



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/13338-EU-solar-energy-strategy_en

GISAD (Global Institute for Structure relevance, Anonymity and Decentralisation i.G.) is an institute in founding. 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 taken without an overall system of their own, 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 strategy for solar energy. At first glance, the connection with the European Digital System (EU-D-S) is not obvious. Transferred to the energy concept, the demand arises to give citizens extensive power of disposal over their electricity generation.

Current power generation strategies always first assume the availability of solar energy in a centralised grid. The volatility of solar energy feed-in creates significant challenges for power grids and power plants. It is true that isolated solutions for power generation have proven to be impractical due to dark periods. However, a largely external power supply in winter is calculable and can be covered by the existing grids.

The Ukraine war has significantly increased the threat posed by cyberattacks on the central power supply.

There are many aspects that speak in favour of creating an incentive system for solar energy systems with the highest possible degree of self-sufficiency.

The prices for solar modules will continue to fall with higher quantities. It will become profitable to equip not only south-facing roofs, but also north-facing roofs with solar modules with approximately 40 percent less yield. Correspondingly high overcapacities of electricity generation will arise at individual locations.

Against this background, GISAD proposes the following additional incentives:

- The savings in costs incurred on sunny days to increase the grid feed-in capacities of the electricity grids should be passed on as incentives to decentralised projects. Here, the self-sufficiency concept should be in the foreground. Not every measure has to be optimally energy-efficient if more self-sufficiency can be achieved through it.
- Promote solar energy on north-facing roofs as well.
- The aim is to promote concepts that work with decentralised digital control technology that is largely sealed off from external access.