



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/13392-A-digital-euro-for-the-EU_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 Commission's intention to introduce the digital euro. Digital euro is first of all a name. It is certainly not a matter of optically mapping a euro coin digitally. Nor should it be about developing digital concepts that disruptively destroy existing partnerships, endanger pre-digital, democratic values that have been built up over 1000 years or even significantly unsettle consumers.

The properties of a euro coin must be largely preserved. Especially when the electricity fails, a functioning means of payment is essential for survival.

The EU Commission has received patent application DE 10 2022 000 532.8 "Method for adaptable, fail-safe transactions of economic objects". According to this, it is possible to still carry out transactions even if the power has failed. Basically, money is a further development of barter.

Against this background, GISAD proposes the following measures:

- The digital euro should not require any adjustments on the part of the customer. This is possible, for example, by integrating an existing bank account.
- The digital euro should take into account existing players such as banks and require as little change to processes as possible.
- The digital euro should allow the transaction types money against money, money against economic object, but also economic object against economic object.
- Payment with the digital euro must still be possible in the event of a complete power failure.
- The digital euro must be usable anonymously. In individual cases and according to a court order, it must be possible to revoke this anonymity.
- The storage period of the transaction data must be determined by the actors involved in a transaction. For this, the power of disposal over his transaction data must lie largely decentralised with the customer.