



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

**GISAD statement on [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13089-Policy-programme-Digital-Decade-Compass\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13089-Policy-programme-Digital-Decade-Compass_en)**

GISAD (Global Institute for Structure Relevance, Anonymity and Decentralisation i.G.) is an institute of being in the process founded. GISAD wants to develop a digital system (EU-D-S) from the point of view of Europe's citizens, which can hold its own in system competition with gatekeepers and a social credit system.

The aim of GISAD is to support the creation of a holistic Marshall Plan, as called for by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen. The core of the Marshall Plan must be a digital concept adapted to civil rights and diversity. If individual measures are without their own overall system taken, Europe runs the risk of losing the system competition against other economic areas such as a centrally controlled China.

- GISAD's opinion is subject to the proviso that it is to be as part of an overall digital concept understood (multiple use of the same infrastructure without additional costs).

GISAD has defined three goals on which a Marshall Plan should focus:

1. The optimal refinement and simple utilisation of digital data, while preserving diversity and involving all those involved in value creation in a performance-adopted manner.
2. The stigma-free, lifelong digital inclusion of all citizens with incentives for self-development.
3. The digital guarantee of the necessary state tasks to maintain security for citizens, the economy and the state, while preserving pre-digital democratic achievements.

### Challenges:

GISAD has now commented on over 30 EU initiatives. GISAD welcomes the European Commission's repeated calls to respect citizens' rights in the context of digitalisation. However, it becomes clear that the EU Commission is at the same time reacting to new digital business models and their effects, and that the legislative initiatives result in a move away from civil rights and towards permanent surveillance. In particular, GISAD points to <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-aufdeckung-sexuellen-missbrauchs-von-kindern-im-internet-voruebergehende-ausnahme-von-den-datenschutzvorschriften-fuer-die-anwendung-bestimmter-technik/>, <http://gisad.eu/stellungnahme-zu-europas-digitale-ziele-2030/> and <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-datengesetz-und-geaenderte-vorschriften-ueber-den-rechtlichen-schutz-von-datenbanken/>.

It will probably not be possible to do justice to in part contradictory goals with a general set of rules.

GISAD takes on the task of proactively shaping a concept in an own European digital ecosystem:

- In which civil rights and diversity are preserved. Passwords, authentication procedures and deciding on cookie settings prevent accessibility and exclude certain target groups. A real discretionary power of citizens must be over their data regulated, as well as the duty of citizens to critically the digital assignment of others' data examine.
- In which the European economy keeps the value added in Europe and the value added is according to performance distributed.
- In which the state can enforce the rule of law and compliance with laws with forensically clear digital traces without having to violate civil rights with the surveillance of bystanders.

The EU Commission is to take the EU-D-S ecosystem in all legislative initiatives into account asked and to adapt existing laws. The aim here is not to regulate foreign providers, but to enable citizens to obtain extended digital citizens' rights through participation in the EU-D-S. It must be at the discretion of the citizen whether to exercise the rights guaranteed to him or her in the EU-D-S. To succeed, the EU-D-S must face private sector competition with real advantages over other digital systems and be economically viable in the medium term. The EU-D-S is at a considerable competitive disadvantage at the start because it takes a considerable effort until many citizens are willing to give up their habits and leave the hitherto preferred foreign digital system. The EU and its states have a duty to compensate for the competitive disadvantage of the EU-D-S by providing appropriate support, regardless of how many citizens actually exercise their rights later.

In the area of conflict between economic efficiency and the provision of services of general interest, are new regulations and funding opportunities needed, especially for companies that want to operate in the EU-D-S.

**Proposal for new rights and resulting EU action against the background of the creation of an EU D-S ecosystem:**

From the perspective of the citizen:

