

# FAQ and overview of EU-D-S services



*"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)*



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Website: [www.gisad.eu](http://www.gisad.eu)

Further information: <http://gisad.eu/statements/>

## Foreword

You are an experienced business angel. No matter how hectic the market, you have a clear focus on evaluating business ideas. Can an idea be understandable in a lift ride? Is the customer benefit clear, the pricing realistic? Is the industry already successful? Is there still space in the market? *Out* of this you develop in seconds a SWOT analysis. As a rule, you don't read more than the executive summary in business plans. If you see a problem yourself, turn to the relevant page to see if has been sufficiently addressed the problem.

You wake up in the morning to a strong rumbling. A vase is threatening to tip over. "A safe stand would be great now, but how often do such vibrations occur? Not worth it". The rumbling turns into a loud roar. You go to the window and see tanks on the road, foreign tanks. Then you remember these holistic concepts, these many warnings that were there. Unfortunately, no one managed to explain it all to you in the lift time. You reacted and bought a new alarm system. The energy power switches off.

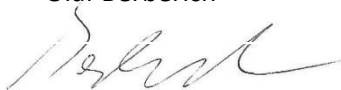
It is unlikely that foreign tanks will drive across your street; after all, tanks are far too expensive and conspicuous. But it is very likely that without an overall digital concept, you will soon find yourself in a similar situation. We are currently in a war of digitalisation, in which too few defend our values, too few accept disadvantages for it, as long as our own 4 walls do not seem to be affected yet and the enemy remains invisible. One morning you will wake up and scream: "Why didn't you do anything? Somebody has to take care of this! I'll pay any price!" Possibly no one will answer.

I myself have been an assessor at the start2grow start-up competition for over 20 years, know the rules of the game and have a gut feeling very quickly whether a concept can work or not. On the other hand, I am one of the very few people who have been fighting for 25 years for the transfer of pre-digital achievements to the digital society on the front line, in a war that most people only know from news about data leaks and cyberattacks. If we do not develop a society-wide defence strategy now, in which every citizen is actively involved, then no companies and certainly not citizens will be able to protect themselves from an adversary that is already infiltrating our own ranks.

When China begins to set up entire cities with holistic digital concepts, when the Social Credit System already forms the extended arm of the state and accepted by 80 percent of the Chinese, then it is high time to develop a European response. What we need are comrades-in-arms who are prepared to study the matter until they can express themselves critically in detail. All concepts, not only the approach to business models, but also concepts for financing, promotion and risk minimisation have to be put to the test. We are now right between "What's the point of that?" and "I'll pay any price!".

The following FAQs intended to provide an initial understanding and motivate a deep dive into the EU-D-S concept. The service description provides an overview of products that cannot found jet in the existing digital systems. Furthermore, the individual actors of society will find connecting factors to GISAD through corresponding offers.

Olaf Berberich



## In which market is the EU-D-S active? What is the competition doing?

Digitalisation is advancing at an extreme speed in all sectors. This Transformation currently mostly driven by companies, have rather accidentally stumbled upon a trigger. On that that people moved to advance their business model and therefore provided the basis for scalability. After 9/11, the American state successfully clustered and promoted an industry in Silicon Valley that developed corresponding scalable business models to control and monitor large crowds based on data. Digital system means a group of companies that are dedicated to the same goals and strive for international domination for their group. This does not preclude members of a group from competing with each other. Digital companies have reached such a large market capitalisation that they are shaping society in many areas that are also alien to their core activity and are increasingly replacing social tasks, such as the social control of content, with automated processes. In this context, all participants such as the state, the economy and other organisations, as well as the citizen summarised as the target group of a digital system.

America, just like all other democracies, has had only moderate success in getting developments hostile to democracy back under control through legal regulations.

Authoritarian states like China and Russia have adopted these concepts. However, while the American digital system is permanently facing social and legal resistance, digitalisation in authoritarian states is planned adapted to predefined goals. This does not mean that these states know exactly which business models are successful. In this respect, there is also competition for the best digital concept to implement clear goals that have been set for many years.

