



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/13294-Recommendation-on-minimum-income_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 initiative for a minimum income. However, Europe is facing greater challenges than it has for many years. The Corona crisis, the Ukraine war and the resulting consequences for energy, environmental and world food policy cannot yet be assessed. However, they will put such a strain on national budgets that there will be no money for expanded social services. In addition, the digital transformation will lead to further distortions in the labour market in the coming years.

A new holistic way of thinking is required in the EU if social standards are to be improved despite the extraordinary challenges. The decisive factor in ensuring that everyone can be granted an adequate minimum income is the preservation, or rather the return, of a performance-based share of digital value creation in Europe. To achieve this, it is not enough to increase taxes for foreign gatekeepers. Due to high scaling effects, they are nevertheless becoming stronger and stronger in their international monopoly formation.

If we leave the refining of our data to foreign countries, this will create an unnecessary and much greater dependence than the currently unacceptable dependence on Russian raw materials.

At the same time, it is the wrong way to turn citizens into charity recipients as long as they have something valuable to contribute to the community.

Against this background, GISAD has developed an overall concept and has already proposed it in over 70 opinions on other EU initiatives:

- The data refined in an EU D-S must primarily benefit the European economy and society.
- Every recipient of a minimum income should at least feel morally obliged to contribute something to data refinement.
- Through the EU-D-S, the EU must develop a holistic concept in which everyone can participate in data refinement according to his capabilities.
- As a rule, sanctions should not be imposed if an expected service is not provided.
- Rather, an environment must be created in which every citizen is permanently challenged to engage in the digital society.
- A permanent motivation of participation should be promoted, which enables integration into the first labour market with a multi-level system.
- Also to be integrated are the opportunities for digital, lifelong learning.

The refined data should be activated as an EU special asset. In this context, budgets are not burdened by a minimum income for all citizens, rather the states of the EU remain globally digitally competitive. If the foreign gatekeepers make billions of euros in profit from the exploitation of data, the money is well invested for the minimum income and in the result of high-quality data. The use of data in a way that respects citizens' rights can even have positive effects on the national budgets.