- Every citizen has the right to participate in the EU-D-S free of charge. When participating, the citizen accepts a sanctioned code of conduct (e.g. penalty for public removal of anonymity). However, there are no specific user conditions of individual providers in the EU-D-S, for example on setting cookies.
- Every citizen has a right to digital participation and employment in the EU-D-S. All citizens over 10 years of age must be the possibility of participation with a digital device granted, a PDS (Personal Digital System for decentralised storage of metadata) and an internet flat rate. Every citizen has the right of performance-adopted digital employment in the EU-D-S. In return, a democratic interpretation of content created by many citizens and a resulting social control of authors is expected. The punishment of an employment refuser lies primarily in the lack of opportunity for his or her active participation. If a conditional digital citizen's income is paid, a timeframe of about 3 hours is per working day expected in which the citizen is engaged in the evaluation of new content, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-erklaerung-zu-den-digitalgrundsuetzen-der-europaeische-weg-in-die-digitale-gesellschaft/>.
- Every citizen has the right to be in building the skills supported needed for digital participation. This includes stigma-free integration into social control as an evaluator as well as support in self-empowerment for digital life from kindergarten onwards, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-kompetenzen-erwachsener-individuelle-lernkonten-ein-instrument-zur-verbesserung-des-zugangs-zur-ausbildung/>.
- Every citizen has the right to real physical control over his or her own content. He has the possibility to withdraw his content from the access of a user or a user group or to change or delete the data. He can hand over this discretionary power to third parties with notice at any time if he is not in a position to exercise the discretionary power himself. It is up to each citizen to set external links in the EU-D-S to his or her own offers in which he or she has relinquished the discretionary power over his or her content, see also <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-datengesetz-und-geaenderte-vorschriften-ueber-den-rechtlichen-schutz-von-datenbanken/>.
- Every citizen has the right to his or her own anonymity and the duty to respect the anonymity of others. Personal data shall not be stored in an accessible manner via the Internet in the EU-D-S. In the EU-D-S may not the anonymity of another person revoked by means of a reference be publicly. Individual messages can be sent in the EU-D-S personalised or anonymously.
- Every citizen has the right to decide by configuration, either per category or per self-created sense page, over which area he wants to receive advertising. In addition, they only receive messages in specially regulated cases, such as disaster alerts, which they cannot switch off.
- Every citizen has a right to accessibility. Passwords are by keys and IDs stored on the PDS replaced. Filling in registration fields for services or shopping, as well as payment are easy and anonymous, see <http://gisad.eu/barrierefreiheit-im-internet/>.
- Every citizen has a right freely to choose where data is stored. There is no fundamental technical necessity to establish platforms as data intermediaries. Platforms are justified if they offer additional customer benefits beyond simply finding data and providing storage space. In the EU-D-S, a search system and categorisation system is provided in which every citizen can be with his or her published

content found. The citizen owns the file keys and can store the data in any cloud where it is to one of the IP addresses provided to him linked.

- Every citizen has the right to choose between algorithms. In the EU-D-S, this is realised with a category switch, in which behind each of approximately 1,000 categories there is a direct link to other citizen communities of like-minded people and special platforms, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-kuenstliche-intelligenz-ethische-und-rechtliche-anforderungen/>.
- Every citizen has to a lean state with simple digital services the right, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Interoperable-digitale-oeffentliche-Dienste.pdf>. An authority key is made available to public services and administrations via a trust station responsible for the respective citizen, via which a unique, barrier-free and simple identification and communication within the EU D-S with citizens is possible, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-berufsreglementierung-aktualisierung-der-reformempfehlungen-an-die-mitgliedstaaten/>.
- Every citizen has the right to get a precise indication of the improvement of his own CO<sup>2</sup> balance per measure, taking into account all CO<sup>2</sup> expenditures resulting from the change, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-energieeffizienz-ueberarbeitung-der-richtlinie-ueber-die-gesamtenergieeffizienz-von-gebaeuden/>.
- Every citizen has to be in control of his or her machines the right. In the EU-D-S, there is an offer for citizens to give all machines a number behind one of the 1,000 IP addresses used per citizen. The concept of giving every machine, indeed every sensor, an IP address is in the EU-D-S rejected. This concept leads to the subjugation of all citizens to the interests of manufacturers through total surveillance.
- Every citizen has the right to determine the digital monitoring of his or her property for each individual case. Insofar as monitoring of devices by manufacturers is necessary, the provision of unidirectional communication from the device to the support is preferred in the EU D-S and provided in the development. Each support must be by the citizen in his function as device owner or device responsible released. The discretionary power over the machine must be by a switch to be by the owner controlled between a unidirectional and bidirectional connection ensured.
- Every citizen has the right to equal participation in autonomous road traffic. Whether he or her travel as pedestrians or cyclists, he or her must be able to communicate with autonomous vehicles, see <http://gisad.eu/aktive-teilnahme-von-fussgaengern-im-autonomen-strassenverkehr/> and <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/fuehrerschein.pdf> and <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-nachhaltiger-verkehr-neuer-politischer-rahmen-fuer-die-mobilitaet-in-der-stadt/>.
- Every citizen has the right to access his or her medical data, see <http://gisad.eu/en-health-data-in-the-eu-d-s/> and his or her electronic purse, see <http://gisad.eu/en-the-instant-payment-wallet-in-the-eu-d-s/> in the event of a medium-term failure of the mobile phone network or the electricity grid, for example in the event of a natural disaster.

