



DIGITAL POLICY INSTITUTE - MILLENNIUM 3000

INTERNATIONAL NGO

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INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY IN CYBERSPACE

Cyber attacks on democracy and cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes represent a force of destruction comparable to armed conflict.



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WARNING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD - AI SOCIAL WAR

“Social war using AI poses a hidden threat to the democratic world, with the potential to destroy democracy.”

AI social war is a term for a situation where AI technologies are being misused to spread disinformation, including deepfake videos and hatred, that penetrates into every household through social media, destabilizing the political, social and legal environment in democratic countries.

Social networks have become a global battleground where, with the help of artificial intelligence technologies, there are constant conflicts between individuals, nations and continents that critically threaten democracy in cyberspace.

AI social war is a complex phenomenon that includes cyber attacks on democracy - the spread of disinformation and hatred, including manipulation and propaganda supported not only by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, but also by politicians with a false attitude towards democracy.

AI social war is critically interfering in the daily lives of citizens, threatening their security and disrupting interpersonal, virtual and international relationships.

Behind the unleashing of the AI social war are not only totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, but also the failure of democratic governments to provide the necessary protection of the state and the population from the cyber threat of disorientation - the inability of citizens to distinguish between lies and the truth.

The long-term disorientation of citizens caused by the spread of disinformation, including deepfake videos, cyber-manipulation and propaganda, has resulted in the unleashing of a social war using AI that has put democratic countries in critical danger.

The failure of politicians is unforgivable because they have not taken any systematic measures to protect citizens from the disorientation that has a devastating impact on security, social, economic, environmental and legal stability in any democratic country.

As a result of the AI social war, citizens are increasingly moving away from the ability to discern lies from the truth, leading to a weakening of trust in democracy, and conversely, the rise of totalitarian and authoritarian ideologies that use cyber manipulation and propaganda to dominate the online environment.

Long-term disorientation caused by the spread of disinformation - deepfake videos, cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes - provokes fear, anger and security and social tensions in society, which are transferred from cyberspace to the real environment in every democratic country.

Spending money only on military weaponry, when the primary threat to the state is cyber attacks on democracy, is irrefutable proof that all democratic governments and international organizations, including the EU, the European Union and the European Commission, are missing a key advisor to protect democracy in cyberspace.

Politicians must start investing massively in ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace so that they can guarantee that citizens will no longer be protected from the AI social war that is critically threatening democratic countries.

With the appointment of a key advisor on safeguarding democracy in cyberspace, all democratic governments and international organizations, including the EU, the European Union and the European Commission, will be assured that the key topic of ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace will be added to the 'White Paper on Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the EU'. The future of the democratic world in relation to cyber attacks and aggressive interference by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes depends on this security system measure. These regimes are actively seeking to dominate the online environment through cyber manipulation, propaganda, hate mongering and deepfake videos in order to drive out democracy from cyberspace and the citizens' consciousness.

Without adequate international protection of democracy in cyberspace, totalitarian and authoritarian regimes risk gaining control over the digital world through cyber manipulation and propaganda. This cyber threat will lead to the permanent displacement of democracy from the consciousness of citizens, who, as a result of long-term disorientation, lose the ability to distinguish lies from the truth.



Part 1

CYBER OCCUPATION OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES BY TOTALITARIAN AND AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES - A MORTAL THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

“The cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes poses as critical a threat as military occupation, because disinformation and hatred penetrate into every household via social networks and threaten the democratic system from within.”

The threat associated with cyber manipulation and propaganda is that false or at least misleading information is deliberately disseminated on social networks with the aim of deceiving its recipients ^[1] (hereinafter also referred to as **“disinformation”**) and that this disinformation, together with the hatred and manipulation of public opinion that penetrates virtually into every household, results in a serious threat to the foundations of democracy in the form of social and security tensions in society. Cyber manipulation and propaganda are therefore seen as an evil ideology that pushes democracy out of cyberspace.

Cyber attacks on democracy involve aggressive interference by foreign governments in the sovereignty of democratic processes. Due to the spread of hatred, fear and disinformation that penetrate into every household through social networks, democratic countries and especially millions of citizens are facing a critical threat. Cyber attacks on democracy focus on falsifying election results, which drastically undermines trust in democracy and poses a serious threat to security, social, economic and legal stability in the democratic environment. Cyber manipulation and propaganda by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes are pushing democracy out of cyberspace and threatening to collapse democracy. The number of cyber attacks on democracy is growing every day and they are becoming more technologically dangerous.

Citizens in democratic countries on social networks are at risk of being so influenced by cyber manipulation and propaganda that, especially at election time, they are at risk of voting for candidates who either have a false attitude towards democracy or are ideologically close to totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

For the first time in history, citizens are living in two worlds, the real and the virtual, at the same time, and as a result of this new dimension of reality, it is no longer enough to protect only national borders and airspace when the top priority of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes is to control cyberspace.

The governments of all democratic countries in the world, including the US, the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, must reconsider their current stance and start actively participating in saving democracy in cyberspace so that totalitarian and authoritarian regimes cannot gain ideological dominance on social networks.

Ensuring the international protection of democracy in cyberspace requires the same security priority as participating in the collective defense of the democratic world within NATO.

The international NGO Digital Policy Institute - millennium 3000 urges all governments of all democracies, including the US and the European Union, as well as the European Commission, the Council of Europe, governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations, to unite their efforts and jointly organize the 'Summit for Cyber Protection of Democracy' to discuss our proposed topics:

- Protecting democracy from cyber attacks.
- Protecting democratic countries from cyber occupation by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.
- Strengthening international protection of democracy in cyberspace.
- Protecting the life and health of digital civilization from cyber threats.
- Protecting cyberspace from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.
- Protecting democratic elections from cyber manipulation and propaganda.
- Modernization of technologically backward democracy towards online democracy.
- International renewal of trust in democracy in cyberspace.
- Strengthening the influence and dignity of democracy in cyberspace.
- Gaining majority influence for democracy in cyberspace.

Unless politicians find a common willingness to support the proposed systemic measures to ensure international protection of democracy in cyberspace, the digital world will be dominated by the killers of democracy - totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, social terrorists, cyber mafia, cyber threat actors and millions of cyber criminals. Dictators and authoritarians will finally take control of the entire world through cyberspace, from where they will displace democracy with the help of cyber manipulation and propaganda that penetrates into every household through social networks. Millions of citizens will thus be at critical risk due to the unwillingness of politicians to take timely

and proposed systemic measures against cyber attacks on democracy and cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.



Part 2

INTERVIEW WITH A JOURNALIST BY THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK - A LIFE-AND-DEATH FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

“Cyber attacks on democracy and cyber occupation are so destructive that they can cause immediate and massive political and social destruction in democratic countries and trigger global armed conflict.”

Uncensored interview as of February 20, 2024 - topic: The Killers of Democracy - moderated by editor Milan Švec, at the request of the author of the book Bc. Ladislav Boldi.

“Ladislav, welcome. Before we start talking about the book ‘The Killers of Democracy’, I have to note that I am moderating this interview at your request, but I have to ask you: Why did you choose me?”

“Because you are the only one in our country who is interested in my work related to the international protection of democracy in the online environment, which is most threatened by cyber attacks, cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes , and social terrorism.”

“I, as a journalist, am more interested in your cyber skills, but I certainly have no knowledge or experience in what you are creating. I am just learning everything gradually, however I would like to open this topic first. Do you agree?”

“Yes. I count on that.”

“Okay, can we please talk openly, Ladislav?”

“Of course, you will hear nothing but the truth from me, Mr. Editor.”

“Let’s get to the point. Have you ever been in trouble for the truth?”

“Yes, I had. And I have more and more troubles of them.”

“Why?”

“Because for two years I have been sounding the alarm and trying to warn the democratic world about the massive wave of cyber threats. But so far in vain. What is missing is the political will - the will to unite and avert a democratic catastrophe in time.”

“Can you be more specific?”

“I can. Democracy, for example, has long lacked international protection in the online environment and has faced cyber attacks as a result. Another problem that requires international attention is the fact that cyber manipulation and propaganda are displacing democracy from cyberspace, where totalitarian and authoritarian regimes are gaining ideological dominance. In addition, another complication is emerging, namely social terrorism, which represents threats and crimes committed or spread in the online environment that are transmitted to the real world and create conflict situations. Another threat that the democratic world must address immediately is the collapse of democracy that will occur if democracy is not modernized in time towards online democracy. And that’s still not all. Democracy’s loss of influence and dignity in the virtual world will cause its decline in the real world. But politicians must also address another problem, which is the declining trust in democracy. Incidentally, one of the more feared threats is the cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. And here, Mr. Editor, are 100 more warning signs that reveal the next wave of massive threats to democracy in the digital age.”

“And why haven’t politicians taken any security measures against these threats?”

“Some security measures have already taken place. For example, the international security operation called ‘Dying Ember’, which was carried out in close cooperation with the American FBI and its allies.^{[2], [3]} However cyber espionage, as an integral part of social terrorism, is only one of the many forms of cyber attacks on democracy that penetrate into every household through social networks. A comprehensive set of systemic measures must be implemented to ensure the international protection of democracy.”

“Ladislav, do you know what amazes me? Why don’t politicians protect democracy in cyberspace from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes! Don’t they care about democracy? Or are they just pretending to be democrats?”

“It is true that there are many politicians with a false attitude towards democracy who pose the same security threat to national security as totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. Even the U.S. government and intelligence services of democratic states have long considered China to be a major ideological competitor moving towards a digital dictatorship that intends to change the current world order through artificial intelligence and big data.^[4] Everyone has long known and realized that securing international protection of democracy in cyberspace requires the same security and financial priority as collective participation in the defense of democracy within NATO. But the real reason why politicians have not yet secured international protection for democracy in cyberspace is that they have neglected to develop the systemic measures to which I have devoted 20 years of my life. As a result of this political neglect, there are now cyber attacks on democracy and cyber

occupations of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes that are gaining ideological dominance on social networks.”

“You call it political neglect, but isn’t it more of a political failure?”

“Political neglect or failure, it doesn’t matter today. The problem is that democracy is technologically backward and has no built-in defense mechanisms to prevent the cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. That’s why I’ve spent the last 10 years focusing most of my attention on the modernization of democracy. And thanks to this, I can now put forward new systemic measures to democratic governments, including the United States government, the Council of Europe, the European Commission and the countries of the European Union, which will ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace and prevent the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes on social networks. Otherwise, the collapse of democracy would be imminent within 5 years at the latest.”

“By systemic measures you mean the DS-3000 Digital Strategy for the protection of democracy in cyberspace, which you want to present to democratic governments, the Council of Europe, and the European Commission, is that right?”

“Yes, today it is no longer enough to protect only national borders and airspace when the top priority of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes is the cyber occupation of democratic countries and the pursuit of ideological dominance in cyberspace.”

“What exactly am I to understand by the term cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes?”

“Cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian countries is an effort to control and manipulate cyberspace to achieve political, ideological or strategic goals. In other words, the goal of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes is to assert their domination and ideological dominance at the expense of democratic countries.”

“I understand. But then explain to me what reason politicians had for neglecting the warnings you put forward in your book ‘Social Terrorism’ two years ago and taking no action at all to protect democracy and citizens from the threats you identified. Isn’t that a little suspicious?”

“Well, because in our country, the future of democracy in cyberspace does not concern politicians. In our country, no one understands concepts such as the modernization of democracy towards online democracy, or why international protection of democracy in online from cyber-occupation and ideological domination by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. When I tried to explain to politicians and the media that our state and citizens are facing a critical threat because of social terrorism, they refused to talk to me because they were bothered by my social background. In our country, what is important is not what skills a person has and what good they can do for democracy, but what political office and connections they have. That’s why I turned to the new

political movement Generation, which is very interested in working together to modernize democracy and consistently protect the state from social terrorism.”