The EU-D-S (European Digital System) focuses on the European market. However, it assumes that in the medium term only digital systems can survive which can currently face international competition, especially from the American and Chinese digital systems. EU President Ursula von der Leyen has called for a digital Marshall Plan. This requires the EU Commission to promote a digital concept comparable to China in terms of depth of integration, which at the same time supports the European goals of diversity and civil rights.

For a European location and competitiveness analysis, I am currently commenting on many very different EU initiatives, see <http://gisad.eu/statements/>. The Commission proposes legislation and policies on its own initiative or at the request of the European Council (heads of state and government of all EU countries), the Council of the European Union (ministers of all EU countries), the European Parliament (directly elected by EU citizens) or the European Commission or the public in the context of a successful European citizens' initiative with at least one million signatures.

An analysis of the comments on the EU initiatives shows:

- The EU initiatives not aligned with each other and certainly not with a Marshall Plan focusing on a few goals.
- For example, the Initiative against Child Abuse, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/kindesmissbrauch.pdf>, calls for total surveillance of all emails, chats and other content, which is difficult to reconcile with civil rights. Other digital measures would be better suited to combat child abuse.
- There is a democratic process of decision-making, but it is lengthy and constantly challenged by the constant elections with changing intentions in the EU countries.
- Most initiatives do not take into account the digital transformation, even though it is already in full swing. The basic awareness of the problem is not present among many politicians. It takes a considerable amount of self-will on the part of the EU Commission to propose its own initiatives. These are again dependent on the approval of the EU Parliament and the European Council and the Council of the European Union.
- As a result, there is currently no clear tendency to see that EU decisions will lead to the preservation of democracy in a digital society.
- Is not taken into account, that a digital status quo is very difficult to override with new laws afterwards. Once collected, data exists. Once achieved, market capitalisation exists. Once states have outsourced tasks to the private sector, it is very difficult to bring them back to the state.

European companies accept EU regulations and try to influence them in their favour. However, they orient themselves on the internationally successful - currently still mostly American - digital companies and try to emulate them or cooperate with them. European values cannot be in the foreground here because they do not apply everywhere in the world.

GISAD should be established as an independent clearinghouse between the EU and its states, business and citizens. GISAD has a unique selling point in Europe as it can draw on 25 years of development, pilot projects and numerous patent applications on democracy preserving processes. A democracy-preserving process with simultaneous planning security for the economy taken into account.

## What is the business idea of the EU-D-S?

Until now, compliance with norms been determined by the legislature and carried out by the executive. Increasingly, in the context of digitalisation, executive tasks been taken over by digital systems (e.g. deletion of content on the internet). The result is the dissolution of democracies.

By analysing and digitising pre-digital democratic achievements in the EU-D-S, many interventions by legislators become unnecessary. The EU-D-S aims to provide sustainable planning security for all market participants. An essential currency is in a digital system provided by data and automatic processes. Market participants are both suppliers and demanders, i.e. citizens, the state, organisations and business. The EU-D-S ensures that the essential value creation generated in the digital society benefits the European players.

The EU-D-S focuses on three objectives:

- 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.**

The EU-D-S can only fulfil its claim to diversity and as a representative of different interest groups if it consists of different institutions.

The Global Institute for Structure Relevance, Anonymity and Decentralisation (GISAD) acts as a clearinghouse between the EU Commission, the countries, the citizens and the business community. When in doubt, it sides with the citizens. GISAD has essential technical procedures for mapping democratic processes in digitalisation. Further procedures, as far as they are necessary for the implementation of the above-mentioned goals, are standardised by GISAD for the EU-D-S.

A cooperative formed for each language area, which is the operator of the EU-D-S as a basic infrastructure for services of general interest. The cooperative represents the interests of its members. Members are companies that want to develop products for the EU-D-S or build on the EU-D-S with their own business ideas. In order not to compete with the member companies, GISAD and cooperatives restrict themselves to the above-mentioned areas of activity.

The business model is simple: users who only want to receive advertising on a few topics they have approved pay € 4 per month. All other users receive advertisements as in the previous Internet, but the user behaviour is concealed by the use of 1000 different IP addresses per user.

The minimal idea of a state is to ensure security of life and health, freedom and special property against violent attacks. All these areas threatened by the fact that today the data owned by platforms and not by the respective creators.

