Submission: Digital ID Bill 2023

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Community Voice Australia was formed to advocate for transparency and accountability from all levels of government and associated bodies, and to advocate for the Australian public to have a genuine say in government policies and Legislation.

Our submission is comprehensive, detailing many aspects of the Digital Transformation currently in play. Digital ID is the lynch pin to allow the surveillance, monitoring, and collection of data (on every aspect of human and non-human life) which is necessary for the Digital Transformation sweeping the world. The larger ecosystem therefore must be analysed to appropriately respond to the Digital ID Bill 2023. In a healthy democracy the government has the responsibility to alert the public to the wider ecosystem which Legislation will impact upon (In this instance, the Digital ID 2023 Bill). We are not aware that the government has done this.

Of concern in the Digital ID Bill 2023

Community Voice Australia is particularly concerned with the following sections of the Act:

1. **Who will be able to implement a Digital ID for service**

The Bill allows for Corporations to create Digital ID's for public access to service.
Accredited entities can register as one of the following:
a. 'Identity service providers', which allow individuals to set up and manage their digital identities (such as 'myGovID');
b. 'Attribute service providers', which verify specific attributes or characteristics of an individual (such as age or qualification); and
c. 'Identity exchange providers', which transfer information between identity service providers and attribute service providers.
The accreditation scheme is not limited to government entities. It is instead intended to operate economy wide, with private sector agencies and companies invited to participate.

3 Objects
(1) The objects of this Act are as follows:
(a) to provide individuals with secure, convenient, voluntary and inclusive ways to verify their identity in online transactions with government and businesses;
In addition;
a. The accreditation scheme (for businesses and entities that want to apply to accept people's digital IDs is also voluntary (see Section 14); and

b. 'Identity Service Providers' (such as MyGovID) must deactivate an individual's digital ID on request (see Section 29).
One concern is that the service (government/ business) may technically state the Digital ID is voluntary, however without one you are unable to access the service.

2. **Voluntary use of Digital ID and exemptions**

Though the Bill goes to great pains to state the Digital ID will be voluntary, there are certain clauses which undermine this statement.

Section 74 Creating and using a digital ID is voluntary
(1) A participating relying party must not, as a condition of providing a service or access to a service, require an individual to create or use a digital ID.
Exceptions
(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if:
(a) the participating relying party is providing a service, or access to a service, to an individual who is acting on behalf of another entity in a professional or business capacity; or
(b) the participating relying party holds an exemption under subsection (4).

(4) Subject to subsection (6), the Digital ID Regulator may, on **application by a participating relying party, grant an exemption** under this subsection to the participating relying party if the **Digital ID Regulator is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so.**

Thereby, the Regulator can exempt a party from the "voluntary" aspect of Digital ID if it "is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so". Meaning the Digital ID Bill is paving the way for non voluntary Digital ID.

If this Bill goes through the Regulator can exempt State and Territory services, private corporations, business, meaning government and corporates can make Digital ID mandatory to access their service.

All the public needs to do is search Digital ID and you will see an array of articles from the United Nations, Tech companies, the front for the 1000 largest global corporations (WEF) all stating that Digital ID will be mandatory for the accessing of goods, services, finances, access to internet etc. The Digital ID Bill 2023 as it stands allows for the incremental mandating of Digital ID into a unified Digital ID system. The Digital ID 2023 Bill is disingenuous in its assertion that Digital ID will be voluntary.

Function Creep

Digital ID starts incrementally. In Australia we are being assured that it's voluntary, however the Digital ID 2023 Bill as it stands is paving the way for Digital ID to be mandatory. India's creeping compulsory Digital ID system is outlined below**:**

Function creep and compulsory enrolment. Once implemented, digital IDs systems are prone to what is colloquially referred to as "function creep"—where the ID becomes mandatory for eligibility or to access an increasing range of services and rights. In such cases, people are effectively coerced into obtaining a digital ID—which in some cases requires submitting sensitive information like biometrics.46 This type of compulsory enrolment can exclude historically marginalized groups that may not have necessary documents (such as a birth certificate) or subject vulnerable groups to unnecessary state surveillance, control, and exclusion from government benefits or services. P.14

Another high-profile example is India's national biometric ID system, Aadhaar, which was launched in 2009.51 It is currently the largest digital ID program in the world, with nearly 1.2 billion Indian citizens and residents enrolled—over 99 percent of Indian adults. To enrol in Aadhaar, individuals must submit a photo and biometric data (e.g., fingerprints and iris scans) to receive a unique 12-digit ID number (UIDAI). Nominally launched as a means to mitigate fraud and waste in the provision of public benefits, authorities initially said the program would be voluntary, but Aadhaar authentication had gradually become mandatory for access to welfare and other government services, like food rations. P.14
https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/smart-ciy-digital-id-products.pdf

Digital ID and the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Digital ID is the lynch pin for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Where what it means to be human is fundamentally altered. Namely, through the merging of technology and humans, but more specifically altering the way humans participate in their countries and the global arena. Instead of people being able to access education, work goods and services dependent on inclinations and their capacity we are heading into an arena where access to essential goods and services is online and dependent on a Digital ID. I will explain why this is an issue.

