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"Citizen's envelope" the new electronic



Instead of a preface

The new electronic identities have been a priority of the New Democracy since the June 2023 elections, as early as the programmatic statements. The long history of the issue includes the "Citizen's Card" that would reflect "rights to pension, education, disability benefit and health booklet", as announced by G. Papandreou at the TIF in 2010, and later by Al. In 2018, the SYRIZA government issued a relevant KYA (Government Gazette B' 1476/27-04-2018) for the "Issue of a new type of Greek citizens' ID card", which explicitly states that the new ID card will incorporate an RFID chip, which will store "the data required for the Electronic Government Services" and through the latter and private sector applications. It can be concluded that the new ID card is not just a means of identification, but also a means of exercising those rights (public and private) which have been and will be subject to eGovernment. In other words, everyone.

The obsession with electronic identity cards therefore has no barriers between the parties in power and has continued uninterrupted until the current government. All those who tolerated or supported the ceding of national sovereignty and the abolition of our freedoms by signing

memoranda, selling out Macedonia or imposing compulsory regulations, today they also agree on the new electronic identity cards and their enforcement. This government in particular, as the undisputed champion in the deprivation of individual freedoms, in interception and in compulsory IDs, wants to go down in history as the one that imposes what its predecessors failed to do.

But the struggle for the secrecy of public and private life also has a long past. The certificate of political affiliation was formally abolished in 1981, although it was not until 1989 that more than 17 million files on citizens were finally thrown into the fire. Later, under the pretext of 'data protection', fingerprints were removed from police identity cards, and the removal of religion was also imposed in a divisive manner. And we come to today's absurdity - a new identity card is being solemnly advertised which will be technologically capable of providing strangers with almost all of our personal data!

The published technical specifications of the new electronic identities (see KYA 40693-13/04/2018, 8200/0-109568/2023) are at best the cover of a text of at least 100 pages, which remains unknown with the reasoning of the

confidentiality. It is even possible that the final technical specifications may differ from the original ones, as previous tenders were cancelled and there may have been a direct award to private parties. The latest government statements (at the time of going to press) confirm that the new ID cards 'will have the same chip as the credit cards' (which have an NFC chip, whereas the above-mentioned SIAs mention an RFID chip), but the existence of a chip is certain. This means that the new ID card will be able to contain and record data that the holder does not know.

The justified concern of a huge number of our citizens about the impact of the new electronic identity card on our individual freedoms led many of them to rush to the police stations to renew their old (paper) identity cards, in order to ensure at least a temporary validity of a few years. Unfortunately, they were subjected to inconvenience, ridicule and irony by the government and its friends.

But a government must love, listen to and respect the people, instead of dividing them, depriving them of freedoms or imposing unjustified measures.

NIKI, always on the side of the Greek people, was the only parliamentary voice that immediately raised its voice against electronic identities. He understands the nightmarish middle-age that such a measure will bring, where through technology the state will hunt down the

its own citizens. It will be able to track them, monitor them and soon evaluate them on a daily basis, as is already the case in China today.

The government has become the leader of the faecal system, under the pretext of "progress", "service" and the alleged "fight against tax evasion". As a short answer, NIKI proposes that the government should ensure that the simplest things, such as that trains do not run upside down and that the property of our fellow citizens does not burn or flood unprotected. As for cracking down on tax evasion, let's start by checking the taxpayers' tax returns. "powerful" people on the Lagarde lists.

As far as the ordinary citizen is concerned, in this booklet we inform him or her about what is valid and what is not, so that everyone can decide for himself or herself, without psychoanalysis and false dilemmas.



Do we need new identities and why?

The answer is YES but not necessarily electrical. Current ID cards do not provide strong security and can be easily forged. This is the 'Achilles heel' of the current ID card and we have received complaints about it from the EU and other countries.



Clearly we need new security-enhanced ID cards that cannot be forged. But there is no single technological solution. Each alternative has a different impact, both in terms of costs and in terms of the risk of deprivation of individual freedoms.

