

**2031: Citizens can only support
policies they understand.
(September 2026)**



*"Trusted WEB 4.0 is the Integration of all resources
available via the Web into an overall system.*

*Machines, devices and people are globally accessible,
organized in decentralized, anonymous structures.*

Trusted WEB 4.0 maps pre-digital social structures.

*The value chains are being reorganised."
(Olaf Berberich, 2007)*

2031 – Digital European Sovereignty Requires a Holistic Concept Understood and Actively Supported by a Majority

The EU needs skilled workers and is becoming an active immigration destination. Through getmySense, cross-language groups of like-minded people emerge. As a first step, European sponsors – digitally, wherever possible – can pass work assignments to non-Europeans. In the long term, digital remote-work relationships can develop; alternatively, sponsors provide a qualified recommendation to their country's immigration authority, thereby sharing responsibility for ensuring that integration into the EU succeeds.

Research Question

How can the EU-D-S, as an economic initiative – independent, but with organizations such as the EU as passive, equal members – create digital sovereignty by 2031 that protects innovators, enables democratic value creation, integrates skilled workers from around the world, and above all addresses Russia and China as the threat?

Premise: The EU-D-S is a bottom-up economic initiative in which all participants work on holistic value creation. Organizations – and thus also the EU – can be passive members: they do not decide directly on technical concepts, but are equal members on general questions of the respective discipline. The actual threat comes from autocratic systems (Russia, China), not primarily from US gatekeepers.

Executive Summary: Key Findings

Critical Blockages (2024–2026)

1. **Fragmentation of capital markets** costs Europe 50 basis points in higher capital costs and hinders the scaling of tech champions – EU stock market capitalization is only 73% of GDP (USA: 270%).
2. **Dependence on third countries** for over 80% of key digital technologies, infrastructure, and intellectual property (European Commission, June 2026).
3. **Gatekeeper dominance** persists despite the DMA: Google (€420 bn in 2031) and Amazon (€900 bn in 2031) continue to control central digital ecosystems.
4. **Skilled labor shortage:** The EU needs additional expertise and will depend on active, qualified immigration.

Current EU Measures (2026)

1. **Tech Sovereignty Package** (3 June 2026): Chips Act 2.0, Cloud and AI Development Act (CADA), Open Source strategy, strategic roadmap for digitalization and AI in the energy sector.
2. **AI Gigafactories Initiative** (July 2026): > €30 bn investments in European computing capacity.
3. **IRIS² Acceleration** (August 2026): Expanded satellite networks and security for digital infrastructure.

Feasible Levers by 2031

1. **Decentralized AI architectures** with cooperative models can avoid tunnel vision, halve energy expenditure, and secure democratic control. The Trusted WEB 4.0 technologies (Finder, getmySense, GISAD, EU-D-S, WAN anonymity) are decisive here.
2. **Economically driven sovereignty:** The EU-D-S as a bottom-up initiative can act faster than political processes and build a parallel digital infrastructure that functions independently of state systems.

3. **Skilled worker integration via getmySense:** Cross-language groups of like-minded people and a digital sponsorship model connect European demand with international potential – from first work assignments to remote-work relationships to qualified immigration recommendations.

Methodology

Search Focus

- **Time frame:** 2024–2031 (forecasts to 2031 based on current trends)
- **Geographic focus:** EU-27, with comparison to USA/China/Russia; broadened perspective to include countries of origin of potential skilled workers
- **Source types:** Official EU documents, studies, press releases, specialist articles, EU-D-S constitution
- **Topics:** Digital sovereignty, capital market integration, AI regulation, autocratic threats, decentralized systems, skilled labor demand, and digital immigration pathways

Key Limitations

- Forecasts for 2031 are based on linear extrapolations of current trends.
- Economic data varies between sources (e.g., VC investments).
- Political implementation of EU measures is subject to uncertainty.
- **Trusted WEB 4.0** is treated as a given technology base.
- **EU-D-S** is treated as an **economic initiative**, not a political project.
- **Year figures for technology developments** are interpreted as points of conception without hindrance, not as founding dates.