Global arena

Digital ID legislation is being enacted all around the world. It is a global phenomenon.
Some examples include:
Canada https://diacc.ca
New Zealand https://www.digital.govt.nz/digital-government/programmes-and-projects/digital-identity-programme/about-the-digital-identity-programme/
UK https://www.gov.uk/guidance/digital-identity
USA https://incyber.org/en/united-states-senate-passes-digital-identity-bill/
India https://indianexpress.com/article/india/it-ministry-plan-one-digital-id-that-links-7747828/
Africa https://au.int/en/documents/20231211/au-interoperability-framework-digital-id
Europe https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-digital-identity_en
Israel https://www.gov.il/en/departments/faq/signup_sso_faq

Digital ID is a component of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goal SDG 16**
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

More specifically **United Nations SDG 16.9 states**
By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions/

The United Nations report **United Nations Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation** states:

*For over 1 billion individuals worldwide, their lack of recognized identification bars them from having access to basic goods and services. A "good" digital identity that preserves people's privacy and control over their information can empower them to gain access to these much-needed services.*P.15

*The United Nations is ready to serve as a platform for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on the emerging technologies outlined above.*P.22

And that the United Nations digital will work towards ensuring *that every person has safe and affordable access to the Internet by 2030* P. 23

https://www.un.org/en/content/digital-cooperation-roadmap/assets/pdf/Roadmap_for_Digital_Cooperation_EN.pdf

Legal identity has morphed into Digital Identity as explained by The Immigrant Defence Project document **Smart-City Digital ID Projects Reinforcing Inequality and Increasing Surveillance through Corporate "Solutions"**:

*The call for expanding access to legal identity has largely become a drive for digital IDs, as the rapidly emerging biometric industry has converged with financial institutions, as well as with information and communications technology firms to meet the opportunity.*P.11
https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/smart-city-digital-id-products.pdf

Vested interests

Global Digital ID systems are already in place. One example is ID2020 they state:

Because we live in a digital era, we need a trusted and reliable way to do that both in the physical world and online.

Partners of ID2020 include Accenture, Gavi, Microsoft, Rockefeller Foundation, IDEO-ORG (NGO who partners with Rockefeller and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation). https://www.ideo.org/partners
https://id2020.org/digital-identity

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation are intrinsically embedded into the United Nations and the World Economic Forum. They are enormously powerful and their business arms stand to benefit financially from outcomes achieved through a Digital ID system.

The World Economic Forum, the 1000 largest corporations with individually 5 billion dollars of turnover yearly, (UN- WEF partnerships 2019) document **Reimagining Digital ID** states:

*In 2015, with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the international community recognized legal identity as a development priority. SDG 16.9 aims to [...]by 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.*P.6

The increasing use of digital technology and the development of AI make the creation of digital ID important.' P.7

Indeed, as the World Bank posits, ID can be a direct or indirect enabler of many sustainable development goals (SDGs), including access to finance, gender equality and empowerment, and migration and labour market opportunities. P6
https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Reimagining_Digital_ID_2023.pdf

The WEF, the 1000 largest corporate entities, who formed a partnership with the United Nations in 2019 to accelerate the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, are stating that Digital ID will be pivotal to accessing finance and work. The WEF is calling for a Decentialised ID, which is Blockchain. Concerns documented about Blockchain below.

Public Private Partnerships and Digital ID

Reinforcing existing inequality through corporate, not community based, solutions. As detailed in Section I, smart-city projects like digital IDs rely on private-public partnerships and collaboration, but these close partnerships often result in the implementation of corporate solutions that do not necessarily serve community needs. Private corporate interests often play a hidden yet critical role in all aspects of these digital identity projects, from their design through their application and use. P.18
https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/smart-city-digital-id-products.pdf

This submission has documented only a fraction of the corporate interests working on the Digital ID system. This is of great concern, as these corporates plan to profit immensely through the Digital ID, data collection, surveillance systems being implemented. Digital ID is

the lynch pin to a surveillance system which is dominated and dictated by private corporations.

Internet of Things (IOT)

The Fourth Industrial Revolution relies on the Internet of Things, where data is collected, shared and outcomes are fed through algorithms. People are included in the IOT as increasingly data surveillance infrastructure and policies are implemented. This data generated about us; movements, health, mental health, finances, shopping habits, vaccination status, employment, skills etc will be collected under a Digital ID system.