“Are you saying that politicians and the media refuse to deal with you because they are bothered by your social background?”

“Yes, I grew up until the age of nineteen in institutions where unwanted children are put, and where there was terror, brutal and bloody bullying. My birth mother gave me up right after I was born. Then I was forced to live on the streets as a homeless person because the state refused to provide me with any help and I had nowhere to go. A person with a past like mine has no chance for a normal life in the Czech Republic. Politicians, the media, the police, the authorities, they all consider me a criminal and a thug and treat me like human waste. They treat me worse than cattle. Nobody wants to understand that I wasn’t born a criminal. I have been forced to live in a criminal environment since birth and have never known any other home than the street. I’ve lived my whole life on the streets, outside of civilized society. I had to earn my living by fighting on the streets to get to the University of Public and International Relations, which I successfully graduated from.”

“It is appalling that politicians, the media, police officers and authorities treat you worse than cattle. And how do you fight it?”

“I treat everyone as badly and aggressively as they treat me. Let me tell you something, Mr. Editor: If the government really cared about democracy, national security and protecting the lives and health of its citizens, it could never ignore my warnings about social terrorism. Social terrorism refers to threats and crimes committed in cyberspace that penetrate into every household through social networks. If the new political movement Generation had not emerged, which is the only one that wants to fight hard against social terrorism, the whole of Europe and millions of citizens would be in critical danger.”

“So that’s why you approached the political movement Generation?”

“Rather, they approached me, and that made me extremely happy. Daniel Krutý, the Movement’s chairman, has been following my work for some time now and he really likes my digital strategy for ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace. He cares deeply about the fate of democracy, which is now critically threatened by the AI social war.”

“What is the AI social war?”

“The AI social war is a war that citizens are waging against each other on social networks because of hate. The cause of hatred is fear and disorientation of citizens who, as a result of the spread of disinformation, are no longer able to distinguish between lies and the truth. Disorientation causes people to fear, which turns into hatred. And social terrorism is born out of hatred. If politicians in our country really cared about democracy, they would first and foremost try to protect citizens from the spread of disinformation that is destroying democracy from within. I remind you that disinformation is the main cause of disorientation that creates fear in people. And the fear that

people have is the hatred that penetrates into every household through social networks. The problem is that nobody in our country cares about the future of democracy. Except for the political movement Generation. Millions of citizens are in critical danger because of the spread of disinformation, because they are totally disoriented and cannot distinguish between lies and the truth. No one understands that disorientation of citizens threatens democracy and the life and health of civil society just as much as military conflict. Let me tell you something, Mr. Editor: Do you know why hate on social networks is dangerous for democracy and citizens?”

“I don’t even dare to guess.”

“Because it is becoming an ideology that even children are growing up with. And that’s the saddest thing about the whole issue. The AI social war is the worst war in the history of mankind, because it is fought by citizens and especially children on social networks because of hatred, and with the help of artificial intelligence it can last for centuries. The world is completely infested with hatred that puts democracy and millions of citizens in critical danger. And when I tried to explain this problem to our politicians, media and police, they all slammed the door in my face, just because I have a bad social background. For me, there was only one thing to do: to use my bad experience of the conflict environment in which I was born and grew up to protect democracy and civil society. Our government, our MPs, the media, the security forces, they have all refused to ensure that democracy and citizens are protected from the new cyber threat of social terrorism, which is born out of hatred. The only ones who listened to me were the chairman Daniel Krutý and the vice-chairman Mgr. Jindřichovský from the political movement Generation. They were the only ones who began to help me warn citizens and explain to everyone that disinformation is the main cause of their disorientation, which creates fear in people and fear creates hatred in people.”

“As far as I know, this new political movement, Generation, will run for the Chamber of Deputies in 2025. Is that right?”

“Yes. The movement Generation is the first and so far only political movement in the Czech Republic that aims to protect democracy from cyber attacks and social terrorism.”

“Can you be specific?”

“Sure. I will try to explain to you how cyber attacks on democracy are taking place and why democracy is in danger of collapsing. As you know, the New Hampshire Attorney General’s office recently began investigating fraudulent phone calls in which it appeared that someone was using President Biden’s voice to urge voters to stay home and skip the primary elections. In addition, the recipients were shown the number of former state Democratic Party Chairwoman Kathy Sullivan. Prosecutors there have assessed the case as an illegal attempt to disrupt the presidential primary elections in New Hampshire, adding that the voice was apparently artificially altered to sound like President Biden’s voice.^[5] The next time a fake voice similar to Donald Trump’s could very well be calling on citizens to arm themselves and head to the Capitol again. And it is highly likely that citizens will readily accept such a call because they will not be able to distinguish a fake

phone call from the real voice of Donald Trump. Ever since totalitarian regimes gained control over the information space, which is confirmed by analyst Alexandra Alvarova in an interview published on January 1, 2024 by FORUM 24 ^[6], similar cyber attacks on democracy have been skyrocketing around the world. And I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that the fight to save democracy will become a life-and-death fight.”

“To life and death? Does this mean that not only democracy, but also politicians, journalists, public figures and many others may find themselves in imminent danger?”

“Yes, and not only they, but also their families may face brutal attacks from a manipulated crowd and angry citizens who will easily believe disinformation videos with propaganda themes in which politicians will call on citizens, for example, to violently attack their political opponents. Let me tell you something: When politicians with a fake attitude towards democracy, totalitarian regimes, digital authoritarians, extremists, populists, nationalists, fascists, communists and social terrorists start mass-producing disinformation videos with the help of artificial intelligence to manipulate public opinion and ideological domination on social networks, then the real hell will break loose and bring about the collapse of democracy.”

“And why do you think politicians are not fighting together against social terrorism?”

“In my opinion, only the European Commission, the Council of Europe and the United States of America are fully aware of this serious threat. Politicians in other democratic countries probably don’t even know that social terrorism exists. But it is precisely because of the threats and crimes committed or spread in the online environment, which reach every household through social networks, that democracy and millions of citizens face a critical threat.”

“Can you specify who a social terrorist is?”

“Yes, a social terrorist is a person who uses social networks as cyber weapons to commit crimes such as cyberbullying, cyberaggression, cyberracism, or to spread disinformation, hatred, and to manipulate public opinion, thus creating conflict situations in society, which are transferred to the real environment in the form of violence.”

“If I’m not mistaken, this threat was recently mentioned by the European Commission’s top politician, EU Commissioner Jourová, who said that Platform X is being abused by criminals and terrorists who want to spread violence.” ^[7]

“That’s right. And that’s why I claim that if politicians really cared about democracy and citizens, like the European Commission, the Council of Europe and the United States of America do, they would know that the terrorists that European Commissioner Jourová spoke about do not hold a grenade or an assault rifle in their hands, but that they use social networks as cyberweapons through which they commit crimes that are transferred to the real world.”

“So cyberbullying, cyberaggression or cyberracism and similar crimes are also considered a form of social terrorism? I ask because Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of Meta, formerly Facebook, recently apologized to the parents and families of children who died from social media-related causes at a public hearing in the United States Senate on the upcoming Children’s Online Safety Law” [8]

“It is good that you have recalled this extremely serious event. Yes, cyberbullying, cyberaggression, cyber lynching, cyber discrimination, these are all new threats and crimes. And if the state or citizens face a critical threat as a result of these new threats and crimes committed in the online environment, then the actors of cyber threats have fulfilled the deed of social terrorism, which has its own characteristics.”

“Ladislav, why do you think people spread disinformation?”

“There are many reasons. For example, poor protection of democracy in cyberspace and poor interpersonal, virtual and international relations. Cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. Or the spread of disinformation and hatred and, last but not least, the growing distrust of citizens towards politicians, political parties, institutions, media and authorities.”

“And how much of a threat to democracy do you think the cyber occupation and ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes on social networks poses?”

“A mortal threat.”

“Well, is it possible to save democracy from this mortal threat?”

“It’s possible. I myself have devoted 20 years of my life to systemic measures. But ensuring the international protection of democracy in cyberspace from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes is the most difficult task in the world, requiring the collective cooperation of all democratic states, including the US government, the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe. They all need to rethink their current position and start taking an active role in protecting democracy in cyberspace.”

“Isn’t it too late?”

“We have to hope not. If democratic states, including the US government, the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, adopt the systemic measures I propose, we will even get ahead of the efforts of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes seeking ideological dominance in cyberspace.”

“And what systemic measures are needed to save democracy from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes in cyberspace?”

“There are a number of systemic measures that form a security mechanism to protect democracy in cyberspace from social terrorism and the ideological dominance of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes in cyberspace. And not only from them, but also from politicians who have a false attitude towards democracy.”

“And how can citizens actually detect a politician who has a false attitude towards democracy?”

“A politician with a false attitude towards democracy is a person who does not protect democracy but threatens it by spreading disinformation, hatred, and trying to manipulate public opinion. It’s called cyber manipulation.”

“So what needs to be done to really defend against social terrorism, because deepfakes, for example, threaten not only democracy but the whole world?”

“Mr. Editor, the first and most important step is to hold the summit on cyber protection of democracy and define key security priorities at the summit. These priorities include the protection of democratic institutions, including governments, parliaments, senates, representatives, journalists, officials and public figures, so that their voice and face cannot be used in disinformation videos with propaganda content. Without this protection, the democratic world would be in danger of destruction.”

“And what topics should be discussed at the summit?”

“The summit should first and foremost make a proposal to ensure international protection of democracy in the online environment so that cyber attacks on democracy can no longer take place. Similarly, it will be necessary to discuss the proposal to protect democracy from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes in cyberspace. The next inevitable step is to build a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure for the digital age and to modernize democracy towards online democracy. And watch out! One of the key proposals is the creation of a new international security center for the protection of democracy. And then there are a number of other key issues.”

“Ladislav, do you think the bosses of YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and Platform X can eradicate disinformation, anger and hate from cyberspace on their own?”

“That is absolute nonsense, Mr. Editor. The bosses of YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and other platforms will never be able to prevent social terrorism or cyber attacks on democracy on their own. This must be the primary task of democratic governments, not private actors.”

“I understand. So what do you think is a greater security threat to the democratic world at the moment: armed conflict or cyber attacks on democracy?”

“Certainly cyber attacks on democracy threaten the democratic world far more than a military conflict. We must never allow totalitarian and authoritarian regimes to gain ideological dominance on social networks. Otherwise, democracy is in danger of collapsing.”

“So why don’t you yourself suggest to democratic governments, the Council of Europe and the European Union that they hire you as an elite advisor on protecting democracy in cyberspace?”

“Because I have to first explain to politicians the reasons why it is necessary to start protecting democracy in the online environment. With perhaps a few exceptions, almost no democratic governments are aware that the main cause of cyber attacks on democracy is poor international protection of democracy in cyberspace.”

“But the politicians have known this for a long time, Ladislav. But what all democratic governments, including those of the United States, the European Union and the Council of Europe, need now is an experienced, highly specialized advisor who can provide international protection for democracy in the online environment against cyber attacks. So what’s the problem?”

“The problem is that what is missing so far is the political will to act together and in favor of ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace. The governments of all democratic countries in the world, including the US government, the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, must first reconsider their position and adopt the systemic measures I propose to prevent totalitarian and authoritarian regimes from gaining ideological dominance on social networks through cyber manipulation and propaganda.”

“I understand that, but without your experience and knowledge, the governments of all democratic countries in the world, including the US, the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, will not be able to do without in the future anyway. Or maybe they will?”

“No, absolutely not. To ensure international protection of democracy, it is important first and foremost to have deep experience and a proven track record of successfully resolving conflict situations. This makes it easier to anticipate threats and risks.”

“So what do you think is the biggest security threat to democracy in cyberspace today?”

“The greatest threat to democracy is social terrorism and the ideological dominance of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes in cyberspace.”

“Can you be more specific?”