Is the European Union forcing us to have electronic identities?

The answer is NO. The Government wrongly implies that the issuance of the new electronic identities is supposedly required by law.

The European Union, and that by August 2026 at the latest, existing ID cards must be replaced by new electronic ID cards. This government claim, however, does not correspond to reality.

In accordance with the relevant Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 of the European Parliament on strengthening the security of identity cards and residence documents for citizens of the Union:

- Member States are not obliged to issue ID cards, but it will remain at the discretion of each state whether to have ID cards on a mandatory, voluntary or no-issue basis.
- Member States are not prevented "from accepting, in a non-discriminatory manner, documents other than travel documents for identification purposes, such as driving licences". In other words, even if the State decides to issue an identity card, it does not have to be electronic.

However, if Member States decide to issue eIDs, these new eIDs will have to comply the corresponding new security standards. Member States may, however, retain their national design features and eGovernment services.

What happens in other countries?

There are indeed many countries, not only in the European Union but also in the Western world at large, which either do not have a mandatory identity card or have refused to implement digital identity: France, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Austria, Austria, Italy, Iceland, Denmark and even Australia.

In Switzerland, in a recent 2021 referendum, an overwhelming majority of people (65%) voted against the government's adoption of the "Federal Act on Electronic Identification Services". In other words, the people of Switzerland rejected the introduction of the eGovernment codes into the identity card's storage medium, in other words, they did not accept that the identity card should become an Exercise of Rights Card.

In the United Kingdom, when it was still in the EU, the government rejected the electronic identity bill as early as 2011. It should be noted that Britain does not adopt the institution of identity cards at all. The citizens of Great Britain, with an initial collection of only 10 000 signatures, succeeded in a political struggle to have electronic identity cards cancelled in their country, focusing on the risk of their civil liberties being undermined. In particular, the British people protested, led by a noble lord and headed by the slogan '*not to make the European Union a reality*'.

they are the sealed calf of a global stable." The landmark victory of the British people is a comforting sign for Greece too, giving us the message that, with coordinated action and courage, it is possible to prevent the implementation of the new electronic identity cards-donor envelopes. Although Labour recently raised the issue of e-IDs, they received an explicit rejection from the British Prime Minister in February 2023.

‘As we can see, concerns about civil liberties and democracy are of concern and concern to many advanced countries and their peoples. It is sad to compare their leaders with their domestic Our "democrat" leaders, who instead of respecting the concerns of the people, divide them and dare to call them "sprayed". We have a great responsibility for the future of democracy and the freedom of our children.



Do we need a chip in the ID card to make it sufficiently secure?

The answer is NO.

In order to ensure that the impossible and infeasible engraving is not possible, it is sufficient to follow the optical design and printing methods defined in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) document 9303 for machine-readable travel documents. These specifications are already being applied today to driving licences, new euro notes, etc. So what is the purpose of the chip?

It is useful:

(a) for more immediate identification compared to the few extra seconds it takes for the person checking you to see your ID and look you in the eye; and

(b) for the automatic **activation of e-government and the possibility to contain and record data not known to the identity holder.**

What does e-government mean in the new identity?

The answer is that identity is transformed into "citizen's envelope".

The state today has independent databases, so that a basic principle of data protection is respected, which in simple terms says that *"I do not hold more information about you than is absolutely necessary to serve you / to complete our transaction"*. This means that the Department of Health knows my health record and not my assets or criminal record. Similarly, the Ministry of Finance knows my tax record and not my medical records.

But when these independent databases are interconnected, we have in practice a function of communicating containers. And then it becomes a matter of a simple access licence whether my accountant will be able to know whether I have diabetes, my insurer whether I have money, my prospective employer whether I have MS, and the waiter whether I have had any medical procedures - the latter, after all, we have all already experienced as a rehearsal, in the days COVID PASS incarceration.