IBM article **What is the internet of things?** states

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a network of physical devices, vehicles, appliances and other physical objects that are embedded with sensors, software and network connectivity that allows them to collect and share data. These devices — also known as "smart objects" — can range from simple "smart home" devices like smart thermostats, to wearables like smartwatches and RFID-enabled clothing, to complex industrial machinery and transportation systems. Technologists are even envisioning entire "smart cities" predicated on IoT technologies.

IoT enables these smart devices to communicate with each other and with other internet-enabled devices, like smartphones and gateways, creating a vast network of interconnected devices that can exchange data and perform a variety of tasks autonomously. This can include everything from monitoring environmental conditions in farms, to managing traffic patterns with smart cars and other smart automotive devices, to controlling machines and processes in factories, to tracking inventory and shipments in warehouses.
https://www.ibm.com/topics/internet-of-things

Internet of Bodies

WEF article **Tracking how our bodies work could change our lives** states:

We're entering the era of the "Internet of Bodies": collecting our physical data via a range of devices that can be implanted, swallowed or worn.

In 2017, the U.S. Federal Drug Administration approved the first use of digital pills in the United States. Digital pills contain tiny, ingestible sensors, as well as medicine. Once swallowed, the sensor is activated in the patient's stomach and transmits data to their smartphone or other devices.

This could prove crucial in fighting the coronavirus pandemic. Keeping track of symptoms could help us stop the spread of infection, and quickly detect new cases. Researchers are investigating whether data gathered from smartwatches and similar devices can be used as viral infection alerts by tracking the user's heart rate and breathing.

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/06/internet-of-bodies-covid19-recovery-governance-health-data/

There are numerous articles talking about implants in people's bodies picking up whether the person has a virus and sending out an alert. It is highly concerning that invasive and non-consensual processes are being discussed in this manner. This would be recorded under a Digital ID system.

Biometrics

IT Corporation NEC article **A touchless world Enhance Public Safety. Reimagine Customer Experience** states:
Biometrics has become the ideal gateway to establishing a digital identity that bridges the gap between our physical and cyber identities.
https://www.nec.com.au/solutions/biometrics-and-digital-identity

CSIRO **Certain ID Solution states**:

*The CertainID solution is to use biometric information to lock and unlock revokable security keys and use these keys to secure transactions. CertainID helps remove the security key management burden and associated risks both from individuals and organizations.*https://research.csiro.au/cybersecurity-quantum-systems/certain-id/

The Immigration Defence Project's document **Smart-City Digital ID Projects Reinforcing Inequality and Increasing Surveillance through Corporate "Solutions"** states:

Digital IDs projects employ technology-based approaches to legal identification. These projects often combine personal information, existing government data, and biometric data such as fingerprints, face scans, or iris scans to authenticate identification.

This document goes on to document the serious potential human rights violations inherent in a Digital ID system. https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/smart-city-digital-id-products.pdf

Humans

IEEE article **The Internet of Bodies: The Human Body as an Efficient and Secure Wireless Channel states**

The Internet of Bodies (IoB) is a network of smart objects placed in, on, and around the human body, allowing for intra- and inter-body communications. This position article aims to

provide a glimpse into the opportunities created by implantable, injectable, ingestible, and wearable IoB devices. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9945832

ITU Journal article ***Internet of Bio-Nano Things: A review of applications, enabling technologies and key challenges*** states:

Internet of Bio-Nano Things (IoBNT) is envisioned to be a heterogeneous network of nanoscale and biological devices, so called Bio-Nano Things (BNTs), communicating via non-conventional means, e.g., molecular communications (MC), in non-conventional environments, e.g., inside human body. The main objective of this emerging networking framework is to enable direct and seamless interaction with biological systems for accurate sensing and control of their dynamics in real time.
https://www.itu.int/en/publications/gs/pages/publications.aspx?parent=S-JNL-VOL2.ISSUE3-2021-A08&media=electronic

Artificial Intelligence

Harvard Business Review article **AI Won't Replace Humans — But Humans With AI Will Replace Humans Without AI** states:

AI is not going to replace humans, but humans with AI are going to replace humans without AI. This is definitely the case for generative AI.

