Fermat's Little Theorem

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All numbers are positive: $-c = a - b,\ b > a \ \leftrightarrow\ b - c\ =\ a$

$a + 0 =\ a$

$a - a = 0$

Every number is prime relative to its own base: $a = a\left(\dfrac{a}{a}\right) := a\left(1_a\right)$

$\dfrac{a}{a} := 1_a$ means there is no modulus, $a = a \leftrightarrow \dfrac{a}{a}\ =\ 1\_a$

The global "1" is misleading, since it omits any base reference.

If there is division with a modulus the number is not prime; it is a ratio ot two primes which contradicts the definition of prime.

This has profound consequences in the Standard Model..
$a + a\ =\ 2a$ Goldbach's Conjecture “Every even number is the sum of two primes”; - now a theorem proved by me... :)

Fermat's Little Theorem
$a^{(p-1)} \equiv 1[mod(p)]$

However,

$a^{(p-1)} = a^{(p-1)(\mathrm{mod}\,0)}$

$a = a\left(\dfrac{a}{a}\right) = a\left(1_a\right)$

$(a)a^{(p-1)} = a^p = a^{(p\,\mathrm{mod}\,0)} = \left[a\left(1_a\right)\right]^{(p\,\mathrm{mod}\,0)}$

, the generalized "1" in Fermat’s Little Theorem is wrong, since it omits its base reference 1_a .
Note that:

$1_x := \dfrac{x}{x}\ = 1_a\ \leftrightarrow x = a$

$1_a = 1_1\ \leftrightarrow a = 1$

Conclusion: If every number is prime relative to its own base, then modular arithmetic is a fools' errand.... :)