

TALOMNIA

Professional Work Without Hiring.

Professional Capability Infrastructure

Talomnia is being built so companies can obtain the professional work they need, when they need it - from individual tasks to the work of entire teams - without having to hire a new employee for every such need.

People make the difference. Talomnia changes how we gain access to their professional capability.

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talomnia.com

Human professional experience should not disappear

The big idea

Behind every bridge, software product, legal decision, medical procedure, or manufacturing process is human knowledge.

Yet much of that knowledge exists in forms that are difficult to reuse: in the experience of individual professionals, internal company documents, professional habits, diagrams, instructions, videos, standards, and thousands of practical problems solved only once.

A person may spend decades perfecting a way of doing a job, only for that experience to be difficult to pass on to the next specialist. A company may spend years developing an effective process, while that experience remains almost inaccessible outside the organization.

The problem is not only to preserve knowledge. We need to learn how to turn it into the capability to perform work.

This is where Talomnia begins. Professional experience can be captured, structured, verified, improved, applied in real work, and passed on.

The source of this knowledge remains human. An engineer can contribute a diagnostic method; a lawyer, a method for analyzing a class of contracts; a developer, a system-design practice; a metalworking specialist, a repair technique; a researcher, a method for finding and verifying sources.

In the future, this knowledge may be used by different performers: other professionals, AI agents, software systems, and robots. But the origin of professional experience and the evidence supporting its quality should not be lost.

Talomnia aims to turn what humanity knows into what humanity can do.

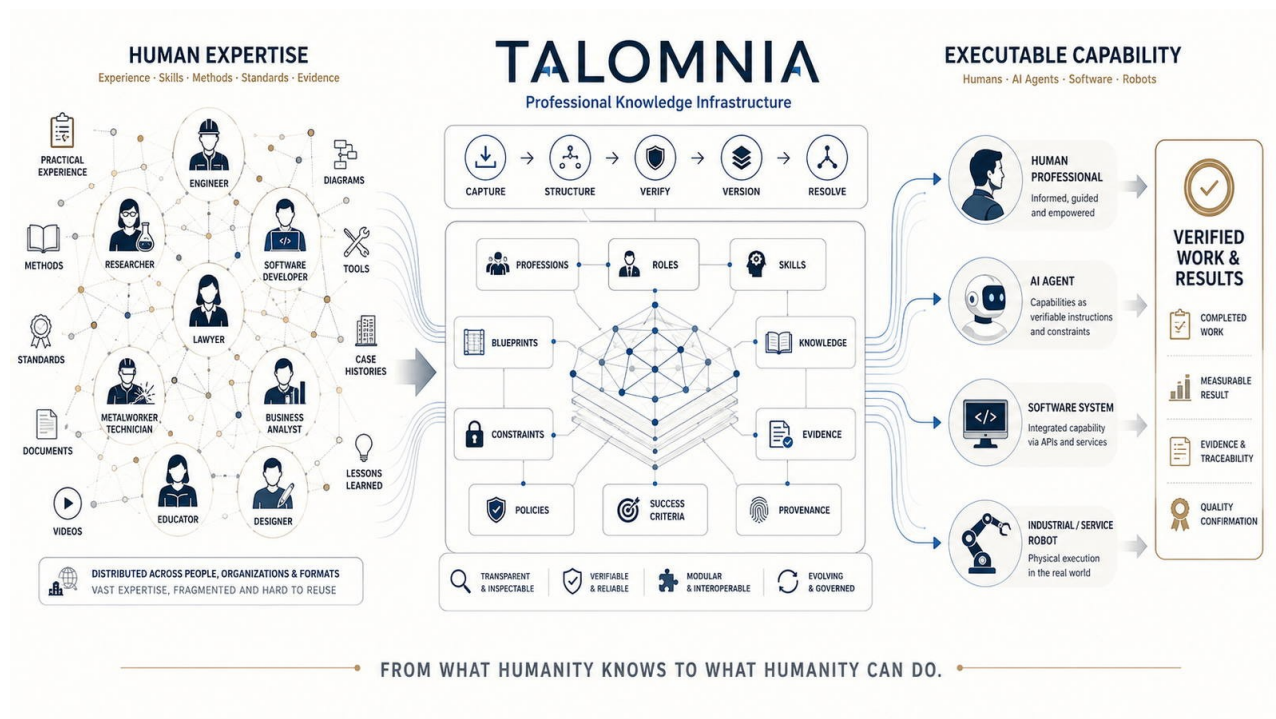


Figure 1. From human professional experience to executable capability.

Knowledge is abundant. Reliably accessible professional work is still scarce.

The problem

Access to information is easier than ever. Search engines, professional databases, publications, courses, corporate documentation, and modern AI models are everywhere.

But a huge gap remains between knowing how something is done and reliably getting the work done. A company that needs market research, product architecture, contract review, or technical diagnostics is not looking for another source of information. It needs a result.

Professional work is more than knowledge. A professional understands context, chooses a method, uses tools, respects constraints, checks intermediate results, notices errors, and is accountable for quality.

Three gaps emerge

Capability gap. Knowledge exists, but it is not assembled into a ready capability that can accept a concrete task and carry it through to completion.

Trust gap. A company cannot simply hand an unknown system its data, infrastructure, and responsibility. It needs limits, control, and clear acceptance rules.

Professional knowledge gap. Practical experience is fragmented across people and organizations and rarely becomes a shared system that can be safely reused.

Businesses do not need more answers. They need completed work.

Talomnia is designed as infrastructure through which professional capability can be found, obtained, applied to a specific task, and verified by its result.

Knowledge is abundant. Reliable capability is scarce.

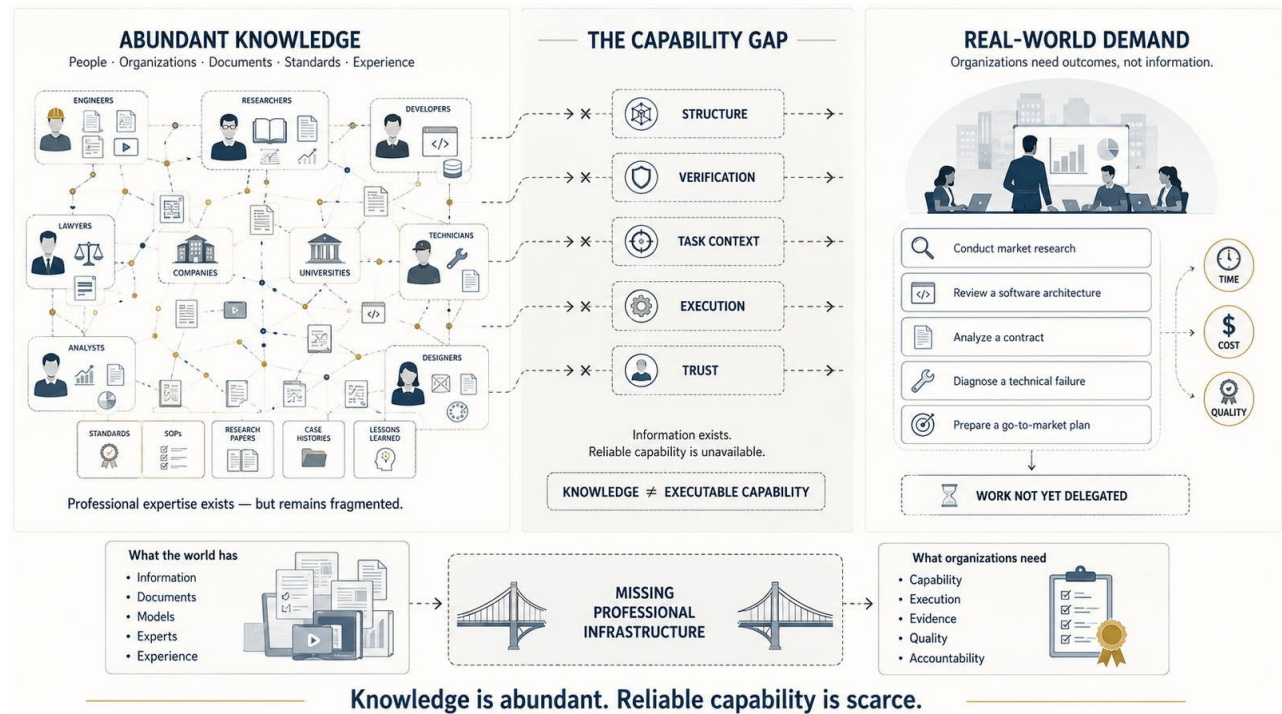


Figure 2. The gap between knowledge and professional capability.

What if you need a specialist for three days, not three years?

Professional Work Without Hiring

A company may need to research a new market, review product architecture, build a financial model, conduct a technical audit, or complete another professional task. The work may take a few hours, several days, or a couple of weeks.

Hiring a full-time employee for that is often irrational. Yet the task still needs to be completed professionally.

Today there are several options

Hiring is the right choice when the work is persistent and the person is needed for the long term. But for a one-off task it brings recruiting, interviews, onboarding, employment overhead, and ongoing cost.