But in conversations with leaders at Harvard, at the Kempner Institute, which is the new Institute for National Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence, we talk about the marrying of biology with AI and AI with biology. https://hbr.org/2023/08/ai-wont-replace-humans-but-humans-with-ai-will-replace-humans-without-ai

Blockchain

Alison McDowell from **Wrench in the Gears** states:

"Blockchain is a secure way for people to own and control their digital footprint, the data they create living through devices and wearable / implantable / ingestible technology in "smart" environments. In essence, it is a digital ledger that keeps track of EVERYTHING across a decentralized computer network that is said to be permanent and secure. Picture a real time account book that keeps track not only of your monetary assets); but also civil records like birth certificates, marriage certificates, and court proceedings; voting records; property ownership; certifications and education credentials; health information, including DNA, bioinformatics, and data from wearable technologies; public benefit access like food stamps; and now even one's movements (geolocation data) and social interactions via QR code health passports and contact tracing."
https://wrenchinthegears.com/2020/09/22/blockchain-education-a-ticket-to-digital-serfdom/

The Global Government Forum article **Digital ID – what is it, why is it needed, and how are governments developing it?** States**:**

It highlighted the need for a single citizen digital identity system, built around either a 'unique identifier' – such as the reference numbers lying at the core of many national ID systems – or a 'golden record': a 'single source of truth' held by a designated civil service body.
https://www.globalgovernmentforum.com/digital-id-what-is-it-why-is-it-needed-and-how-are-governments-developing-it/

The map outlined on the WEF document **How digital identity can improve lives in a post-COVID-19 world** shows how Digital ID will be linked to being able to access: finances, food, travel, government, SMART cities, healthcare etc.
https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/01/davos-agenda-digital-identity-frameworks/

Digital ID is therefore not voluntary, it is rather a prerequisite for being able to live and function within society.

Metaverse

McKinsey & Co document **What is the Metaverse?** states:

The metaverse is the emerging 3-D-enabled digital space that uses virtual reality, augmented reality, and other advanced internet and semiconductor technology to allow people to have lifelike personal and business experiences online.

They state that the Metaverse will be used to access entertainment, work, commerce, education, medical services etc.

And according to the WEF we need a Digital ID to access the Metaverse as outlined in their document **"Why we need to regulate digital identity in the metaverse?"**
https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/12/digital-identity-metaverse-why-we-need-to-regulate-it-and-how/

Digital Twin

Tech company Leeway Hertz article **Digital Twin and Metaverse** states:

*In a world where everything is increasingly inclining to become digital and virtual, the Metaverse holds the power to transform our digital lives***.**

A digital twin is a virtual model of a process, product or service.
https://www.leewayhertz.com/digital-twin-and-metaverse/

People have a digital twin, as outlined in UPCEA article **You, Your Human Digital Twin and the Higher Ed Metaverse**

Imagine that you as a person are represented digitally. Your digital activities, behavior, decisions, and future decisions are not only known but silently influenced by your digital shadow … Every time you access a digital device, even when you move or just sit with your smartphone, there's data generated. And, this data is used to build your digital profile. With enough data fed constantly to the cloud and into new AI and machine learning technologies, your digital twin is being created. Yes, at this very moment, and the moment after. Jacek Chimel, Avenga Labs

The consequences of this kind of collective documentation and prediction of behavior are enormous. Your digital twin is constantly growing with data supplied from a myriad of sources including your web activity; phone activity; public records (voting, driving, civil courts and more); health records; and much more. When predictive analytics are applied, vendors and other observers can project your next education, career, avocation and even personal inclinations and moves.
https://upcea.edu/you-your-human-digital-twin-and-the-higher-ed-metaverse/

Work

BBC article **AI could replace equivalent of 300 million jobs** states :

Artificial intelligence (AI) could replace the equivalent of 300 million full-time jobs, a report by investment bank Goldman Sachs says. https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-65102150

According to the WEF document **Future of Jobs 2023: These are the fastest growing and fastest declining jobs** the jobs that are being replaced by AI and robotics are many white collar and service jobs and the jobs being created are in digital transformation and robotics and training AI. **https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/04/future-jobs-2023-fastest-growing-decline/**

Policy Horizons (arm of the Canadian government) article **The Next Digital Economy** states:
Much cognitive and physical labour is unbundled and networked. 'Old-fashioned' jobs are unbundled into tasks, many of which can be automated. Others are available as an on-demand service on tasking platforms.

Knowledgeable workers or machines operate remotely anywhere in the physical world that is connected to networks. This is done by teleoperation of a machine or remote guidance of a person connected through a mixed reality device.
https://horizons.service.canada.ca/en/2019/06/20/the-next-digital-economy/index.shtml

Universal Basic Income (UBI)

Fortune article **How selling our personal data can fund universal basic income?** states:

Proponents of UBI point to the accelerating transition of the economy from secure, full-time jobs toward zero-hour gig contracts, and argue that UBI will be necessary to fund citizen well-being in an increasingly uncertain labor market. Their argument is further supported by the march of artificially intelligent systems that automate ever more physical and cognitive human tasks, clearly pointing to a future where wage work will be intermittent and unpredictable for most people.

