ILLUSTRATED MMS:

Recap: we established the premise of Quantitative concentration (inferior) versus Qualitative application (superior) as to recognizing the true value of money.

> {Again, the true value of money is the net of how well it is used (qualitative application), not dominantly how much there is, where it is, and who has it (quantitative concentration).}

We then asked and answered how to realize that abstract concept so applied theory is closer to reality, by use of a fraction i.e.,:

$$\frac{\text{Preferred positive uses of money}}{\text{Non-preferred/negative disuses of money}}$$

Okay, that checks out logically, but what about a concrete, real world example?

One illustration is pollution.
You want to increase the items that help create clean air, and decrease the items that create pollution. So, *just one of many possible formula components could be...*

$$\frac{\text{zero emission vehicles per \_\_\_\_\_*}}{\text{total amount of avoidable waste per \_\_\_\_\_*}}$$

* in both of the above instances, the blank could be
per capita of a given country,
or per square mile [or kilometer] of a given country
or even per capita per square mile [or kilometer],
or even a similar measurement, as long as it is the same unit of measurement for all member nations in the MMS (M Monetary System).

As to "avoidable" waste this could be defined as either excessive generic waste per person (a quantity yardstick) or it could be as to undesirable pollution which society needs to seriously begin to quickly eradicate, such as carcinogens or other toxins (a quality yardstick). Or it could be a component for each.
The main thing here is that again as long as it is the same standard of measurement for all member nations in the MMS (M Monetary System) at a given time, the premise works.

This is just a snapshot of many formula components that can be plugged in once the central premise of MMS is academically validated and adopted.