Andreas Seidl

Handover of Power

Global Version - Volume 5/21
Digital

For You

Volume 1: Summary
Volume 2: Derivation
Volume 3: Constitution
Volume 4: State Organisation
Volume 5: Digital
Volume 6: Media
Volume 7: Labour
Volume 8: Planned Economy
Volume 9: Social Market Economy
Volume 10: Barter Economy
Volume 11: Free Market Economy
Volume 12: Finance
Volume 13: Innovation
Volume 14: Education
Volume 15: Health
Volume 16: Infrastructure
Volume 17: Security
Volume 18: Justice
Volume 19: Foreign Affairs
Volume 20: Integration
Volume 21: Family

Acknowledgements

My thanks go to my family and friends who have made me who I am today. Special thanks to all those who supported me in writing this book. I would like to thank all my classmates, teachers, fellow students, lecturers, demonstrators, activists, colleagues, companies and countries with whom I have had the privilege of sharing the experiences from which all the ideas in this book have emerged. I would like to thank the staff of Books on Demand for their kind helpfulness. I thank the citizens of Seligenstadt for the harmony and solidarity in which I was able to write.

Foreword

This policy concept contains a variety of proposals for possible political reforms. It can be peacefully and democratically adapted to any current political system of any state in the world, but also to political systems in families, clubs, associations or companies. Wherever humans make or submit to rules that manage living together, the following proposals can be helpful. Readers who find the proposals so helpful that they would like to implement them together with like-minded people can contact the author. The contact form on the last page can be used for this purpose.

Faults and defects

I ask for your understanding that this volume was not professionally proofread. I could only afford professional proofreading for the summary. Spelling errors and unfortunate phrasing may therefore occur. As soon as this volume has sold enough to pay for a professional proofreading, it will be done. After that, a new edition will be published.

English version

Please understand that this volume has been translated automatically. I could only afford a professional translation for the summary. Poor wording and spelling errors may therefore occur. In case of doubt, the German version shall prevail. As soon as this volume has sold enough to pay for a professional translation, it will be done. After that, a new edition will be published. It was more important to me that no one in the world should have an information advantage than individual translation errors in the complete work.

References

If something has been quoted directly, it is set in italics. If the headings contain footnotes, the sources for direct and indirect quotations apply in the chapter for which the heading stands. Otherwise, quotations or source references are directly at the word or at the end of the sentence or paragraph. This book contains parts of text based on the Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation of 18 April 1999 (as of 12 February 2017), abbreviated to BV[1] and the Constitution of the Canton of Bern of 6 June 1993 (as of 11 March 2015), abbreviated to KV[2].

If the constitutional paragraph, or individual paragraphs thereof, are based in whole or in part on extracts from the BV or KV, this is indicated in a footnote. The references to the corresponding footnotes for constitutional paragraphs are usually found after the heading of the affected chapter and sometimes in the body of the text. Articles used in the Swiss constitutions are listed in the footnote with a number after the title of the constitutional paragraph. Example: §123 Sample title: BV Art.123, KV Art.123.

All internet sources are fully cited in the footnotes. They were last accessed on 30.09.2021. All literature sources are also listed in full in the footnotes.

All references to tasks undertaken by other ministries and described in more detail there are given in footnotes. Example: Model Ministry - 1.2.3 Model Chapter.

All footnotes are to be viewed in comparison to the respective source, so-called indirect quotations. Direct quotations are set in italics, but hardly ever occur. The source reference is intended to enable further investigation and to take copyright into account.