Enabling e-government , the e-government

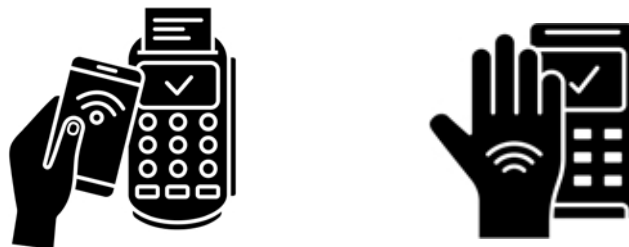
identity is transformed from a means of simple identification into a right (or denial) of access to services and goods. In the words of Dutch MEP F. Jansen: *"They can cancel your driving licence because you drive an environmentally unfriendly car. At the touch of a button, they can deny you access to social networks, deny you access to public or private services."* In simple terms, interconnected databases violate the above-mentioned data protection principle and abolish privacy.

This creates conditions for a division of society into citizens with privileged access and citizens with exclusion. The Greek government already rewards differently the beneficiaries of the "market pass" who receive it with the special digital debit card, by reducing the benefit to those who want a deposit in their bank account, as if by some magic they were less in need of the benefit. **In this way, democracy and equality of citizens is being dismantled.**

The next stage of e-government is for all the above data to be not only interconnected in their individual databases, but to be consolidated into a single database, with each person being assigned a unique and unchanging single number that accompanies the person from birth to death.

A number that will be linked to identity card, VAT number, taxisnet codes, the AMKA, the card number, the passport, the bank account. The Greek government has so far refused to confirm or deny whether the new electronic identity cards contain such a single code.

For the sake of an illusion of security and comfort, the freedom of the person is abolished. In the pursuit of this comfort that is slowly eroding freedom, some may soon believe that there is little difference between a contactless microchip embedded in a plastic identity card and one implanted in the body.



The identity card puts us in this nightmarish world of total control and is the beginning of implants (let's not forget the "COVID PASS" implant available in Sweden by Epicenter for the price of 100 euros - a similar chip to the one used for identity cards) and the metamorphosis into Homo Deus (see page 13).

Five points summarize NIKIS' opposition to the new electronic identities

1. **THE UNDEMOCRATIC LACK OF TRANSPARENCY.** The data that the new identity card will contain and that can be recorded on the new identity card are unknown to the card holder. It is also unknown who, in Greece or abroad, other than the Greek police, will have access to view or record data on it. The government reassures us about everything without giving any substantive answers, thus maintaining an opaque and secretive attitude.
2. **THE ELECTRONIC ENVELOPE.** monitoring of citizens by means of electronic transaction traces, interconnected databases and the transformation of a simple means of identification into a right of access to services and goods constitute a flagrant violation of the human rights to privacy and the right to public and private life.
3. **LACK OF SECURITY.** The visible risk of data leakage and cyber-attacks on our personal digital data, since the card is not secure. "Steal your card" means "steal everything".
4. **The National Sovereignty Intervention,** as it is it is unknown whether the data of Greek citizens will be stored exclusively within the Greek territory and whether the control of the data storage and management systems will be carried out by private individuals or by the Greek state itself.
5. **The abolition of personal freedom** and the a consequent insult to Christian sentiment. Both the Hierarchy (9.3.1993 and 17.11.2010) and contemporary saints have spoken of these dangers, and it is entirely appropriate to use their own expressions, so that everyone can draw their own conclusions without blinders or distortions.

New Democracy continues to divide the people, we want unite the people and give them the freedom to decide through correct and objective information.

Do we have anything to hide?

The answer is YES, without the concealment having to do with anything illegal or immoral. Quite simply, our privacy deserves respect from everyone. *"What is in the home is not in the home"*.

The idea of "what do I care, I have nothing to hide" is being cultivated among the people by government officials. This is roughly the argument they cite, saying that we are equally unconcerned, since smart phones or the use of Google services already track us and learn our personal data.

