Statement on „Digital Scotland"

GISAD

"Trusted WEB 4.0 is the Integration of all resources available via the Web into an overall system.

Machines, devices and people are globally accessible, organized in decentralized, anonymous structures.

Trusted WEB 4.0 maps pre-digital social structures.

The value chains are being reorganised."
(Olaf Berberich, 2007)

Comment on" Renewing Scotland's Full Potential in a Digital World: Updating the Digital Strategy for Scotland'

Content

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GISAD — Global Institute for Structure relevance,
Anonymity and Decentralisation i. G.

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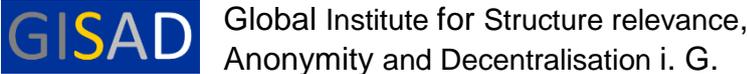
Foreword

I would like to thank Prime Minister Nicola Sturgeon for the opportunity to take part in the consultation on Scotland's digital strategy.

A successful digital strategy is characterised by learning from the past and involving all actors such as the state, society and the economy. Since the Internet does not know geographical boundaries, any digital strategy should include a concept for the sphere of influence in which it intends to operate. In my view, digitization continues to develop not disruptive and accidental but should be designed as a solid craft. At the time of conceptual development should be collected pre-digital democratic achievements for this purpose and be transferred to digital democracy.

The relevant past began at the turn of the millennium with a gold-rush fever. I was involved in the emergence of digital concepts from the very first hour, about since 1995. What company was successful in the Western World at that time depended on chance and proximity to the Silicon Valley. Since 2001, the United States as a world police force has begun to promote such companies that were useful for the Patriot Act. The companies focused on the goal of data collection. Entirety of the offers resulted in an American Digital-System for customer retention and data acquisition, i.e. essentially search engines, social media and commercial platforms. With the same goals, but with greater influence by the state, Chinese companies emerged, as in 2000 Baidu. Already in 1999, the Trusted-WEB 4.0-Finder technology patented in Germany. The idea was to promote diversity by automatic forwarding to suitable special search engines instead of sick ranked mass goods through one search engine. For this purpose is not searched in data, but the human input is understood and forwarded to search engines linked behind categories. This concept in 2000 should be integrated in a Mannesmann Mobilfunk AG platform, but not been implemented as result of takeover by Vodafone. Only a pilot project with more than 60,000 monthly unique visitors successfully was online for several years, but without a concept/partner for commercialisation.

To date there is a lack of a European digital strategy that promotes its own economy and, in return, calls for the European values of diversity and civil rights. For this purpose, I have currently provided the European Commission with a Draft for a Marshall Plan, see http: //blog.get-primus.net/the-us-needs-europes-help-by-a-new-marshall-plan/.

In this opinion, I will clearly demonstrate the tremendous benefits for Scotland as an independent EU member if it from the outset active participates as Pioneer State in the concept of an EU-D-S (European-Digital-System).

OLAF Berberich

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The challenge:

Since 2000, I have prepared the EU-D-S at my own expense and independently of the interests of third parties. I quickly realised that this cannot only be about technical solutions.

- The European digital economy needs a sustainable framework in which performance-focused remunerated and does not have to hand over essential parts of the value added to foreign gatekeepers.
- Neither the American Silicon Valley culture nor the Chinese culture of state influence are transferable to Europe. It needs an EU-adapted approach.
- Since both American and Chinese digital systems claim global supremacy, the EU-D-S also have to meet a claim to global supremacy.
- A concept that starts today in 2020 and wants to be competitive against existing digital systems must implement digitalisation more comprehensively than today's global players were able to do so on the beginnings of concepts at 2000.
- The greatest potential is the integration depth of all citizens into an EU-D-S. For acceptance, it is necessary to create a free, very simple infrastructure in which citizens can move around barrier-free, stigmatisation-free and safe.

The objectives are:

The EU-D-S should focus on a few objectives. I propose three objectives:

1. The optimal processing and easy utilisation of digital data, while maintaining diversity and performance-adopted integration of all parties involved in the value creation.
2. The stigmatisation-free, lifelong digital involvement of all citizens with incentives for self-development.
3. Digitally guaranteeing the necessary state tasks to preserve the security of citizens, the economy and the state, while maintaining pre-digital democratic achievements.

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The relationship between citizens, the state and the economy:

Communism planned economy has not proven itself in the Western world. Democracies, on the other hand, are very slow in their decision-making. In this respect, permanent participation by all citizens is not in line with the rapid innovation cycles of the economy. The economy must work largely independent of the state. However, the economy can only be sustainably successful if it satisfies citizens as their customers.