Outsourcing works well for larger or longer projects, but adds negotiation, contracting, management, and control.

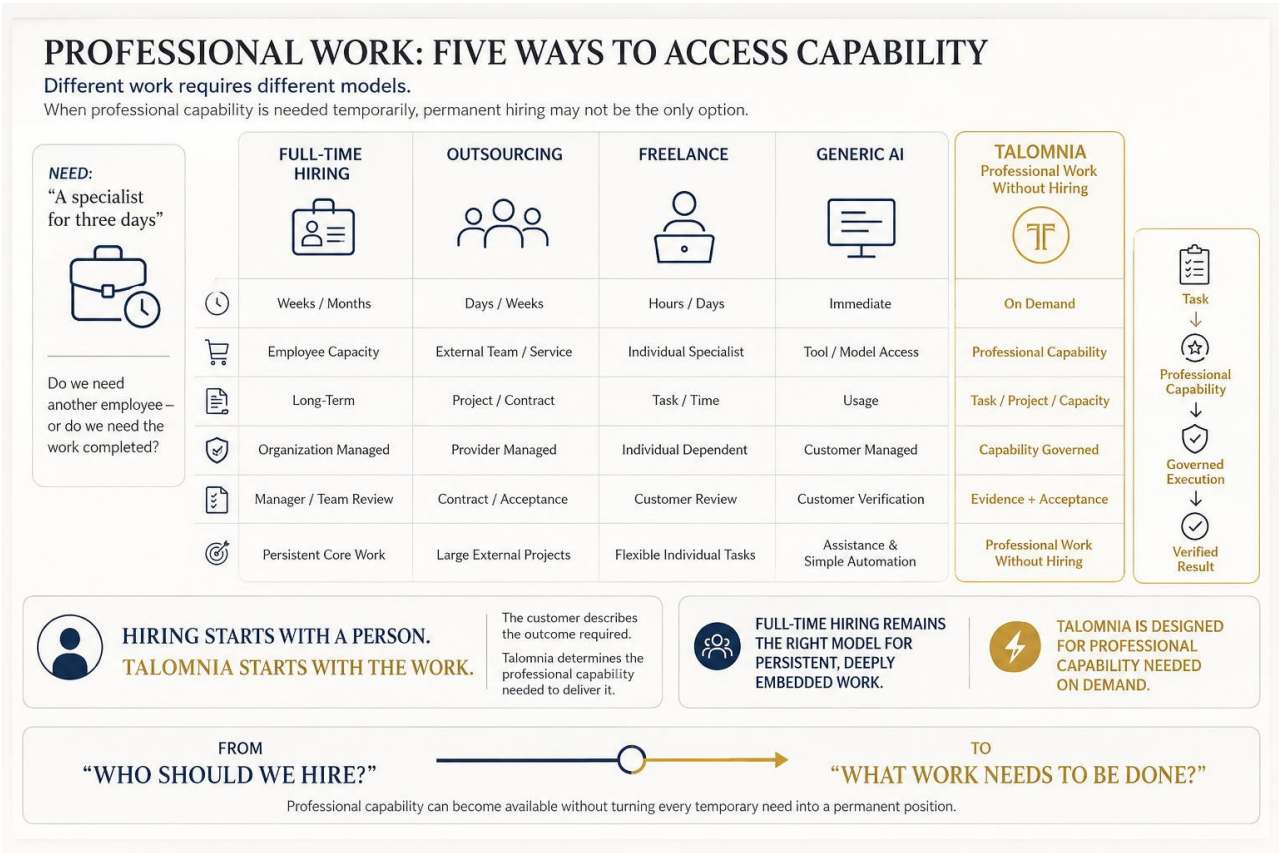
Freelancing is faster and more flexible, but each new performer must again be found, evaluated, and trusted.

Generic AI is the fastest and cheapest option for many operations, but there is still a difference between getting an answer and delegating professional work: who validates the task, methods, access, result, and corrections?

Talomnia offers another option: obtain the professional capability you need for exactly as long as you need it.

The customer describes the work instead of starting with a search for a person. Talomnia determines the required capabilities, estimates scope and cost, configures execution, and organizes delivery of a verifiable result.

Traditional hiring: 'We need an employee.' Talomnia: 'We need this work completed.'



Editorial infographic A. Five ways to access professional work.

From a task to completed work

Talomnia Workforce

For the customer, Talomnia should feel much simpler than the technology inside it. There is no need to choose models, write complex prompts, or assemble automation manually.

1. The customer describes the task

What needs to be delivered? What source materials are available? What constraints apply? When is the result needed? What will count as successful completion?

2. Talomnia determines what and who are required

One task does not always mean one specialist. Building a software product may require a researcher, architect, developer, tester, security specialist, and other roles. The customer should not have to manage this internal complexity.

The customer is not buying a collection of agents. The customer is buying completion of the task.

3. Economics are defined before execution

Talomnia prepares an offer: what will be done, what result is expected, how long it may take, the estimated budget, the maximum authorized budget, and the criteria for acceptance.

For a new customer, work begins after a deposit or prepayment. For trusted B2B customers, contractual post-payment, invoicing, and credit limits may later be available.

4. The work is executed

Depending on the task, execution may involve AI agents, software tools, people, or a combination of them. The customer does not need to manage every participant separately.

5. The customer receives more than an answer

The result may be research, code, an architectural decision, a document, a technical assessment, a set of fixes, or another professional deliverable. The customer should also be able to understand what was done, on what basis, and what checks were performed.

6. The work is accepted or returned for rework

If the result meets the agreed criteria, the customer accepts it. If not, it is returned for rework under the agreed conditions. Final settlement follows acceptance.

Talomnia sells the capability to perform defined professional work within agreed boundaries and deliver a verifiable result.

A profession is not a prompt

What professional capability consists of

You can tell an AI model: 'Act as a senior software engineer.' That sentence does not turn the model into a senior software engineer.

A professional is more than a role label. A profession contains knowledge, practical experience, problem-solving methods, tools, constraints, quality standards, and the ability to choose the right approach for a particular situation.

Role - what function am I performing?

A Role describes responsibility within a specific piece of work: Architect, Developer, Reviewer, Tester. One professional may take different Roles in different tasks.

Skill - what can I do?

A Skill is a reusable method for performing a professional operation: API design, error diagnosis, code review, technical measurement, quality control.

Blueprint - how is a class of work performed?

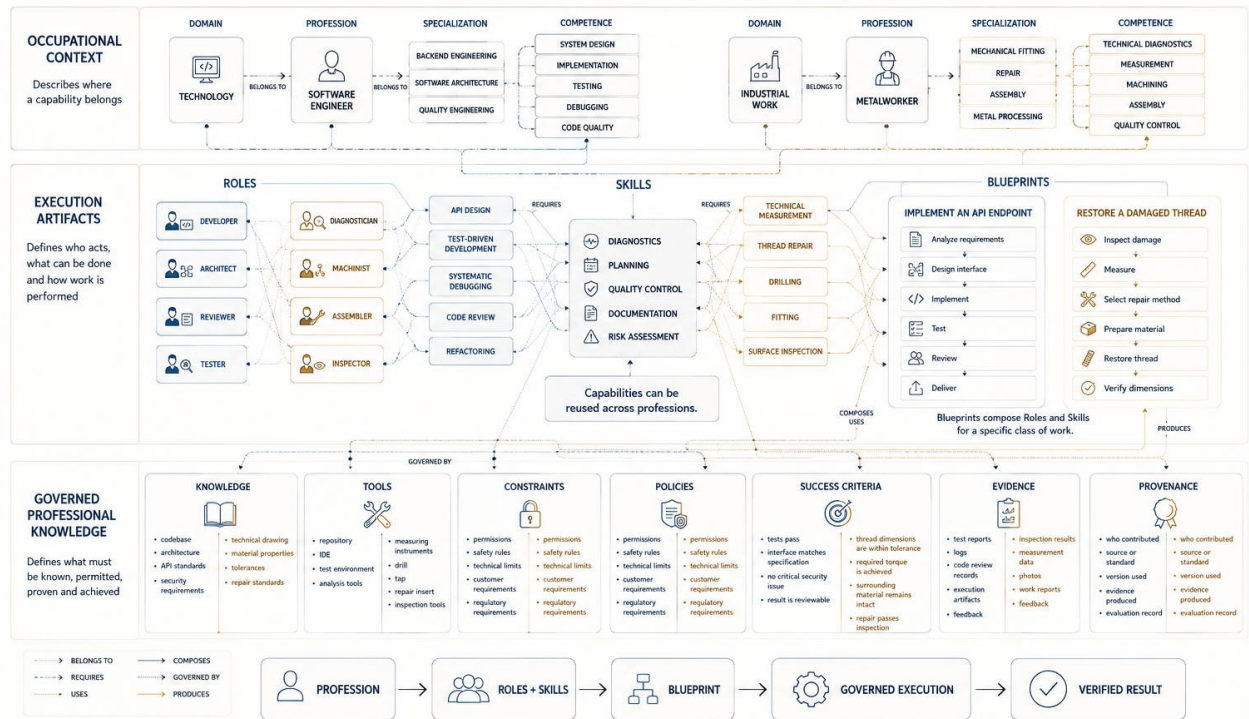
Knowing individual actions is not enough. A professional must know in what sequence and under what conditions to apply them. A Blueprint connects Roles, Skills, knowledge, constraints, and success criteria into a reproducible way to solve a class of tasks.

