself loses its meaning?

BOOK 3 Chapters 18, 39, 40, 41, 42

SOURCES 01 02 37 43 Back to index

SEQUENCE 35 / 53:00 – 54:54

The Right Not to Be Abandoned

Let's go back to the family who never saw the listing. They don't need to understand the mathematical model to have a right to an equal opportunity. Someone chose the tool's purpose. Someone profited from operating it. And someone had the authority to require a correction. Once we can tell those roles apart, criticism stops pointing at a faceless machine. It reaches the company, the contract, and the public agency that can answer for what happened.

From rent to work, from the cloud to war, from schools to the means of getting by, the thread running through this book is the power to select what can continue. Concentrated wealth takes on a different character when it buys infrastructure everyone else is locked into. AI extends the reach of the rules people choose. And governments can fund, legitimize, limit, or replace those rules. Abandonment stops looking inevitable when we can identify the decision that caused it, or the decision that could have prevented it.

Genova writes: “What makes a civilization dignified is not only whose reproduction it encourages, but whom it refuses to abandon.” The film ends with that demand.

Captured Sovereignty, by Jandislei Antonio Genova, is available free in Portuguese and English on the author's website. The author published both digital editions independently under the GENOVA imprint. The film's companion guide includes the links, the sources, and the full text of the book in Portuguese.

BOOK 3 Chapters 16, 29, 30, 41, 42

SOURCES 01 02 19 Back to index

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

01 **Jandislei Antonio Genova**

A Soberania Capturada: Big Techs, soberania cognitiva e poder privado na ordem digital global. São Paulo: independent author's edition, GENOVA, 2026. Portuguese digital edition, 323 pages. ISBN 978-65-02-43592-2. DOI 10.5281/zenodo.23272360.

02 **Jandislei Antonio Genova**

Captured Sovereignty: Big Tech, Cognitive Sovereignty, and Private Power in the Global Digital Order. São Paulo: GENOVA, 2026. American English digital edition, 249 pages. ISBN 978-65-02-45862-4. DOI 10.5281/zenodo.23486041.

03 **NASA Earth Observatory / Goddard Space Flight Center**

Earth at Night: Black Marble. The 2016 map combines observations by the VIIRS instrument aboard Suomi NPP. Map by Joshua Stevens using NASA Black Marble team data. It records light, not household access or ability to pay.

04 **World Inequality Lab**

World Inequality Report 2026. Executive summary and Chapter 1. Estimates for the distribution of global net wealth in 2025, not income and not a measurement of political influence.

05 **Congressional Budget Office**

Distributional Effects of Public Law 119-21, August 11, 2025. Projected average annual effects on household resources for 2026–2034 against the January 2025 baseline.

06 **International Labour Organization**

World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2025. The 2024 jobs gap includes 186 million people statistically unemployed within the wider estimate of 402 million. The two figures must not be added.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

07 **FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO**

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025. Central estimate of 673 million people experiencing hunger in 2024; the estimated range was 638–720 million.

08 **Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)**

PNAD Contínua: Segurança Alimentar 2024. Some degree of food insecurity was reported in 27.6% of households in 2023 and 24.2% in 2024. The unit is households; the indicator includes worry about running out of food.

09 **UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)**

Global Trends 2024, released June 12, 2025. An estimated 123.2 million people were forcibly displaced at the end of 2024, including internally displaced people. This is not a death toll.

10 **World Health Organization**

Public Health Situation Analysis: Sudan Conflict, March 10, 2025. Attacks on health care and outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and measles. The scenes in the film are illustrations, not footage from Sudan.

11 **Ziad Obermeyer, Brian Powers, Christine Vogeli, and Sendhil Mullainathan**

“Dissecting racial bias in an algorithm used to manage the health of populations.” Science 366(6464), 447–453 (2019). DOI 10.1126/science.aax2342. The corrected selection rate was estimated in the study.