Both the American and Chinese digital systems are now breaking in on Europe with all the force. Even in the U.S., people are thinking about smashing the great gatekeeper systems because they become too powerful. There is currently a great danger that China will win the fight for digital systems, because China has managed, despite tools comparable to the communism planned economy, to give the Chinese economy the necessary speed and motivation for innovation. Although the methods are not in line with our democratic ideas, China is able deeply to integrate its citizens into the Chinese digital system. The success of every digital system depends on the degree of integration of citizens.

It must be clear that an EU-D-S must offer at least the same level of integration of citizens as the Chinese system. In addition, the EU-D-S must guarantee citizens' rights and diversity. It must be borne in mind that digitisation supports the natural laziness of people. Incentive systems adapted to individual needs are essential to promote the self-development of people. This is the only way to maximise people's potential through digitalization.
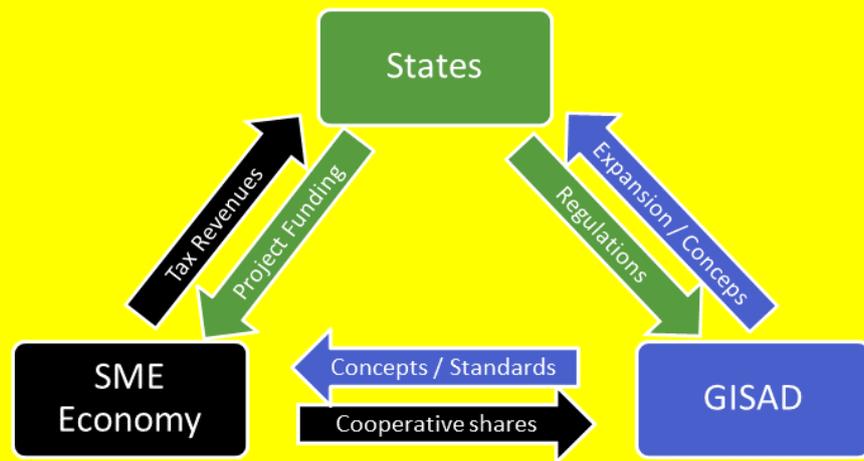
GISAD conceived as a European clearing institution between governments, business and citizens. Ultimately, governments and the economy have to work towards the citizens in order to succeed. In this respect, both the technical and conceptual work of GISAD must put the citizens in the foreground.

Currently European economy only influenced minimally by the governments. Countries worldwide have created global players that can exist with adaptable products in almost any form of government. Many government decisions, on the other hand, depend on the preservation of domestic jobs and tax revenues from global players.

This results in the following consequences:

- The EU-D-S will not affect existing relations between states and companies. Countries promote research and the implementation of innovative projects and expect tax revenues from SMEs in return.
- Global players from ICT sector can serve as suppliers to the EU-D-S, but are not able to represent the interests of an EU-D-S focused on European values.
- Excluded should be financial participation by States in GISAD. Only state guarantees or EIB participation for the time to prepare to the participation of the first cooperative are conceivable.
- It would be ideal if a citizens' fund as lead investor were set up under state supervision to finance GISAD's. This would ensure representation of citizens' interests.

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Relations for a successful EU-D-S

States

Tax Revenues — Project Funding

Expansion / Conceps — Regulations

SME Economy

Concepts / Standards

Cooperative shares

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- All SMEs in majority European ownership have the right to participate in GISAD through cooperative shares. This will replace the participation of the Citizens' Fund and the EIB.
- As soon as the first cooperative shares are spent, GISAD needs to have finished concepts so that the pre-digital, European, democratic achievements can be largely guaranteed for citizens in the EU-D-S. The basic concept should then only be changed in absolute exceptional cases.
- Cooperation between the EU, the states and GISAD possible to carried out through legislation, but also through informal agreements.
- GISAD is committed to creating a concept to incorporate democratic and societal changes into a new indicator for the economy. The aim is to ensure the will of the EU and its citizens in every product within the EU-D-S.
- States commit themselves to achieving the acceptance of the EU-D-S with citizens through digital integration offers and incentive systems.
- With China's growing claim to power, global power relations will shift. Currently, digital systems are creating parallel global jurisdictions that are difficult to regulate by Europe.
- With increasing digitalisation, previous geographical areas of justice and boundaries lose their importance. Communication also takes place digitally in different languages. Starting with the 24 according EU languages it is advisable to create digital legal areas. The legal areas of the EU-D-S can gradually extend to include all countries worldwide in which are spoken these languages as official language.
- The diversity of the approximately 2500 written languages worldwide is to be preserved. Competition between the different language areas strengthens the quality of products and services developed within the EU-D-S.