The state cannot claim that the data voluntarily given away to the platforms. Without EU-D-S, we already forced today and will forced increasingly in the future to hand over our personal data in order to be able to participate in social life at all.

Accordingly, there is a state obligation to enable a European digital system to be able to compete with other systems in the exploitation of data at all. This requires high quality large amounts of stored data, but not personal data, which is not stored at all in the EU D-S online. Since states have not been able to provide citizens with a confidential digital infrastructure, they need to create incentives for European providers organised in cooperatives to take on this task. Funding for GISAD should be out of the question. In principle, the EU Commission would also be willing to support with the usual funding conditions. However, this is not sufficient because the entrepreneurial risks are no longer calculable, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/draft-EU-2030.pdf>.

At present, economic ministries allow themselves to take the view that they have lost the B2C market. It is not far from a failed state that can no longer protect its citizens. In any case, the protection of companies is so inadequate that the B2C market was already lost in the past as result of this alone.

The following two prerequisites are necessary for an EU D-S to start on fair competitive terms:

- As far as possible, all recipients of social benefits should be involved in the assessment and classification of data as part of a conditional digital citizen's allowance.
- In the amount up to 30 euros per citizen over 10 years of age, the EU provides a not re-secured security through the EIB, after examining the conditions for the rollout in individual regions.

This will give Europe the jolt for a new beginning that is needed in the context of the Covid-19 crisis.

It could argued also that the EU has to pay the full 30 euros for the infrastructure of services of general interest, which makes up the EU-D-S. However, this would result in tenders for the entire infrastructure, in which precisely those large companies that do not prioritise democratic structures would awarded the contract through the price. There have been countless attempts by the EU and its states to do this with considerable public funding. The EU cannot afford another failure.

In the EU-D-S, diversity preserved and simultaneously the risk of failure is minimised by having many companies per cooperative working on the same idea and the cooperatives competing with each other for the best ideas. A multitude of new business ideas and start-ups will additionally emerge.



## What pilot projects planned?

Those with business plan experience will have noticed that the questions are similar to those in a normal business plan, but the order in which the topics dealt with is unusual. This is due to the fact that this is not a typical start-up idea, but an overall concept that is set up shortly before "save yourself who can".

Various pilot projects successfully carried out in the past for the technologies used here. For the category search system, [www.citythek.de](http://www.citythek.de) (no longer online) operated for many years with an average of 60,000 different visitors per month. [www.getmysense.com](http://www.getmysense.com) (no longer online) was a social media concept whose server attacked so violently when it launched that it abandoned due to the incalculable risks. With every private theft, the police come directly. In the case of virtual attacks, companies today first have to prove that such an attack has taken place at all.

According to the usual thinking of an investor, the risk should be minimised by a team first showing what it can do in a small project. Such a way of thinking is possible again when has been introduced a secure basic structure. If we were to take into account the current loss of value due to data outflows, we would already be at "I'll pay any price." 30,- € per citizen is a manageable investment against this background.

Politicians are currently managing the balancing act of openly admitting on the one hand that they have lost the B2C market and on the other hand could be transferred believing that democracy to the digital society without sustainable planning in all areas. If the power of disposal over their own data no longer lies with the citizens, then it is as if every citizen has surrendered the rights to their thoughts. After all, data logs people's behaviour or records their expressed thoughts.

Confidentiality and data protection are increasingly becoming a theoretical ideal. In fact, even the big platforms are not masters of the data, but lose billions of personal data in hacks.

Using PGP encryption for example, can be shown that even if the protection is undermined depending on the technical environment relatively good encryption makes no sense, see <https://fm4.orf.at/stories/2912859/> or <https://www.cnet.de/88163145/sicherheitsforscher-kritisiert-geschwaetzigkeit-von-pgp/>.

The same applies to people. They all need to be permanently in a secure environment with appropriate rules, otherwise they are the weak point and you rely on a security and confidentiality that does not exist.

Like this there are three arguments against a small pilot project:

- Half a minute to twelve, you no longer have the time to wait to the possibly become successful for a single small project.
- Isolated lighthouse projects are the focus of competitors and can simply eliminated.
- Anonymity and confidentiality only guaranteed at all in a comprehensive digital overall concept.