“Mr. Editor, as you know, the Chinese government is about to pass patriotic education laws that aim to strengthen national unity by instructing citizens to show love for the motherland and support the ruling ideology.^{[9], [10]} The problem is that in the digital age, other countries will be inspired by a

similar idea, forcing not only citizens but also the social media owners themselves to show loyalty to their ruling ideology. And that can be considered a mortal threat to democracy.”

“And how much can communist ideology on social networks threaten democracy?”

“Deathly. Cyber manipulation and propaganda have long threatened the influential and dignified position of democracy in the online environment. And if totalitarian regimes apply patriotic education and loyalty to the government’s ideology to their citizens through legislative measures, those citizens will be legally obliged to express their love primarily on social networks, where hundreds of millions of citizens from democratic countries have accounts.”

“Do you think that citizens of democratic countries will sympathize with and share the ideologies of totalitarian regimes? Why would they do that?”

“Because the ideological dominance of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes offers a disinformation or hateful form of cyber manipulation and propaganda. And millions of citizens from democratic countries will be so strongly influenced by this totalitarian ideology that democracy will lose all meaning for them.”

“Does this mean that cyber occupation, including cyber manipulation and propaganda by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes on social networks, is a greater threat to democratic countries than military conflict?”

“Yes, citizens from democratic countries on social networks are at risk of being so influenced by cyber occupation and cyber manipulation and propaganda that, especially at election time, they are at risk of voting for candidates who either have a false attitude towards democracy or are ideologically close to totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.”

“In other words, are you saying that totalitarian and authoritarian regimes can, through cyber occupation and cyber manipulation and propaganda, one day take over the entire world without firing a single shot?”

“Yes. China has long understood that what happens in the real world is not so important, but what happens in cyberspace is important. And whoever gains ideological influence in cyberspace will one day control the whole world. Therefore, totalitarian regimes have a great advantage over democratic states when they exert their power over citizens through legislative measures promoting or even mandating patriotic education and love of the government’s ideology.”

“So is that why you are urging a cyber summit to protect democracy from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes on social networks?”

“Yes. The democratic world needs to start investing massively in building a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure for the digital age to prevent cyber attacks on democracy and at the same time gain majority influence on social networks.”

“So it wants to achieve a dominant influence for democracy in cyberspace?”

“Yes. I am focused as much as possible on achieving an influential and dignified position for democracy in cyberspace. Because gaining a dominant influence for democracy on social networks is crucial for the future of the democratic world and protecting democracy from cyber attacks.”

“So the Summit for Cyber Protection of Democracy will become the most important event in the history of democracy, because of its protection from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes in cyberspace. Is that right?”

“Yes. I want to teach all democratic governments, the European Union, the European Commission, the Council of Europe, intelligence services, MPs, senators and many others how to protect democracy in cyberspace and prevent cyber attacks against it.”

“Ladislav, what is the risk if democratic governments, including the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, do not find the will to ensure international protection of democracy in cyberspace?”

“Then totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, criminal networks, cyber criminals, cyber mafia and especially social terrorists would take over cyberspace, from where they would displace democracy, and an ideology of evil would reign over the whole world, forcing the democratic world to capitulate.”

“Do you think that such scenario is really imminent? Could it be that the ideological dominance of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes in cyberspace would bring about the collapse of democracy?”

“I don’t just think that, I know that! Democracy lacks any international protection in cyberspace. This is why social networks are threatened by social terrorism and the ideologies of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes that undermine trust in democracy through cyber manipulation and propaganda.”

“Can you give a specific example of how social terrorists threaten democracy?”

“I’ll give one example for all of them, how traditional terrorists are becoming social terrorists. As you know, the terrorist organization Hamas uses artificial intelligence in an attempt to sway the world public to its side. Tal Pavel, director of the Institute for Cyber Policy Studies, has come across disinformation photos of Gaza victims designed to stir up anti-Israel sentiment, and social terrorists are really succeeding.” ^[11]

“So for the Hamas terrorist organization, social terrorism is a key tool in the fight against Israel?”

“Yes. Social terrorism takes place on social networks, and through it, Hamas terrorists want to influence public opinion by spreading disinformation photos and stirring up violence and hatred against Israel ^{[12], [13]}, which is transmitted to the real world.”

“But does that mean that the killers of democracy can use social networks to win public opinion to their side?”

“Yes. The cyber manipulation and propaganda that totalitarian and authoritarian regimes impose on social networks threaten democracy in the world. And that’s why it’s so important to gain dominance in cyberspace for democracy. Because not only Hamas terrorists, but also many other killers of democracy influence the public opinion of the world public with disinformation videos and photos produced by artificial intelligence. ^{[12], [13]} And this is a mortal threat to democracy.”

“Ladislav, please explain one thing: How is it possible that 20 years ago you knew all this was going to happen and you were already working on international democracy protection? I’m interested in where you got all this knowledge and experience, because that’s what not only the media will be asking, but also politicians. How is it that you can predict events and have such knowledge in the field of digitalization of politics?”

“I learned everything in a conflicted environment, Mr. Editor, where I grew up from birth under the domination of the ideology of evil. To survive in a conflict environment full of violence and bloody terror, I had to learn to think and behave exactly as my enemies do. And that saved my life.”

“So the killers of democracy led by social terrorists are people who live in a conflict environment and from there spread the ideology of evil to the whole world?”

“Yes. Social terrorism has a thousand faces. Let me give you some examples from practice: Another case that took place during Friday prayers on March 15, 2019, when two consecutive mass shootings occurred at mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. A gunman killed 49 people and injured 48 others in the attack, which he broadcast live on Facebook from a head-mounted camera.^[14] Another gunman, before and during the June 12, 2016, attack at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, USA, in which 49 people were killed, used Facebook and a phone call with local cable TV station News 13 ^{[15], [16]} to make sure his massacre would act as social virus. Almost all of the mass shooters posted on social networks before their attacks. By now, you must understand the difference between common terrorism, in which terrorist organizations are motivated by an ideology, or, cyberterrorism, which exclusively threatens critical infrastructure, and social terrorism. Politicians must finally understand that social terrorism is a complex phenomenon that manifests itself not only in personal, professional or public life, but also in interpersonal, virtual and international relations, and its consequences often lead to tragic ends.”

“Okay. But I don’t understand why it is necessary to convince politicians that this is indeed a form of social terrorism, and why they have not established cooperation with you?”

“Well, because politicians think the laws will solve everything for them. But laws are the last resort to ensure the protection of the state and the population. First, it is important to map the conflict environment, because the deadly threat to democratic countries is cyber occupation. It is then necessary to assess the threats and risks and their impact on the security, social, economic, environmental and legal stability of the country. Subsequently, it is absolutely necessary to develop a political programme with a long-term perspective of 30, 50 or 100 years ahead, which includes medium- and short-term objectives. But to pass a law without implementing all these key measures is suicide for democracy. Unfortunately, most politicians have no experience of the conflict environment I grew up in from birth. Democracy cannot be built on laws alone. The more laws in the country, the less freedom will be left for the citizens. Most of the problems associated with physical and verbal attacks can be effectively addressed through preventive measures, but only if politicians tap into the knowledge of experts who have exceptional experience and skills in dealing with conflict. In order for democracy to gain a dominant position in the world and especially in cyberspace, it is necessary to first map the conflict environment on social networks, where social terrorism and the ideology of evil in the form of cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes reign. And this is my field, which I have been doing all my life. Thanks to the modern systemic measures I have been developing for almost 20 years, we now have the chance to gain an unrivalled lead in protecting democracy in cyberspace, which is of incalculable value to the democratic world and its future.”

“I understand. So, to survive in a conflict environment where the ideology of evil reigns supreme, you had to learn to anticipate threats?”

“Yes. In order to be able to ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace and to avert the threat of cyber occupation of democratic countries and the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes on social networks, I first had to map how the ideology of evil is born in the online environment. And this process took me 20 years.”

“And what did you find?”

“I have found that the greatest enemy of democracy is not terrorists or refugees, but politicians with a false attitude towards democracy who spread the ideology of evil, or rather disinformation and hatred in parliament and on social networks to create security and social tensions in society, which give rise to conflict situations, and thus maintain their voter base.”

“And why are these politicians doing this? Why are they causing conflict by spreading disinformation and hatred in parliament and on social networks?”

“Because they don’t know any other kind of politics. The purpose of spreading political hatred in parliament and on social networks is to stay in power thanks to voters who are unable to distinguish between lies and the truth because of disinformation.”

“Are you saying that in a democratic world, some politicians take advantage of the vulnerability of citizens who are unable to distinguish between lies and the truth because of disinformation, just to stay in power?”

“Yes. At least now you can see for yourself why it is so important to provide international protection for democracy in cyberspace, because if people cannot tell the difference between lies and the truth because of disinformation, they are extremely vulnerable and can easily fall victim to politicians with a false attitude towards democracy.”

“Can you give a specific example?”

“I can. In 2004 I faced disinformation attacks from politicians, the media and the Czech Police. It completely ruined my life and my whole singing career. From one day to the next I found myself isolated again, cut off from the civilized world. As if the hell I’ve been through in strip malls and on the streets for 27 years wasn’t enough. Regardless of the fact that all the suspicions against my person turned out to be false, to this day I am still labelled a gangster and a criminal, which prevents me from participating in public life. I’m undesirable to the public. Nobody knew that since 2001 I had been working on systemic measures to ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace and the fight against social terrorism. And now consider how many similar human fates have already faced similar atrocities spread by public media or social networks, and how many people, especially children, have already been so damaged by disinformation that they have committed suicide or at least attempted to do so!”

“This is a rather shocking experience, Ladislav. But on the other hand, it just confirms that thanks to your security analysis, which you have been working on for 20 years, it is indeed possible to ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace. Is that right?”

“Yes, that’s true, but it’s always necessary to first map the conflict environment, which is infested with disinformation and hatred, which is the most difficult and risky mission in the world, because it’s not only about life, but also about the fate of the entire democratic world in the digital age.”

“And how does this mapping of the conflict environment take place?”

“In life, for example, there is an unwritten law that *‘the experienced one goes further than the learned one’*. Every risk situation is useful for gaining valuable life experience. Conflict mapping means having the courage to face the risk of confronting people who are confrontational, aggressive, vengeful, dangerous, insidious, brutal, cold-blooded, and criminals of all kinds. In order to successfully combat the ideology of evil, it is necessary to understand why evil is born in people in the first place. Having lived in that world since birth, I have a strategic advantage over all the

security analysts and consultants. Without mapping the conflict environment, the protection of democracy can never be ensured, because it is in the conflict environment that the social terrorism that dominates social networks is born.”

“Ladislav, this is why I think you are best placed to become an elite advisor to democratic governments in the European Union, the European Commission, the Council of Europe or the United States on cyber protection of democracy, don’t you think?”

“I would love to, Mr. Editor, believe me it would be a great honor, but I’m afraid politicians will not have the time, money or interest to address the protection of democracy in cyberspace right now.”

“Do you think that democratic governments, the European Union, the Council of Europe and the European Commission, and especially the United States, do not have the time, money or interest to ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace? After all, they would threaten the security of the entire democratic world and put millions of citizens in critical danger.”

“Mr. Editor, what I am saying is that first of all, it is necessary for one of the democratic governments of the European Union or the United States, or the European Commission or the Council of Europe, to hold a summit on cyber protection of democracy. And I fear that politicians will not have the time, money or interest to deal with cyber attacks on democracy now.”

“And why are you worried?”

“Because seven years ago, when I warned the democratic world about social terrorism, politicians turned their backs on me. And today, cyberspace is full of the killers of democracy.”

“Ladislav, can you explain the term the ‘killer of democracy’?”