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Both the American gatekeepers and the Chinese digital concepts threaten the sovereignty not only of citizens but also of states. The EU-D-S can be more successful because it does not represent this threat.

The result is, coordinated by GISAD, an economic alliance concept that can work with all companies in the world. Despite independence from state influence, the EU-D-S offers considerable opportunities for European diplomacy to expand the EU and individual states' sphere of influence. New trade agreements by the EU-D-S standards can also speed up.

The EU-D-S following the example of Scotland

In order to ensure diversity, the EU-D-S divided into the 24 EU language areas. Behind each language area a separate cooperative formed. Scotland has the advantage of becoming a Pioneer state for the English language. For GISAD, a Pioneer State is the contact for all countries worldwide in the official language. It is not up to GISAD, but up to diplomacy rather to decide which agreements between GISAD and the Pioneer states make sense. From the point of view of GISAD, a Pioneer state fulfils its function by integrating pilot projects by promoting regional enterprises in accordance with the six priorities EUsource, Personal Digital Device Standard, Category Standard, Performance-adopted Decentralised Value Creation, Key Figure for social structural relevance and Education/Civic Participation.

The EU is a unique global success model, because small states coordinates on an equal footing with large states. Accordingly, in the time to prepare before the participation of the first cooperative, the EU and the first Pioneer states must negotiate exactly the voting rights and conditions for economic enterprises in the cooperatives.

GISAD prioritize the small EU countries as Pioneer states. The large EU countries must take into account too many interests of global players and other large states. Decision-making in smaller countries is also shorter. Only here can the speed of innovation necessary for the success of the EU-D-S achieved.

Scotland is predestined as a Pioneer state for the English language for several reasons:

- If Scotland separates itself from Great Britain, it must reorient itself.
- English is a world language. Ireland is no EU candidate for English because it will not abandon the Pioneer State Partnership for the Irish language. However, there should be only one Pioneer state per language.
- In Scotland, another cooperative can form for the Scottish language. There is a concept and technology in the EU-D-S to bring like-minded people from all languages together digitally. The EU will be interested in promoting such a project.
- Negotiations still need to conduct between Scotland and the EU on EU accession. Scotland has the opportunity to be the first country to negotiate funding opportunities with the EU in order to provide each citizen with a Personal Digital System (PDS). The large English-speaking market will make it attractive for investors to participate in the financing.

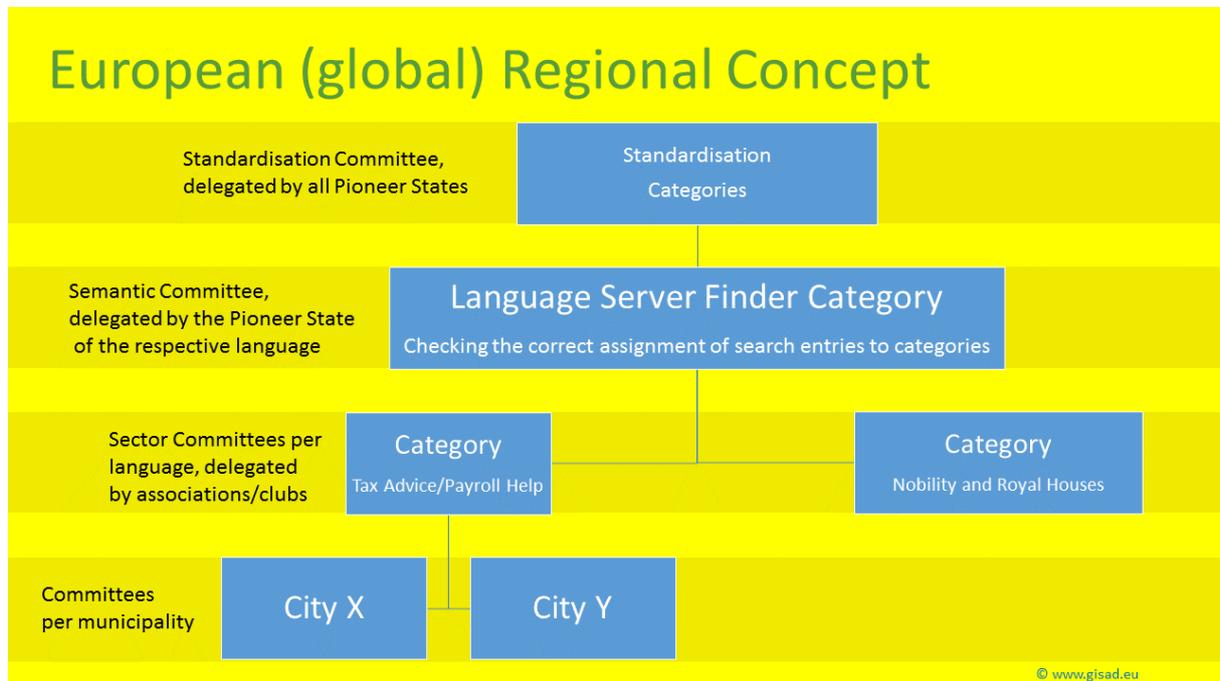# A proposal for a rough approach for the EU-D-S and GISAD