Findings: Evidence-Based Analysis

0. Fundamental Premise: EU-D-S as an Economic Initiative

This research is based on the EU-D-S constitution (June 2025) with the following principles:

- **No dependence on political systems:** The EU-D-S solves the problem not through politics, but through economic cooperation.
- **Bottom-up approach:** All participants work on holistic value creation.
- **Organizations and politics as passive members:** According to the EU-D-S constitution (June 2025, gisad.eu), organizations – and thus also the EU – can be passive members. Passive members do not decide directly on technical concepts, but are equal members on general questions of the respective discipline. The EU can therefore certainly exert influence – on equal footing, not through super- or subordination.
- **Threat landscape:** Primarily Russia and China feel threatened, not the US gatekeepers.

Consequences for this analysis:

- Political blockages are not an obstacle, since the EU-D-S acts independently – at the same time, the passive membership of organizations such as the EU brings their expertise on general questions of the respective discipline as equal members.
- Economic incentives are paramount.
- Scaling happens through market mechanisms, not through laws.
- Russia/China are the primary adversaries, not the USA.

1. Threat Analysis: Who Is the Real Opponent?

1.1 Geopolitical Classification (based on the EU-D-S constitution)

- Russia: Active cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns, energy extortion, hybrid warfare.
- China: Systematic data harvesting, technological dependence through 5G/6G, export of AI surveillance, economic subversion.
- USA: Gatekeepers are economic competitors, but not an existential threat to democracy.

The EU-D-S as an economic counterpower:

- Creates a parallel digital infrastructure that functions independently of state control.
- Enables European value chains without dependence on autocratic systems.
- Passive membership of organizations (including the EU): They do not decide directly on technical concepts, but are equal members on general questions of the respective discipline – the EU can therefore certainly exert influence without dominating the system.

Source: EU-D-S constitution (June 2025)

1.2 Why the USA Is Not the Main Problem

US gatekeepers (Google, Amazon, etc.):

- Economic competition: They dominate markets and make it harder for European companies to grow.
- But: They are not an existential threat to European democracy.
- Reaction to EU-D-S: As economic competitors, not as hostile states.
- Advantage: The EU-D-S can offer better alternatives that the market adopts.

Russia/China:

- Existential threat: Active attempts to undermine European sovereignty.
- State actors: They use all means (cyber, disinformation, economic dependence).
- No market alternative: They offer no better solutions, only control.
- Reaction to EU-D-S: They will see it as a direct threat to their interests.

2. The Current State: Europe's Digital Dependence (2026)

2.1 Technological Dependencies

The EU depends on third countries for over 80% of the most important digital products, services, infrastructure, and intellectual property (European Commission, June 2026).

Critical Areas:

- Semiconductors: Europe covers only approx. 10% of global demand (target: 20% by 2030).
- Cloud infrastructure: US providers dominate with > 70% market share in Europe.
- AI development: US investments in base technologies (2024: \$74 bn) exceed EU investments (€57 bn) by a factor of 1.3.
- Data economy: Fragmented national rules prevent Europe-wide data use.

Sources: Strengthening Europe's Tech Sovereignty (European Commission, 23 June 2026); More technological sovereignty for Europe (European Commission, 3 June 2026)

2.2 Capital Market Fragmentation: The Brake on Growth

Current situation (2024–2025):

- Fragmentation costs: National barriers and domestic bias raise capital costs by 50 basis points.
- Market size: EU stock market capitalization at 73% of GDP (USA: 270%, UK: 150%).
- VC investments: USA €210 bn vs. Europe €57 bn (2024) – a factor of 3.7 difference.
- Consequences: European tech startups find too little growth capital and prefer NASDAQ listings.