12 **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum**

“Lebensborn Program.” Documentary background on the SS program and the Nazi racial criteria that governed support for reproduction. The historical case should not be equated with a contemporary platform.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

13 **Andrea Kee · National Library Board, Singapore**

"The Early Days of Family Planning in Singapore." BiblioAsia, October 10, 2022. The Graduate Mothers Scheme was introduced in 1984 and withdrawn the following year after opposition.

14 **Federal Returning Officer, Germany**

2025 Bundestag election: final result. Official comparison of valid second votes. Alternative for Germany received 10.4% in 2021 and 20.8% in 2025.

15 **Associated Press**

Reporting of January 17, 2025, on Elon Musk's public support for the AfD and his conversation on X with Alice Weidel. An endorsement is documented; algorithmic advantage and votes caused by it are separate questions.

16 **European Parliament**

European election results: France, 2019. The National Rally list received 23.34%. These European Parliament results are not Germany's federal second-vote measure.

17 **European Parliament**

European election results: France, 2024. The National Rally list received 31.37%. A result does not establish why any individual voted as they did.

18 **District Court of The Hague**

Judgment of February 5, 2020, ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2020:865. The legislation governing SyRI was incompatible with the protection of private life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

19 **US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division**

United States v. Meta Platforms, Inc. (S.D.N.Y.), 2022. The complaint and settlement distinguish the allegations, commitments, replacement of an audience selection tool, and oversight of ad delivery.

20 **US Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York**

Updates on Meta's compliance with the settlement. Guidehouse reports, 2023–2024. The observed variable concerns ad delivery, not who eventually rented or bought a home.

21 **Yanis Varoufakis**

Technofeudalism: What Killed Capitalism. London: The Bodley Head, 2023. Genova engages with this thesis while keeping open the competing explanation of rentier concentration within capitalism.

22 **Court of Justice of the European Union**

Google and Alphabet v. Commission, C-48/22 P, September 10, 2024. The ruling upheld the fine in the comparison shopping case; it is not a finding about every search engine or AI service.

23 **US District Court for the District of Columbia**

United States v. Microsoft: Court's Findings of Fact (1999), paragraphs 30–40 and 136–141. Reciprocal incentives among developers and users and the applications barrier to entry.

24 **US Federal Trade Commission**

Partnerships Between Cloud Service Providers and AI Developers, January 2025. Microsoft–OpenAI, Amazon–Anthropic, and Google–Anthropic. A study of agreements and competition risks, not an infringement judgment.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

25 **Brazil's data protection authority (ANPD)**

Precautionary suspension of Meta's processing of personal data for AI training, July 2, 2024. Read with the August decision; this was not a permanent general ban.

26 **Brazil's data protection authority (ANPD)**

Meta compliance plan, August 30, 2024. Notice, the ability to object, and exclusion of data from children's and teenagers' accounts from the processing covered.

27 **Brazil's data protection authority (ANPD)**

Administrative review upholding suspension of compensation tied to iris collection in the World ID proceeding. The decision on incentives is not a general ban on biometrics.

28 **UK Competition and Markets Authority**

Cloud services market investigation: final decision, July 31, 2025. UK public cloud infrastructure services, switching conditions, and licensing. A recommendation must be distinguished from a later regulatory action.

29 **International Energy Agency**

Energy and AI (2025), executive summary. Data centers used roughly 415 TWh, or 1.5% of global electricity, in 2024. The entire total cannot be ascribed to AI.

30 **US Department of Defense**

Department Names Vendors to Provide Joint Warfighting Cloud Capability, December 2022. Identifies Amazon Web Services, Google, Microsoft, and Oracle as cloud service providers under the program.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

31 **US Government Accountability Office**

GAO-25-106908, Mission-Critical Information Technology, printed p. 32. Roughly $9 billion combined ceiling, not spending already incurred or a sum awarded separately to each provider.

32 **Microsoft**

“Update on ongoing Microsoft review,” September 25, 2025. A primary source for the company’s own findings and the specific services it disabled. It did not establish every reported allegation.