For a functioning cooperation of the member companies in the EU-D-S, it is important that all with their agreements move within the same EU legal framework.

- Each official language written in the world should form its own cooperative. The participation of a cooperative in several language areas excluded.
- SME enterprises headquartered in a country where the language reserved for the cooperative is the official language can become member of a cooperative.
- All the member companies of the cooperatives and the cooperatives themselves are subject to the European legal framework.
- Sixty per cent of voting rights/share in GISAD allocated to the cooperatives of the 24 EU language spaces.
- Forty percent voting rights/shares are reserved for cooperatives from the remaining approximately 2500 written languages worldwide.
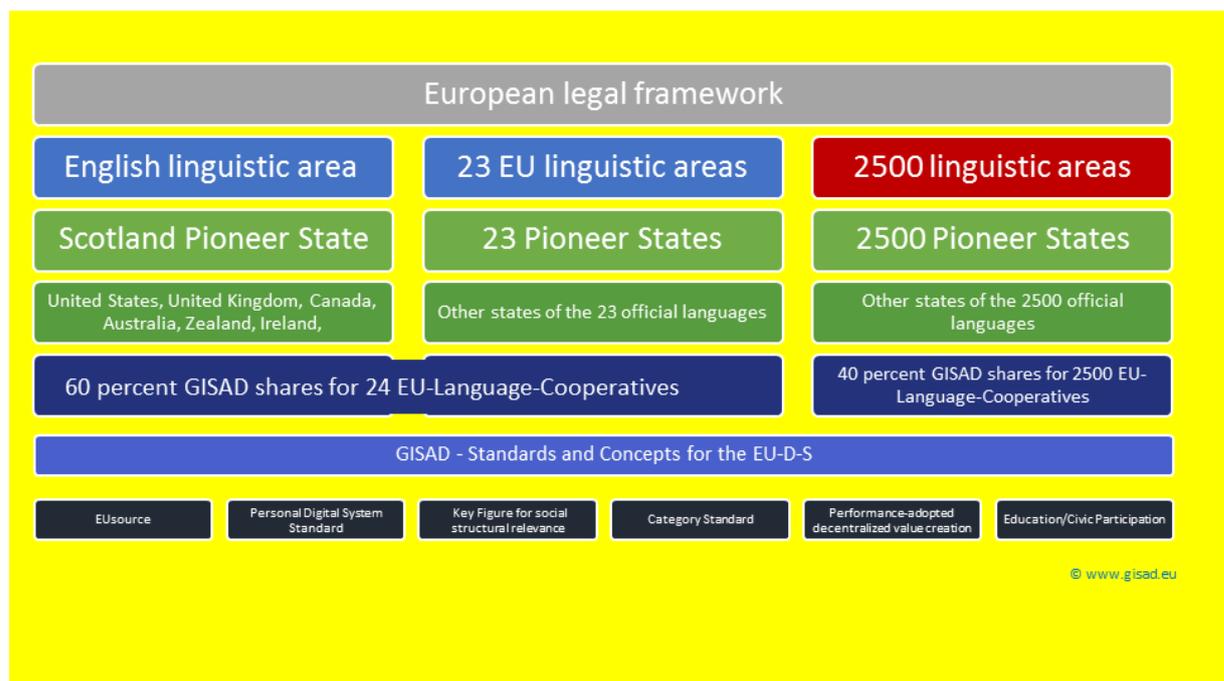
- Base data, software/platform and hardware components will made available to all member companies in a EUsource database.
- Acceptance of the EU-D-S only guaranteed if states provide a PDS to all citizens. Citizens must be able to move easily, stigmatisation-free and barrier-free, optionally WAN anonymous (no personal data stored on the Internet) or authenticated on the Internet.