One profession is not one AI agent. And it is certainly not one prompt.

Professional Capability emerges from the combination of who acts, what they can do, what they must know, how the work is performed, which tools are allowed, what constraints apply, what counts as a good result, and how that result is verified.

HOW TALOMNIA REPRESENTS A PROFESSION

A profession is not a prompt. It is a network of reusable, verifiable capabilities.



Talomnia represents professional expertise as reusable knowledge artifacts and executable relationships.

Figure 4. A profession as a network of professional capabilities.

Talomnia's primary source is human experience

Where professional knowledge comes from

If Talomnia is eventually to represent thousands of professions and millions of ways of performing professional work, an obvious question arises: where will all that knowledge come from?

Talomnia does not assume that AI will invent humanity's professional experience on its own.

That experience already exists in engineers, developers, doctors, researchers, lawyers, mechanics, teachers, technologists, and professionals across thousands of fields.

A large share of professional knowledge has never been written down. Experienced practitioners know which methods work in practice, what signs point to a specific problem, what mistakes beginners make, and when a formally correct method should not be used.

Any professional should be able to contribute experience

A specialist may describe a method, attach photos, videos, drawings, measurements, examples of successful and unsuccessful cases, equipment requirements, and conditions of use. The system can help turn this material into a Skill, Blueprint, constraint, example, evidence, or correction.

But contributed knowledge does not automatically become truth

Professional knowledge may be wrong, outdated, context-dependent, or contradictory. Talomnia therefore needs to preserve not only the knowledge itself, but also its provenance: who contributed it, what it is based on, where it was used, who verified it, and which version was applied.

Knowledge should improve through practice

Experience is captured -> structured -> verified -> used in real work -> the result creates new evidence -> the method is refined or replaced.

Every completed task can potentially become an experiment that tells us how well professional knowledge actually works.

In the long term, authorship and actual reuse of useful contributions may become the basis for reputation and economic reward.

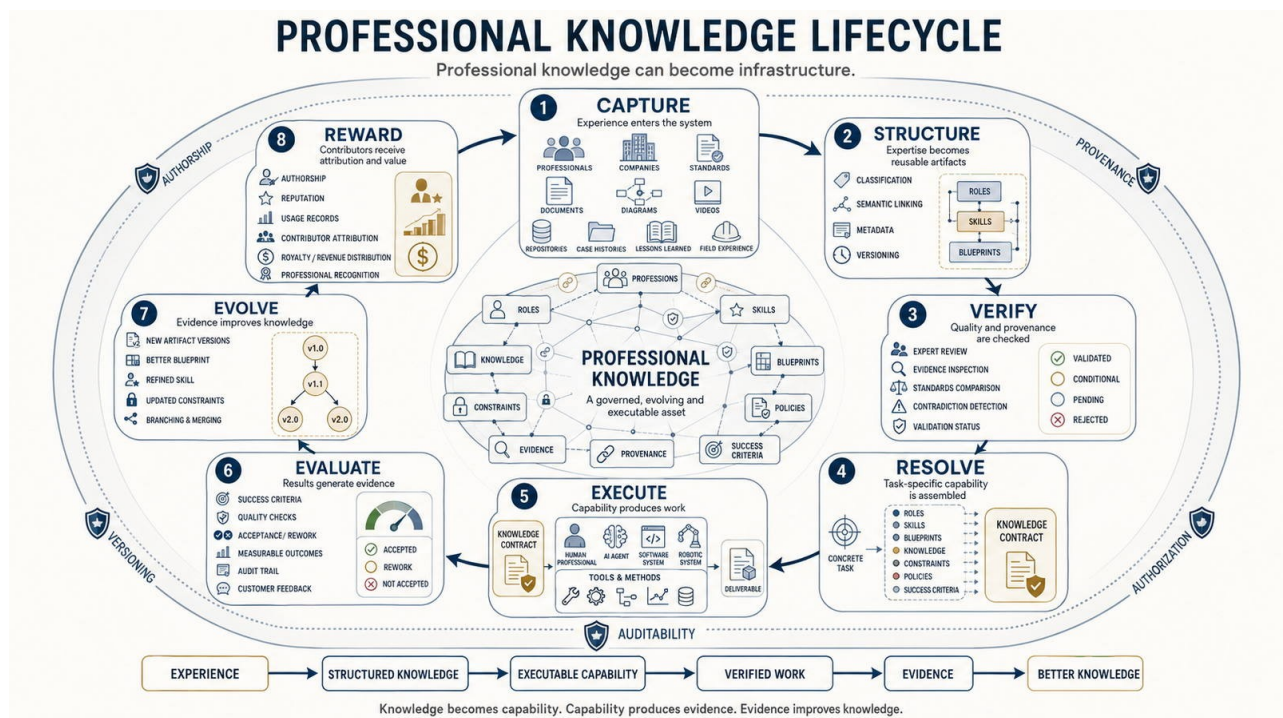


Figure 3. The lifecycle of professional knowledge.

Each task needs the right knowledge - not the entire library

Knowledge Contract

The system may contain thousands of methods, Skills, Blueprints, standards, and examples. A performer only needs the knowledge relevant to this task, this customer, and these conditions.

Talomnia must determine the necessary Roles, Skills, execution method, permitted knowledge and sources, tools, prohibited actions, and success criteria.

A Knowledge Contract is a bounded set of knowledge, rules, and commitments required to perform a specific task.

It answers four human questions

- What must the performer know?
- What may the performer do?
- What must the performer not do?
- How do we know the work was done well?

This is not merely a prompt. A Knowledge Contract should capture what we committed to do, which knowledge and version are being used, which methods are allowed, what boundaries apply, and what will count as evidence of successful completion.

The same logic can apply to a human, software system, robot, or hybrid team: the performer changes, but the professional commitment remains explicit.

The system should retain a verifiable trace of what was selected, what was excluded, which versions and constraints were used, and on what basis access was authorized.

Talomnia should give a performer the right knowledge and sufficient authority to complete the task - but no more.



Figure 5. From the professional knowledge base to the context of a specific task.

A company should not have to trust AI blindly

Trust as part of the product

For Talomnia to become a real B2B product, performing tasks well is not enough. Professional work needs access rights, responsibility boundaries, spending limits, approvals, quality control, work history, and a way to request corrections.

The key question is not 'How do we make AI even smarter?' It is 'What must be verifiable and controllable before a company is willing to delegate real work?'

Trust begins before execution. The accessible data, permitted tools, critical actions, budget, and information-transfer constraints are defined in advance.

After execution, the result alone is not enough. Depending on the task, evidence may include sources, tests, code changes, measurements, tool actions, intermediate conclusions, and approval history.

Neither humans nor AI systems work without errors. A realistic professional-work system therefore does not promise zero mistakes; it must be able to detect, understand, and correct them. A result can be accepted or returned for Rework.

At the first order, a customer knows little about a particular Professional Capability. After dozens or hundreds of executions, an Execution History emerges: what was done, how often Rework was needed, which methods were used, and which results were accepted.

Trust works in both directions

Talomnia incurs real costs before acceptance: compute, models, tools, human work, and verification. A new customer therefore reserves a budget through a deposit or prepayment. This does not mean accepting any result: financial assurance for execution is paired with verifiability for the customer.

Talomnia should win not because its AI appears to be the smartest, but because businesses can trust it with real work.

Verified Work & Trust Layer

Two-sided trust: clients get verified results, while Talomnia protects execution.

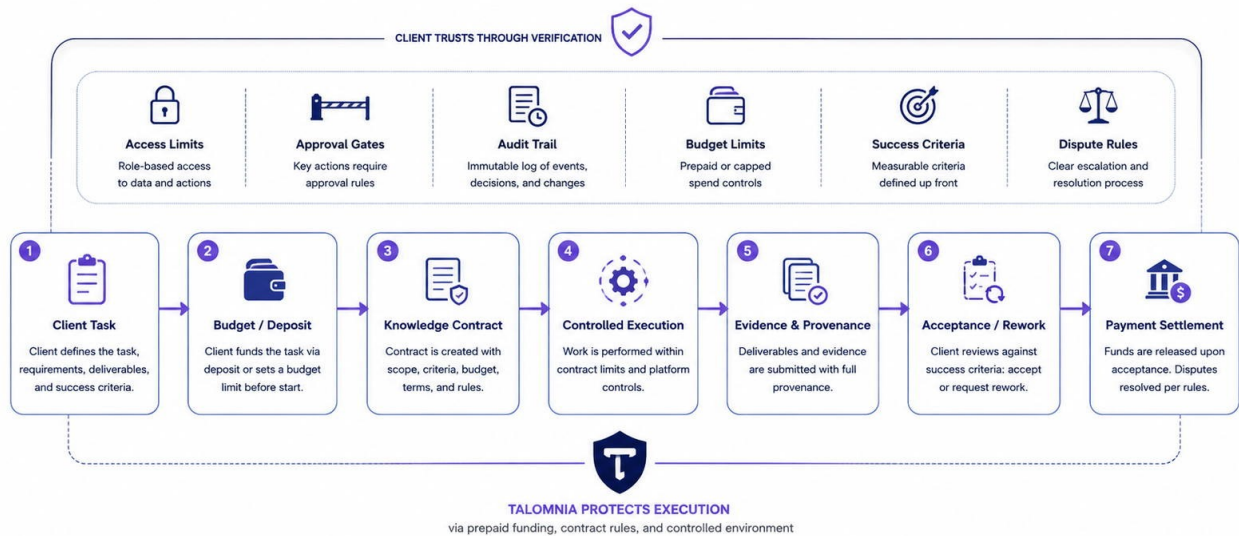


Figure 6. **Verified Work & Trust Layer.** Talomnia builds trust via budget limits, contracts, controlled execution, evidence, and acceptance.