From the point of view of the general public:

- The general public has a right to increase knowledge through the evaluation of data and thereby to be economically successful. The general public refers to all citizens and institutions whose regions

have joined the EU-D-S. The use of data made public by citizens is as long as it does not allow personalisation or individual profiling and thus stigmatisation desirable of individuals, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Datenaustausch.pdf>.

- The general public has the right to exploit and analyse all published data and to gain new knowledge through metadata. If a content author exercises his right to delete his data, this does not affect the metadata created by third parties on basis of the release for publication of his content.
- The general public has the right and the duty to protect itself and to take appropriate measures to do so. The EU-D-S is in competition with other globally active digital systems and only wants to share knowledge with them if and to the extent that there are contractual agreements to do so.
- The general public has the right and the duty to achieve the greatest possible digital security for itself. This point is an essential unique selling point compared to other digital systems. Security refers to economic security as well as to the protection of individuals against cyberattacks and cyber manipulation. The EU-D-S ensures this protection through the unique identifiability of each participant in the event of infringements with the necessary clear forensic evidence. The EU-D-S ensures this protection through permanent social control exercised by as many as possible.

From the point of view of the economy:

- Every company has a right to a fair share of the value added. The EU-D-S guarantees the most direct digital access possible to the customer without having to pay customs duties to foreign gatekeepers. Via a bottom-up distribution system are companies from different - even structurally weak - regions in the EU-D-S given the same chance of fair competition, see <http://gisad.eu/eu-initiative-gemeinsame-datennutzung-in-der-eu-gemeinsame-europaeische-datenraeume-neue-regeln/> and <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-ein-moderner-eu-rahmen-fuer-die-unternehmensbesteuerung/>.
- Every company has a right to cut red tape. Within the EU-D-S, has no data protection officer to be appointed and no data protection declaration or cookie setting option has to be specified. All DSGVO requirements are into account taken by design in the EU-D-S.
- Every solo self-employed person and every company has the right to offer its products anonymously or also with company data in the EU-D-S. Companies deposit their data at their Trust Station and can be personalised in an authorised case, see <http://gisad.eu/tarifvereinbarungen-fuer-selbstaendige-anwendungsbereich-eu-wettbewerbsvorschriften/>.
- Every company has the right to a tax advantage if it processes data in the public interest and with due regard for the civil rights mentioned here, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Digitalsteuer.pdf> and <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-bekaempfung-der-nutzung-von-briefkastenfirmen-und-vorkehrungen-fuer-steuerliche-zwecke/>.
- Social economy enterprises have a right to recognition of their special commitment to the community. They must not be disadvantaged in any way compared to other companies, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-eu-aktionsplan-fuer-die-sozialwirtschaft/> and <http://gisad.eu/collective-call-to-grant-limited-profitability-enterprises-a-legal-meaning-and-ensure-a-fair-competition-with-private-under-takings/>. GISAD advocates the introduction of an indicator for social structural relevance and the different evaluation of individual products based of this indicator, see <http://dl.gisad.eu/wg.pdf> and <http://gisad.eu/eu-initiative-nachhaltige-unternehmensfuehrung>. A detailed statement can be at <http://gisad.eu/en-the-eu-d-s-in-relation-to-the-social-economy/> from GISAD by relevant companies requested.

- The advertising industry receives an incentive system to face the customer-friendly digital transformation in the EU-D-S. Citizens determine on which topics they want to receive advertising. Not SEO manipulations, but well-prepared comprehensible advertising is expected, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-politische-werbung-verbesserung-der-transparenz/>.
- The right to freedom of the press is enforced. Incentive systems created so that journalists are not dependent on advertising-driven rankings, because would otherwise their contributions not be reached. Many individual measures, such as freedom of choice between algorithms and social control, prevent interference with press freedom, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/verhaltenskodex-zur-desinformation.pdf>.
- Regional financial institutions will an incentive scheme for equal participation in digital payments receive, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-sofortzahlungen/>.
- Start-ups with a focus on preserving democracy in the digital society are entitled to special protection and funding conditions, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Digitale-Grundsätze.pdf>.

**Further information on the EU-D-S and opinions on other EU initiatives**

at <http://gisad.eu/statements/> or as an RSS feed at <http://gisad.eu/feed/>.