Thankfully, our worth also has a monetary value. Our digital avatars and data, already quite important, will become even more so in the future, as they are needed to train and power the intelligent algorithms that will replace us in the workplace. The enormous value of our data is currently monetized by a handful of tech companies.

What if we claimed property rights for our personal data? **https://fortune.com/2021/06/27/universal-basic-income-data-privacy-trusts/**

in what could only be described as dystopian the proposal is for humans who have been replaced by machines to use their personal data to further train the machines so we are able to survive. Access to a survival allowance will be through a Digital ID which funnels your data through a Smart Contract allowing or disallowing a payment to be administered.

Finances

Australia and countries around the world are in lockstep with rolling out Central Bank Digital Finances (CBDC) https://cbdctracker.org

Forbes article **National Digital ID is a Foundation For CBDC** states:

Whatever the advantages or disadvantages of central bank digital currency (CBDC), we aren't going to get one anytime soon because we lack one of the crucial building blocks for a national digital currency that can deliver benefits to the new economy, and that is digital identity.
https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidbirch/2023/04/26/national-digital-id-is-a-foundation-for-cbdc/?sh=37fb0f5a5a10

Marqeta article **The European Payments Landscape in 2030** states:

Turn your brain off, let technology do the work

"We need to create behavioural mechanics, behavioural economics that change people's behaviour to become financially healthy. And you're better off doing that through creating tools that help them do that, rather than educating them. The challengers will build those platforms that say you don't need financial education, you just need to use this tool and we will look after you." Brett King, Founder of Moven

According to Brett our payments will soon be orchestrated by AI-powered smart wallets that can decide in an instant what the most sensible payment method is for any given purchase. A glass of wine? Debit card. A sofa? Credit card. An expensive dress or suit, but it's a week until payday?
https://www.marqeta.com/resources/the-european-payments-landscape-in-2030

The Digital Wallet described above is only possible through a Digital ID which collects all aspects of our lives.

Where we live

PYMNTS article **Deep Dive: Why Smart Cities should get smart about Digital ID** states:

"By some accounts, approximately 70 percent of the world's population will reside in smart cities by 2050. The following Deep Dive explores how digital IDs will be key to unlocking the full potential of smart cities, from collecting transportation fares to improving emergency services response times."

"The growth of smart cities means citizens will be able to quickly connect with a host of services, including health, public transportation and public works. For citizens to engage with these services and trust them, seamless and secure digital identity tools will be essential."

https://www.pymnts.com/authentication/2019/deep-dive-smart-cities-digital-identity/

Alcatel-Lucent article **Delivering a sustainable quality of life in the connected city 5.0** states:

Although there is no universal definition of a smart city today, there is a consensus that a smart city leverages technology to connect everything and everyone to create more livable cities.

The shift in focus from production to consumption should be reflected in smart, connected cities. The evolution of today's City 4.0 to tomorrow's connected City 5.0 should also be focused on eliminating all restrictions by "using digitalisation for the provision of public goods and services.

The disconnect also exists at the automated process level. Electricity and water smart metering and billing systems that have been implemented are not linked to a city's carbon

footprint monitoring and measuring systems. Likewise, for automated waste collection and disposal system

https://www.al-enterprise.com/-/media/assets/internet/documents/delivering-a-sustainable-quality-of-life-in-the-connected-city-5-0-whitepaper-en.pdf?

The article clearly outlines a future where people's usage of service is collected and analysed. Again, a unique Digital ID is where this information would be placed.

Carbon Credits

The WEF document **'My Carbon': An approach for inclusive and sustainable cities** states

Fourth Industrial Revolution technology breakthroughs *– Advances in emerging technologies like AI, blockchain and digitization can enable tracking personal carbon emissions, raise awareness and also provide individual advisories on lower carbon and ethical choices for consumption of product and services.*

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/09/my-carbon-an-approach-for-inclusive-and-sustainable-cities/

Nature Sustainability article Personal carbon allowances (PCA) revisted article states

We argue that recent advances in AI for sustainable development, together with the need for a low-carbon recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, open a new window of opportunity for PCAs.

Individualised carbon credits necessitate that our every action, purchase, movement, usage is surveyed and stored on the Blockchain under a Digital ID.