But Google's smart phones and services are owned by private companies. We voluntarily provide them with our personal data or location information in order to use their private services. Furthermore, we have the right at any time to deactivate the provision of information, to view and delete the stored data, to say "that's it". However, the police ID card is a mandatory document relating to the Greek state and we do not choose to use it. Unfortunately, some people confuse our state with a business.

On the issue of geolocation, the recording of the place of last use of the citizen's card, already creates

Traceability data (date on the date on the date part, etc.). Furthermore, the transition from electronic to digital identity (i.e. embedded as an application in our mobile phone) automatically allows for authentication in the classical sense, using the capability of our mobile phone.

The question "whether we have something to hide" is a cunning one. The real question is "whether the government is entitled to know more than it needs to know in order to properly serve the people who elect it." And the answer is NO - the government has no such right.

It has been aptly said that "those who sacrifice elementary freedoms for a little security deserve neither freedom nor security". We would add that today freedom is unfortunately sacrificed even for comfort.



Is national security and sovereignty ensured with the new identities?

Answer: NO, it is not guaranteed.

In principle, we have no information whether our personal data will be stored in databases only within the Greek territory and only at the Hellenic Police Headquarters, as provided for in Article 10 of the CPS. However, a second data pool will result from 'e-government' - i.e. the use of the identity card as a 'citizen's card' for the exercise of our rights - it is unknown where it will be kept, as it is known that all electronic national information pools are interconnected with supranational (European and non-European) electronic archives. The data of Greek citizens may well be stored outside the country so that it can be retrieved from there in the event of an extreme natural domestic disaster. The current government should responsibly inform whether this is the case and in which countries there are servers with data of Greek citizens. We, for one, would not leave our wallet to the ground to guard it.

Furthermore, the management of the databases and IT tools is carried out by private contractors, whereas it should only be carried out by the state. The contractor in question usually reserves for

itself the maximum level of access to the systems, leaving the middle and lower levels of access for government services and the ordinary citizen respectively.

What happens to our personal data?

Answer: We don't own them.

They belong to the government or to individuals, depending on our online activities and how the card communicates with the outside world. Between the private parties, there are also so-called Data Brokers who collect vast amounts of information on hundreds of millions of consumers, and provide information on consumer behaviour to tailor merchants' product promotions. Because of the great value that the global community now places on digital data, many call it the New Gold.

In theory, citizens' data is only available to the State or the competent authority. In practice, of course, when digital data becomes a counter-text to enrichment, the temptation grows. Many people remember the foreigner who years ago sold the records of all Greek taxpayers (from TAXISNET) on a CD in Omonia for the price of 60 Euros.

Is the electronic identity "hacked"? Is our data safe?

Answer : YES it is "hacked" - NO our data is not safe.

Let us distinguish here 2 different types of risks:

a) Attack on the card itself: copying, data tampering - especially if the new is, or is planned to be, re-registrable. As regards the first category, the risk is that they will steal your data and pretend to be you, which gives them direct access to all the databases you can interface with: Your insurance funds, tax office, land registers, and... soon to be bank accounts. Hard for the casual hacker, easy for the professional hacker.

b) Attack on the databases to which it can interface (if e-government is activated). This is the greatest risk, as cyber-attacks are now a science, and would-be cyber-attackers are now able to "hackers" are not just thieves. They are those who will disable any alarm in a home, business, car or bank.

But what's the difference between a thief and

a "hacker"? The thief will leave with whatever he managed to steal from a certain place, if he was not noticed. The hacker will leave with what you have and don't have. In fact, since we are talking about unified databases, anything that is interconnected, from health data to bank data, can fall into his hands.

Although Japan is a global pioneer in the field of new digital technologies, it is currently facing serious social concerns, as many personal data leaks have been recorded so far, as well as errors in linking the digital medical record with the electronic identities of other people.