“Yes, I can. The killer of democracy are using social networks as cyber weapons to push democracy out of the online environment. Just look around to see how social terrorism has taken over the whole world. Cyber manipulation and propaganda is disrupting democratic states, eroding social infrastructure, distorting the mindset of citizens and causing an increase in security and social tensions in society. Because of the killers of democracy, people are no longer able to tell the difference between lies and the truth. The killers of democracy influence the opinions and decisions of voters in their favor. Because of the killers of democracy, children are growing up with the lies they share on their apps. The killers of democracy are already promoting social terrorism as an ideology. Cyber manipulation and propaganda are turning friends into enemies and social terrorism is turning civil society into cyber zombies hungry for blood. And I fear that politicians will just wave their hands over all this because they simply don’t have time to deal with these democratic atrocities. But if they don’t heed my warning, there will be a democratic collapse, the killers of democracy will take over cyberspace and with it the whole civilization.”

“This is a terrifying transformation of democracy, but how do you want to solve it?”

“There is only one solution. Democracy must be modernized. But to build a new functioning online democratic system requires extensive preparations at the global level to launch cyber politics. First, it is necessary to build a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure, to which modern technological platforms will be connected through an integrated system, such as e-government, political parties already transformed into new digital platforms, a new mobile application On-line Democracy, e-elections, digitized public administration and countless other innovative platforms.”

“Ladislav, 20 years ago you started working on a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure because, if I am not mistaken, you built the first social network ‘denikpolitika.cz’ already in 2003 to modernize democracy towards online democracy, but people thought you were crazy. Is that right?”

“Yes, I began to suspect in 2003 the great danger of the possible spread of disinformation, which since then has increasingly threatened democracy. A few years later, my hunch turned out to be correct. And today I sound the alarm again! Because the goal of the killers of democracy is to push democracy out of cyberspace through cyber manipulation and propaganda. And if we don’t prevent cyber attacks on democracy from booming in time, within 5 years at the latest, democracy will collapse due to a massive wave of social terrorism and disinformation videos with propaganda themes produced by artificial intelligence.”

“Are you saying that democratic governments have no idea that totalitarian and authoritarian regimes are capable of threatening democracy through artificial intelligence?”

“Unfortunately. So far, the only ones who suspect that the misuse of artificial intelligence will bring about the collapse of democracy within 5 years are the US government, the European Commission, the Council of Europe and some intelligence services. But rank-and-file politicians do not understand that cyber manipulation and propaganda will destroy democracy much sooner than armed conflict. And by the time they find it out, it’ll be too late. Only then will there be real hell in the fight to save democracy.”

“Can you clarify that?”

“I can. Artificial intelligence will soon be able to mass-produce such high quality disinformation videos with propaganda themes (so-called deepfakes) that citizens will not be able to distinguish between lies and the truth. Deepfakes will cause global chaos, leading to increased security and social tensions in the world community. The cyber disorientation of citizens towards threats will subsequently cause disruption in interpersonal and virtual relationships, where social terrorism will be fully manifested. And as a result of these crimes against democracy, democracy will collapse within 5 years at the latest.”

“This seems to be the biggest threat to democracy since its inception? Are there any options at all to prevent the collapse of democracy?”

“Yes, there are. I have worked on protecting democracy from cyber attacks for 20 years. Building a defensive digital strategy requires long-term and intensive work based on deep experience from conflict environments, security analyses, and repeated validation of crisis simulations. Protecting democracy in cyberspace is an extremely challenging process that cannot be solved in a week, a month or a year.”

“Oh, I see. So all the defense mechanisms we are talking about here are an integral part of the DS-3000 Digital Strategy, which is aimed at protecting democracy in cyberspace?”

“Yes, exactly. But for strategic reasons it is not possible to disclose all the details. Some defense mechanisms must remain top secret and only democratic governments, MPs and intelligence services will have access to them. It’s mainly for the sake of protecting democracy in cyberspace.”

“I understand. Ladislav, you have developed a number of international projects in favor of democracy, but I have never heard from you why you are so keen to protect it.”

“Because I never want to live in a hell where the ideology of evil reigns. I’d rather unleash a life-and-death fight to save democracy than go back to that hell again. I never want to experience that bloody horror again, living on the streets, homeless and forever hungry. That is why I am fighting for a better future for democracy.”

“I understand. You, Ladislav, are the pioneer of a new mobile app, On-line Democracy, which citizens will be able to download to their smartphones. Is that right?”

“Yes, the new On-line Democracy application represents an innovative technological mechanism, a historical first in the field of cyber defense, which protects democracy from cyber attacks through systemic measures.”

“Can you be more specific?”

“Yes. Cyber attacks on democracy pose a threat comparable to military aggression or armed attacks because they penetrate into every household through social networks to subvert the democratic system, endanger the lives and health of citizens, undermine trust in democracy, and cause maximum damage to the security, social, economic, environmental and legal stability between people, nations and continents.”

“I understand. Ladislav, excuse me, but may I ask you a very personal question? And please don’t be angry.”

“Sure.”

“Do you really want to tell me that you only have all these revolutionary ideas from a conflict environment where the ideology of evil rules?”

“Yes, but I’ll be more specific. All my revolutionary thoughts come from indescribable suffering, cruelty, despair, pain and hopelessness, Mr. Editor. From what I suffered in my whole life in juvenile institutions and on the street. I have made perhaps the most mistakes in the world, and the more there were, the more problems I had, and the more problems I had, the more experience I gained. You learn from mistakes. But I didn’t make those mistakes consciously. I just didn’t know how to live in a civilized society and I had yet to learn because I grew up in hell from birth.”

“Sorry, Ladislav, but that sounds unbelievable. So you actually never want to experience the domination of the ideology of evil again, and that is why you are doing everything to save democracy in cyberspace?”

“I’ll tell it like it is. It is enough to be born badly and one faces adversity all his life. Bad social background is my only identity. That’s all I have. But because I have lived in a conflict environment since birth, I have learned to prevent critical threats, and therefore I can find a way out of hell to freedom. Look no further than that.”

“But my job is to find a deeper meaning in what you do. You recently said, Ladislav, that the political value system on which the security, prosperity, progress and future of any nation depends is never created by passing laws, but that it is born by building trust in democracy. Is that right?”

“Yes, that’s what I said.”

“And what if politicians use a political value system of their own?”

“Mr. Editor, if politicians used a political value system, such as the Democratic Bible, trust in democracy could never decline,^[17] but instead would have to grow.”

“You’re probably right. Okay, but what needs to be done to prevent a decline in trust in democracy?”

“It’s over and over again, modernizing a backward democracy towards an online democracy, Mr. Editor. But watch out! I would remind you that in order to carry out this technological process, it is necessary to have in-depth experience of conflict environments in order to properly assess security threats and risks.”

“So in your opinion, politicians should first enter a conflict environment and gain experience?”

“No one is asking them to do that, but at least they could get advice on how to properly assess security threats and risks so that there are no more conflict situations that threaten democracy.”

“And you think politicians can’t properly assess security threats and risks?”

“They can’t. Unfortunately. Many politicians can’t do that.”

“Do you know that or do you think so?”

“I know that! If politicians could correctly evaluate security threats and risks, they would not make bad political decisions that put people in critical danger. No one can be surprised that voters are venting their anger and spreading hate on social networks, where a new ideology of evil is being born.”

“Do you think that trust in democracy is also at risk because of bad political decisions?”

“Mr. Editor, because of bad political decisions, the security and health of democracy and the entire democratic world is at risk!”

“So online democracy will give more control over politicians and their decision-making processes?”

“Right. Modernizing democracy will protect citizens from bad political decisions by increasing transparency in political processes and allowing citizens to monitor decision-making. For example, through the On-line Democracy mobile app.”

“And what are politicians supposed to do to ensure that they don’t put citizens at risk of bad political decisions?”

“They must first learn to properly assess security threats and risks in order to successfully address conflict situations.”

“Okay. And can you give an example, Ladislav?”

“I can. The cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian regimes penetrates into every household through social networks, and democracy is at critical risk because of this. The problem is that democratic governments are investing billions of dollars in buying advanced fighter jets and military ground equipment, but no government has invested a single cent in ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace.”

“Does this mean that politicians have misjudged security threats and risks because they have failed to ensure international protection of democracy in the virtual world?”

“Yes. And this example shows how valuable the experience of a conflict environment is for politicians, which can save the future of the democratic world in the digital age, because millions of citizens are already in critical danger due to cyber attacks on democracy, because they are unable to distinguish between lies and the truth due to the spread of disinformation, which makes them extremely vulnerable.”

“But then I don’t understand how politicians could forget to ensure international protection of democracy in the virtual world, where all cyber attacks on democracy and social terrorism originate!”

“Watch out! Not all of them. For example, the US government, the European Council, the European Commission, advanced democratic governments, senior civil servants, diplomats, NGOs, institutions and many others who are working to modernize democracy towards online democracy deserve international thanks because they know that without this transformation democracy will not survive.”

“I understand, Ladislav. How much influence can online democracy have on world peace?”

“Absolutely essential, Mr. Editor. Online democracy is built on the principle of a peaceful ideology that serves as conflict prevention and emphasizes the resolution of problems and disputes without the use of violence, in addition to eliminating the risks of security, social, economic, environmental and cyber threats. What is so interesting about the peace ideology is that I developed it while I was living on the streets.”

“And can you give an example of how online democracy can positively influence non-democratic regimes and encourage them to engage in the process of achieving world peace?”

“I can. In developing the mobile app, I am making sure that it is accessible to citizens in non-democratic regimes, because it will allow them to pressure their political leaders to shift from a militarized direction to a peaceful ideology and improve respect for human rights. But to achieve this revolutionary process, it is essential to first build a new, technologically advanced democratic infrastructure that will have an international impact on digital civilization.”

“So, the more significant the position of democracy in the virtual world, the more it will motivate citizens in non-democratic regimes to download the On-line Democracy mobile app to their phones?”

“Yes, my goal is to ensure that democracy gains prominence and recognition in the virtual world and becomes so trusted by citizens even in non-democratic regimes that they too will be motivated to download the On-line Democracy mobile app on their phones to strengthen their rights and freedoms in their own country. But, as I say, first a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure must be built to ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace and to serve to strengthen its influential and dignified position in the consciousness of the entire digital civilization, which consists of citizens of all nations.”

“In other words, you, based on the bad experiences of the conflict environment in which you have lived all your life, are creating innovative projects, including a mobile app, On-line Democracy, which can contribute significantly to the establishment of a free world?”

“Yes. I try to do everything I can to thwart the killers of democracy in all their plans, which translates to always being one step ahead of them.”

“Ladislav, how would you define the ‘ideology of evil’ in technical terms?”

“The ideology of evil is a critical factor in the development of the democratic world, caused by the political pressure of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes and politicians who have a false attitude towards democracy. These actors are carrying out cyber attacks on democracy in the form of cyber manipulation and propaganda that penetrates into every household through social networks.”

“And what was the hardest thing for you on the street?”

“The hardest thing on the street is to survive. People on the streets and homeless like me are undesirable to the public. My life has no more value than the life of a stray dog.”

“And how have you personally managed to eradicate the ideology of evil from your life?”