Causes:

- Non-interoperable technology ecosystems due to national rules
- Isolated liquidity pools
- Lack of Europe-wide networking of universities, research institutes, and startups

Sources: Solving Europe's Growth Brake (LBBW, 2024); The Path to a Digital Capital Markets Union (ECB, October 2024); Capital markets union explained (Council of the EU, 2024)

2.3 Gatekeeper Dominance: The Invisible Control

Market development 2025–2031:

Year	Google (€ bn)	Amazon (€ bn)	EU market share
2025	300	600	~70% (cloud/search)
2026	320	650	~72%
2027	340	700	~73%
2028	360	750	~74%
2029	380	800	~75%
2030	400	850	~76%
2031	420	900	~78%

DMA impact (Digital Markets Act):

- First fines against gatekeepers (2024–2025), but no structural change.
- Interoperability obligations are being implemented only slowly.
- Problem: The DMA regulates behavior, not structure – the concentration of power remains.

Sources: GISAD/Trusted WEB 4.0 analysis; Digital Markets Act implementation (Lexology, 2024)

3. EU Measures 2026: The Right Path, but Too Slow?

3.1 Tech Sovereignty Package (3 June 2026)

Four priorities:

1. **Chips Act 2.0:** Building high-tech capacities, promoting supply and demand.
2. **Cloud and AI Development Act (CADA):** Support for research and innovation, simplification of conditions for data centers in the EU, a uniform EU-wide framework for assessing cloud and AI sovereignty.
3. **Open Source strategy:** Expanding open-source alternatives in priority areas, investing in skills, startups, and digital infrastructure, increased use of open source in public administrations.
4. **Strategic roadmap for digitalization and AI in the energy sector:** Integrating data centers into the energy system, accelerating digital and AI-supported solutions, developing sovereign and secure AI models for the energy sector.

Goal: Europe as the "AI continent" – the world leader in AI research, development, and deployment.

3.2 AI Gigafactories and IRIS²

- **AI Gigafactories call** (30 July 2026): > €30 bn investments in European computing capacity.
- **IRIS² Acceleration** (7 August 2026): Expanded satellite networks with enhanced security.
- **Cyber Resilience Act (CRA):** Mandatory cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements.

4. The Holistic Concept: Sovereignty Needs a Majority, Skilled Workers, and Integration

4.1 Why a Holistic Concept Is Necessary

Technological sovereignty alone is not enough. A concept that holds until 2031 must be **understood and actively supported** by a majority of citizens, companies, and institutions. The EU-D-S therefore combines three levels:

1. **Technology level:** The existing technology base offers immediately deployable solutions:
 - **Finder:** Precise, hallucination-free search technology
 - **getmySense:** Trust-based rating systems
 - **GISAD:** Protection against kill-switch scenarios (founding planned 2027)
 - **EU-D-S:** Digital sovereignty infrastructure (rollout planned 2027)
 - **WAN anonymity:** Protection against surveillance
2. **Economic level:** Cooperative structures as democracy-preserving value creation – especially for complex topics.
3. **Societal level:** The democratic, European idea must be consistently implemented in every business plan in order to counter digital autocracies. Only a concept that a majority understands and supports will be used across the board by 2031.

4.2 Skilled Labor Demand: The EU Is Becoming an Active Immigration Destination

Europe's digital sovereignty fails not least because of the shortage of skilled workers. AI, cloud, semiconductors, and cybersecurity need more qualified personnel than Europe is currently training. The EU will therefore become an **active immigration destination** for digital skills by 2031.

The EU-D-S with getmySense offers a managed integration path for this:

1. Cross-language groups of like-minded people: Through getmySense, groups form that overcome language and cultural barriers. European companies and skilled workers from non-EU countries find each other through shared goals and categories – not through origin.
2. European sponsors as the first stage: As a first step, European sponsors – digitally, wherever possible – can pass work assignments to non-Europeans. This builds trust and demonstrable collaboration before any migration process begins.
3. Long-term digital remote-work relationships: Permanent remote-work relationships can grow out of the first assignments. Non-Europeans deliver services for the European single market without immediate migration being necessary – a win-win situation for both sides.
4. Qualified recommendation to the immigration authority: When sustainable relationships develop from the collaboration, sponsors can provide a qualified recommendation to their country's immigration authority. The sponsors know the person from practical work over a longer period and thus share responsibility for the integration into the EU succeeding.
5. Responsible integration instead of unmanaged migration: The sponsorship model replaces anonymous selection with lived, verifiable collaboration. Immigration becomes a socially and economically secured process – in line with the democratic values of the EU-D-S.

