



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

GISAD statement on https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13189-EU-space-policy-space-based-secure-connectivity-initiative_en.

GISAD (Global Institute for Structure relevance, Anonymity and Decentralisation i.G.) is an institute in fondering. GISAD wants to develop a digital system (EU-D-S) from the perspective of the citizens of Europe, 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 an overall system of their own taken, Europe runs the risk of losing the system competition to 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 exploitation of digital data, while maintaining diversity and performance-adopted involvement of all parties involved in the value creation.
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 EU Commission's initiative to establish a space-based system for secure communications. Even though the threat environment is constantly changing, there are some basic prerequisites for sustainably increasing cyber security. GISAD believes that promoting individual components such as a space-based system is the wrong way to go. Rather, a secure overall concept must be thought through to the end for every participant on the Internet, whether citizen or machine.

- Where possible, encryption and decryption must be automatically decentralized.
- Each participant on the Internet must be clearly identifiable.
- Citizens must be able to move anonymously on the Internet.
- Fake news and manipulation on the Internet must be through extensive monitoring detected with the broadest possible active involvement of all citizens.
- Sustainable economic viability and competitiveness of the EU only ensured if every EU citizen communicates directly with other Internet users without the need for foreign gatekeepers.

GISAD has taken statements on more than 30 EU initiatives within the framework of an EU-D-S overall concept see <http://gisad.eu/statements/>. GISAD asks the EU to consider whether the establishment and financing of the space-based system can be to the EU-D-S linked.

In the analogue world, citizens and institutions have the right to take risks and put themselves in danger. The EU is responsible for providing optimal protection for citizens who wish to do so. Such protection can only be

digitally in a holistic system provided in which citizens' rights are by corresponding citizens' obligations counterbalanced, such as maintaining anonymity. You can find a list of the extended civil rights at <http://gisad.eu/en-policy-programme-digital-decade-compass/>.

Re 1) Lack for resilient, secure telecommunications infrastructure:

- - This results in demands for cyber security see at <http://gisad.eu/en-eu-initiative-cybersecurity-review-of-eu-rules-on-the-security-of-network-and-information-systems/>.
- Exactly how this can work technically is set out in patent applications, see <http://komon.get-time.de/patentanmeldungen/>.

Re 2) Growing data and service demands:

- In the EU-D-S concept, all data published on the internet are prepared in much better quality, than EU competitors could, as almost all citizens are involved in the refinement of the data, see <http://gisad.eu/en-digital-citizens-basic-income-and-eu-d-s-two-that-belong-together/>.
- AI gets better data for semi-automated services.
- Data protection is guaranteed by the fact that personal data not used in the EU-D-S and is not stored on the Internet.

Re 3) and 4) Insufficient connectivity infrastructure:

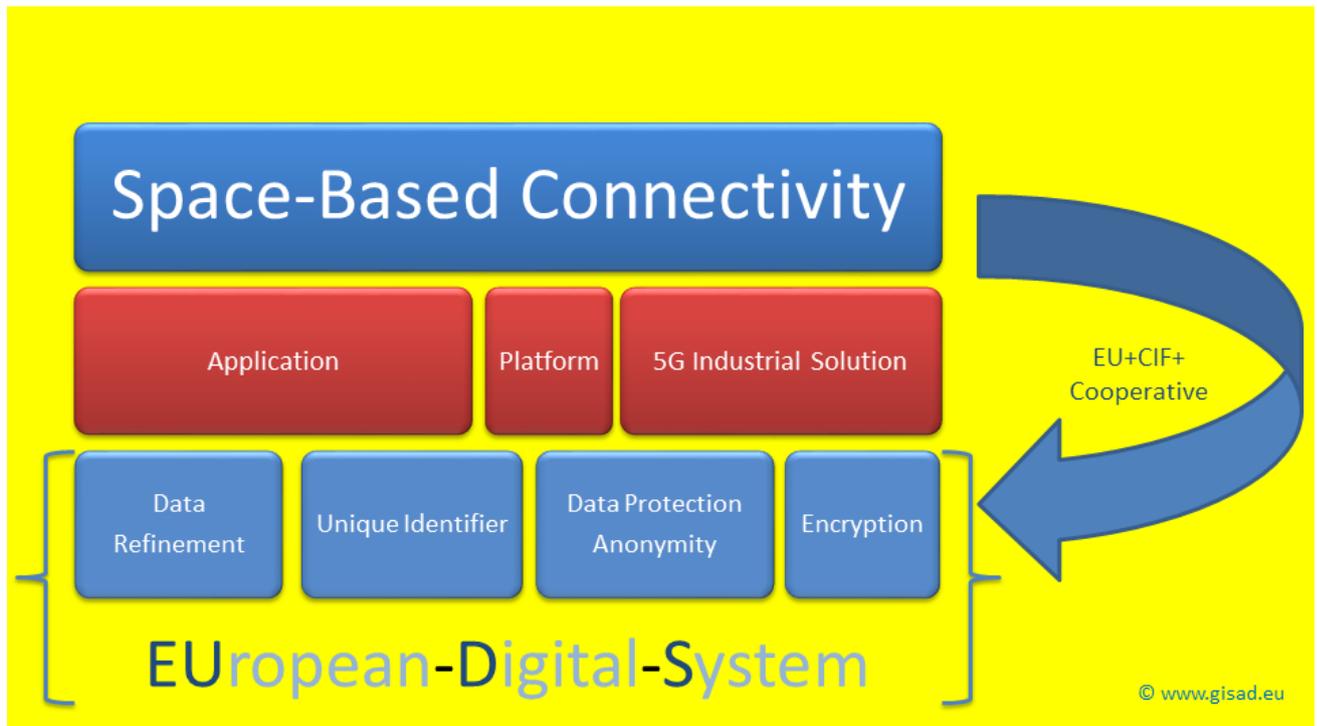
- The problem is not solved by the fact that only a part of the communication infrastructure is built by the EU. In the EU-D-S, a hardware component ensures that citizens can communicate with each other without the need for a foreign gatekeeper. In combination with the space-based system, an overall concept offers the EU a unique selling point, an argument for joining the EU and for the preservation of digital sovereignty.