Health

"In a smart city environment, however, healthcare access could change dramatically. Instead of in-person appointments with medical professionals, smart cities could offer citizens access to certain healthcare services from unattended kiosks that could manage tasks like analyzing saliva, drawing blood or filling prescriptions. Medical kiosks could also import the data gathered by connected devices for deeper analysis, providing consumers with more accurate insights into their individual health needs."
https://www.pymnts.com/authentication/2019/deep-dive-smart-cities-digital-identity/

The article **Blockchain, Digital Identity and Healthcare** states:

"Blockchain could greatly improve the management of medical records and delivery of medical and mental health services if physicians gain easier access to complete information when providing care. A client- centered and blockchain-based health records management system may assist with data sharing between health care and social service agencies …" **https://citrispolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2020-Blockchain-ID-homeless-final.pdf**

This becomes alarming when we look at the Biotech Genome technologies being discussed, as outlined by Policy Horizons in article titled **Biodigital Today and Tomorrow**

The CRISPRization of humans. As a research tool[64], CRISPR gene editing helps us understand DNA's role in human diseases. Medical researchers are exploring its potential to fight viruses[65], destroy cancer[66]cells, overcome immune problems that interfere with potential gene therapy[67], and treat conditions such as acne[68] and blindness[69]. CRISPR-off technology allows us to turn gene expression off[70], effectively stopping a person from getting a disease to which they are genetically predisposed, such as Alzheimer's. Further, it may be possible to turn off epigenetic markers while leaving the DNA strand intact."
https://horizons.service.canada.ca/en/2022/05/31/biodigital-today-and-tomorrow/index.shtml

IEEE article **Evolving Flexible Sensors, Wearable and Implantable Technologies Towards BodyNET for Advanced Healthcare and Reinforced Life Quality** states:

These technologies and platforms will be merged, giving way to the bodyNET: a network of wearable sensors, implantable devices, and exoskeletons for improved healthcare and health outcomes.
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9626161

NIH article **Blockchain for genomics and healthcare: a literature review, current status, classification and open issues** states:

Nowadays, via integrating -omics data with other data types, such as imaging and electronic health record (EHR) data, panomics studies attempt to identify novel and potentially actionable biomarkers for personalized medicine applications.

Imagine a world where the state enforces certain procedures as an algorithm has ascertained that you are a potential societal burden. Babies genomic structure is put on Blockchain at birth, under their Digital ID, and then all subsequent medical (physical, mental) interventions are stored with risk assessments being undertaken through algorithms. Interventions are enforced through the "common good" narrative.

Food

IBM article **Focus on Food Safety** states:

Blockchain *for the food system*
With a digital food system, network participants have access to tools and data to improve food safety…
https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/ZN9EWKRQ

ABC article **A DNA barcode could track food from paddock to plate, but idea comes with privacy and food safety concerns** states:

Scientists from Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University have developed a way to track produce from paddock to plate, right down to the last metre.

The researchers engineered microbes filled with information which could be sprayed on surfaces like paddocks, plants and floors and act as a DNA barcode when later scanned.
https://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/2020-06-25/dna-barcode-tracks-paddock-to-plate-but-brings-privacy-concerns/12364310

Rockefeller Reset The Table report reinforces the narrative that food must be tracked and traced and will increasingly be (only) available online.

Finally, these advancements need to be accompanied by a critical investment in broadband access. Forty- two million Americans lack broadband access that
is essential to shifts to online enrollment, online purchasing of food, direct farm-to-consumer purchasing, telemedicine, teleconsultations, as well
as education, finance, and employment. P.18 https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/RF-Reset-the-Table-FULL-PAPER_July-28_FINAL.pdf

Education

Brokings article **A Whole New World: Education meets the metaverse** states:

The metaverse is upon us. Soon it will be as omnipresent as TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook (now Meta). As technology advances to bring us new immersive and imaginary worlds, how we educate children and prepare teachers must also advance to meet these new opportunities.

https://www.brookings.edu/articles/a-whole-new-world-education-meets-the-metaverse/

The article **The Blockchain for Education: An Introduction** states:

Welcome to the year 2026, where learning is earning. Your ledger account tracks everything you've ever learned in units called Edublocks. Each Edublock represents one hour of learning in a particular subject. But you can also earn them from individuals or informal groups, like a community center or an app. Anyone can grant Edublocks to anyone else. You can earn Edublocks from a formal institution, like a school or your workplace. The Ledger makes it

possible for you to get credit for learning that happens anywhere, even when you're just doing the things you love. Your profile displays all the Edublocks you've earned. Employers can use this information to offer you a job or a gig that matches your skills. We'll keep track of all of the income your skills generate, and use that data to provide feedback on your courses. When choosing a subject to study in the future, you may wish to choose the subject whose students are earning the most income. You can also use the Ledger to find investors in your education. Since the ledger is already tracking income earned from each Edublock, you can offer investors a percentage of your future income in exchange for free learning hours. Our smart contracts make these agreements easy to manage and administer. The Ledger is built on blockchain, the same technology that powers bitcoin and other digital currencies. That means every Edublock that has ever been earned is a permanent part of the growing public record of our collective learning and working.