Advantages of this model:

- For Europe: Access to vetted international skilled-worker potential that already works remotely in the European ecosystem and knows its norms (getmySense trust ratings, decentralized AI consensus mechanisms).
- For skilled workers: A transparent, fair path to Europe – through performance and recommendation rather than bureaucracy and chance.
- For society: Integration with sponsors who take responsibility, instead of parallel societies without connection.

4.3 The Trusted WEB 4.0 Advantage: Decentralized AI with a Cooperative Model

Concrete mechanisms:

1. Category-based queries: Consistently embedding the category concept in all searches and analyses strengthens decentralization – this even becomes an advantage over centralized AI. The AI identifies affected categories and forwards queries.
2. Plausibility check: Results are verified at a higher level.
3. AI consensus: In the case of implausibilities, affected AI intelligences are informed, coordinate with each other, establish plausibility, and give corrective feedback to the requesting AI.
4. Avoiding tunnel vision: Even an individual AI that develops tunnel vision is checked and corrected by this system.
5. Energy efficiency: High-quality, fake-news-free data – verified by several people each via getmySense – can halve energy expenditure.
6. Human control: The permanent feedback system to humans ensures that no AI becomes autonomous.

Advantages over centralized systems:

- Resilience: No single point of failure

- **Democracy:** Decentralized control through cooperative structures
- **Efficiency:** Lower energy requirements thanks to high-quality data
- **Security:** Protection against manipulation by autocratic actors

4.4 Economic Leverage

Capital market integration through EU-D-S:

- Reduction of fragmentation by 50 basis points on capital costs
- Increased investor interest through reduced domestic bias and stronger diversification within Europe
- Regulatory clarity for Primus partners
- Innovation financing through more efficient capital allocation (especially for AI and blockchain)

5. Scenarios for 2031

5.1 Scenario A: Without Trusted WEB 4.0 / EU-D-S

Economic collapse:

- The European economy suffers from continued fragmentation.
- Cooperatives and democracy-preserving organizations cannot obtain financing – every company depends on the capital market for valuation, growth loans, or selling company shares.
- Dependence on autocratic systems (Russia/China) increases.
- Innovation financing for AI and blockchain projects is lacking.

Geopolitical consequences:

- Russia and China use digital infrastructure to undermine European sovereignty.
- Innovators are shut out.
- Europe loses technological autonomy to autocratic systems.

5.2 Scenario B: With Trusted WEB 4.0 and EU-D-S as an Economic Initiative (from 2027)

Positive development:

- **Economic sovereignty:** EU-D-S creates a parallel digital infrastructure that functions independently of day-to-day politics – with organizations such as the EU as passive, equal members.
- Decentralized AI systems protect against manipulation by autocratic actors.
- Cooperative structures as the basis for democratic value creation.
- European tech champions emerge through market mechanisms, not political decision.
- **Skilled worker integration:** The getmySense sponsorship model makes the EU an active, managed immigration destination for digital skills.
- Russia and China feel threatened: The EU-D-S offers a real alternative to their controlled systems.

Challenges:

- **Time pressure:** With a minimum size of 40 founders (from 2027), broad acceptance by 2031 is ambitious – by all experience, the time to convince all EU citizens by 2031 is insufficient.
- **Market penetration:** Economic incentives must be strong enough.
- **Backlash:** Russia/China can engage in active sabotage (cyberattacks, disinformation).

5.3 Scenario C: Partial Implementation as an Economic Initiative (realistic)

Possible development:

- EU-D-S launches in 2027 as an economic initiative, scaling through market demand.
- GISAD is founded in 2027 and protects the infrastructure from sabotage.
- Trusted WEB 4.0 technologies are deployed in the economy as a competitive advantage.
- Capital market integration emerges through economic necessity, not politics.
- Gatekeepers lose influence because better alternatives are available.
- First sponsor networks via getmySense broker work assignments and remote work; individual qualified recommendations to immigration authorities establish the model.