## What features does the EU-D-S consist of?

The service description distinguishes between three product types.

- "B" stands for basic products. These are those products and services to fulfil the basic requirements for operating an EU-D-S that the cooperatives have to use in order.
- "W" stands for desired products. These are products and services that should be available free of charge in the EU-D-S within the shortest possible time.

At this point in time, neither the total budget available for the creation of the EU-D-S based on the number of participating citizens is known, nor can it be estimated which countermeasures against the creation of the EU-D-S will delay or even prevent individual projects. Secret services attach great importance to not being detected with their actions. Accordingly, simultaneous attacks against several projects are unlikely. The investment in the initial equipment of the EU-D-S is limited at 30 euros. Cooperatives that start early will develop few "B" products at high cost, but have the possibility to exchange these developments with cooperatives starting later for "W" product developments developed by them. Thus, the goal is that all cooperatives will gradually also offer the desired products. The operation of the EU-D-S by transactions fee financed. These are due per transaction and in most cases not charged to the citizens but to the providers.

- "O" stands for optional products. This refers to products and services that follow their own business model. In principle, all providers who are also successful on the internet can network behind this. Technically, this often does not even require any adaptation. However, the terms and conditions must allow anonymous online shopping. Government services via the optional product area can also integrated. The development costs incurred for "O" products are not included in the 30 Euro budget.

Product/performance description	B/W/O	Link to information
<b>Anonymity on the internet</b>		
Trust Station	B	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Berufsregulierung.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Berufsregulierung.pdf</a>
Anonymous communication, surfing and shopping	W	<a href="https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783658228156#">https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783658228156#</a>
Decentralised storage, backup, synchronisation of data	B	<a href="https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783658228156#">https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783658228156#</a>
Digital participation in elections	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Wahlen.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Wahlen.pdf</a>
Anonymous job search and service provision	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Selbständige.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Selbständige.pdf</a>
<b>Prepare data, find and use knowledge</b>		
Trendsetter, follower concept for evaluation	B	<a href="http://blog.get-primus.net/getmysense---ein-ganzheitliches-social-media-netzwerk/">http://blog.get-primus.net/getmysense---ein-ganzheitliches-social-media-netzwerk/</a>
AI for the composition of heterogeneous rater groups	W	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/KI.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/KI.pdf</a>
> 1000 categories in 45 disciplines for assignment	B	<a href="http://blog.get-primus.net/finder-kategorienscout-jetzt-auch-fur-handys/">http://blog.get-primus.net/finder-kategorienscout-jetzt-auch-fur-handys/</a>
Right to freedom of choice between search algorithms	B	<a href="http://blog.get-primus.net/wahlfreiheit-zwischen-suchalgorithmen-ist-voraussetzung-fuer-den-demokratieerhalt/">http://blog.get-primus.net/wahlfreiheit-zwischen-suchalgorithmen-ist-voraussetzung-fuer-den-demokratieerhalt/</a>
Big Data without personal data	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/High-performance-computing.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/High-performance-computing.pdf</a>
Democratic media entry for lifelong learning	B	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/micro-credentials.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/micro-credentials.pdf</a>
Categories optimised translation systems	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Globale-Forschung.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Globale-Forschung.pdf</a>
<b>Other services and products</b>		
Automatic tax return	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/21-Jahrhundert-Steuern.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/21-Jahrhundert-Steuern.pdf</a>
Contact with digital public services	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Interoperable-digitale-öffentliche-Dienste.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Interoperable-digitale-öffentliche-Dienste.pdf</a>
Enemy detection in digital warfare	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CivilDefence-and-Space.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CivilDefence-and-Space.pdf</a>
Decentralised energy management with secure interface	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/EPBD.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/EPBD.pdf</a>
Electronic wallet even in the event of a power failure	O	<a href="http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Sofortzahlungen.pdf">http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Sofortzahlungen.pdf</a>

## For whom does the EU-D-S pay off?

In a normal business plan, the planned revenues are based on the willingness of a certain target group to spend money on a service or product. Not always it is a rationally justifiable benefit for which money is spent. Often prices for status symbols paid that are not justified by the production costs.