33 **UK Supreme Court**

Uber BV and others v. Aslam and others [2021] UKSC 5, February 19, 2021. Worker status for the claimant drivers under the legislation at issue, not an automatic determination under Brazilian law.

34 **Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)**

Trabalho por meio de plataformas digitais 2024, PNAD Contínua. An estimated 1.7 million people used digital service platforms in their main job in the third quarter of 2024.

35 **Paweł Gmyrek and others · International Labour Organization**

Generative AI and Jobs: A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure. Working Paper 140 (2025). Occupational exposure is not a count of layoffs.

36 **Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum**

Monowitz. Historical account of the camp, industrial facility, and forced labor. This evidence does not by analogy establish present-day infrastructural neo-eugenics.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

37 **Brazil · Federal Constitution**

Article 220, especially paragraph 5. The prohibition of direct and indirect media monopolies and oligopolies does not by itself establish an infringement in a specific case.

38 **White House**

Unleashing American Energy, executive order of January 20, 2025. A source for the administration's energy policy decision, not a measure of all its effects.

39 **Brazilian Superior Electoral Court (TSE)**

Court notice of November 10, 2026, reporting a R$7.5 million fine against Facebook Serviços Online do Brasil for noncompliance with orders. The finding concerns compliance, not proof of electoral favoritism or an altered vote count.

40 **Court of Appeal of England and Wales**

Hamilton and Others v. Post Office Ltd [2021] EWCA Crim 577. Official summary, April 23, 2021. Among these 42 appeals, 39 convictions were quashed and 3 appeals were dismissed.

41 **United Nations**

Global Digital Compact, annex to the Pact for the Future, September 2024. Commitments to cooperation are not equivalent to an enforceable court judgment.

42 **European Union**

Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, Digital Services Act. See Articles 33, 37, and 40 on the scope of obligations, independent auditing, and access to data under specified conditions.

Sources and scope

Select an entry to open the document or its institutional record.

43 **Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation**

Plano Brasileiro de Inteligência Artificial. Official source for the plan's objectives. The existence of a plan does not, by itself, establish delivery or results.

44 **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Allegheny Family Screening Tool. Official description of the screening function. Administrative visibility and underlying risk are analytically distinct.

45 **White House**

Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements, January 20, 2025. Direction to give notice of US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, distinct from the order on energy.

46 **Reuters**

"Microsoft disables services to Israel defense unit after review," September 25, 2025. Additional reporting on the episode in sequence 13. Distinguish journalistic allegations, the company's statement, and confirmed acts.

47 **Stanley Kubrick · Library of Congress, National Film Registry essay**

2001: A Space Odyssey (1968), directed by Kubrick, screenplay by Kubrick and Arthur C. Clarke. The film supplies the cut from the bone to the orbiting object. The political interpretation is Genova's; see Chapter 8.

About this edition

The film and the book

This is the complete American English adaptation of Quem tem direito ao futuro?, the film essay on Book 3. Its 35 sequences follow the Portuguese cut. The captions follow the English narration. The end of sequence 35 quotes the published English edition, p. 121.

Dates and evidence

The case involving Brazil's Superior Electoral Court in sequence 27 comes after the publication of the book. Estimates, projections, allegations, judicial findings, and the author's interpretations retain their different roles. The film does not infer electoral effects from a compliance penalty.

Images and voice

Scenes marked as AI illustrations illustrate the argument; they are not documentary footage of the people or events discussed. The bone and spacecraft drawings are illustrations, not stills from Kubrick's film. Credit for the nighttime map: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Author portrait: Jandislei A. Genova, with assistance from ChatGPT. American English narration: synthetic male voice (CMU US RMS / Flite).

Free editions and readers' access

Both books were published independently by the author under the GENOVA imprint. A byte-for-byte copy of the complete Portuguese book is attached to this PDF, as in the original film companion. In a PDF reader that supports attachments, open the paperclip or attachment pane. If your browser does not show it, use the free edition links on page 1. Copyright remains with the author.