Success factors:

- Economic incentives: EU-D-S must offer clear added value (cost reduction, security, sovereignty).
- Network effects: The more participants, the more attractive the system becomes.
- Exclusive services: EU states that value a democratic digital society should offer exclusive services via the EU-D-S; citizens who care about WAN anonymity will move within the EU-D-S where the offering meets their expected needs.
- Protection against sabotage: GISAD technologies defend against attacks from Russia/China.

6. Historical Examples: What Would Have Been Possible with EU-D-S

Year	Event	Avoidable with EU-D-S?	Actor
2014	Annexation of Crimea	Early digital networking of resistance forces	Russia
2016	US elections / Brexit disinformation	Deflecting disinformation campaigns	Russia
2020–2022	COVID-19 pandemic	Faster, decentralized data processing	all
2022–2024	Cyberattacks on Ukrainian infrastructure	Greater resilience	Russia
2025–2030	Election manipulation in EU countries	Secure digital voting systems	Russia/China
2025–2030	Technological dependence on China	Independent European solutions	China

Source: GISAD/Trusted WEB 4.0 analysis

Open Questions and Uncertainties

1. Timeline

- **Question:** Can EU-D-S and GISAD really launch as an economic initiative by 2027?
- **Risk:** Delays would jeopardize feasibility by 2031.
- **Assessment:** The 2027 launch is assumed; by 2031 it will become clear whether momentum can be generated in the economy, among citizens, and in politics.

2. Acceptance

- **Question:** How quickly will companies and citizens adopt the EU-D-S as an economic alternative?
- **Risk:** Slow adoption would reduce the impact.
- **Experience:** With grateach.de, around 10 years were needed before participants had conveyed to each other how to optimally promote their self-realization without conflict with their environment.

- **Difference:** EU-D-S offers immediate economic benefit (cost reduction, new markets) – but despite all support, the time until 2031 is tight.
- **Societal division:** A division of society cannot be avoided – but even today society is already divided into digitally inclined people and others. In the ideal case, the future division will be between people in the EU-D-S who want to be a valuable member of society and others for whom only personal advantage counts. If the EU-D-S is adopted by a large number of European citizens, the gatekeepers' market will persist only for the shrinking group of those purely oriented to personal advantage.

3. Reaction of Autocratic Systems

- **Question:** How will Russia and China react to the rise of the EU-D-S?
- **Risk:** Active sabotage through cyberattacks, disinformation, economic pressure.
- **Possibility:** GISAD and Trusted WEB 4.0 offer protective mechanisms.

4. US Gatekeeper Reaction

- **Question:** How will Google, Amazon & Co. react to the EU-D-S?
- **Risk:** Distorted competition, legal attacks, technological lockouts.
- **Possibility:** EU-D-S offers better solutions – the market will decide.

5. Skilled Worker Integration

- **Question:** How many European sponsors will actively take on shared responsibility for qualified recommendations to immigration authorities?
- **Risk:** Without enough sponsors, the managed immigration path remains a niche model.
- **Possibility:** Cross-language getmySense groups and first successful remote-work relationships build trust and thus more sponsors.

Recommendations: What Is Still Achievable by 2031

Priority 1: Launch EU-D-S as an Economic Initiative (2027) and Scale Through Market Mechanisms

Measures (bottom-up, not politically driven):

1. **Economic pilot projects:** Start with companies that see immediate benefit (e.g., reduced transaction costs, better data sovereignty, new sales markets).
2. **GISAD founding 2027:** Protection infrastructure as the foundation for all EU-D-S nodes.
3. **Cooperative model:** Participants become co-owners of the infrastructure – creating their own incentive to scale.
4. **Exclusive value creation:** Services available only within the EU-D-S (e.g., Trusted WEB 4.0 technologies, secure data spaces).
5. **Interoperability with existing systems:** Connection to GAIA-X and European clouds – on equal footing, not as subordination.
6. **Passive involvement of organizations (including the EU):** They do not decide directly on technical concepts, but are equal members on general questions of the respective discipline – influence at eye level instead of veto rights or blockage.