Since the internet and existing digital systems are accessible free of charge, citizens cannot be charged a monthly fee for the EU D-S. Looking at the EU initiatives on which GISAD has commented at <http://gisad.eu/statements/>, the initiatives can be divided into three groups:

- EU initiatives for digital taxes. This is about companies of foreign digital systems not paying taxes in the EU despite immense profits.
- EU initiatives for new structures to protect against the social and legal challenges posed by digital systems. For example, the establishment of a European censorship authority against child abuse, see <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/kindesmissbrauch.pdf>.
- EU initiatives for the sustainable productivity and competitiveness of EU citizens, business and public authorities.

A 3 per cent digital tax currently planned by the EU for companies with a turnover of more than 750 million euros does not take into account the factor that it is no longer possible for European companies to create value in line with their performance due to the outflow of value creation to these digital systems. This approach also does not take into account a downward spiral for states. If companies do not generate value added, they do not employ people. Social costs rise and European tax revenues fall. You can see that particularly clearly in European retail, which is losing its sales to non-European online platforms. This is only happening because there is no alternative access for all Europeans where finding products and ordering works as smoothly as on Amazon. If one asks the question "Does an EU D-S pay off for the EU?", then the answer can no longer be if, but when the EU D-S will be introduced.

Let us take the planned revenue of 4 billion euros per year from the EU digital tax alone. If we calculate 447.1 million EU citizens minus 10 per cent for children, we get about 402 million EU D-S eligible citizens. The revenue from digital taxes would thus amount to about 10 euros per citizen per year. The EU would be able to finance the EU-D-S for all EU citizens over the age of 10 from these tax revenues within 3 years.

However, to get a feeling for how much value added Europe is losing: we are talking about 133 billion euros in turnover per year! Add to that the costs for the EU, which arise for society in the first place due to digital systems that are not adapted to democracy, and the sustainably rising social costs because European companies no longer earn any money.

Not yet taken into account are the costs that arise because Europe loses its international influence due to this weakening. With a turnover of 133 billion euros and rising, it should be clear that the EU-D-S pays off from the start.

However, one condition is necessary for this: the EU-D-S requires highly qualitatively processed metadata. These should be generated by the social benefit recipients in a conditional digital citizen's income without major additional costs.

In fact, via 30 euros per citizen over 10 years of age, the construction costs and the operating costs for the infrastructure should be able to be refinanced from the transfer income. I already presented a value creation concept for this in 2017, see [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-658-22816-3\\_4](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-658-22816-3_4).

In order to guarantee the flexibility and independence of the companies operating in the EU-D-S, the EU-D-S should dispense with financing by the state altogether and insist only on a 100 per cent guarantee by the EIB. This guarantee is already necessary because the cooperatives cannot ensure that sufficient data for the EU-D-S will be evaluated and thus refined. Only the states have possibilities to influence the social benefit recipients. The extent to which EU states and the EU share the guarantee risk is not relevant for the EU-D-S. If the EU-D-S is obliged to ensure the data are accessible to all EU-D-S users and thus to all EU citizens, then these data belong to the EU, i.e. they are an asset that can be offset against any provisions for the guarantees.

I have already called for a political commitment of a 50 billion euro guarantee with the help of the EIB. This is only a theoretical value that takes into account the maximum global expansion stage of the EU-D-S and underpins the will of the EU Commission to be taken seriously with the EU-D-S globally. This is a modest sum, which, moreover, is only set as a guarantee against the 900 billion euros that China is spending on the "New Silk Road". If you only look at the Eastern European countries, you can imagine the dangers that will befall democratic society if we do not consistently defend our values with a digital system in which the power of disposal over one's data lies with the citizen. Targeted shutdowns of mobile telephony and parts of the internet, as well as manipulation of citizens before elections to maintain power, are already the rule here.

In fact, the plan is to introduce as pilot the EU-D-S only for small states. With 5 million inhabitants, a maximum of 150 million euros of guarantee will be used theoretically. It is quite possible that no guarantee is needed at all.

## Who can help build the EU-D-S? What does GISAD do for you?

The EU-D-S aims to represent the interests of all actors who advocate democratic values of citizenship and diversity and a fair share of value creation for the regional economy and to develop the demands into concrete product developments.

