

The Paradox of Trust in DSI Exodus 2.0

This article discusses the concept of trust in Exodus 2.0. Unlike traditional systems, where trust is important because of the potential risks of harm, Exodus 2.0 is built on the principles of empathic connections, mutual goodwill, and quantifiable self-interest. This self-organization eliminates the need for trust as such.

Trust is irrelevant in DSI Exodus 2.0

In most systems, trust is a fundamental requirement because of the inherent risks that a participant's actions may cause harm or loss to others. However, in Exodus 2.0, potential harm is simply impossible. The application does not perform financial transactions, and the participant's obligations arise from his good will in the context of his non-involvement with another. The traditional concept of trust becomes unnecessary. And with it, technological protection systems. The database is of no value to attackers because it cannot benefit them in any way.

Empathic Bonds as a Foundation

Relationships between participants in the Exodus 2.0 registry are based on existing empathic bonds, such as friendships and family ties - where concern and mutual assistance are already inherently present. The concept of "invitation" formalizes these relationships, expressing a mutual willingness to help each other not out of obligation, but out of personal concern and goodwill. The first list of handshakes, consisting of confirmed personal connections, illustrates these empathic bonds.

Formation of the P2P network

When a new participant joins the network by invitation, the application automatically establishes peer-to-peer (P2P) connections between the inviter and the invited, as well as between the invited and all members of the inviter's registry. This creates a complete graph of reference links, where each participant is directly connected to others and the reference [who is whose friend and each other] is visible through the "chain of handshakes". In such a social environment, there is no risk, only a general willingness to help for the quantifiable benefit of each and everyone.

Reputation and Recommendation Registry

In Exodus 2.0, a participant's reputation is formed based on his activity in mutual assistance by fulfilling obligations. This is a self-regulating process: everyone is an issuer and executor of their voluntary obligations. Reputation is not a guarantee of trust, since there is no risk to protect against. Reputation allows a participant to count on the help of others when needed and to seek assistance and beneficial collaborations beyond his "first circle of handshakes" - limited by the Dunbar number. P2P referential-reputational social registry is by definition a decentralized trust network. It is based on personal confirmation and empathic relationships, not on trust or fear of potential harm.

Mutual Goodwill Social Network

Exodus 2.0 is based on mutual goodwill and willingness to support, meaning that participants are not bound by legal or financial obligations. Everyone is willing to help each other based on the goodwill of willingness, not out of a sense of duty. This structure eliminates the need for trust as a regulatory mechanism.

Conclusion

In Exodus 2.0, the traditional notion of trust becomes irrelevant due to the lack of possibility of harm and the principle of mutual goodwill. Empathic connections, confirmed by personal invitations, form the basis of interaction, creating a peer-to-peer network where reputation is determined by activity, not the need for trust.