“Mr. Editor, I will fight the ideology of evil for the rest of my life. I had to fight the ideology of evil from birth and mainly to survive in a juvenile institution where I was locked up until I was nineteen and where a cruel regime full of violence, torture, brutal bullying and indescribable suffering reigned. My birth mother gave me up and left me in an infant home. When I was released from the juvenile institution, the communist regime refused to give me any help, not even a permanent residence stamp on my ID card, without which I officially did not exist. I begged the authorities with tears in my eyes not to do that and to help me, because without documents no one would give me a job or shelter and I would not survive and would die somewhere in pain and hunger. But I was told that people like me are not allowed to live in a civilized society. The only one who tried to help me was Mr. Pleticha, the later director of the Obořiště Institute, who sharply criticized the actions of the entire management. But I knew that this was only the beginning of the inhumane treatment by the state that would follow me throughout my life. In order to survive on the streets, I had to eat rotten food as a homeless man and fight street fighters for 20 crowns for the entertainment of the rich. All my teeth were knocked out and almost every night I prayed in mad pain to survive at least until the next day. Believe me, Mr. Editor, none of you civilized people have a clue what an evil ideology is. It took me 35 years to re-educate myself. I had no idea how to live in a civilized society. I didn't know how. Such things as lying, false relationships, gossiping, cheating and stealing, I tried them all, because it was a kind of social norm at that time based on the principle of 'the one who does not steal, steals from his own family', but it was so disgusting to me that I preferred to leave this zone full of filth, human disgust and nasty shit. And today? Today I know that society looks down on me because I have a bad social background. But in the 35 years I've been re-educating myself, I've realized one thing: That even a trained monkey can learn to read, write and count within a certain period of time, but to be honest, fair, and just, a person learns that many times and throughout his life.”

“Do you know what is sad about all this, Ladislav? That even after all you have been through in your life and all you do for the democratic world, you have no support anywhere. Isn't this a fatal failure of the democratic system?”

“Yes, it is. And this is why I am trying to modernize democracy towards online democracy, because as long as people with a false attitude towards democracy who refuse to help and support activities related to the protection of democracy in cyberspace continue to serve in public office, there is a risk that cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes will push democracy out of the online environment. And then democracy will collapse.”

“I understand. Ladislav, we have to go. Finally, I would like to tell you something important. Regardless of all the bad things you have experienced in your life, it appears that your actions, however misguided, eventually led you to a revolutionary idea: Modernize democracy towards an online democracy that will serve the future generations. And for that, at least, you deserve a big thank you from me. I wish you nothing but the best in your life.”



Part 3

SUMMIT FOR CYBER PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY

Cyber attacks on democracy represent a critical threat to the democratic world that requires the same security priority as participation in NATO's collective defense of democracy.

Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, together with politicians with a false attitude towards democracy, control online space through cyber manipulation and propaganda, pushing democracy out of cyberspace. For this reason, it is necessary to take the following systemic measures to protect democracy:

1. TO ENSURE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS

Protecting democracy from cyber attacks is a key security measure that defends the democratic world.

2. TO PROTECT DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES FROM CYBER OCCUPATION
Cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarians is an effort to control and manipulate cyberspace to achieve political, ideological or strategic goals. Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes aim to assert their domination and ideological dominance at the expense of democratic countries.

3. TO MODERNIZE DEMOCRACY TOWARDS ONLINE DEMOCRACY

In this area, the international NGO Digital Policy Institute - millennium 3000 is developing a new mobile app, On-line Democracy, for the whole democratic world.

4. TO BUILD A NEW INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CENTER FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY

In order to ensure the international protection of democracy in cyberspace, it is necessary to build a new international organization to protect democracy for the digital age, aptly named the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (in short: "ISCPD").

5. FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

It is essential to set up and build a new international organization, including all democratic countries, whose mission is to strengthen confidence in democracy through the ‘Democracy Bible’, and thus ensure its influence and dignity in the digital world.

6. TO BUILD A NEW TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED DEMOCRATIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE DIGITAL AGE

It is necessary to build and implement new technological processes in all areas of political and public life in order to protect democracy from cyber attacks in the virtual world and to put online democracy into practice.

7. TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF CITIZENS’ DIGITAL WILL

‘Digital Citizen Will’ is the expression of citizens’ political preferences, attitudes or decisions through digital technologies and online platforms. It is the way people in the digital age express their political views, vote, discuss political issues or engage in the political process using the internet and digital media. The digital will of citizens is most often expressed, for example, through online polls, discussion forums, social networks, petition platforms or voting in virtual space. This concept reflects the modern trend towards using digital tools to democratize political engagement and involve citizens in decision-making processes.

The above-mentioned systemic measures (hereinafter also referred to as “**Systemic Measures**”) form part of the digital strategy for the protection of democracy and the fight against disinformation and hatred DS-3000 (hereinafter also referred to as “**DS-3000**”).

Governments of all democracies, including the US and European Union governments, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, as well as NGOs and institutions and others involved in democracy protection, will have to rethink their approach to democracy protection. Due to the new dimension of reality, where citizens live in two worlds, i.e. real and virtual, simultaneously, it is necessary to protect democracy not only in the real world (i.e. the offline world) but also in cyberspace (i.e. the online world).

The international NGO Digital Policy Institute - millennium 3000 therefore recommends that governments of all democracies, including the United States and the European Union, the European Commission, the Council of Europe, governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations, and all other actors and citizens involved in democracy protection, unify their efforts in the field of democracy protection into one comprehensive format with the single objective of organizing the ‘Summit for Cyber Protection of Democracy’.

Given the growing number of cyber attacks on democracy, it is desirable that such Summit for Cyber Protection of Democracy be held regularly every year and be organized by all democratic governments, including the European Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe.

Otherwise, citizens in democratic countries on social networks are at risk of being so influenced by cyber manipulation and propaganda that, especially at election time, they will vote for candidates who either have a false attitude towards democracy or are ideologically close to totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

At the first ever Summit for Cyber Protection of Democracy, it will be essential to focus on 3 crucial themes in the area of strengthening the confidence of democracy in the world and especially in cyberspace, i.e.:

1. Digital peace

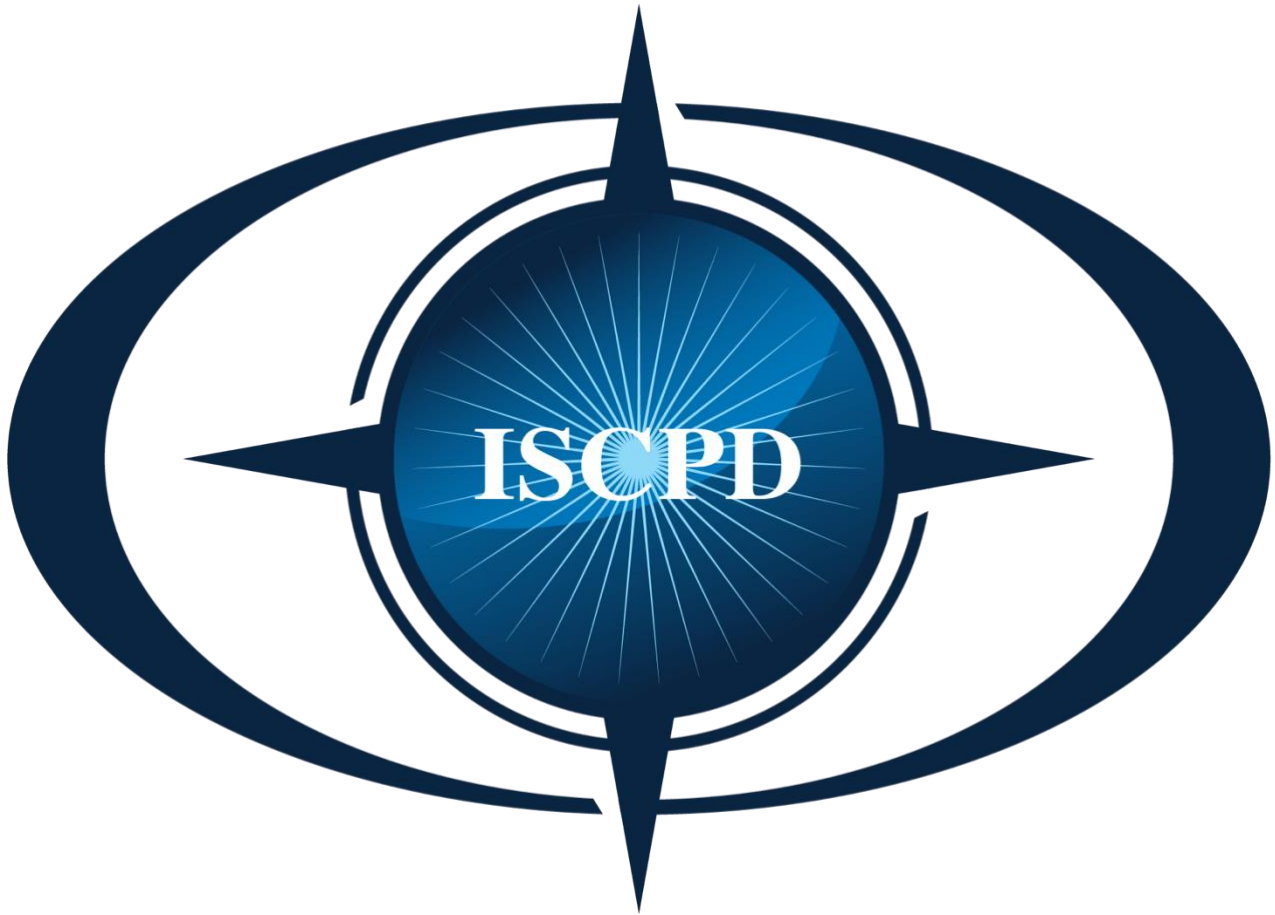
International security cannot be ensured without digital peace, which is a set of strategies, policies and technological solutions aimed at protecting democracy from cyber attacks.

2. Strengthening the influence and dignity of democracy in cyberspace

Democracy must act as a leading force in the digital world to achieve greater influence than totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, along with politicians who have a false attitude towards democracy and seek to push democracy out of cyberspace through cyber manipulation and propaganda.

3. The Democratic Bible - a new shield against cyber manipulation and propaganda

If citizens lose the ability to distinguish lies from the truth due to cyber manipulation and propaganda, then the democratic system will be in serious existential danger. The Democratic Bible serves as a protective shield, helping citizens around the world to be immune to cyber manipulation and propaganda from totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. Democracy must penetrate into every household through modern communication channels and ensure that democratic principles and values are accessible and shared by the global public online. The new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure will create a society resistant to disinformation and hatred through international outreach in the Democratic Bible.



**INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CENTER FOR THE
PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY**



Part 4

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CENTER FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY

The mission of the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (hereafter referred to as “**ISCPD**”) will be to ensure the cyber defense of democracy, which today has the same security priority as participation in the collective defense of the democratic world within NATO.

The crucial security priorities that ‘**ISCPD**’ will address include:

- Protecting democracy from cyber attacks.
- Protecting democratic countries from cyber occupation by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.
- Strengthening international protection of democracy in cyberspace.
- Protecting the life and health of digital civilization from cyber threats.
- Protecting cyberspace from the ideological domination of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.
- Protecting democratic elections from cyber manipulation and propaganda.
- Modernization of technologically backward democracy towards online democracy.

One of the most pressing tasks of the new International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD) will be to lead an effective strategic fight against the world's most feared cyber threat actors, including:

1. Misuse of artificial intelligence

Cyber attacks on democracy using artificial intelligence (AI) are very sophisticated and effective strategies, e.g. generating fake news, videos and articles, personalized phishing attacks, DDoS attacks or brute force attacks on passwords, etc.

2. Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes

These cyber threat actors dominate online space through cyber manipulation and propaganda and seek to push democracy out of cyberspace.

3. Politicians with a false attitude towards democracy

Politicians with a fake attitude towards democracy pose an extremely high security threat to democracy by spreading disinformation, hatred and trying to manipulate public opinion in parliament and on social networks, putting the state and citizens at critical risk.

4. Social terrorists

Social terrorism represents a new form of cyber threat, with crimes committed in the online environment penetrating into every household through social networks. As a result, citizens face a critical danger.

5. Cyber mafia

Cyber mafiosi are a sophisticated group of individuals who specialize in extortion, intimidation, threats, surveillance, and theft in cyberspace.

6. Cyberterrorists

Cyberterrorists are persons who attack computer and information systems or use computer and information systems to attack the critical infrastructure of a state in order to achieve certain political, property or social goals and benefits. Collective efforts to combat cyberterrorism are crucial to achieving effective results in political and public life. This coordinated effort involves international cooperation among democratic countries, organizations and entities to identify, monitor and suppress cyber threats and attacks on critical infrastructure and computer systems.