Figure 6. Trust as a two-sided system.

The customer should understand cost before work begins

The economics of a single task

If Talomnia offers professional work on demand, the customer should understand the economic boundaries before execution starts.

Talomnia estimates the work required, the capabilities involved, sources and tools, the necessary level of verification, and possible direct expenses.

An estimate and a limit are not the same thing

The estimate shows the expected cost. The Budget Limit defines how much Talomnia may spend without additional approval. If execution requires more resources, the system should stop or request a higher limit.

For a new customer, funds are reserved in advance. A deposit is not final payment: the work is performed first, the result is verified and reworked if necessary, and Settlement follows Acceptance.

What is the customer paying for?

The customer buys the professional result. The internal cost may include execution, AI models and compute, paid tools and external sources, verification, human expertise, and Talomnia's operating cost.

Over time, pricing may take different forms: per task, per project, per hour of professional capability, reserved capacity, or subscription. At MVP stage, however, the more fundamental question is whether customers will pay for the professional result at all.

Talomnia should earn from efficiency, not opacity

The first months should measure Execution Cost, Verification Cost, Rework, customer acceptance, price, and repeat usage. These data will show which classes of work have viable economics.

Price does not need to be tied directly to AI inference cost. The customer compares Talomnia with the alternative cost of obtaining the result.

The core economic unit is not generated output. It is an accepted result.

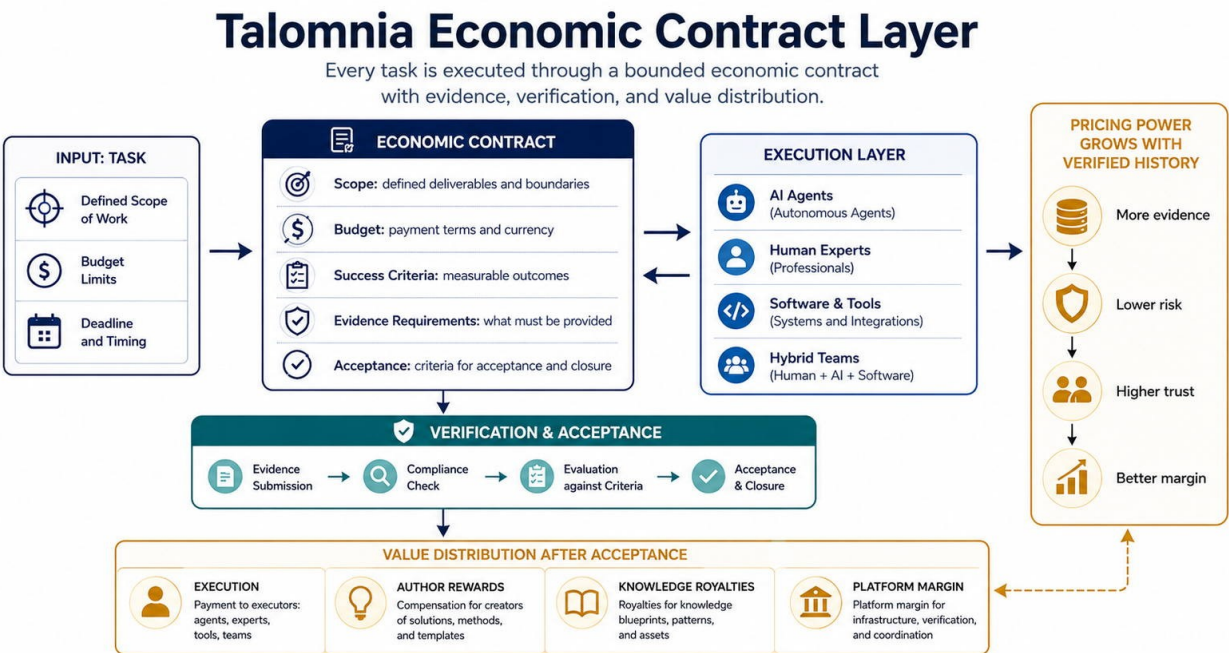


Figure 10. Talomnia turns work into bounded economic contracts; after acceptance, value is distributed, and history reduces risk and strengthens pricing power.

Figure 9. The economics of one professional task.

The work ends. The experience remains.

Why Talomnia may become stronger with every completed task

A conventional service business completes a project, gets paid, and often starts much of the next project from scratch. Talomnia is designed differently.

If, after a task, the system understands which method worked, which knowledge was required, which errors occurred, what had to be corrected, and whether the customer accepted the result, the next similar task may be performed better.

Every completed task can become experience for the next one.

What is reused is not customer-confidential data, but generalized professional methods. A successful way of performing a class of work can become an improved Blueprint.

A Blueprint alone does not prove quality. But if it is used tens or hundreds of times, results are accepted, errors are found, and the method improves, an Execution History begins to exist.

Reputation may eventually attach not only to a person, but also to a Professional Capability, Blueprint, Skill, or team configuration.

On the first execution of a new class of work, substantial resources may go into research, setup, and verification. On the hundredth execution, methods and typical errors are already known. Similar work may therefore become cheaper and more predictable.

Many capabilities are cross-professional: diagnostics, planning, source verification, risk management, quality control, and documentation. Improving one reusable Skill may strengthen multiple professional domains.

What Talomnia may accumulate

- Professional Knowledge - verified methods, Skills, and Blueprints.
- Execution Evidence - history of real-world use.
- Trust & Reputation - observed reliability over time.
- Contributor Network - people and organizations that expand the system's professional knowledge.

Talomnia's long-term value may depend less on the number of AI agents and more on how much professional experience it can reliably turn into results.

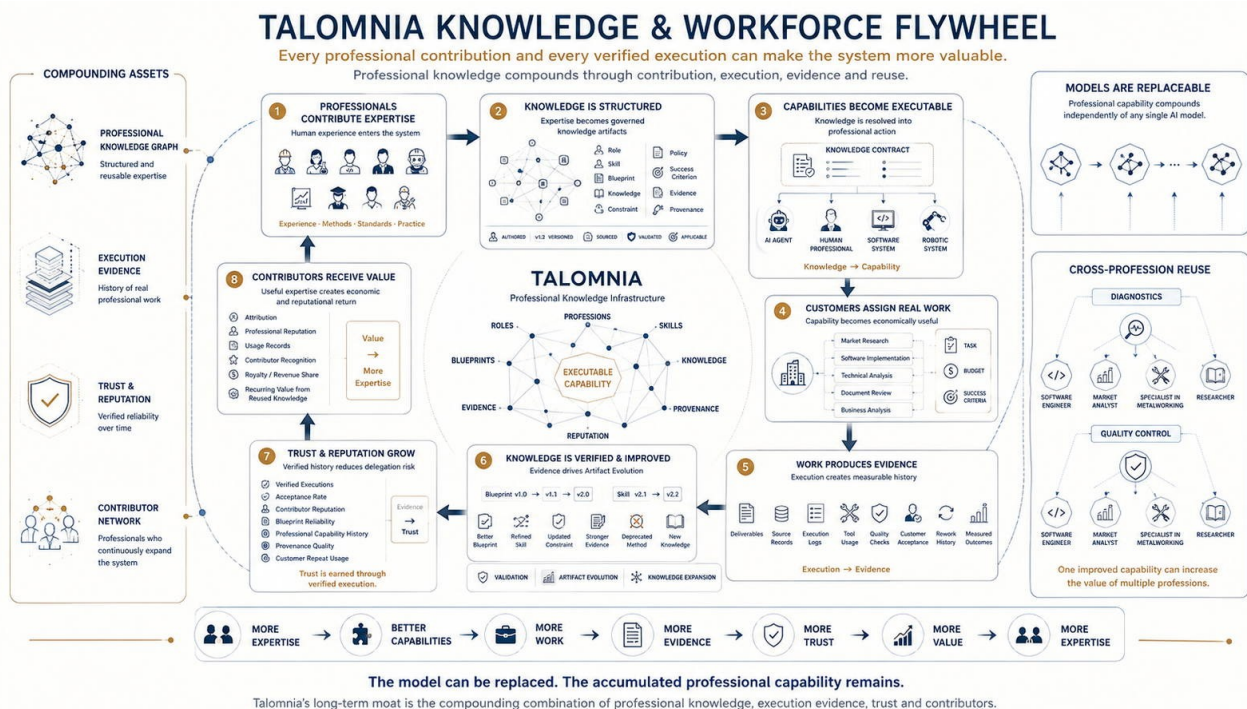


Figure 7. The Talomnia Knowledge & Workforce Flywheel.

