

**GISAD statement on** <u>https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initia-tives/13118-Quality-Framework-for-Traineeships-review-evaluation-\_en</u>.

GISAD (Global Institute for Structure Relevance, Anonymity and Decentralisation i.G.) is an institute in the process of founding. 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 are individual measures taken without their own overall system, 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-based 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 welcomes the revision of the Quality Framework for Internships. Internships are a good opportunity for companies to get to know future employees. Internships also make it easier for applicants to start or change careers. In the digital society, increased flexibility and lifelong learning is expected. A major problem is that should not be interns seen as cheap or free labour.

This risk is because companies are struggling to survive due to the Covid-19 pandemic increased and young people in particular have greater problems taking up employment. Companies have a legitimate interest in offering free internships where interns still have too little knowledge of the work area and the high training costs are not economical.

Workers who are unemployed for a long period of time cost the state a lot of money as recipients of social benefits. The state has an interest in keeping social costs as low as possible.

## Proposed solution against the background of an overall digitalisation strategy:

GISAD has submitted comments on over 30 EU initiatives, see <a href="http://gisad.eu/statements/">http://gisad.eu/statements/</a> or as RSS feed at <a href="http://gisad.eu/feed/">http://gisad.eu/feed/</a>. Only if the individual initiatives are optimally coordinated can the EU absorb the considerable costs arising from Covid-19 and climate change.

- At <a href="http://gisad.eu/en-policy-programme-digital-decade-compass/">http://gisad.eu/en-policy-programme-digital-decade-compass/</a> GISAD has proposed a right to digital employment for every citizen.
- Instead of paying an unconditional basic income, GISAD proposes a conditional digital citizen's income see <a href="http://gisad.eu/en-digital-citizens-basic-income-and-eu-d-s-two-that-belong-together/">http://gisad.eu/en-digital-citizens-basic-income-and-eu-d-s-two-that-belong-together/</a>. A basic income costs the EU states considerable money. The Digital Citizen's Income, on the other hand, is profitable and strengthens the European Single Market.
- The conditional digital citizen's income is either paid for the digital refinement of data or the digital, social support of other people. The various offers are to be in such a way designed that almost every citizen has the ability and opportunity to provide the required service.
- However, this only works if all knowledge, all products and all services are to a <u>category standard</u> assigned with the aim of becoming a global standard.

## With this in mind, can be a specific quality framework established that applies to all digital internships in the EU-D-S framework:

- All citizens are to engage in one or more categories according to their interests expected, starting with kindergarten.
- There is a lifelong phased concept with phases in which citizens can reorient themselves within the framework of a conditional citizen's income.
- As a rule, this ensures that they already have sufficient qualifications at the start of the internship to be economically viable for the company.
- Against this background, can be a minimum wage for internships established. In special cases of hardship, companies receive tax relief, subsidies or state guarantees for hiring interns.