Estonia, as we know, has been a model for the Greek government in the field of new identities. However, it has been linked to one of the biggest leaks of personal data, as it sued the contractor (Gemalto) for "defects". Gemalto admitted that it handled the issue poorly, as it turned out that instead of embedding key codes in the government ID chip, it was left vulnerable to external attacks.

Cyber attacks: a reality that is here to stay.

In 2023 alone, five large-scale cyber attacks were recorded, targeting Norwegian government ministries, the US pharmacy network PharMerica, Genworth Financial's MOVEit app, MCNA Dental and Latitude Financial. In total, more than 30 million personal files were compromised.

In the last decade, five of the most notable large-scale cyberattacks have occurred against Yahoo! (2014, 500 million accounts), River City Media (2017, 1.4 billion files), UnderArmour's MyFitnessPal app (2018, 144 million contacts), the US Pentagon, and a nuclear power plant, according to the president of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Y. Amano.

In Greece, major cyber-attacks have targeted, among others, the services of Gov.gr and TAXISnet (where unknown cybercriminals from the Netherlands in an unprecedented attack attempted to shut down 800 government websites, freezing electronic medical prescriptions), the Ministry of Education (targeting a central platform for high school exams and computers in 114 countries, causing outages and disruptions in the operation of the system), the Ministry of Education (targeting a central platform for high school examinations and computers in 114 countries, causing the

and delays in high school examinations), the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the IEP's evaluation website, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (victim of Anonymous), the National Printing House, the Greek Parliament (victim of "Real Democracy Reverse Engineering").

In conclusion, there is no guarantee that the new electronic identity, the systems that support it and their databases are secure. An attack on our identity card or data could cost us our 'whole life'.

Therefore, it would be good for the government to avoid making statements about absolute security. If the government responds seriously to the arguments put forward, if it does not blindly and disparagingly accuse those who disagree with it of being 'tainted', then we will begin to move away from the oligarchic regime we are experiencing and discover features of a healthy democracy.



What if tomorrow we have an (officially) authoritarian regime?

Today we are experiencing a sick version of democracy where we still have the right to vote, but we see every day the democratic deficit, the absence of dialogue, disrespect, and the murder of the character of anyone who does not agree. Restrictions on freedoms have intensified: Compulsory military service, the deprivation of personal freedoms, the lowest ranking in the EU in terms of 'freedom of the press' indicators. The erosion of power is marked by the lack of separation of powers, by the prime minister appointing the heads of the judiciary, the armed forces and, in general, all the administrators of the state apparatus, on the basis of his personal preference, and by systematic impunity and lack of accountability.

On the contrary, we see enthusiasm and alignment of our Prime Minister and his close associates with the visionaries of the "Great Reboot", Mr. Klaus Schwab and Yuval Noah Harari. They talk about the so-called "Metahuman", the evolution of Homo Sapiens into Homo Deus (i.e. from "wise man" to "man-god"), physical upgrading as a product of the so-called "fourth industrial revolution" where molecular biology, information technology and artificial intelligence converge.

intelligence. A biologically mutated human, full of chips and additional mechanical parts, who thinks he will even beat biological death and live forever on earth.

Close to Metahumanism, the icing on the cake are the applications of "generic" AI that threaten to create another, nightmarish version of humanity. The well-known Elon Musk, concerned, said that *"AI is far more dangerous than nuclear weapons"*, while Jeffrey Hinton, a senior Google executive known as the "godfather of artificial intelligence", said he was "frightened by the development of technology, especially AI". **One would call us 'conspiracy theorists' if it were not their own words.**

It is extremely dangerous to leave the future of our country unchecked. The uφ. Katsafados is evasive when he states about the development of electronic identity that "he cannot know the future, he is not a prophet". The government knows very well what Mr Schwab wants for our future. But the responsibility of today's decisions is the legacy of tomorrow. Any right we surrender today can be abused by a future government 20 years from now.

The China Citizen Evaluation System

Citizens are assessed every day through specific indicators that can add or subtract social rights.