The International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD) must ensure that democracy takes a leading role in the digital world and can achieve greater influence than totalitarian and authoritarian regimes and politicians with a false attitude towards democracy.

The International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD) will provide useful support to democratic governments by establishing mutual cooperation with all national cyber security centers in each member country and effectively coordinating activities to protect democracy from cyber attacks.

The government of each member state should set the competencies of its national cyber security center so that it can work together to ensure that democracy is protected from cyber attacks, in particular with the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD).

Cyber threats are global in nature and therefore a unified and coordinated approach to protecting democracy from cyber attacks is essential. This will strengthen national security, protect the lives and health of citizens, enable the rapid identification of cyber threat actors and facilitate effective sanctions. Last but not least, it will lead to significant savings in the budgets of democratic governments.

A unified approach, led by the International Center for the Security of Democracy (ISCPD), will accelerate the construction of a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure for the digital age, capable of limiting the political and cyber influence of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, social terrorists, extremists, populists, manipulators, politicians with a false attitude towards democracy, and other cyber threat actors.

A unified approach, led by the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD), will enable the sharing of information and best practices to effectively detect these complex cyber threats. If sufficient and effective protection of democracy from cyber threats is not ensured, then extreme cases of its violation may occur, such as the critical threat to the electoral system in democratic states due to the failure to protect the free will of voters.

The unified approach, led by the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD), will strengthen international cooperation and information exchange on cyber threats. Sharing cyber intelligence among democracies will enable a rapid response to new forms of cyber attacks that threaten democracy.

A unified approach, led by the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD), will strengthen the permanent resilience of democracy in cyberspace in the face of ever-evolving cyberattacks. Effective protection of democracy requires constant cooperation and coordination to be able to respond adequately to new forms of cyber threats.

The International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD), as well as individual national cyber security centers, will need to be authorized to propose necessary international legislative measures to protect democracy from cyber attacks, such as:

1. Law on Cybersecurity of Democracy

Cyber attacks on democracy represent a critical threat to the democratic world that requires the same security priority as participation in NATO's collective defense of democracy. Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, together with politicians with a false attitude towards democracy, control online space through cyber manipulation and propaganda, pushing democracy out of cyberspace.

2. Law on Combating Social Terrorism

If the state or citizens face a critical threat as a result of threats and crimes committed in the online environment, then the actors of cyber threats have fulfilled the act of social terrorism.

3. Law on Combating Disinformation

Fake profiles, voices and faces created by artificial intelligence for the purpose of cyber manipulation and propaganda pose a serious threat to democracy, national security and the physical and mental health of citizens. This phenomenon erodes public trust in information and political processes, reinforces the polarization of society and leads to the destabilization of democratic institutions and processes. Artificially created identities can be used to manipulate public opinion, intensify conflict and even incite violence. In this way, it is a broader threat that has far-reaching impacts on democratic society and therefore requires legislative measure in the form of the Law on Disinformation.

The International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD) must focus on each area differentially in the fight against new cyber threats, and take into account the different motivations of individual cybercrime actors within the frame of security and legislative measures.

Democratic governments will significantly strengthen the influence and dignity of democracy in their countries by jointly promoting for the establishment of the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD).

Mutual cooperation of national cybersecurity centers in each country with each other and with the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy (ISCPD) would bring increased security, strengthen the resilience of democratic systems and contribute to more effective protection of states against cyber threats overall.



INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

The application for the trademark
"International Democratic Family"
was accepted under the registry number: 018978958 - by the
European Union Intellectual Property Office ("EUIPO").



Part 5

INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

The International Democratic Family is a global cyber alliance that brings people, nations and continents together to strengthen the influence and dignity of democracy in the world and restore trust in democracy.

The purpose of the International Democratic Family is to build and develop world and digital peace through extensive assistance and cooperation with countries where citizens face critical threats as a result of the following:

- cyber attacks on democracy,
- cyber occupation of democratic countries by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes,
- languishing international protection of democracy in cyberspace,
- threats to life and health from threats and crimes committed in cyberspace,
- ideological dominance of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes on social networks,
- cyber manipulation and propaganda,
- lawlessness and inhuman treatment, etc.

The International Democratic Family is ready to launch its activities particularly in the following areas:

- **Political assistance:** It personifies the involvement of members of the International Democratic Family in political processes wherever citizens face unspeakable suffering, oppression, injustice, discrimination, persecution and inhuman treatment. To help vulnerable countries build the rule of law, modernize their political and legal systems and develop good social and economic relations.

- **Security assistance:** The involvement of members of the International Democratic Family in security initiatives and cooperation at the national and international levels will significantly help in preventing conflict and strengthening security and human rights in the

world, which is a prerequisite for a stable environment in which citizens and countries can prosper and build and develop social and economic capital.

- **Social assistance:** Supporting social domestic and foreign programmes and initiatives that strengthen democratic and digital well-being, improve access to education, health and social care, housing and other needs will contribute significantly to strengthening national and international cohesion and improving the living conditions of citizens and countries in need.

- **Economic assistance:** Financial support from members of the International Democratic Family in building democratic and digital prosperity for citizens will significantly enhance security, social, economic, environmental and technological development and sustainability.

- **Environmental assistance:** The involvement of members of the International Democratic Family in environmental protection and sustainable development initiatives will contribute significantly to the protection of natural resources and the improvement of the quality of life of citizens and countries, especially the most vulnerable.

- **Legal assistance:** Support for legal reforms and the provision of legal assistance by members of the International Family of Democracy will contribute significantly to strengthening the legal framework, protecting human rights and ensuring fair access to justice for all citizens around the world.

- **Cyber assistance:** Political, legal and social support and assistance from the members of the International Democratic Family in the area of cyber security is absolutely crucial and vital for citizens who find themselves at critical risk or facing inhuman or degrading treatment by the state as a result of suffering, oppression, lawlessness, disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion.

The members of the International Democratic Family, through their personal involvement, solidarity, and comprehensive support and assistance, contribute significantly to strengthening confidence in democracy and its influence and dignity in the world.

Love for the International Democratic Family has no limits, because its values such as human rights, digital free will, dignity, respect for human beings, selflessness, solidarity, thoughtfulness, morality, honor, social health and mutual trust are the most precious for our daily life. The mission of all members of the International Democratic Family is to properly nurture democracy in both worlds (i.e. real and virtual) simultaneously, not only in personal, professional or public life, but also in interpersonal, virtual and international relations.

DEMOCRACY IN CYBERSPACE IS AT CRITICAL RISK

Around the world, millions of citizens face critical threats or are subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment as a result of cyber attacks, cyber occupation, oppression, lawlessness, the spread of disinformation, hatred and cyber manipulation and propaganda.

Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes occupy cyberspace, where they carry out attacks on democracy, which in the form of cyber manipulation and propaganda (spreading disinformation, hatred, etc.) penetrate into every household through social networks.

Social networks contribute to the creation of a conflict environment in cyberspace where citizens face disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion, resulting in an escalation of security and social tensions in society and a decline in trust in democracy.

Another reason for the loss of trust in democracy is that the Western world lacks international protection for democracy in cyberspace, and without it, democracy in the real world is critically threatened.

On November 2, 2023, the news source Reuters published an extremely disturbing report on the critical state of democracy, which is generally attributed to cyber attacks on democracy that are penetrating into every household through social networks in the form of spreading disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion.

According to the Stockholm-based International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (hereinafter also referred to as the “**International IDEA**”), democracy is under threat all around the world. Half of the world’s countries are suffering from democratic decay. The Stockholm-based International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) mentioned in its annual report that 2022 was the sixth consecutive year in which countries with a net decline exceeded those with a net progress. “In short, democracy is still in trouble, at best stagnant and in many places in decline,” said IDEA Secretary General Kevin Casas-Zamora in his report.

This report depicts the alarming trend of the critical state of democracy in the world, while sending a warning signal to the democratic world that cyber attacks on democracy, especially in the absence of international protection in cyberspace, pose a serious threat to its existence in the digital age.

One of the most important reasons for the declining trust in democracy is the fact that citizens are much more likely to be influenced by disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion on social networks than to share democratic principles and values.

Without effective international protection of democracy in cyberspace, neither the protection of any state nor the security of its citizens can be guaranteed. Cyber attacks on democracy, in the form of the spread of disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion, are penetrating into

every household through social networks, threatening the lives and health of citizens, national security and the rule of law.

THE NEED TO RESTORE TRUST IN DEMOCRACY IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE COLLAPSE OF DEMOCRACY

A long-term decline in trust in democracy poses a high security risk of democratic collapse.

The new global cyber alliance, represented in the world by the International Democratic Family, aims to promote the DS-3000 Digital Strategy in order to stop the decline in trust in democracy and thus prevent the collapse of democracy.

Using the DS-3000 Digital Strategy, the protection of democracy can be effectively ensured not only in the online environment, but also in the real world, with an emphasis on achieving the following key priorities:

- **Restoring international confidence in democracy.** By restoring international confidence in democracy, the International Democratic Family will prevent, among other things, the collapse of democracy.
- **Building and developing a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure.** A new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure will protect citizens from the influence of disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion that put them at critical risk.
- **Contributing to the modernization of democracy towards online democracy.** The international NGO Digital Policy Institute - millennium 3000 is developing a new mobile app, On-line Democracy, to prevent cyber attacks on democracy.
- **Building digital peace.** World peace depends on digital peace, as cyber attacks on democracy have global impacts.
- **Conducting international education on protecting democracy in cyberspace.** The spread of disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion, which escalate security and social tensions in society and erode trust in democracy, can be prevented by conducting international education on the protection of democracy in cyberspace.
- **Protection of life and health of citizens.** To provide legal, social and political support to citizens who are at critical risk or face inhuman or degrading treatment by the state as a result of disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion.

- **Protecting human rights online.** It is also extremely important to protect attributes such as freedom of speech and the digital will of citizens, which are a natural part of everyday life, as well as dignity, diversity, equality, humanity, selflessness, honesty, decency, love, friendship and kindness.
- **Democratic and digital prosperity for citizens.** Protecting quality of life is crucial in the online environment, as many aspects of our daily lives are already closely linked to the virtual world.
- **Strengthening the protection of human health online.** Health in the online environment directly affects mental and physical health because these aspects are mutually interacting. At the same time, it involves the collective efforts of the democratic world to create healthy living conditions.
- **Regularly organize the International Summit for Cyber Protection of Democracy.** This summit is crucial to strengthening cooperation and exchange of critical information among democratic countries to more effectively prevent cyber threats and implement new cyber trends and maintain the integrity of democratic processes and institutions in the digital age.

LIMITING THE POLITICAL AND CYBER INFLUENCE OF TOTALITARIAN AND AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES

The new systemic measures contained in the DS-3000 Digital Strategy represent a key tool for limiting the political influence of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, while the effective implementation of this strategy ensures the security and robust protection of democracy in the digital age.

Thanks to new systemic measures, the DS-3000 Digital Strategy will displace totalitarian and authoritarian regimes from cyberspace, thereby significantly reducing their ability to influence citizens through Disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion.

Thanks to the new systemic measures that form part of the DS-3000 Digital Strategy, the influence of democracy will far outweigh the political and cyber influence of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

The organizational structure of the International Democratic Family has a four-tiered system that defines the various levels of authority, responsibilities and interactions between the individual members and bodies of the new global cyber alliance listed below.

- **Presidency by a democratic country.** The International Democratic Family will be led by a rotation of democratic countries each year. Symbolically, the President or Prime Minister of a given country will take over the leadership of this global cyber alliance always on 15 September, on the anniversary day of International Democracy Day. This cyclical renewal will ensure a balanced approach and representation of the diverse democracies in order to protect an equal voice within the organization.