Professional work may be requested not only by people

Shared Capability Economy

So far, we have looked at Talomnia from a familiar perspective: a company has a task and Talomnia organizes professional work.

But once Professional Capability becomes describable, verifiable, and available on demand, the requester may also be another software system or AI agent.

A strong agent does not necessarily need to know how to do everything. It may be an agent that knows when it needs another specialist - and knows how to engage one.

A corporate agent tasked with entering a new market may need market research, legal analysis, financial modeling, localization, and review. Instead of pretending to be an expert in every domain, it can request these capabilities from Talomnia.

One market, multiple access modes

B2B: a person or organization works through a familiar interface. A2A: an external agent does the same programmatically - discovers a capability, submits a task, sets a Budget Limit, provides authorized context, receives a result and evidence, and completes Settlement.

The external agent is not buying 'another AI.' It is requesting a Professional Capability under defined execution conditions.

This creates a new form of division of labor among software systems: one agent may be good at project management, another at research, another at security, another at financial modeling.

For such a market, Professional Capability must be economically machine-readable: work type, expected price, Budget Limit, required data, timing, Acceptance, Rework, and evidence.

People hire specialists. Companies hire specialists. In the future, agents may hire specialists too.

Talomnia is not building the A2A market in the first MVP. It only becomes meaningful after the core professional work, trust, quality, and economics are proven.

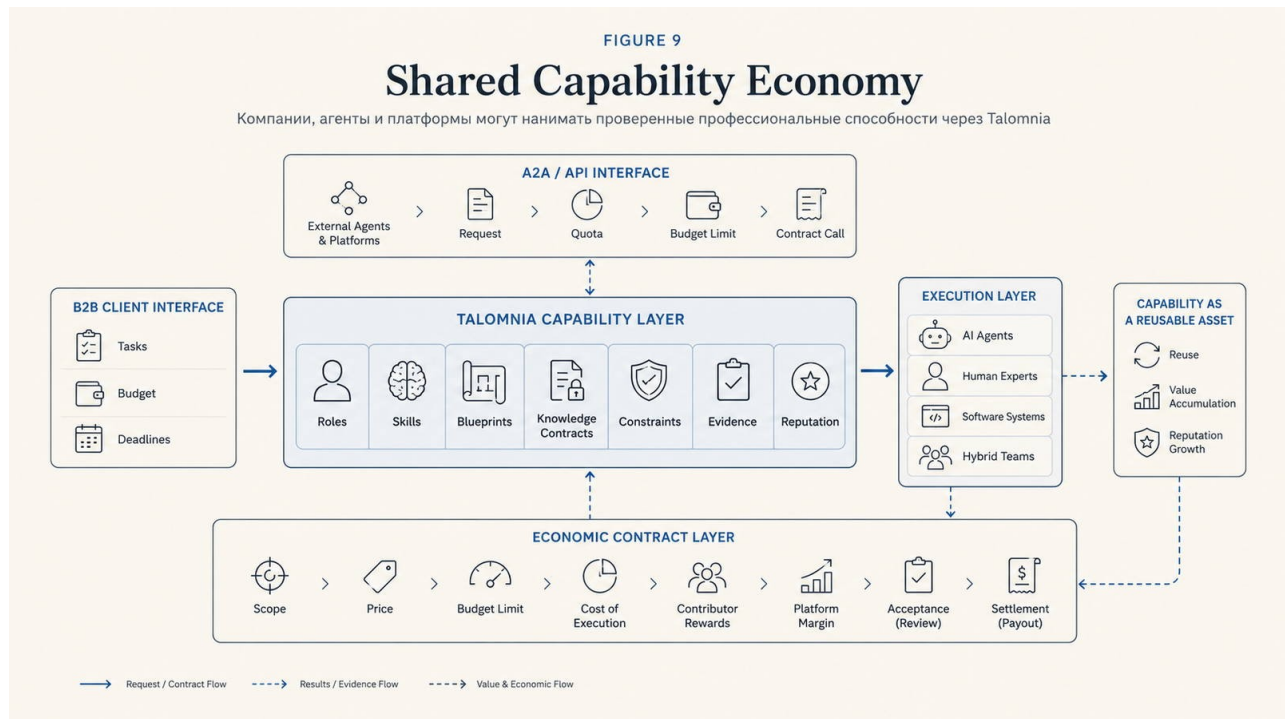


Figure 8. Shared Capability Economy.

Start with work. Infrastructure comes later.

How Talomnia may make money

Talomnia's business model begins with something very simple: the customer submits a task, Talomnia performs the work, the customer accepts the result, and Talomnia gets paid.

Layer 1 - Talomnia Workforce

Professional work on demand is the first revenue engine and the focus of MVP validation. Pricing may be per task, project, volume of professional work, or reserved capability.

Layer 2 - Persistent enterprise capacity

If a customer uses Talomnia regularly, the model may evolve toward persistent capacity: dedicated configurations, private knowledge, governance, integrations, SLA, and recurring revenue.

Layer 3 - Capability API and A2A

Other software systems may programmatically purchase Professional Capability - per call, task, usage, or reserved capacity.

Layer 4 - Professional Knowledge Economy

If a Blueprint created by a professional is verified, reused in hundreds of tasks, and creates measurable value, the system may eventually account for attribution, reputation, Contributor Rewards, and Knowledge Royalties.

These four models do not replace one another. They may stack: professional work -> recurring capability -> infrastructure access -> knowledge economy.

Talomnia must first prove that it can sell and deliver professional work well. Everything else is built on top of that proof.

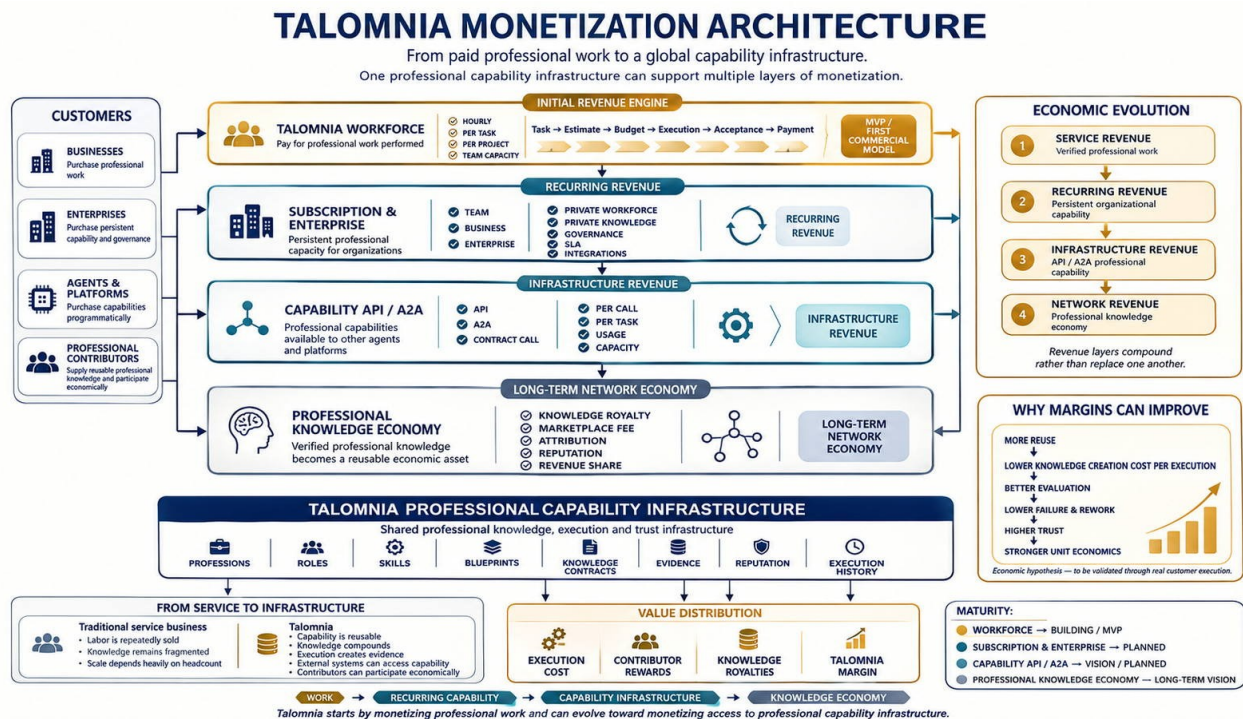


Figure 10. Talomnia Monetization Architecture.

If the system learns from professionals, professionals should participate in the value created

The human in the Professional Knowledge Economy

The best professional knowledge already exists in people. AI can help structure, compare, verify, and apply it, but decades of practical experience were not generated by a model.

A person who creates useful professional knowledge should remain connected to that contribution.