GISAD limits its influence to defining standards so that the EU-D-S meets the demands made on it.

Ideally, a group of companies per language area will found to form a cooperative. Except for compliance with the rules and standards negotiated by GISAD with the EU and all groups involved in the EU-D-S, the cooperatives act independently.

Here again are the goals can achieved by an EU-D-S:

- 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.**

On the following pages, various GISAD offers presented for the respective actors in society. Only if all those interested in a digital democracy hold together

can preserved the pre-digital achievements.

## Do you belong to a government or have contacts with a government?

The first pioneer states benefit considerably from the EU D-S. They avoid setting the wrong course, the resulting costs and strengthen their own economy and the rule of law.

Not only EU states, but also applicants for EU membership, as well as states whose structure would in principle be suitable for EU membership (a geographical affiliation to the European continent is not required for this) can apply. For this purpose, GISAD proposes as a non-binding preliminary stage to full membership in the EU a membership in a “European Digital Union”.

Up to 5 pioneer states with no more than 25 million inhabitants are called upon to be the first to agree to participate in the EU D-S.

- As a first step, GISAD prepares a statement on the country's digital strategy. This statement may be treated confidentially or published.

A position paper on the Scottish Digital Strategy can be found in German at <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/de-Digital-Scotland.pdf> and in English at <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/en-Digital-Scotland.pdf>.

## Are you a politician?

Democracy in the digital transformation with a functioning European B2C internet infrastructure can only be maintained. Please lobby the EU Commission or the government of your country to ensure that the organisations and companies that agree to develop and operate an EU-D-S are guaranteed a maximum of 30 euros per participating citizen. The companies do not have to provide their own guarantees or collateral for this.

Please advocate for the introduction of a conditional digital citizen's allowance, in which certain parts of social benefits are conditional on individuals making a reasonable contribution to the data assessment. For this, the state must ensure that every EU citizen over 10 years of age already has internet access in a region where the EU D-S is introduced. A smartphone (in a shared household for a maximum of 2 people) with a data flat rate is sufficient for this.

Almost every topic by digitalisation is affected.

- GISAD offers every politician free of charge to draw up an opinion on his or her topic comparable to the opinions on EU initiatives. The condition is that the problem has a European connection and that there is no GISAD statement on this topic yet. The statement with the name and short portrait of the politician by GISAD can be published and can be used by the politician as desired for an election campaign.

Please contact us at [ds@gisad.eu](mailto:ds@gisad.eu).

### Are you a journalist?

Journalists work with a small budget and have to provide answers on digitalisation for almost all topics today. In doing so, they usually rely on technical advisors. Unfortunately, due to the dominance of foreign digital systems, it is now almost impossible to find a technical advisor who is not directly or at least indirectly dependent on one of the global players. The press has failed to use its influence against the loss of the B2C sector. It has reported far too little on alternative concepts, probably also because about this has not been informed it by its advisors. The press also is essentially dependent on SEO and thus the display position of its articles in search engines.

Those who want to engage in digital issues that preserve democracy can hold back on their own reporting, but quote appropriate third-party commentary.

- GISAD offers journalists free of charge to write such comments on editorial drafts if is published the quote and the source is mentioned. (The publication of the article by the publisher should approved!)

Please contact us at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu).

### Are you an ICT entrepreneur or do you want to work in this field?

Form a cooperative for an EU-D-S in your language area with other companies and become a shareholder in GISAD as a cooperative. This ensures that all cooperatives within the EU-D-S work with the same procedures and according to the same standards.

A major goal is to build a European B2C infrastructure for the ICT market. The ministries of economics consider the B2C market to be lost. But GISAD considers a European B2C market to be the essential prerequisite for preserving democracy and therefore supports the development of the cooperatives. The B2C market was also lost because the entrepreneurial risk was too high. This is why GISAD advocates when developing products for infrastructures that preserve democracy to be guaranteed for companies by the European Investment Bank (EIB). They are then not liable with their own assets, see also <http://gisad.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/draft-EU-2030.pdf>.

- Please contact us at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu). We will be happy to advise you on setting up a business or to put you in touch with other people who are interested in setting up a business.