People's access to Nature

Ericsson article **Climate change impacting consumers** states:

In the 2030s urban early adopters might start thinking of nature as an experience rather than a location. Two thirds believe consumers will embrace VR boats that digitally bring them to the sea to listen to the sound of waves and feel the warmth of the salty air. Around 73 percent foresee families using AR glasses to go on safaris from their living rooms and 65 percent foresee people taking a tour with VR-equipped bodysuits that simulate the full experience of skiing or skating. A VR-equipped bath can allow consumers to experience swimming in a lake using minimal water. At the same time, virtual travel services can enable consumers to experience nature reserves and mountain trails in real time as if they were there. The need for and enjoyment of natural experiences will still be high in the 2030s. But, if consumers cannot go into nature, they will have the possibility to bring nature to them instead.

Another area that urban early adopters believe technology can help is bridging the learning opportunity gap between those who can easily access nature and those who cannot while minimizing the damage we impose on nature when observing and learning about it. For example, 76 percent believe an AR/VR classroom will allow students to learn about and experience nature without having to go there physically.

Why would people's access to nature be so constrained? This is due to Smart Mega Cities being developed where people are packed, stacked and shepherded online (Digital ID is spoken about as mandatory to access the internet in the future) and their movement is constrained through increased taxes and penalties.

https://www.ericsson.com/en/reports-and-papers/consumerlab/reports/10-hot-consumer-trends-climate-change-impacting-consumers?

Social Credit

South China Morning Post's article What is China's Social Credit System and why is it controversial states

- *China's social credit system is a set of databases and initiatives that monitor and assess the trustworthiness of individuals, companies and government entities*
- *A good rating could offer priority health care or deposit-free renting of public housing, while a negative rating could see individuals banned from flights and trains*

This chilling quote from Li Kequiang, Ex Premier of the Peoples Republic of China, sums up the human rights violations inherent within a social credit system:

"Those who lose credibility will find it hard to make a tiny step in society"

https://www.scmp.com/economy/china-economy/article/3096090/what-chinas-social-credit-system-and-why-it-controversial

Policy Horizons (arm of the Canadian government) in their report **Capital and Debt** state:

Social Credit may become a more powerful determinant of socio economic inclusion. Rating a user's credibility/ trust (social credit), as is currently done by Uber, Ebay and many others, is becoming more common. At the same time new technologies such as blockchain bring new ways of capturing and accessing more information. Together, these developments could lead to new ways of evaluating who should qualify for credits and services, based on algorithms.

Ownership could be displaced our augmented by access to service http://canadabeyond150.ca/reports/capital-and-debt.html?

Policy Horizons are blatantly telling us that if we don't conform to a certain public narrative (constructed by unelected global bodies, private corporations and government) we will be excluded from society.

AWIS document **Social Contract for the AI Age** states:

Individuals must contribute to the common good through appropriate taxes and provision of critical personal information (with appropriate data protection) as, for example, in the collection of census data and voting for public officials

*All governments create incentives for citizens to use AI in ways that benefit society (for example each person does good work for society that will be recognized as value, and this value can be exchanged with other values such as financial value, products, services, etc.).*https://ssrc.mit.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Social-Contract-for-the-AI-Age.pdf

Social Impact Bonds (SIB)

The paper **Understanding SIB** by the OECD states

*An **investor** provides funding for an intervention, which is used as working capital for a **service provider** that is responsible for the social services delivery, the attainment of agreed outcomes and potentially for the provision of data related to them. Outcomes measurement is a crucial step for the SIB process. Based on this, the payment to the investor coupled with agreed interest shall be released by the government or the commissioner.P.4*

And the risk to investors can be mitigated

SIBs intend to roll over the risk from the government and the service providers to investors. Yet, capital protection and guarantee mechanisms as well as early termination clauses of the SIB contract may be in place mitigating the risk assumed by investors.P.3
https://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/UnderstandingSIBsLux-WorkingPaper.pdf

In other words, Corporates and wealthy individuals bet on vulnerable populations and get a profit return. Treasurer Chalmers is backing the SIB structure for Australia.

The wealthy exploiting the vulnerable

Digital ID is already implementing a dehumanising system where people are the product.

Forbes article **World First As Baby Born On The Blockchain in Tanzania** states:

An Irish medical aid project recorded on the blockchain has seen a world first this week – a baby.

The project gives each pregnant woman a digital ID that entitles them to pregnancy vitamins such as folic acid and tracks the women's progress via data added to the blockchain. From registration to a medical appointment to birth. And speaking of birth, the first baby to be born on the blockchain was delivered on the 13th July 2018, shortly followed by the second and third babies on 19th July 2018.