---

1 This is not an official publication. Only the publication by the Swiss Federal Chancellery is authoritative. https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/404/de On 14.12.2021

2 This is not an official publication. The Bernese Official Collection of Laws is authoritative. https://www.belex.sites.be.ch/frontend/versions/2420?locale=de#ART71 On 16.12.2021

Table of contents

1. Goals of the Ministry of Digital Affairs
2. Departments
    - 2.1 Central Department
        - 2.1.1 Staff
        - 2.1.2 Organisation
            - 2.1.2.1 Digital service
                - 2.1.2.1.1 Supporting the supply of Information Technology
                - 2.1.2.1.2 Election advertising
    - 2.2 Management Department
        - 2.2.1 Digital management
    - 2.3 Digital Department
    - 2.4 Intranet Department
3. Tasks of the Ministry of Digital Affairs
4. Digital law
    - 4.1 Data ownership
5. Digital administration
    - 5.1 State Archives
    - 5.2 Official channels
    - 5.3 Troubleshooting
6. Statistical Office
    - 6.1 Ministries
    - 6.2 Citizen
    - 6.3 Company
7. Digital data protection
    - 7.1 Private data protection
    - 7.2 State data protection

- 7.3 Storage locations
  - 7.3.1 Server
  - 7.3.2 Networks
- 7.4 Access rights
  - 7.4.1 Share data
  - 7.4.2 State access
    - 7.4.2.1 Disclosure
- 7.5 Access Directory
  - 7.5.1 Access logs
  - 7.5.2 Private access
  - 7.5.3 State accesses
  - 7.5.4 Profiles for data carriers
  - 7.5.5 Groups for owners

8. Digital crime
   - 8.1 Institute for Information Security
   - 8.2 Cyber defence
9. Digital economy
   - 9.1 Digital notary
   - 9.2 Companies of the economic forms
10. Internet
    - 10.1 Free intranet
    - 10.2 Interfaces
      - 10.2.1 Knowledge.dir
11. Intranet
    - 11.1 Intranet café
    - 11.2 Intranet address
    - 11.3 Admission
      - 11.3.1 Admission procedure
    - 11.4 People’s Navigator
      - 11.4.1 Translation: Virtual World - Real World
      - 11.4.2 Translation: Real World - Virtual World

11.4.3 Page layout
11.4.3.1 Top: Control commands
11.4.3.2 Left: Search
11.4.3.3 Right: Latest reports
11.4.3.4 Below: Display field
11.4.3.5 Central: Playing field
11.4.3.5.1 Navigation
11.4.3.5.2 Simulation of the real time
11.4.3.5.3 Simulation of the future
11.4.4 Avatars
11.4.4.1 Avatar appearance
11.4.4.2 Visibility of the avatar
11.4.4.3 Possible actions of the avatar
11.4.4.3.1 Play or work
11.4.4.3.2 Buy and sell
11.4.4.3.3 Visit and communicate
11.4.4.3.4 Discuss and vote
11.4.5 Select directory
11.4.5.1 Register
11.4.5.2 Tree structure
11.4.5.3 Circle view
11.4.5.4 Pie chart
12. Directories
12.1 Data shift between profiles
12.2 Profiles
12.3 Groups
12.4 Ratings
12.5 Application Programming Interface for all directories
12.6 Homepage
12.7 Profile view

12.8 Post, comment and reply
12.8.1 Sample process
12.8.1.1 Post
12.8.1.2 Comment
12.8.1.3 Answer
12.8.2 Participation bar
12.9 Directory Register
13. People’s Innovation Company Intranet
13.1 Production
13.2 Hardware
13.3 Software
13.3.1 Software development
13.3.2 Update
13.4 Feedback Directory
13.5 Financing
13.5.1 Costs for the People’s Computer
13.5.2 Advertising
13.5.3 Simulations for persons and companies
13.6 People’s Computer
13.6.1 Operating system
13.6.2 First activation
13.6.3 Use
13.6.4 Residence
13.6.5 Liability
13.6.6 Locating
13.6.7 Audit
13.6.8 Standard model
13.6.9 Extensions
13.6.9.1 Virtual reality glasses
13.6.9.2 Cash register
14. Programmes

14.1 Homepage
14.2 Answer Finder
14.2.1 Narrow search
14.2.2 Display of the results
14.2.3 Finding the right answers
14.3 Swap shop
14.4 Open Leaks
14.5 Modulator
14.5.1 Anonymiser
14.5.2 Negotiator
14.5.3 Keyword Coordinate System
14.5.3.1 Creation of a Keyword Coordinate System
14.5.4 Overview function
14.5.4.1 Mindmap
14.5.4.2 Personal opinion in the coordinate system
14.5.5 Linker for sources
14.5.6 Connector with opinions
14.5.7 Example view for Linker and Connector
14.6 Image generator
14.7 Indoor virtualiser
14.7.1 Statistical evaluation
15. Computer games
15.1 Avatar simulator
15.1.1 Simulation view
15.1.2 Virtual simulations
15.1.3 Avatars
15.1.4 Course of play
15.2 Tax game
15.3 Algoracle