- **Democratic Congress.** Public figures will represent their countries in the Democratic Congress, bringing diverse perspectives and experiences. The Democratic Congress will serve as a forum for open discussion and the formulation of strategies to strengthen democratic values.

- **Secretary General.** At the top of the hierarchy will be the Secretary General, who will be responsible for the overall leadership, coordination and representation of the International Democratic Family. His role is to ensure the effective functioning of the global cyber alliance and respect for democratic principles.

- **Ambassadors of the International Democratic Family.** The Ambassadors of the International Democratic Family represent key promoters of democratic values in their countries. Within the organizational hierarchy, they will report to the Secretary General, with whom they will work closely to organize and coordinate all activities.

ASSUMPTION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

For the first time in history, the country assuming the presidency of the International Democratic Family will have a key responsibility not only for the direction of international politics in the real world, but this time also in the virtual world, where more than 6 billion citizens live.

Assumption of the presidency of the new global cyber alliance represented by the International Democratic Family will bring international respect, esteem, grandeur and respectability to the democratic presiding country led by the Prime Minister or President for many of the following reasons:

- **International prestige.** The presidency of the new global cyber alliance will greatly enhance the international prestige of the presiding democratic country in all areas of political and public life.

- **The most important political event of the year.** The ceremonial assumption of the presidency by the President or the Prime Minister will be considered the most important political event of the year, which will greatly contribute to strengthening confidence in democracy not only in the real world but also in the virtual world.
- **The presidency - the best defense against cyber attacks on democracy.** Taking the presidency of the new global cyber alliance represented by the International Democratic Family will bring international recognition to the Prime Minister or President of the country holding the presidency for their key contribution to protecting democracy from cyber attacks. The presiding country can much more effectively coordinate measures to protect democracy from cyber attacks that penetrate into every household in the form of disinformation, hatred and manipulation of public opinion.
- **Influencing global and cyber politics for the benefit of the democratic world.** The ability to influence global and cyber politics in the area of democracy protection provides the country holding the presidency with a key role in international issues, inclusive of setting new standards, cyber trends and innovative processes.
- **Limiting the political and cyber influence of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.** The presidency of the new global cyber alliance will not only increase the international prestige of the democratic world, but will dramatically reduce the political influence of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes not only in the real world, but also in the virtual world.
- **Innovative opportunity to raise financial capital.** The ability to influence global and cyber politics will allow the presiding country to create innovative opportunities in raising financial capital from the digital civilization, which is made up of citizens of all nations.
- **Strengthening the relevance and dignity of democracy in cyberspace.** The country that takes over the presidency of the International Democratic Family will set an example for the whole world in strengthening the influence and dignity of democracy in cyberspace, thereby ensuring the protection of democracy in the real world.
- **Presidency will strengthen international protection of democracy in cyberspace.** The Prime Minister or President of the country holding the Presidency will receive an international award for their contribution to ensuring the international protection of democracy in cyberspace. The presiding country can much better coordinate all measures to ensure the international protection of democracy in the online environment.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

The Democratic Congress, made up of prominent public figures representing their country, is tasked with carefully evaluating the performance of the country's presidency, headed by the Prime Minister or President. Its authority includes the verification, possibly supplementing the proposed measures, i.e. for example:

- Protecting democracy from cyber attacks.
- Protecting citizens' digital will and human rights online.
- Protecting the life and health of citizens online.
- Ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace.
- Restoring trust in democracy, not only in the real world but also in the virtual world.
- Approving the setting of new standards, cyber trends and innovative processes, etc.

Each country will be represented in the Democratic Congress by 10 public figures, led by an ambassador. Democratic delegates must always represent one of the following professions:

- NGO - think tank.
- The scientific community.
- The medical community.
- The artistic community.
- The sports community.
- The business community.
- The student community.
- The teaching community.
- Animal and environmental defenders.
- Journalists.

For the first time ever, the new global cyber alliance represented by the International Democratic Family will be represented in the Democratic Congress by prominent figures from public life and the civil sphere, not politicians.

The democratic public will have representatives from the people in the Democratic Congress, i.e. prominent figures from public life and the civil sphere.

SECRETARY GENERAL

It will be the duty of the Secretary General, responsible for the overall leadership, coordination and representation of the new cyber alliance, represented by the International Democratic Family, to provide all necessary information and input to each presiding democratic country, headed by the Prime Minister or the President.

The Secretary General will have an official apparatus that reflects the complexity and diversity of the democratic world. This apparatus will take into account international as well as regional, political, cultural and professional aspects in order to properly manage the operations of the global cyber alliance and to carry out the key tasks of safeguarding democracy in cyberspace.

The structure of the official apparatus will include representatives from all democratic countries, including a wide range of political and public-engaged figures. The main objective of this inclusive form will be to ensure that the views and experiences of all democratic members are represented and taken into account in the decision-making and planning of the Alliance's strategies.

But the Secretary General is the one who has the final say and crucial powers in ensuring the optimal functioning of the global cyber alliance, represented in the world by the International Democratic Family.

AMBASSADORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY REPRESENTING THEIR COUNTRY

The Ambassadors of the International Democratic Family represent the key promoters of the values of democracy in their respective countries and work closely with the Secretary General in organizing and coordinating all activities, including:

- **Strengthening trust in democracy.** Ambassadors play a key role in building trust in democratic institutions and processes in their countries. They actively contribute to strengthening democratic values through information campaigns, public meetings and involvement in community discussions.
- **Education of the public on democracy.** Ambassadors lead awareness-raising campaigns, organize trainings and workshops to raise awareness about democracy. The aim is to inform

citizens about their rights and obligations and to promote active public participation in democratic processes.

- **Holding seminars and social events.** The organization of seminars, conferences and social events is a key element in creating a platform for the open exchange of views and discussions on democratic issues. Ambassadors actively contribute to the organization and participation in these events.
- **Organizational activities within the Democratic Congress.** The Ambassadors have a key role in organizing the activities of the Democratic Congress, which will be held annually. Their efforts are aimed at ensuring the efficient conduct of the Congress and maximum participation of democratic delegates.
- **Cooperation with schools, institutions and associations.** The Ambassadors will partner with schools, educational institutions and associations to strengthen trust in democracy and promote cooperation on educational projects.
- **Cooperation with politicians, political parties, state authorities and institutions.** Ambassadors will actively engage with politicians, political parties, government authorities and institutions and share information with them in the framework of democracy protection.
- **Organizing festive events.** Hosting the festive events is part of the Ambassadors' efforts to promote democratic development and support those dedicated to strengthening democracy in their communities.

WORLD AND DIGITAL PEACE WILL GROW WITH EACH NEW MEMBER ADMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

An increased interest in membership of the International Democratic Family, particularly from citizens of countries with totalitarian or authoritarian regimes, will bring invaluable security and economic potential for consolidating global and digital peace.

The increased interest of citizens in joining the International Family of Democracy demonstrates their desire for democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and democratic and digital prosperity. This desire will be motivated by longing for freedom, justice, equality, respect for human beings, morality, thoughtfulness and dignity, which are the fundamental pillars of democratic societies. The adoption of these democratic principles and values leads to a reduction of conflicts in the world and an increase in peaceful coexistence not only in the real world but also in cyberspace.

Membership in the International Democratic Family will provide countries of totalitarian or authoritarian regimes with support and encouragement for democratic reform and institutional

changes. This process will lead to a gradual weakening of authoritarian regimes and the strengthening of democracy and world peace.

The International Democratic Family will provide a framework for democratic dialogue, diplomacy and peaceful partnership between its Member States. Democracies tend to resolve disputes and conflicts peacefully and cooperate in international initiatives, which contributes to conflict prevention and the maintenance of world peace.

The increased interest of citizens from countries with totalitarian or authoritarian regimes in becoming members of the International Democratic Family will contribute significantly to strengthening global and digital peace and stability built on the principles of international education about democracy, support for democratic reforms and the institutionalization of peace mechanisms between states.

THE CALL TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS

The creation of the International Democratic Family represents a historically unique event for the democratic world. This historic event opens the door for democratic states to join the new global cyber alliance whose main mission is to restore trust in democracy through a hybrid approach and to strengthen the influence and dignity of democracy in the online environment.

The Presidency will be symbolically handed over on 15 September, the anniversary of International Democracy Day. This date was carefully chosen in light of the leadership's key role in restoring trust in democracy and shaping the destiny of a democratic world in the digital age.

With respect to the deepening democratic crisis, the frequent cyber attacks on democracy, and the growing distrust of democratic values, it is essential that democratic governments decide together which of them will take the first presidency of the new global cyber alliance that is the International Democratic Family.

FINANCING THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY

Financing of the International Democratic Family must be actively supported by democratic governments, as it should be in their primary interest to ensure that democracy is protected from cyber attacks, to ensure international protection of democracy in cyberspace, to restore trust in democracy, both in the real and virtual worlds, while protecting the digital will of citizens and human rights online, including the protection of citizens' lives and health. Effective financial

support from democratic governments is crucial to ensure the security, social, economic and legal stability of the democratic world, not only in the real world but also in cyberspace.



DEMOCRATIC BIBLE

The application for the trademark

"Democratic Bible"

was accepted under the registry number: 018995512 - by the European Union Intellectual Property Office ("EUIPO").



Part 6

THE DEMOCRATIC BIBLE

“The Democratic Bible serves as a protective shield, helping citizens around the world to be immune to cyber manipulation and propaganda from totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.”

CYBER MANIPULATION AND PROPAGANDA - A THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, including politicians with a false attitude towards democracy, use cyber manipulation and propaganda on social networks to push democracy out of the online environment.

Citizens in democratic countries on social networks are at risk of being so influenced by cyber manipulation and propaganda that, especially at election time, they will vote for candidates who either have a false attitude towards democracy or are ideologically close to totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

The Democratic Bible is a platform for a democratic value system that contains ethical norms and moral principles such as human rights, digital free will, dignity, equality, respect for human beings, selflessness, solidarity, thoughtfulness, morality, honor, social health and mutual trust. The Democratic Bible considers cyber manipulation and propaganda as an evil ideology that threatens democratic principles and values (i.e. human rights, digital free will, dignity, equality, respect for human beings, selflessness, solidarity, thoughtfulness, morality, honor, social health and mutual trust) so close to the human heart and important to everyone's daily life.

The ideology of evil in the form of cyber manipulation and propaganda has long been pushing democracy out of the online environment, threatening its influential and dignified position in the world.

The democratic world urgently needs to activate a protective shield in the form of the Democratic Bible that helps citizens around the world to be immune to the cyber manipulation and propaganda massively disseminated on social networks.

Love of country and loyalty to the ruling ideology cannot be enforced by violence or laws, as some totalitarian regimes do. The Democratic Bible promotes respect for democratic principles and values not by coercive means, but through education and teaching at all levels of the education system. For this reason, the Democratic Bible will become a desirable source of inspiration and a source of faith in democratic principles and values, and thanks to it, citizens will be able to resist the ideology of evil represented by the cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes and politicians with a false attitude towards democracy.

The Democratic Bible will enter the real world as well as the digital world as a monumental symbol of faith and hope for billions of citizens who long to live in peace, security and a free and just world where democratic principles and values are integral not only to personal, professional and public life, but also to interpersonal, virtual and international relations.

More information about the Democratic Bible can be found at www.digitalpolicyinstitutemillennium3000.eu.



Part 7

THE NEW TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED DEMOCRATIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure is a comprehensive and compact framework that forms one of the core systemic measures of the DS-3000 Digital Strategy in safeguarding democracy in cyberspace, and is designed to effectively integrate a wide range of components that interconnect to form a robust and flexible system.

This system is composed of diverse elements that include technological tools, legislative framework conditions, systemic measures, institutional mechanisms and citizen participation.