### Are you a lobbyist?

Lawyers fear for their client confidentiality, retailers for their existence.

Many areas by digitalisation are existentially threatened. Many dangers for decades are known, see [http://grateach.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/citycommerce-2020-08-27\\_140948.pdf](http://grateach.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/citycommerce-2020-08-27_140948.pdf). We have already demonstrably foreseen many developments from 20 years ago.

- GISAD conducts a preliminary discussion on how your clients or your industry can benefit from the EU-D-S. If necessary, GISAD prepares an opinion. This statement may be treated confidentially or published.

Please contact us at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu).



### Are you a financial services provider looking for a new product for your portfolio?

GISAD has proposed a Citizens Interest Fund (CIF) to finance the EU D-S (30,- Euro per citizen over 10 years in the European Digital Union). Starting at €6 million, the fund is scalable to several billion euros. The fund management must ensure that large investors do not influence the EU D-S in their own interests. Essentially, the fund for private investors intended with an investment of between 150 and 50,000 euros. The participation of pension funds is also conceivable. A CIF advisory board will be set up through which citizens can exercise a veto right if decisions of the cooperatives or GISAD are against citizens' interests. If, as planned, the EIB secures the CIF, the risks for investors are low. In order to be able to scale the fund concept to the entire European Digital Union, the involvement of as many citizens as possible is desirable. Accordingly, marketing "invest 150 euros and finance a self-determined digital life for 5 EU citizens" could be very successful. The fund management must be able to guarantee the collection of these small amounts, for example via an online portal.

- The draft for a Citizens Interest Fund (CIF) can be requested by financial institutions at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu).

### Are you interested in becoming head of a department at GISAD?

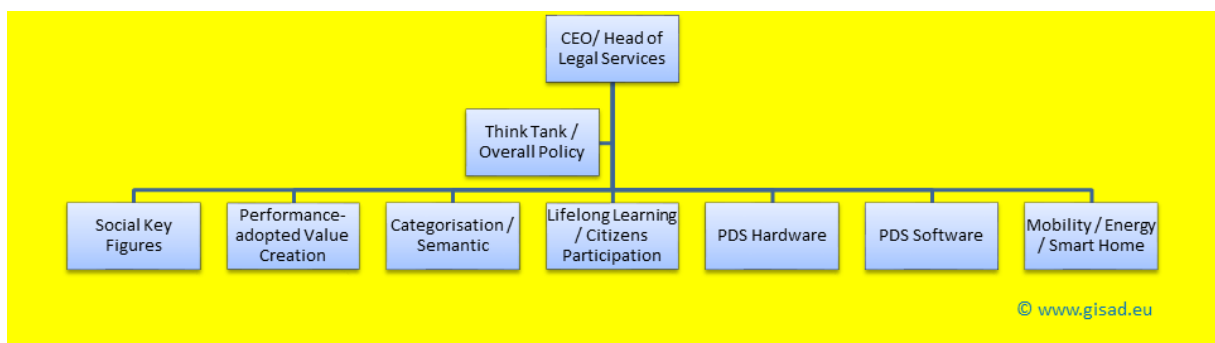
When GISAD is founded, 7 leadership positions are to be filled. Good networking with the government of a European country or university is an advantage. The individual departments will be located in those countries where EU governments are willing to enter into a pioneering partnership. Already Germany and Belgium been selected. Communication between the department heads will be in German. Therefore, the positions been advertised in German at <http://gisad.eu/vacancy-notice/>.

- Please contact us at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu).

### You are a research institute and would like to cooperate with GISAD?

The GISAD departments will be located in different European countries.

In Germany, the think tank for all departments planned. In principle, GISAD is very interested internationally in networking with similar projects. In public tenders, GISAD can become a partner based of flat rates.



- Please contact us at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu).

## Are you a citizen or an influencer?

GISAD especially targets the young citizens who suffer the most from today's wrong decisions. The weakness of democratic systems is the time it takes for political decisions to be made, accepted and adhered to by the people. In authoritarian systems, there is an order and without questions is implemented. With every decision in both systems, there are winners and losers. If a totalitarian system does not manage to bring the majority of the citizens along, it will not last long. Decisions once made in democracies are much more sustainable as long as they not permanently questioned.