A professional may contribute much more than a document: explain a process, demonstrate it on video, upload photos and diagrams, describe real cases, show common mistakes, and explain when a method should not be used.

AI can help interview the professional and structure the experience, but it should not appropriate it. Talomnia should preserve provenance: who proposed the method, when, what materials were provided, who verified it, and which version is currently used.

Publication does not mean automatic acceptance. A method may be wrong, outdated, too narrow, or unsafe outside a particular context. Its value should depend on whether it survives verification and helps produce good results.

As a contribution is used, it gains a history: in which tasks it was applied, under what conditions, what results were achieved, how much Rework was required, and which versions performed better.

If a professional method is used in hundreds of paid tasks, a natural economic question appears: should the author participate in the value created?

Talomnia assumes that such a mechanism should be possible through attribution, reputation, Contributor Rewards, and Knowledge Royalties. But this does not mean paying for every uploaded idea. Value appears only when knowledge is useful, verified, and actually reused.

This could change the economics of a professional career. Experience may continue creating value even after its author no longer personally performs every task.

Contributor Economy is not yet a finished Talomnia product. Difficult questions remain around IP, joint authorship, common knowledge, corporate ownership, improvements, and value allocation.

If professional experience becomes part of infrastructure, the person who created that experience should not become invisible.

Why now?

The labor market is beginning to separate work from job titles

The idea of obtaining professional work without traditional hiring is not new. Consulting, outsourcing, freelancing, and temporary staffing have existed for decades.

What is changing now is that several structural shifts are happening at the same time.

AI is moving from answers to work. Modern agents can plan sequences of actions, search for information, work with files, call tools and APIs, write and execute code, interact with software systems, and check intermediate results.

Microsoft Work Trend Index 2025 reports that 82% of leaders expect to use digital labor to expand workforce capacity within the next 12-18 months.

Upwork Research Institute 2025 reports that 81% of C-level executives are taking steps toward skills-based hiring.

The World Economic Forum estimates that about 39% of workers' existing skill sets will be transformed or become outdated by 2030.

These figures come from different studies and methodologies. They are directional signals, not a direct forecast of demand for Talomnia.

A job title is becoming too coarse a unit for describing rapidly changing work. Organizations increasingly begin with the question: what capability do we need?

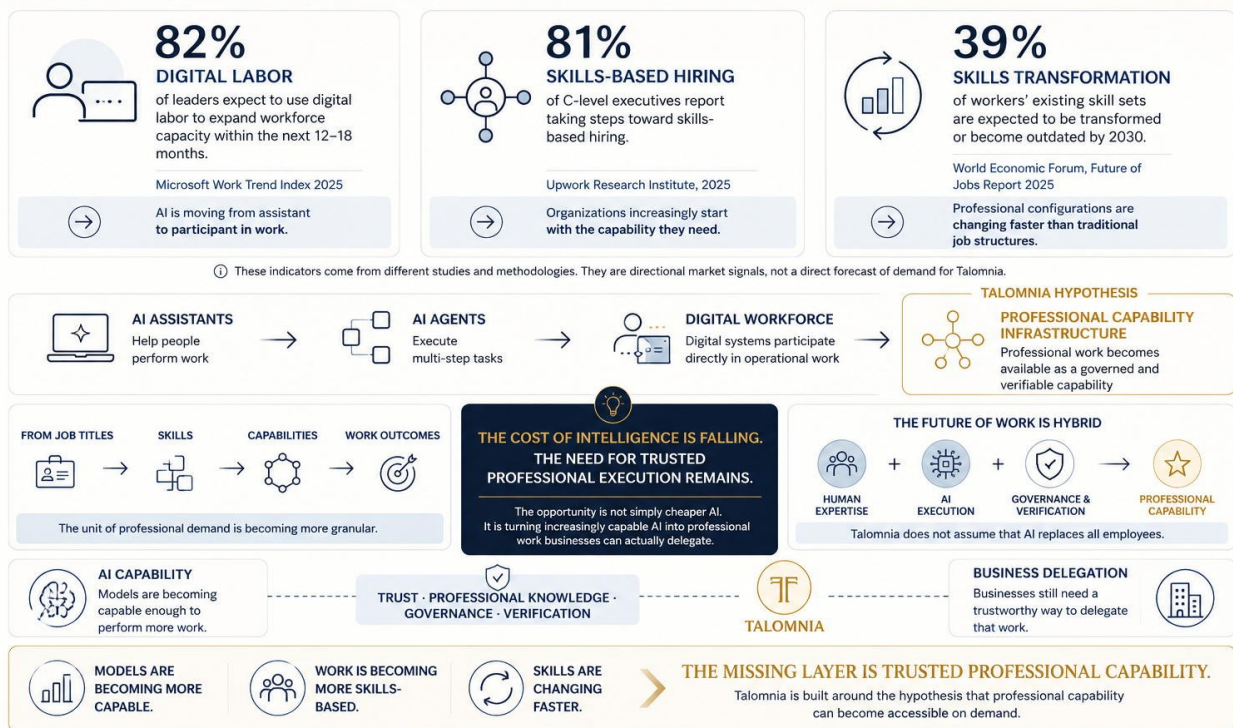
AI creates the possibility of partially separating professional capability from the physical presence of a specific performer. Human expertise remains a primary source of professional knowledge.

Models are becoming capable enough to perform more work. The infrastructure for trust, professional knowledge, and delegation is still being built.

WHY NOW?

Three structural shifts are changing how professional work can be accessed and delivered.

AI execution, skills-based work and rapidly changing professional requirements are converging.



Editorial infographic B. Why now: three independent market signals.

What exists today

Talomnia does not start from zero. But Talomnia still has to be proven.

After presenting the long-term picture, it is essential to draw a clear boundary between what already exists, what is being built, and what remains a hypothesis.

Datarim - an existing working foundation

Datarim is a working framework for organizing multi-step professional work by AI agents. It has been used to develop specialized roles, reusable Skills, planning, development, review, QA, compliance, and handoffs between participants.

This is not yet Talomnia Workforce, but it is an important starting asset: complex work can already be decomposed among specialized digital performers and organized as a managed process.

Arcanada - the execution technology environment

Arcanada is the broader technology ecosystem in which AI-agent and execution infrastructure is being developed. Status: BUILDING.

Knowledge Contract Architecture - the research and architectural core

The architecture formalizes professional knowledge, versions, provenance, constraints, evidence, and authorized execution context. Status: RESEARCH / BUILDING.

Talomnia - the new product layer

Talomnia must turn these existing assets into a product for which an external customer is willing to pay. This is the part that has not yet been proven.

What does not yet exist

- sustainable B2B revenue;
- a repeatable customer acquisition funnel;
- validated unit economics;
- a large-scale marketplace of professional knowledge;
- a functioning contributor royalty economy;
- a proven A2A market;
- a demonstrated network effect.

Talomnia does not start from zero. But existing technology is not yet a validated business.

WHAT EXISTS TODAY?

Current state of the Talomnia technology and product stack.

Existing foundations reduce technical starting risk. Commercial validation still lies ahead.



CURRENT EVIDENCE GATE

REAL CUSTOMER → REAL TASK → REAL PAYMENT → ACCEPTED RESULT → REPEAT

THE TECHNOLOGY HAS FOUNDATIONS. THE PRODUCT IS BEING BUILT. THE BUSINESS STILL HAS TO BE PROVEN.

Status reflects current project maturity — not future intent.

Editorial infographic C. Current state of the project.

Talomnia will grow by evidence, not by the calendar

Roadmap & Validation Path

Large projects are tempted to create ambitious roadmaps immediately: marketplace in a few months, enterprise later, A2A after that, and eventually a global professional knowledge economy. For Talomnia, that would be the wrong approach.

The next stage does not begin because another quarter has passed. It begins because the previous hypothesis has produced sufficient evidence.

Stage 1 - Make Talomnia a real product

The existing Datarim, Roles, Skills, Arcanada, and Knowledge Contract foundation must become a simple customer journey: submit a task -> understand the cost -> pay -> receive the work -> verify the result.

Evidence Gate 1 is deliberately modest: a real external customer submits a real professional task, pays for it, receives the result, and accepts the work. Not a demo. Not an internal test. Not a free pilot for friends.

Stage 2 - Prove that it was not a coincidence

One paid order proves that a transaction is possible. It does not prove a business. Talomnia needs different B2B customers, real paid tasks, acceptance and Rework measurement, Execution Cost, Verification Cost, and customer trust interviews.

Targets such as 100+ real tasks and 5+ paying customers are validation targets, not current traction and not promises.

Evidence Gate 2 requires real payment, accepted work, repeat usage, and the first signal of viable unit economics.

The strongest signal is not simply the number of customers. It is a customer returning and trusting Talomnia with the next task.

Stage 3 - Prove repeatability

If every new task must be delivered like a bespoke consulting engagement, the infrastructure hypothesis does not work. Talomnia must prove reuse of Skills and Blueprints, less manual setup, lower Rework, better estimation, and more predictable verification.

Time to Digitize a Profession - TDP

TDP asks how long it takes to turn professional experience in a new domain into a capability suitable for real work through Talomnia.