The full implementation of the Citizen ID card is found in China's "social credit" system: it is a broad regulatory framework that rates the "credibility" of individuals, companies and government entities across China. In June 2022, a five-year plan for the "rule of law" within China was introduced, guided by the State Council.

The main pillars of this system are:

- The goal of China's social credit system is to provide a holistic assessment of an individual or company's credibility.
- The consequences of a bad social credit outcome could be very serious. It could affect travel prospects, employment, access to finance and the ability to contract. On the other hand, a positive credit score could facilitate a range of business transactions.

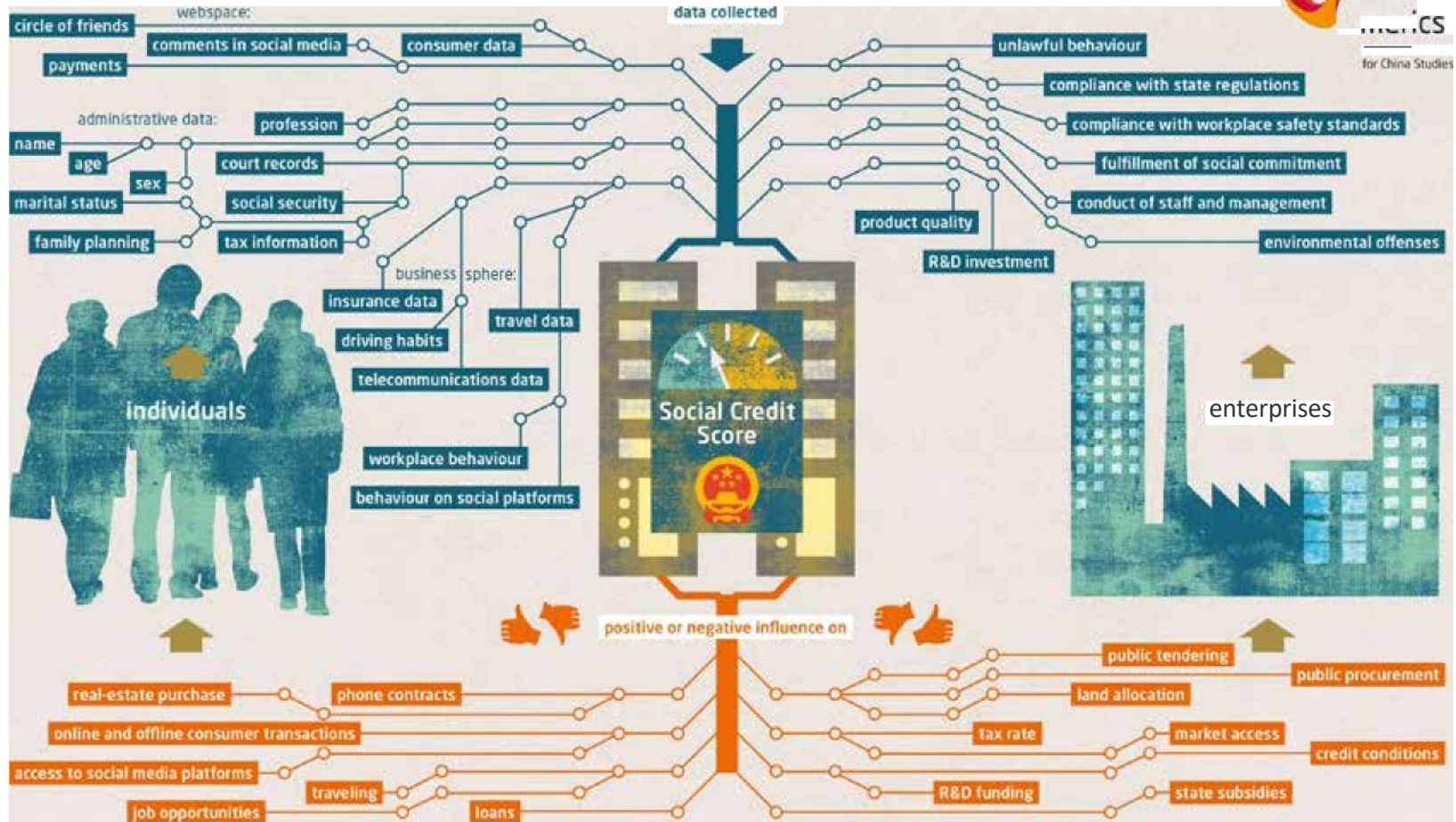
- It is important for any foreign company wishing to establish a presence in China to seek professional advice on managing a social credit score. This applies to both individual scores and corporate social credit scores.

