GISAD statement on https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13444-Horizon-2020-programme-final-evaluation_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 initiative to pursue the following objectives: To support the EU on its path towards a knowledge and information-based economy and society; to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in line with the Europe 2020 strategy and other EU strategies; and to complete and support the European single market for research, innovation and technology. The EU should consider whether the Horizon process is appropriate to address the rapidly changing challenges of a digital EU. Either the Horizon structures need to be adapted to the challenges, or a separate programme should be set up for a digital, democratic society.

In the context of the Ukraine war, a bloc formation of democracies on one side and autocracies on the other is likely. Russia's large market has already broken away for the economy. According to the list of companies participating in the Horizon programme, the majority of them are internationally active. In order to satisfy shareholder value, they have to scale their products globally. Consideration of European social goals is counterproductive for this. Teaching and research, on the other hand, must cooperate closely with internationally active companies, if only to ensure that the specialists trained here are taken on in attractive positions. This cooperation is also particularly promoted in Horizon. Digitalisation has exacerbated socially unreflective control by promoting globally scalable products. Thus, such digital players have prevailed, which are equally compatible with autocratic systems as they are with democratic systems. Surveillance and manipulation of the human being as a community are in the foreground, the promotion of the human being as an individual is neglected. As a result, the EU lacks the unique selling point to assert itself as a large democratic entity in

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the current bloc. Creative bottom-up promotion or consideration of the humanities is completely absent, as confirmed in many responses to this consultation.

Against this background, GISAD proposes the following measures:

- In a descriptive process, the pre-digital democratic achievements must be recorded in the form of a catalogue of requirements for digital products. In 20 years of preparatory work, GISAD has drawn up the first specifications for such a requirements catalogue.
- For the development of digital products in accordance with the catalogue of duties, an environment must be created in which small companies are given the same opportunity as large companies. GISAD proposes the creation of one cooperative per language area.
- Legislation must proactively accompany this development. For example, a GDPR may be a hindrance if no personal data is stored in the wide-area network as a matter of principle.
- In order to be competitive, the EU must position itself globally with the concept. China has long been trying to set a global autocratic standard with its Social Credit System, which needs to be countered with a democratic standard.
- Although concepts tailored to the individual could be very successful economically, a monopoly-like dominance of global players currently stands in the way of the success of such a concept. The entrepreneurial risk for the development of democracy-sustaining products must become calculable. This requires the assumption of risks by the EU in the development of the market. Complicated partial financing, which is certainly appropriate for basic research, should be replaced by a 100 per cent guarantee in the event of entrepreneurial failure during the market development phase.