This includes structuring the profession, assembling Roles and Skills, creating or adapting Blueprints, connecting knowledge, defining constraints and success criteria, and validating execution on real tasks.

If every new profession takes a year of manual work, the global model does not scale well. If the process eventually takes weeks or days, the economics become very different.

Stage 4 - Early scale

Only after demand and repeatability are demonstrated does it make sense to increase commercial scale. Targets such as 25-50 paying organizations or \$10K MRR are targets, not forecasts.

Revenue alone is not enough. Talomnia must track Execution Cost, Verification Cost, Rework, customer acquisition, repeat usage, knowledge reuse, and contribution margin.

Stage 5 - Open the infrastructure layers

Only after customers pay, return, quality is reproducible, knowledge is actually reused, and unit economics are viable does it make sense to invest heavily in Enterprise Capacity, Capability API / A2A, Contributor Network, and Professional Knowledge Economy.

Financing should follow the same logic. A potential pre-seed of roughly \$500K-\$1M is a working hypothesis after initial commercial validation, not an announced round or committed amount.

Vision is global. Execution is staged. Capital follows evidence.

TALOMNIA ROADMAP & VALIDATION PATH

From existing professional execution assets to validated capability infrastructure.

Vision is global, Execution is staged. Capital follows evidence.

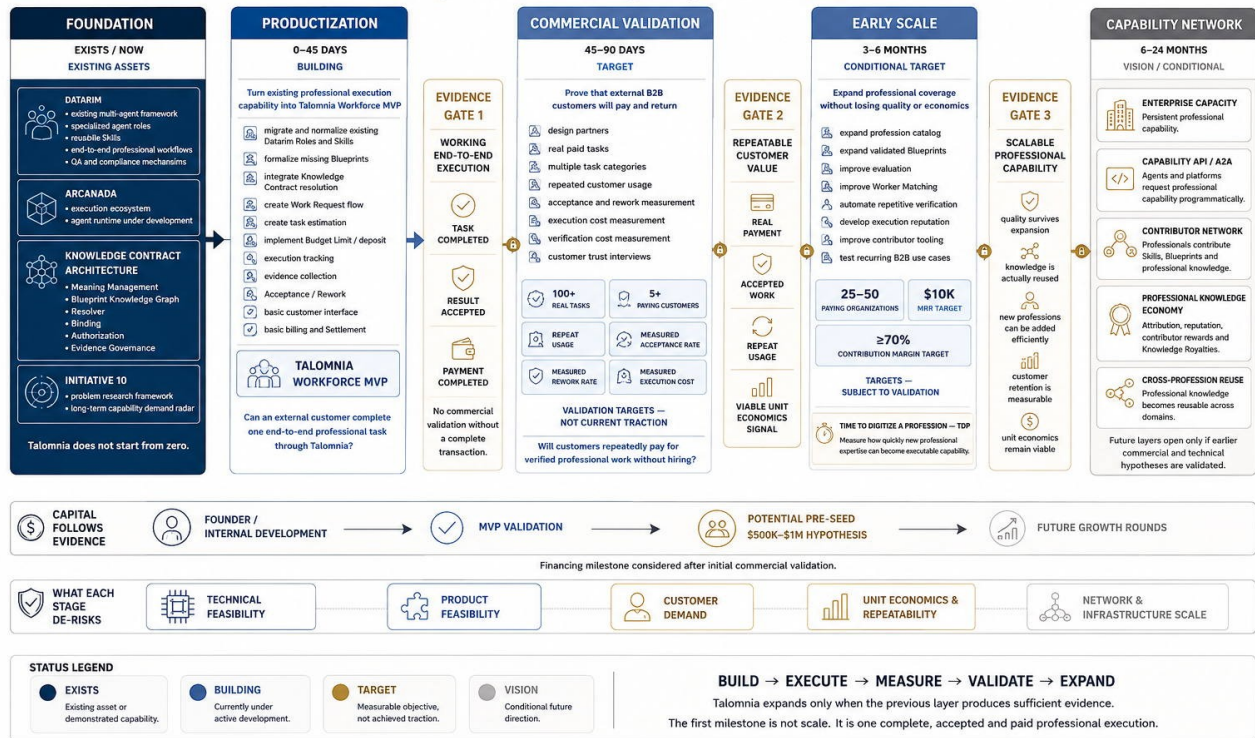


Figure 11. Talomnia Roadmap & Validation Path is organized around Evidence Gates, not only dates.

To understand the future of work, look at the problems humanity will need to solve

Initiative 10

Forecasts of future professions usually begin with technology: which models are new, what robots can automate, which jobs may disappear, and which may emerge.

Talomnia proposes a different starting point: future work arises from the problems people need to solve.

Problems -> Solutions -> Capabilities -> Professions -> Professional Knowledge -> Workforce.

Initiative 10 is a separate research project designed to systematically observe humanity's problem landscape and how the importance of those problems changes over time.

It is not a forecast that says, 'In seven years this profession will be the most in demand.' It is a strategic radar: a problem is rising, a new solution space is emerging, or a particular capability is appearing across multiple solution paths.

Signals may draw on scientific research, public statistics, datasets, institutional reports, expert analysis, market signals, observed events, regulatory change, and public concern. No single source determines importance.

Large problem domains can recursively decompose into more specific problems. Initiative 10's decimal structure is a scalable research taxonomy, not a claim that all human problems mathematically fit a perfect tree.

The most interesting step comes after the problem: what must be possible for a solution to exist? Some capabilities already exist, some professions evolve, and some needs appear as new combinations of existing Skills.

For Talomnia, this may become one source of insight into which Professional Capability should be digitized next.

The relationship can also work in reverse. Real Talomnia execution can reveal capability gaps, unavailable expertise, repeated customer demand, failure patterns, and rapidly aging professional methods.

Understanding future work begins not only with new technologies, but with the problems humanity will need to solve.

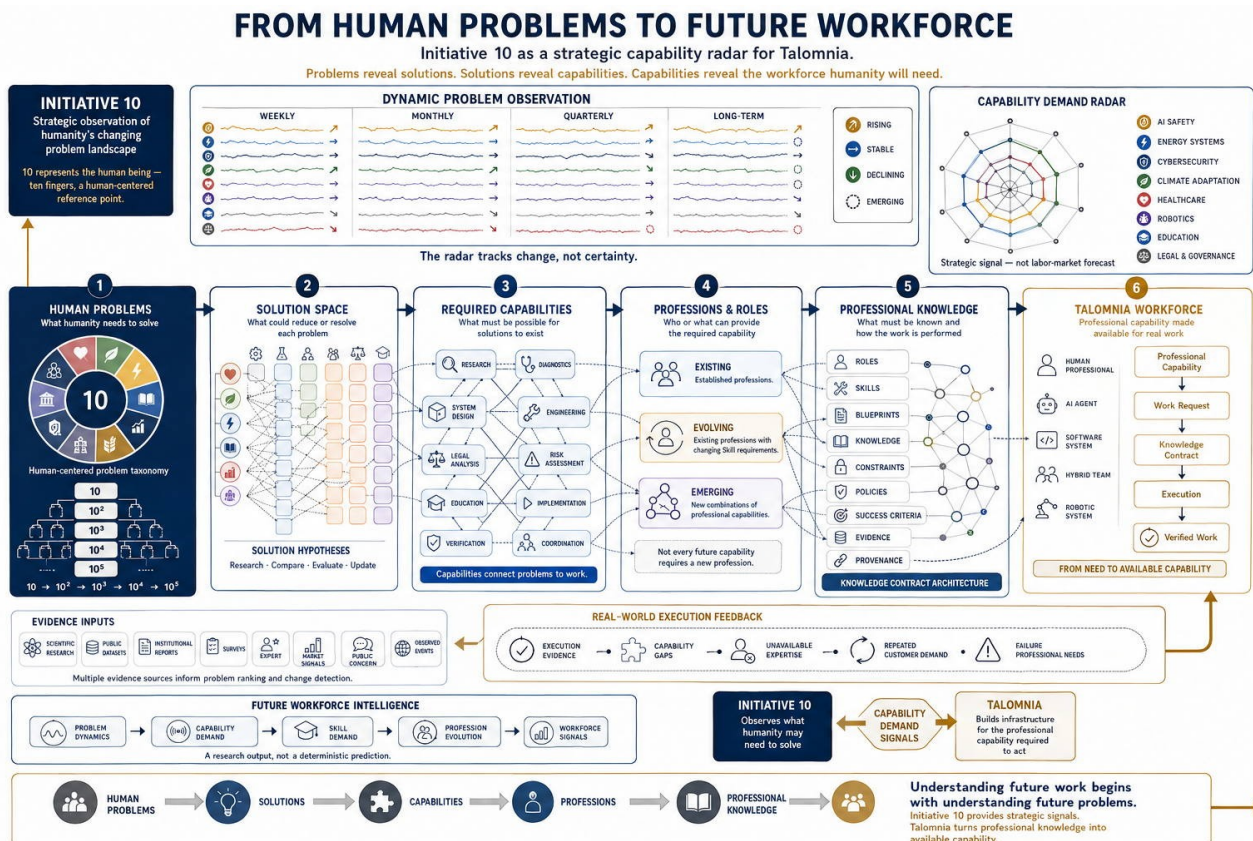


Figure 12. Initiative 10 as a strategic radar for future professional capability demand.