Re 5) Digital divide:

- The digital divide does not only consist of a lack of connectivity in rural areas, but also of the fact that certain population groups and businesses have not been functionally empowered to participate in digital life. This is where the EU-D-S offers a complementary solution. More subscribers means a higher return on investment for the whole infrastructure.

GISAD votes in favour of policy option 3 extended by its own concept:

- The EU still suffers from a significant acceptance problem by its citizens. In addition to EU funding and private sector funding, GISAD proposes a Citizens Interest Fund (CIF) in which EU citizens can participate financially in the infrastructure and have a veto right on certain decisions.
- Satellites in space are quite far from the imagination of any citizen. In order for citizens to establish a personal relationship with the CIF, the participation packages should be according to the number of citizens graded who will be involved in the EU-D-S for this capital, see <http://gisad.eu/en-draft-of-a-citizens-interest-fund-cif/>.



- Economically, a separate EU initiative for space-based connectivity is highly risky, as it promotes a single ICT component that is already in a strong competitive environment. Therefore, the EU-D-S should be an integral part of the initiative. The EU-D-S guarantees direct access to EU citizens and later to other global participants in the languages in which the EU-D-S is established. Despite this, the free market of applications is not restricted.
- The EU should be a minority shareholder in a public-private partnership. Because only the EU and its member states can ensure a guaranteed economic viability of the system. This guarantee is possible for EU states that introduce a conditional Digital Citizen's Income. The social costs are considerably reduced by the EU-D-S, a basic security can be guaranteed for almost all EU citizens and the well processed data offer a considerable advantage in the EU economic area, see <http://gisad.eu/de-eu-initiative-kompetenzen-erwachsener-individuelle-lernkonten-ein-instrument-zur-verbesserung-des-zugangs-zur-ausbildung/> and <http://gisad.eu/en-digital-citizens-basic-income-and-eu-d-s-two-that-belong-together/>.

- As a third partner, companies that want to offer solutions for digital democracy and its citizens should join in cooperatives together see <http://gisad.eu/eu-initiative-gemeinsame-datennutzung-in-der-eu-gemeinsame-europaeische-datenraeume-neue-regeln/>.
- In order to maintain a Europe of diversity, several cooperatives should enter into competition with each other, but being without their existence threatened. To do this, they need a guaranteed market. Against the background of this guarantee, they can offer other cooperatives their own products if these are better or are lacking in the other cooperative.
- It does not make sense to divide cooperatives by country. The need for unanimity in the EU is already a major problem. Nor does the internet work according to geography. It is, in deed very much divided up according to language areas. Accordingly, each language area should be able to set up a cooperative. The countries whose official language corresponds to the language area should be to the cooperative connected.
- The 24 cooperatives in the EU languages, the involvement of the EU and the CIF with a right of veto by citizens ensure that there is no takeover or domination by global players. The European internal market is strengthened.