In times of crisis, discussions should suspended. Democracy means consistently pursuing goals and taking tough decisions in recognised crises and exceptional situations defined by them, building on largely unambiguous findings from the past. However, politics in Europe is only able to do this if it urged to do so by broad sections of the population.

The difficulty with digitalisation is that it already understood as a challenge but not as a crisis. The longer a crisis not reacted to, the more difficult it becomes to intervene and the harsher the consequences must be. To illustrate the digitalisation crisis, I would like to compare it with two other crises.

In the case of the Corona crisis, every EU citizen is now concerned enough to know at least someone who has contracted Covid-19, perhaps even died. Nevertheless, it takes about 2 years before democratic states take adequate measures. Citizens are highly insecure and need further time to adapt their behaviour to the new situation.

The destruction of the environment has been looming for 50 years. Current studies evaluating worldwide pandemic lockdowns show that even if people's freedoms were massively restricted globally, this would no longer be enough to achieve the necessary goal of greenhouse neutrality in 30 years. The environmental crisis can only averted if ingenious technologies developed very quickly, which are not yet available today.

GISAD draws on 25 years of experience with the all-encompassing megatrend of digital transformation. It has taken less than 10 years for the majority of people, even in democracies, to adapt their behaviour. They have become a cybernetic reaction mass, clicking on their mobile phones up to 3000 times a day and increasingly foregoing their own critical reflection because of the sensory overload. If some citizens now begin to resist the looming loss of democratic values such as self-determination, civil rights and diversity, it will take at least 10 years for not only the EU-D-S to take hold throughout Europe, but also the realisation that daily critical engagement with and evaluation of content is indispensable. New ideas develop over a long time. Once they have gained acceptance, their spread accelerates. This is exactly the point that the Chinese Social Credit System has already reached.

Only with tireless efforts of all democracy-preserving forces, when we start with the EU-D-S this year, will we be able to take over the pre-digital achievements into the European digital society.

The good news is, unlike climate change, the technical preconditions for a digital democracy have largely solved. All that matters is to get citizens organised now.

As preconditions for an EU-D-S, citizens should address the following demands to the EU Commission:

- We demand the right for every EU citizen to participate in social life with an electronic device. If an EU citizen cannot afford an internet flat rate or a device, the EU must ensure that both are available within the framework of a conditional digital citizen's allowance.
- We call on the EU Commission to provide a digital infrastructure for services of general interest in which every EU citizen has real power of disposal over their data (deletion by the originator)!
- We demand from the EU Commission the possibility for every EU citizen to move anonymously in this infrastructure without the storage of personal data, for example for shopping or communicating.
- We demand from the EU Commission to be prosecuted the right of every EU citizen for cybercrimes. To this end, we accept that in individual cases and following a court order, the anonymity can be lifted of a user's personal data not stored on the internet. To this end, it has to be ensured that every user in the EU-D-S can be clearly identified after anonymity has been lifted and that his profile history can be used for forensic purposes.
- We demand the right for every citizen to withdraw from the digital echo chambers as protection against manipulation. For this, the EU Commission must ensure that heterogeneous social groups are included in digital social discussions.
- Data, which evaluated, commented on and added to by heterogeneous groups, form the essential capital of a European Digital Union. We call for EU to give every citizen the opportunity to participate in data refinement according to his or her performance. For this purpose, recipients of social benefits receive a conditional digital citizen's income.

What are the options?

Either individuals can petition the EU against existing laws, or a citizens' initiative can be launched. However, this must collect a total of one million signatures in 7 member states within 12 months.

- GISAD supports founding citizens' groups in coordinating actions and applications.

GISAD has collected various topics in short sample videos at

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLI5VWtlEjcgPqQODIxLLBjFenPk5qEWQT>.

- Citizens' initiatives consisting of at least 5 members or influencers with 5,000 or more followers receive the underlying PowerPoint slides in German from GISAD for use in their own videos and personal advice on the content.

Please contact us at [ds\(at\)gisad.eu](mailto:ds(at)gisad.eu).

GISAD für ein starkes digitales Europa!  
Mit Hilfe der EU die vordigitalen  
Errungenschaften erhalten!