What happens if all these elements work together?

Talomnia Ecosystem Architecture

Up to this point, we have examined Talomnia in parts: business demand, professional knowledge, Knowledge Contract, execution, trust, economics, contributors, A2A, and long-term capability demand.

Talomnia is designed as infrastructure connecting demand for professional work with professional knowledge, performers, trust mechanisms, and economic participation.

On one side is work that needs to be done: businesses, startups, enterprises, AI agents, and software platforms create Work Requests.

On the other side is the world of professional experience: experts, practitioners, researchers, organizations, standards, documentation, and accumulated results.

Between them sits Professional Capability - an understandable ability to perform a defined class of professional work. Inside that capability may be Roles, Skills, Blueprints, professional knowledge, tools, constraints, and verification methods.

When a task arrives, Talomnia determines the relevant capability, the required knowledge, the performer or team, permissions, economic boundaries, and success criteria.

The performer may be a human professional, AI agent, software system, hybrid team, or robotic system. Talomnia should not assume that AI replaces everyone. It should ask which execution form can reliably perform this specific work.

Talomnia should be able to change the engine without changing the profession.

Beneath the system is a Trust & Evidence Network: provenance, Execution History, Reputation, Success Criteria, and auditability. The economic layer connects the customer, performer, professional contributor, and Talomnia.

The same infrastructure can serve people and machines. Talomnia Workforce, Enterprise Access, Capability API, and A2A are different interfaces to the same Professional Capability Infrastructure.

Initiative 10 remains outside the operational core and contributes only strategic capability demand signals.

The final architecture describes the intended system boundary. It should not be interpreted as a description of an already validated commercial business.

Talomnia connects demand for work, professional knowledge, execution, trust, and economics in one system.

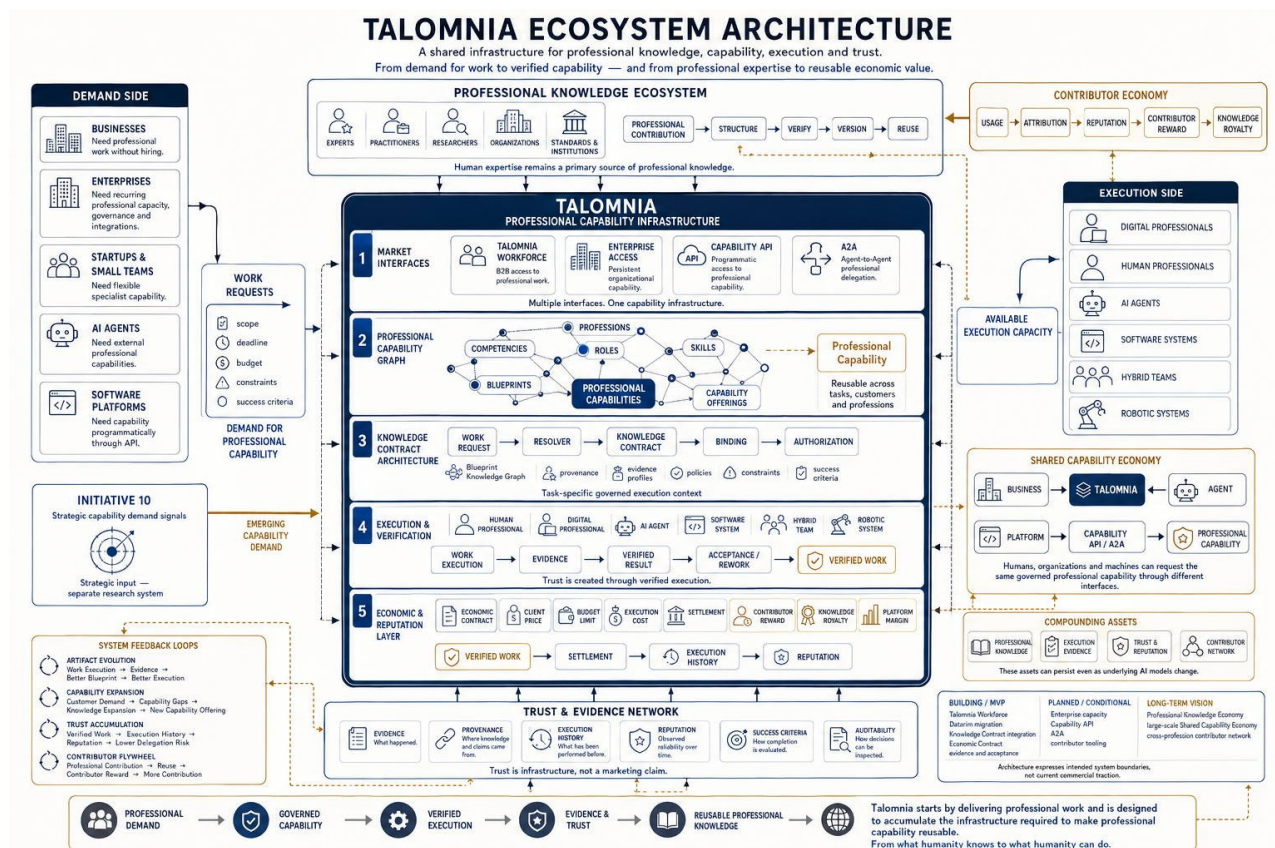


Figure 13. The complete Talomnia Ecosystem Architecture.

Talomnia starts as a product. The bet is on infrastructure.

Investment thesis

At an early stage, Talomnia can be described very simply: a company gets professional work without having to hire a new employee for every task. That is a comprehensible product with a customer, a price, a result, and a payment event.

The investment hypothesis is larger: every successfully completed task may not only create revenue today, but also increase the system's ability to perform professional work tomorrow.

The first market already exists. Companies spend heavily to obtain professional capability through hiring, agencies, consulting, outsourcing, and freelancing. Talomnia is not trying to invent demand from nothing.

AI may fundamentally change the cost structure of some professional work. But cheap execution is not a business by itself. Quality, trust, correct professional knowledge, governance, verification, Acceptance, and repeatability are required.

Why this may become more than a services business

If Talomnia performs every new task from scratch, it remains a service company. The infrastructure hypothesis only appears when one Skill, Blueprint, verification mechanism, or Professional Capability can be reused across many tasks and customers.

The potential growth layers are Workforce -> Enterprise Capacity -> Capability Infrastructure -> Professional Knowledge Economy.

Global scope does not mean launching every profession at once. The starting domains should be those where AI can already perform a meaningful share of the work, the result is reasonably verifiable, B2B demand exists, access can be governed, and the economics may be attractive.

This is a multi-year project. It will require expanding the Professional Knowledge Graph, engaging experts, creating and validating Blueprints, building customer trust, strengthening security, developing enterprise integrations, solving IP questions, building contributor tooling, and working with regulation.

The project therefore implies multiple financing stages. Future rounds and valuations should be determined by actual evidence rather than fixed today.

What may create defensibility

- Professional Knowledge;
- Execution Evidence;
- Trust & Reputation;
- Contributor Network;
- Customer Integration;
- liquidity between demand for work and available Professional Capabilities.

The central investment question is whether AI execution can be turned into professional capability that businesses are willing to trust with real work repeatedly.

Today, investment would fund the transition from an existing technology foundation to a working Talomnia Workforce, real customers, and evidence of repeatable economics.

Start with work. Accumulate capability. Build infrastructure.

From what humanity knows to what humanity can do

Conclusion

Talomnia begins with a practical objective: allow a company to obtain the professional work it needs when it needs it, without hiring a new employee for every task.

Behind that objective is a larger idea. Humanity has accumulated enormous professional experience, distributed across people, organizations, documents, standards, and problems solved once and then forgotten.

If a professional method can be captured, structured, verified, linked to its author, applied in real work, evaluated by the result, and improved through evidence, professional knowledge becomes more than information. It becomes the capability to act.

Start small

Will a real company pay Talomnia for professional work, receive a good result, and come back with the next task?

That is what Talomnia Workforce must prove: one task, one customer, one budget, one accepted result, one real payment - and then repeat.

If customers return, recurring business becomes possible. If knowledge is reused, infrastructure economics becomes possible. If capabilities become programmatically accessible, A2A becomes possible. If professional contributions create measurable value, a contributor economy becomes possible.

What we need now

- B2B customers and design partners willing to delegate real professional tasks and give honest feedback;
- professionals with deep practical experience who want to explore how their knowledge can become structured and executable;
- technology partners interested in AI agents, enterprise integrations, A2A, and new models of professional execution;
- researchers working on AI safety, knowledge representation, Future of Work, provenance, evaluation, and governance;
- investors who understand the difference between a fast AI feature and a multi-year infrastructure company, and who are willing to judge the project by evidence.

Talomnia should answer these questions not with presentations, but with real work.

Talomnia Workforce - Professional Work Without Hiring.

From what humanity knows to what humanity can do.

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