The system is now the driving force behind their mothers gaining access to postnatal care, medication and follow up appointments as required.
https://www.forbes.com/sites/ginaclarke/2018/07/25/world-first-as-baby-born-on-the-blockchain-in-tanzania/?sh=1fca12065023

Note that the mother can only access services through her Digital ID, which is then recorded on the Blockchain. These babies and mothers can then be bet on through the Social Impact Bond system. An example of how this works is:

Silicon Icarus article **Token Chains: Building The Human Asset Class Through The IXO Protocol** states"

Amply involved a digital identity and subsidy management system for pre-schools in South Africa. The schools take attendance through an application on a tablet to generate impact tokens which the school redeemed for subsidies from the South African government. In order to take digital attendance every student was assigned unique digital identifiers. This project impacted over 60,000 students, whose digital identity will follow them throughout the public education system (and depending on how the government moves forward, could extend to healthcare and other government services).

Digital identity, or so called decentralized identities (DIDs), are absolutely essential for building the protocol.

Tokenizing verified outcome states through the ixo protocol transforms traditional certificate-based out-come representations, such as Carbon Emission Reduction Certificates, Education Certificates, Immunization Certificates, Biodiversity Certificates, or any other certified outcome state, into tradable and investible digital assets. Which are backed by data assets and verification proofs, with embedded executable rights.

The designers choose to transform the nature of relationships by creating this type of world. *For instance education, instead of the immeasurable energetic and psychological exchange between classmates and teachers, young children are isolated from this environment and encouraged to emotionally connect with software designed to hold their attention through programmed loops of activity. As the children do or do not flow through these loops, global investors constantly monitor their progress to try and guess whether enough children will fulfill the program's impact claims, while also selling this data to the highest bidder.*

Algorithmically defining "positive" and "negative" events based on their correspondence to a predetermined state change by itself opens an incredibly dubious can of morality worms. Especially after considering that the entire operation is funded, securitized, monetized and speculated on by global investors. https://archive.siliconicarus.org/2021/11/04/token-chains-building-the-human-asset-class-through-the-ixo-protocol/

The Silicon Icarus article is well worth reading in its entirety as it extensively documents the moral and ethical considerations of this financing system, which is only possible through Digital ID. And as Treasurer Chalmers is backing the Social Impact model the government has the responsibility to grapple with the moral and ethical implications.

Treasurer Chalmer's position on SIB is outlined here:
https://www.themonthly.com.au/issue/2023/february/jim-chalmers/capitalism-after-crises#mtr

Smart Contracts

Now we get to the crux of the matter. Smart Contracts are where access to goods and services is only possible through a contract, this is where all outlined above: food, medical

status, work, finances, mental health, social credit, movement, carbon credits (all captured under our Digital ID) can be brought together to effect how individuals participate in society. The Digital ID is the key to bringing all personal information together in to one system, which then relies on Smart Contracts to allow or deny people access to services and goods.

IBM article **What are smart contracts on blockchain?** states
Smart contracts work by following simple "if/when…then…" statements that are written into code on a blockchain. A network of computers executes the actions when predetermined conditions have been met and verified.

Endlessly government and private corporations use Covid as the justification for entering into an online surveillance state. The public are expected to believe the narrative that increased surveillance, loss of privacy, and enforced behaviours for the "common good" (as nebulous as that phrase is), is the only way forward. We are told clearly, we either conform to expectations or we are unable to access work, services or goods. I ask that you consider all the concerns raised above, and that you adequately reflect on the appropriateness of global corporations and philanthrocapitalists (whose business arms make money off the digital transformation) transforming the Australian people's access to society.

The government response to Covid lead to 99 percent of the world falling further into poverty whilst a very small minority became immensely wealthier. The Digital Revolution with its lynch pin, the Digital ID, will further exacerbate the wealth divide leading to the vast majority of the world's population being measured and managed overseen by a very few at the top pulling the strings. It's extraordinarily dangerous.

https://www.newsweek.com/were-living-through-greatest-transfer-wealth-middle-class-elites-history-opinion-1641614

https://www.oxfam.org/en/press-releases/ten-richest-men-double-their-fortunes-pandemic-while-incomes-99-percent-humanity

There is a vast array of ethical and human rights considerations to be robustly and transparently addressed before the Fourth Industrial Revolution is implemented. Yet it is rolling out without the public being made aware of its scope.

The Federal Government has called for submissions to the Digital ID Bill 2023 and the Digital ID (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Bill 2023 without educating the people as to the bigger picture of what is planned in the ensuing digital transformation. This is not transparent or responsible leadership. The government is making decisions that will impact heavily on the Australian population for generations to come, and therefore Australian's must be aware of how they will be affected.

Digital ID must be 100 percent voluntary, with no legislative capacity for Digital ID function creep to be possible. All sub-clauses referencing a Digital ID being made mandatory at the discretion of the Regulator must be removed.

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