



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/13506-Global-health-new-EU-strategy_en .

GISAD (Global Institute for Structure Relevance, Anonymity and Decentralisation i.G.) is an institute in the process of being founded. GISAD wants to develop a digital system (EU-D-S) from the point of view of Europe's citizens, 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 their own overall system, Europe runs the risk of losing the system competition against other economic areas such as a centrally controlled China.

- GISAD's opinion is subject to the proviso that it is to be understood as part of an overall digital concept (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 utilisation of digital data, while preserving diversity and involving all those involved in value creation in a performance-based manner.
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 of a new EU strategy for global health. This statement only refers to a global expansion strategy of European values driven by GISAD. An essential core of the strategy is the expansion of a global leadership role for the EU. To this end, a cooperative is to be established for each of the 24 EU language areas and for other languages in countries with a democracy index higher than 5.5. It is true that with today's mobility, health care is becoming a global problem. It is important to detect new diseases quickly, no matter in which country they occur. Digitalisation can help considerably in this regard. However, diseases are perceived as stigmatising. It is difficult to talk about it and even more difficult to publish about it as a person affected. Moreover, the existing internet concepts do not offer sufficient protection against fake news. An unverified publication cannot be trusted. It takes far too long for fundamentally necessary data to become available for health research. Since this data is mostly linked to personalised data, there are still considerable data-law concerns and restrictions. On the other hand, the owners of personalised data, such as health insurance companies, but also pharmaceutical companies exploit it to their advantage.

Against this background, GISAD proposes the following measures:

- With the help of the EU-D-S, creation of a stigma-free, WAN anonymous (Wide Area Network) possibility to ask questions on the internet in the category "health questions", to describe health problems and to find suitable answers to a question. To this end, the author's actual decentralised power of disposal over his or her data must be ensured.
- Review by several raters. In case of different assessments, forwarding to the next quality level of assessors. The aim is that every citizen can participate in the evaluation as far as they are affected by the issue.
- Linking disease patterns from different language areas. By means of finder technology (patent Olaf Berberich), the finders can be linked together as redundant semantically smallest units in different languages. With the help of automatic translation programmes, it is thus possible to display results across languages. Search systems based on so-called meta tags should be rejected as the sole system because the results can be distorted and the quality of the results is not comparable. Such search systems can be integrated as a subordinate system. The same applies to systems that work with un-specific ratings such as likes.
- The results obtained from this should be accessible to all participants in the EU-D-S.
- Small pharmaceutical companies in particular benefit from a high-quality data pool in which there is no need to consider data protection because personal data is not stored on the Internet at all.
- The link to appropriate professional articles produced by medical professionals must be ensured, as well as the possibility of receiving appropriate advice.
- In the case of a specific disease spread, it should be possible to use appropriate push technology to reach those affected without them having to register or provide personalised data. Asking an appropriate question at any earlier time should be sufficient for this.