15.3.1 Purpose
15.3.2 Data processing
15.3.3 Data protection in the Algoracle
15.3.3.1 Previous request for sensitive data
15.3.4 Simulation order
15.3.5 Simulation of the Algoracle
15.3.5.1 Scenarios
15.3.5.2 Reasons for a particular prediction
15.3.6 Simulation video
15.3.7 Comparison
15.4 People-controlled politician
15.5 Policy Manager
15.5.1 Playing field
15.5.1.1 Office
15.5.2 Build player network
15.5.3 Find problems
15.5.3.1 Ongoing missions
15.5.3.2 Areas of accountability
15.5.4 Find solutions
15.5.4.1 Arena
15.5.4.2 Leader
15.5.4.3 Media library
15.5.4.4 Speech
15.5.5 Simulation of the solution
15.5.6 Election campaign mode
15.5.6.1 Vote catching
15.5.6.2 New proposals
15.5.6.3 Election campaign events
15.5.7 Mission Goal
15.5.8 Remuneration
15.5.9 Game variations

15.6 Psychotherapy game
15.6.1 Treatment missions
15.7 Second Earth
15.8 Educational game
15.8.1 Aim of the Educational Game
15.8.2 Level
15.8.3 Avatar in the educational game
15.8.4 Editor
15.8.5 Practical exercises and exams
15.8.6 Questions
15.8.7 Missions
15.8.7.1 Learning groups
15.8.7.2 Create missions
15.8.7.3 Mission history
15.8.7.4 Trainings
15.8.7.4.1 Theory
15.8.7.4.2 Practice
16. Switching to the new system
16.1 Information Technology departments
16.2 Operating systems and programmes
16.3 Programming in an alliance
16.4 Terminal devices
16.5 Directories
16.6 Intranet café
16.7 Statistical Offices
16.8 Conversion of the old ministries
Contact form

1 Goals of the Ministry of Digital Affairs

The aim of the Ministry of Digital Affairs is to enable a virtual civil society that is involved in opinion-forming and legislation. The state with its ministries and governments thus receives a virtual image of the inland, consisting of personal, technical and geographical data. With this image, the state is able to carry out a policy simulation for the future effects of today's deciders. Big data is dangerous if the data is not subject to democratic control.

Big Data means that personal data is stored en masse and correlated with each other. But it is a great way to make policy. So far, Big Data is mainly known for enterprise policy decisions to use customer data to create market analyses in order to sell more. The intranet is a state citizen platform that uses citizen data for state policy decisions in order to create analyses of the people in order to govern in the interest of the common good.

Ensuring the security and protection of data and digital content constantly at the highest possible level is a significant goal of the Ministry of Digital Affairs. Equally important, however, is taking advantage of the fact that digital data can be copied and shared as often as desired. To ease this tension, the Ministry of Digital Affairs uses the mentality of open source systems, also called "open source". This community practice is copied and supported by the Ministry of Digital Affairs. In the open source community, volunteers create operating systems, programmes and updates free of charge for all users. Creators and users help each other find and fix faults in the systems.

The aim is to be able to offer more voting procedures more frequently and more cheaply, but at the same time to prevent multiple voting. Similarly, state news should no

longer have to be sent in paper form by post to a fixed address. Companies and persons should also be allowed to use the devices and the intranet, because the infrastructure exists anyway and use for economic purposes is in the interest of the national economy and helps to link the economic forms.

The medium-term goal is to expand the domestic citizens' intranet to include the continental intranet.

The long-term goal is to set up a global intranet in the united states of the world while maintaining data security. How quickly this happens will be decided by the citizens, because this is about trust and not just about policy integration. Separation is easy because the data and systems can be encrypted or decrypted.