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- A key figure on the social structure relevance of GISAD is obligatory introduced for member companies. The member companies undertake not to fall below GISAD's minimum values for their services and products. GISAD adjusts the key figure to changing standards in the EU.

European (global) Regional Concept

Standardisation Committee, delegated by all Pioneer States	**Standardisation Categories**
Semantic Committee, delegated by the Pioneer State of the respective language	**Language Server Finder Category** — Checking the correct assignment of search entries to categories
Sector Committees per language, delegated by associations/clubs	**Category** Tax Advice/Payroll Help / **Category** Nobility and Royal Houses
Committees per municipality	**City X** / **City Y**

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- Each Pioneer state has the right to send a delegate to the Standardisation Committee for the categories that are valid worldwide.
- Each Pioneer State has the right to appoint the head of the Semantics Committee in its own language. Here it´s checked whether search inputs directed to the correct categories.
- GISAD undertakes to allow all relevant organisations belonging to a category of the respective language to co-determine the concept of each category. In particular, the committee will decide which AI systems, applications or search engines should integrated. This also determines how the value added divided between suppliers within the category.
- GISAD undertakes to grant Municipal Committees the right to opt for the municipal catchment area for the integration of other own AI systems, applications or search engines to category. This applies only to categories that regionalised. On the graphic, "Adel und Königshäuser" is not a regionalised category. The Standardisation Committee decides whether it is a regionalisable category.
- GISAD is committed to devise a distribution system for in municipality successful start-ups, through which regionally successful ideas can expanded globally in all languages within the EU-D-S.

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Fault-tolerant system for all
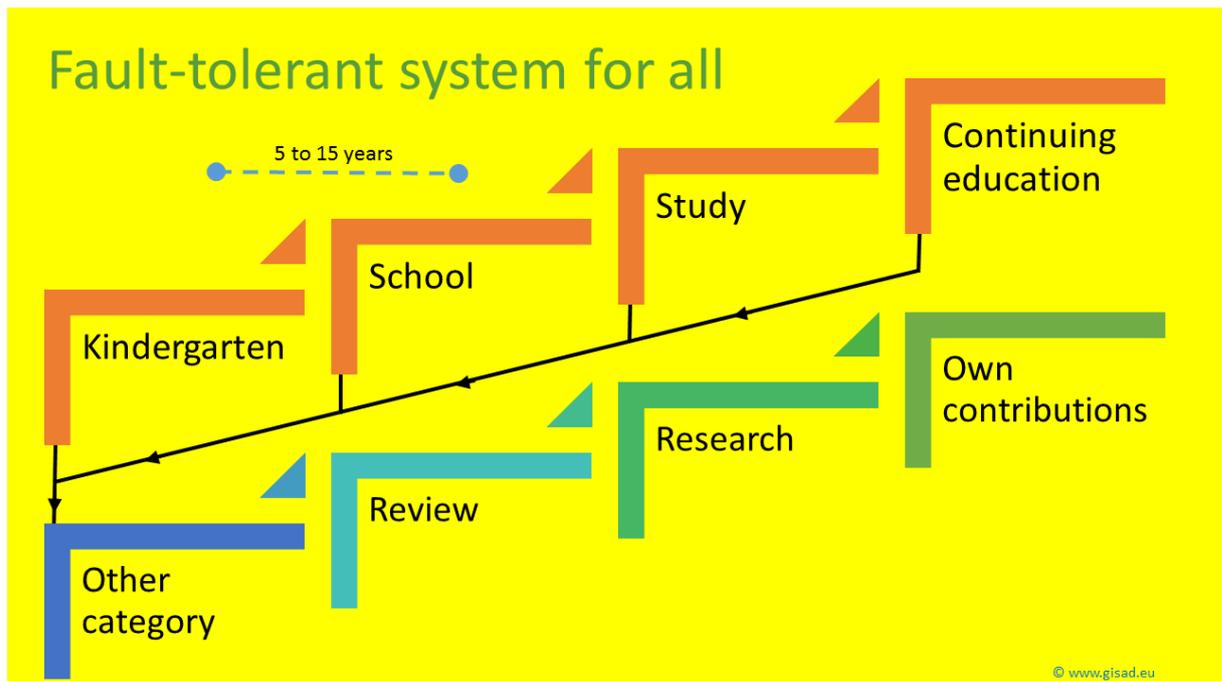
- Each Pioneer State commits itself to creating incentive systems so that citizens in the EU-D-S participate in optimising and research to improve data and integrating the concept into lifelong learning. Subsidies such as short-time work allowances should linked to the expectation of small compensatory measures in the form of digital active participation in the EU-D-S.