- More specifically, by facilitating empowerment, China's social credit system supports the following objectives: Financial creditworthiness, Judicial enforcement, Commercial credibility, Social credibility, Government integrity, Data collection and sharing, Black and red list curation, Punishments, sanctions and rewards.

In 2018, former US Vice President Mike Pence sounded the alarm about China's social credit system, stating that "China's leaders are aiming to implement an Orwellian system based on controlling almost every aspect of human life - the so-called 'social credit score'.

In contrast, Mr Klaus Schwab, praising the system, said that **"it could be a model for many nations"**.

The all-seeing xate: China's plans for total data control



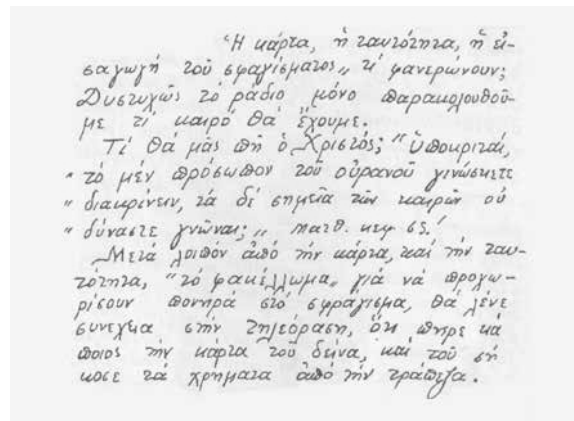
The legitimate concern of believers

Our Orthodox Church has at times expressed a clear and specific position, expressing reservations and concerns about attempts to abolish personal freedoms through the Citizen's Card.

- The Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, in its statement of 17/11/2010, stressed, among other things, categorically, that "...in no way should personal freedoms be violated by this (the "citizen's card")". In an earlier communiqué (9/3/1993), the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, highlighting the dangers of electronic identity cards (when they still contained magnetic strips and not the smart microchips (RFID)), stressed that '... there is the possibility of a nightmarish threat to the individual freedoms of the citizen...'. In the same vein was the announcement of the Holy Community of Mount Athos the Holy Monasteries of Agioi Meteora (13-6-1997).

- In a handwritten letter in 2015, Fr. Gregory of the Holy Monastery of St. John the Baptist in Post-formation Halkidiki, testifies: *"About 30 years ago St. Paisios told me that you will get used to cards (which are nothing) until you reach the smart card which will be for all purposes: ID, passport, health, shopping, everything. That's the one he said not to take. It's not about stamping, but it's about stamping."*

- In his famous manuscript *"The signs of the times"*, Saint Paisios the Athonite states: *"The card, the identity card, the introduction of the seal", what do they reveal? Unfortunately, the radio is the only way to see what the weather will be like. What will Christ tell us? "Hypocrites, you can see the face of heaven, but you cannot know the signs of the times?" Matthew chap. 16,3. So after the card and the identity card, "the envelope", in order to cunningly proceed to the sealing, they will keep saying on TV, that someone took the card of the opponent, and stole the money from the bank".*



- It is worth noting that any number can represent the new eID. Even if the government were to put a cross on , we reject it and are wary of what it represents and what it may evolve into.