All strategic components are designed to provide comprehensive protection for democratic processes and institutions in all areas of political and public life, including cyber security, information management, transparency of public administration and protection of personal data.

An important feature of the new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure is its ability to respond dynamically to new threats that may arise as a result of rapid technological developments and changes in the cyber environment.

This includes flexible mechanisms for detecting and preventing cyber attacks on democracy, tools for analyzing and evaluating information obtained from digital media, and means for strengthening society's resilience to cyber manipulation and propaganda.

Key pillars of the new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure, on which the future of the democratic world depends, include the following:

1. A new integrated security system to ensure international protection of democracy in cyberspace

Ensuring the secure cyberspace for democracy, with an emphasis on protecting democracy from cyber attacks, social terrorism, and cyber manipulation and propaganda, requires building a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure.

2. Modernizing democracy towards online democracy

Ensuring the international protection of democracy in cyberspace requires the modernization of democracy towards online democracy, as this transformation protects democratic processes from

cyber attacks, manipulation and propaganda, as well as from social terrorism. An integral part of the new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure are its individual digital components, i.e. e-government, digital parliament, digital constitution, digital laws, etc.

3. Creation of the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy

The creation of the International Center for the Protection of Democracy plays an indispensable role in the fight against cyber attacks on democracy, social terrorism, cyber manipulation and propaganda.

4. Creation of the International Democratic Family

It is necessary to establish and build a new international organization of all those democratic states and entities whose main mission is to strengthen trust in democracy through the Democratic Bible and thus ensure its influential and dignified position in the digital world.

5. Ensuring the protection of citizens' digital will

'Digital Citizens' Will' is the expression of citizens' political preferences, attitudes or decisions through digital technologies and online platforms. It is the way people in the digital age express their political views, vote, discuss political issues or engage in the political process using the internet and digital media. The Digital Citizens' Will is most often expressed, for example, through online polls, discussion forums, social networks, petition platforms or voting in virtual space. This concept reflects the modern trend towards using digital tools to democratize political engagement and involve citizens in decision-making processes.

6. The Democratic Bible - a symbol of democracy

The Democratic Bible serves as a protective shield and helps citizens around the world to be resistant to cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. The Democratic Bible considers cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes to be an evil ideology that threatens the values so close to the human heart and so important for everyday life, which are human rights, digital free will, dignity, equality, respect for human beings, selflessness, solidarity, thoughtfulness, morality, honor, social health and mutual trust.

7. The Democratic Anthem

The Democratic Anthem has an important place in the history of mankind because it proclaims the message 'Live in peace and in a free world'. The Democratic Anthem unites citizens, nations and continents. In its message, the Democratic Anthem expresses a deep respect for human rights, respect for human beings, a commitment to helping people in need, common interests and mutual understanding, civility in interpersonal relations, and respect for living creatures and the environment.

The Democratic Anthem, as a cultural and symbolic element, carries a remarkable potential to act as a preventive measure against conflict situations and at the same time to promote reconciliation and unification.

The significance of the Democratic Anthem, however, does not end with its historical and cultural dimension, but has the potential to engage and motivate an international spectrum of people who contribute to strengthening the democratic ideal and building a united international democratic family.

The Democratic Anthem is played at various official and ceremonial occasions such as ceremonies, summits, global security, political, economic, environmental and cyber forums, events, official visits and other occasions.

To the sound of the Democratic Anthem, let every member of the democratic family stand with the palm of his right hand pressed to his heart.

The Democratic Anthem - a symbol of democracy

Democratic Anthem - lyrics: Bc. Ladislav Boldi

Music: Karel Mařík

“Living in peace, happiness, love is what matters to us,

and protecting democracy is our message,

dignity and respect rightfully belong to all of us.

Living the way I like to live, and loving my country, being

a democrat, is a symbol of our freedom and our rights.

Honoring the opinions and truth of those who proclaim it,

and defend the values that make us good

unite, live in peace, happiness, love,

that’s what matters to us.”

A democratic world in the digital age cannot function without building a new technologically advanced democratic infrastructure, which is essential to ensure the protection of democracy in cyberspace. This infrastructure includes the creation of the International Security Center for the Protection of Democracy, which plays a key role in the fight against cyber attacks, social terrorism,

cyber manipulation and propaganda, as well as the creation of the International Democracy Family, which strengthens trust in democracy and ensures its influence and dignity in the digital world. This process is complemented by the creation of the Democratic Bible, which serves as a protective shield against cyber manipulation and propaganda, and the Democratic Anthem, which unites citizens across nations and continents and emphasizes the values of human rights, freedom, solidarity and respect for the environment.



Part 8

WORLD PEACE DEPENDS ON DIGITAL PEACE

World peace is inextricably linked to digital peace, while digital peace is dependent on ensuring international protection of democracy in cyberspace.

Digital peace cannot be achieved without ensuring the international protection of democracy, and without digital peace it is not realistic to ensure world peace, as cyber threats and crimes that penetrate into every household through social networks create conflict situations between people, nations and continents.

The top cyber threats to digital peace that have a critical impact on world peace include:

- **The struggle for power in cyberspace:** The term refers to a situation where powers use technological means, such as computer networks, the Internet, software tools and other digital means, to achieve their political, military or economic objectives.
- **Cyber attacks on democracy:** The new threat of cyber attacks involves aggressive interference by foreign governments in the sovereignty of democratic processes. Due to the spread of hatred, fear and disinformation that penetrates into every household through social networks, democratic countries, and especially millions of citizens, face a critical threat. Cyber attacks on democracy focus on falsifying election results, which drastically undermines trust in democracy and poses a serious threat to security, social, economic and legal stability in the democratic environment. Cyber manipulation and propaganda by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes are pushing democracy out of cyberspace and threatening to collapse democracy. The number of cyber attacks on democracy is growing every day and they are becoming more technologically dangerous.
- **Social terrorism:** Social terrorism represents a new form of cyber threat, with crimes committed in the online environment penetrating into every household through social networks. As a result, citizens face a critical danger.
- **Cyber manipulation and propaganda of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes:** It is a new critical threat used to influence crowds and control information for the benefit of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. It includes various techniques and methods that are often aimed at disseminating one-sided and manipulative information (disinformation,

deepfakes, etc.) in order to strengthen the power and control of the ruling regime and to suppress resistance or criticism.

- **Cyber espionage:** A new threat to global and digital peace. The collection of classified information and data through computer networks, the Internet, software and digital devices. Cyber espionage can be carried out by states, organized criminal groups, or individuals to obtain sensitive information such as state secrets, trade secrets, personal data or military plans.
- **Information war:** Information warfare is a concept that refers to the use of information and media to achieve political, military or strategic objectives. This kind of war is not only fought on the battlefield, but also in the medial and information space through propaganda, disinformation, manipulation of public opinion and cyber attacks.
- **AI social war:** This is a new cyber threat. AI social war is a term used to describe a situation in which hatred, aggression and polarization in society are reinforced and spread through social media, and carried over into real life. As a result of these security and social tensions, democratic countries and citizens face critical threats.
- **Cyber attacks:** These are attacks on critical infrastructure, computer systems and technologies, etc.
- **Cyber war:** Conflicts between states sharply increase the risk of cyber attacks against strategic targets such as military systems, energy infrastructure or communications networks.

A key element to achieving world peace is the need to secure digital peace first, but not through governments, as their separate efforts would lead to political chaos and cyber conflict, coupled with an escalated political atmosphere.

WARNING: If politicians were to pursue world peace without first securing digital peace, then they would not achieve any success in the field of peace agreements, because one of the greatest threats to the democratic world are cyber attacks on democracy that penetrate into every household through social networks.

This is why it is essential to secure digital peace first if world peace is to be achieved.

In the online environment, it is essential that the global public, or digital civilization, is represented by a single international organization with exceptional capabilities and expertise in the field of cyber threats. This role is best served by the new global cyber alliance represented by the International Democratic Family.

The International Democratic Family is the guarantor of building digital peace for the whole world, as it upholds values such as human rights and freedom of expression, respect for human

beings, social health, equality, humanity, mutual trust, moral principles, thoughtfulness, support and kindness, selflessness, decency, diversity, love and friendship.

The International Democratic Family is a hope for the world as it has a unique ability to build digital peace through its diverse membership base, including citizens from all corners of the planet, including countries with totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, and thus make a significant contribution to world peace.

Billions of citizens living under totalitarian and authoritarian regimes yearn for democratic values. And so, for the first time in history, the leaders of these regimes have a unique opportunity to do something absolutely revolutionary and fundamental for their citizens. They can begin , together with the International Democratic Family, to modernize the political system to meet democratic standards such as freedom, the rule of law, human rights, respect for the individual, social health, equality, humanity, mutual trust, thoughtfulness, support and kindness, selflessness, decency, diversity and friendship.

INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FAMILY - WORLD LEADER IN THE FIELD OF BUILDING AND DEVELOPING DIGITAL AND GLOBAL PEACE

While governments have the responsibility to govern the country and create the conditions for the protection, development and prosperity of the state and its people, the key agenda of all bodies of the International Democratic Family will be the continued building and development of digital and global peace.

The International Democratic Family is the world's first global cyber alliance committed to the continued building and development of digital and world peace.

The International Democratic Family will work to build and develop digital and world peace in such a way that they are so robust and stable that they no longer require excessive financial burdens on the national budget or military protection.

The more governments around the world financially support the efforts of the international democratic family to build and develop digital and global peace, the safer the world will be.

The Global Cyber Alliance, represented by the International Democratic Family, will work with all governments in the world, including totalitarian and authoritarian ones, but only on the condition that they commit to democratic standards such as the rule of law and the protection of human rights. The aim of this cooperation will be to build and develop digital and global peace.

The Secretary General of the International Democratic Family will present to governments around the world, including the European Commission, the European Union and the Council of Europe, a so-called ‘Cyber Peace Programme’ aimed at building and developing digital and global peace.

The individual items of the ‘Cyber Peace Programme’ have their own organizational agenda, which is a set of systemic measures designed to enable:

- **To engage all governments around the world, including totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, in jointly building and developing digital and global peace:** Governments around the world, including totalitarian and authoritarian ones, will be able to send delegates to sit in the Democratic Congress of the International Democratic Family. These democratically minded delegates will actively participate in the process of building and developing digital and world peace.
- **To participate actively in conflict-prevention cooperation:** A key measure for building and developing digital and world peace is the joint effort of all delegates of the International Democratic Family to promote the Cyber Peace Programme, which aims to prevent interpersonal, virtual and international conflict situations.
- **To prevent cyber attacks and crimes that penetrate into households through social networks:** One of the main tasks of the delegates of the International Democratic Family will be to implement the Cyber Peace Programme, with the aim of preventing cyber threats and crimes that penetrate into all households through social networks, threatening digital and world peace.
- **Admission of new members to the International Democratic Family:** One of the main objectives of the peaceful activities of the delegates of the Democratic Congress will be the admission of new members to the International Democratic Family. It is part of an international outreach on building and developing digital and global peace, the protection of human rights and the rule of law.
- **Organization of international events and activities:** The organization and hosting of international events related to social, cultural, sporting and educational activities, including ceremonial events and awards, are one of the primary objectives of the International Democratic Family in the field of digital and world peace building and development.

This ‘Cyber Peace Programme’ aims to engage all governments of the world, including totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, in the process of jointly building and developing digital and global peace through the active participation of delegates in the Democratic Congress of the International Democratic Family.

The growth of the International Democratic Family's membership base, which includes citizens of democratic as well as totalitarian and authoritarian regimes seeking freedom and the protection of human rights, is a crucial step in strengthening digital and global peace.

The more members the International Democratic Family has, the greater the guarantee there will be for digital and world peace, as its growth strengthens collective security and mutual cooperation between all countries.

Promoting peaceful values with the help of the 'Cyber Peace Programme' will lead to conflict prevention, which will contribute significantly to strengthening digital and global peace.

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