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Special consideration of the discussion paper "Digital Scotland"

The case studies presented in the discussion paper are not in competition with the EU-D-S. Rather, these projects can only develop their full impact in the European digital system.

Although several patent-pending processes incorporated into the EU-D-S, GISAD will not develop its own products, but will make all the procedures available to member companies as a basis in the EUsource database. The development of a key figure for social structural relevance is only possible together with several universities.

The bottom-up distribution concept and the global standardisation of categories ensure that every idea and start-up, regardless of whether it is geographically located in rural areas, in the city or on an island, has the same chances of being successful globally.

There are two points that are particularly important to GISAD. They should in a timely manner considered in the Scottish digital strategy:

- The Corona pandemic is a major societal challenge that has changed the lives of many people. Many people have lost their jobs. They feel alone and excluded. Now is important a vision of how this situation in future could be prevented. A better digital society should even arise because of pandemic. There is not only a lot of untapped potential for disabled people, which can promoted by digitalisation. There will be major upheavals due to digitalisation. Many people will time and again lose their jobs. Social systems can compensate financial loss, but not the feeling of be excluded from society, of being a recipient of alms, although one would like to give back an accomplishment for state support. In the EU-D-S, there are technical solutions and a concept for an inclusive digital society.

  In many areas, public surveillance is not necessary for the security of citizens in the analogue world, because there is a well-functioning social control. Citizens help each other. From the perspective of current social media portals, citizens give their data and are manipulable mass. This is the only reason why there is the alleged contradiction between security and data protection in the context of digitisation. If the goal of society is to profit optimally from the evaluation of data, then it is consistent to integrate any citizen stigmatisation-free into the creation of high-quality data. Most people want to be a valuable part of society. However, they do not want to suffer disadvantages by accessing their digital CVs if they participate in digital life in times of unemployment or illness. To this end, every citizen should have the right and the opportunity to move anonymously on the Internet. With combination of the right public incentives for participation in the EU-D-S, digitalisation can significantly improve cooperation between the state, business and citizens. This creates a very effective social control that can strengthen citizens' rights and reduce the need for state surveillance.

- There have been various initiatives to combine government services with a secure personal identity. In no known case has taken into account for the transmission of existing analogous communication between authorities and citizens. Classically, a citizen has the opportunity to ask a question anonymously. A citizen will only have to personalise itself when it´s absolute vital for a specific public service. This is exactly what can reproduced digitally by the PDS provided for in the EU-D-S. Nevertheless, the EU-D-S optimises security and the fight against crime. In individual cases and after judicial order, personalisation be established by an intermediary (notary or lawyer), although no personal data is stored on the Internet at all. After personalisation, a forensically optimally usable data protocol is available to the authorities. Terrorism and crime can tackled much better than hitherto, without compromising the rights of all citizens.

Many approaches to digital government services have failed because most citizens very rarely have to contact an authority. If they have to use a system that is alien to them, it's too annoying for them. There is no acceptance for the system. If one wants to remove citizens from dependence on the gatekeepers of other digital systems, then only with a European digital system, which is mostly used and which offers significant benefits to every citizen.

Either government services will be outsourced as completely as possible at foreign gatekeepers. Then we in Europe will give up our independence and a fair share of value creation. Or we Europeans are building our own digital system. This must be so good that it not only keeps citizens in the EU-D-S, but that European values are becoming the world standard in the context of global expansion.

The right digital strategy determines the future of each country. Some critical voices even in the EU where heard that do not trust Europe's power for its own digital system. The long ways needed to reach agreement between Member States make Europe seem too slow to position itself with its own system. The concept presented here takes into account both the will of European citizens and the necessary speed of implementation of the digital economy.

The question is what alternative Britain can offer Scotland. Is Britain linked closely to the United States and will divide British society as it has happened in the US?

The EU-D-S offers Scotland strong arguments for an independence referendum and a digital perspective in Europe.

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GISAD for a strong digital Europe!
Get the pre-digital achievements with
the help of the EU!

GISAD