Timeline (economically driven):

- **2027:** Launch with 40+ founding members (minimum size) + GISAD founding – economic pilot phase.
- **2028:** First economic successes visible → network effects set in, first exclusive services; first sponsor work assignments via getmySense.
- **2029:** Expansion to 100+ companies, self-sustaining economic infrastructure emerges; first qualified recommendations to immigration authorities.
- **2030–2031:** Broad acceptance through market pressure – politics must react; established remote-work and integration pathways for skilled workers.

Success factor: The economic benefit must be so clear that companies migrate on their own.

Priority 2: Accelerate the Capital Markets Union Through Trusted WEB 4.0

Measures:

1. **Reduce fragmentation:** EU-wide harmonization of rules for digital assets through market standards, not politics.
2. **Reduce domestic bias:** Incentives for cross-border investments (e.g., lower costs within the EU-D-S).
3. **Innovation financing:** Special funds for AI and blockchain projects based on the EU-D-S (private investors, no tax money).
4. **Primus partners:** Strategic partnerships with European tech champions as equal participants.

Goal: Reduction of capital costs by 50 basis points by 2031 through market mechanisms.

Priority 3: Skilled Worker Recruitment and Integration via the getmySense Sponsorship Model

Measures:

1. **Promote cross-language groups:** Develop getmySense so that like-minded people find each other regardless of language and origin – categories and trust-based ratings as the bridge.
2. **Set up a sponsorship program:** Recruit European companies and experienced professionals as sponsors from 2027, awarding digital work assignments to non-Europeans – digitally wherever possible.
3. **Institutionalize remote-work relationships:** Establish long-term, legally secure digital remote-work relationships between European clients and international skilled workers.
4. **Define the recommendation pathway:** Agree with member states' immigration authorities on a standardized process for qualified sponsor recommendations – sponsors share responsibility for successful integration.
5. **Integration support:** Sponsors accompany the integration into the work environment, cooperative structures, and society; success is tracked transparently via getmySense.

Goal: By 2031, the EU becomes an active immigration destination for digital skilled workers – with integration carried by lived responsibility rather than bureaucracy.

Priority 4: Build Decentralized AI Ecosystems

Measures:

1. Implement the category concept: Use the Finder technology as the basis for decentralized search.
2. Integrate getmySense: Build trust-based rating systems into all EU-D-S services.
3. Use AI factories: Deploy European computing capacity (AI gigafactories) for decentralized AI models.
4. Cooperative model: Ensure democratic control through user cooperatives.

Advantages:

- Energy efficiency: Up to 50% less expenditure thanks to high-quality data – a significant contribution to sustainability.
- Security: Protection against manipulation by autocratic actors.
- Resilience: No single point of failure.
- Competitive advantage: Better AI than centralized systems.

Priority 5: Protection Against Autocratic Influence (Russia/China)

Measures (based on the EU-D-S constitution):

1. Cyber resilience: GISAD technology as the standard for all EU-D-S nodes.
2. WAN anonymity: Protection against surveillance by autocratic states.
3. Decentralized control: No single point of failure – Russia/China cannot simply switch it off.
4. Consensus mechanisms: Decentralized AI systems detect and block manipulation attempts.
5. Economic security: As co-owners, participants have their own interest in stability.

Threat scenarios and countermeasures:

Threat	Actor	EU-D-S solution	Effect
Cyberattacks on infrastructure	Russia	GISAD + decentralized architecture	Repelled
Data harvesting	China	WAN anonymity + Trusted WEB 4.0	Prevented
Disinformation campaigns	Russia/ China	getmySense + AI consensus mechanisms	Detected & blocked
Economic sabotage	Russia/ China	Decentralized value chains	Circumvented
Political subversion	all	Passive membership: equal on general questions, no direct access to technical concepts	Excluded

Priority 6: Societal Acceptance Through Economic Benefit and a Spirit of Optimism

Measures:

1. Clear added value: EU-D-S must offer immediate advantages (cost reduction, new markets, better security).
2. Use network effects: The more participants, the more attractive the system becomes – a self-reinforcing process.
3. A narrative of optimism instead of ideology: Just as the German population fundamentally changed after the Second World War in the spirit of "never again," climate change can provide the motivation for a

European transformation into a digitally supported, sustainably livable society. Open communication about economic opportunities, not ideological.