Elements embedded in the eID

As stated in the introduction, the published technical specifications are, at best, merely the cover of a book of at least a hundred pages which remains unknown on the grounds of confidentiality.

The visible elements of the electronic identity card (based on Decree 10/4/2018 no. 8200/0-297647, 19/4/2019 no. 8200/0-181623 and 17/2/2023 no. 8200/0-109568) contain surname, name, gender, date of birth, nationality, father's and mother's name, place of birth, blood group, height, signature, biometric specifications photo, as well as information on the mechanical reading of the ID card.

According to statements by the Minister of Digital Governance, Mr. D. Papastergiou, from the end of 2023, the personal identity card will include the personal identity number (P.A.)

The integrated NFC chip shall include, in addition to the above data, the fingerprints of the two markers. It should be noted that in the past fingerprints were removed from identity cards, as the State had no reason to insult its citizens by considering them 'marked'. Today, it is clear that the Prime Minister considers the people he is supposed to serve to be both 'sprayed' and 'sprayed'. "marked".



The NIKE proposal

A. **For the sake of democracy**, NIKI asks for **full and clear information** to the political bodies and the Greek people from the competent authorities, even though the issuance of the new identity cards has started, not only for their technical characteristics, but mainly for their nature, character and the dangers they pose for freedom. We therefore urge citizens **not to receive the new identity cards** until they have been properly and responsibly informed.

B. **The identity must accomplish what it was designed to do. It should be a means of identification, not a means of exercising rights.** If the Government intends in the next year to add and store in the new ID card the elements of e-government, i.e. to function not only as a means of identification, but at the same time as the sole means of exercising rights, we reject the latter categorically and absolutely. All the more so if it also becomes the 'electronic wallet' for storing the planned digital euro.

Γ. **The identity card must be secure and tamper-proof.** We accept as useful and necessary the issuance of new secure police identity cards that exclude the possibility of forgery. This can be achieved by the introduction of conventional - not electronic - identity cards, but with the addition of

appropriate watermarks, lettering and security floors will be impervious to placement. The modern science of government document printing offers the possibility of printing plain-printed ID cards using the dry OFFSET method, which will include complex stampings and colourful security features on the front and back.

Alternatively, the latest methodology for printing euro banknotes can be used, which provides almost absolute security. The euro banknotes incorporate a variety of advanced security features which ensure that they are easily recognisable by citizens and protect them against counterfeiting.

D. In any case, we ask **that the citizen has access to and knowledge of the personal data collected and stored.** To check the type and content of the data and information recorded and archived in a database (via the RFID chip of his/her identity card), which directly concern his/her person. The pool of important information created from the above data will be kept at the State Security Directorate of the Hellenic Police Headquarters (Article 10 of the HPS). The other major

the "tank" file that will be created from the eGovernment data - due to the above-mentioned functional use of the identity card as a means of exercising rights - it is still unknown where it will be kept and who will have access to it. We ask and want an answer, because it is well known that all electronic national information repositories are interconnected with supranational (European and non-European) electronic archives.

E. We consider it self-evident that the databases with the stored data of Greek citizens will be located **exclusively on Greek territory** and nowhere else.

F. We also consider it obvious to disclose **who will have access and/or the right to process the data** collected.

Z. **We reject and reject the mandatory nature of the new electronic identities.** We call for them to be optional. It should be possible for citizens to be authenticated and enter the e-government in alternative ways, as is the case in many countries of the world and Europe.

Otherwise, we clearly state that for reasons of freedom and democratic conscience, we will NOT receive the new IDs and their future upgrades.

We call on the Greek people to reflect on this very serious issue, to be fully informed and informed on the basis of objective sources about the risks that electronic identities will pose to their freedoms and rights. The mass of resistance will override the imposed compulsory nature. They will be forced to provide us with an alternative means of authentication.



*"Thou shalt not suffer the wicked to see it at
all,
but to oppose."*

Menander



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