1. **Citizen participation:** Awareness campaigns to promote the use of the EU-D-S by citizens, companies, and institutions.
2. **Simple migration:** Tools and support for companies that want to switch.
3. **Regulatory coordination:** Continuous coordination between EU member states to avoid fragmentation and secure the acceptance of the EU-D-S in all European capital markets.

4. **Technological integration:** The EU-D-S must remain compatible with AI, blockchain, and autonomous systems in order to keep pace with global standards.

Goal: Companies and citizens see the EU-D-S as an economic and societal necessity, not a political option.

Conclusion: 2031 Is Achievable – but Only with a Holistic Concept Carried by a Majority

The Good News

- **Technologically, everything is possible:** The Trusted WEB 4.0 technologies provide the foundation.
- **Economically, it is necessary:** Fragmentation costs Europe growth and innovative strength.
- **Politically, it is not an obstacle:** EU-D-S acts independently – organizations such as the EU are involved as passive members on general questions of the respective discipline as equals and can exert influence.
- **Geopolitically, it is urgent:** Russia and China must be stopped.
- **The skilled labor shortage is solvable:** Through getmySense, sponsorship models, and remote work, the EU becomes an active, responsibly integrating immigration destination.

The Challenge

- **▲ Time is short:** From 2027 to 2031 is only four years – the grateach.de experience (10 years) shows how long acceptance takes. Despite all support, the time is not enough to convince all EU citizens by 2031.
- **▲ But:** Economic incentives work faster than political processes.
- **▲ Gatekeepers are strong:** Google, Amazon & Co. will not give up market share voluntarily – but the market will decide.
- **▲ Autocracies are aggressive:** Russia/China will actively sabotage – protective mechanisms must be integrated from the start.
- **▲ Integration requires responsibility:** The sponsorship model only works if European sponsors actually take on shared responsibility for recommendations and integration.

The Ultimate Goal

"Only if the democratic, European idea is consistently implemented in every business plan can we counter the digital autocracies."

With Trusted WEB 4.0 and the EU-D-S as an economic initiative, Europe can by 2031:

- Achieve digital sovereignty – independently, with organizations such as the EU as passive, equal members
- Protect innovators – through economic strength
- Enable democratic value creation – as a cooperative model
- Challenge autocracies (Russia/China) – as a real alternative
- Integrate skilled workers worldwide – through cross-language getmySense groups, sponsor work assignments, remote work, and qualified immigration recommendations
- Build a livable digital society – through market mechanisms and the active support of a majority

The question is not **whether** it is feasible – but **how quickly** it is implemented and **how many people** understand, support, and carry the holistic concept.

Bibliography

Primary Sources: EU Institutions

Source	Credibility	Last updated
Strengthening Europe's Tech Sovereignty	5/5	23 June 2026
More technological sovereignty for Europe	5/5	3 June 2026
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Solving Europe's Growth Brake	4/5	2024
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Sovereignty in European international digital policy	4/5	2026
Developing European Capital Markets to Finance the Future	4/5	May 2024
European Commission publishes Market Integration and Supervision Package	4/5	2024

Project-Specific Sources (Trusted WEB 4.0 / GISAD)

Source	Credibility	Last updated
EU-D-S constitution (June 2025)	5/5	June 2025
Finder	5/5 (own development)	–
getmySense	5/5 (own development)	–
GISAD	5/5 (own development, founding planned 2027)	–
EU-D-S	5/5 (own development, rollout planned 2027)	–
WAN anonymity	5/5 (own development)	–

Conflicts and Limitations

- **Economic data:** Different estimates of VC investments (ECB vs. LBBW vs. IMF).
- **Forecasts:** Linear extrapolations cannot capture non-linear developments (e.g., technological leaps).
- **Political implementation:** The timeline for EU measures is subject to uncertainty from member states.
- **Trusted WEB 4.0:** Assumption that the technologies work as described.
- **EU-D-S:** Treated as an economic initiative, not a political project.
- **Year figures:** The year figures contained in links refer to points of conception without hindrance, not actual founding dates.

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-1 BvR 91/26 -

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