

space” because “software is simply the encoding of human thought” (Dixon 2018). Thus decentralization favors the complete rearchitecture of the internet, leading the way to the decentralized internet also known as Web 3.0. As Juan Benet, designer of such an infrastructure named IPFS, puts it “if nobody notices there has been a switch, we have succeeded”. One outcome of such an endeavour would be cryptonetworks. “Cryptonetworks are networks built on top of the internet that use consensus mechanisms such as blockchains to maintain and update state, use cryptocurrencies to incentivize consensus participants and other network participants” (Dixon 2018). Besides the level of transparency natively enforced by open-sourced contracts between a cryptonetwork and its users, one important aspect of such a decentralized network in the scope of this writing is that it inherently employs mechanisms for “voice” and “exit” (Hirschman 1970). This implies that “participants are given voice through community governance, both “on chain” (via the protocol) and “off chain” (via the social structures around the protocol). Participants can exit either by leaving the network and selling their coins, or in the extreme case by forking the protocol” (Dixon 2018)” This removes the arbitrariness of ranking and filtering information or promotion and ban by unaccountable centralized network representatives. To quote Vitalik Buterin (2018), the creator of, and chief scientist at the Ethereum network as to why a migration to a decentralized realm might matter:

“Fault tolerance— decentralized systems are less likely to fail accidentally because they rely on many separate components that are not likely. Attack resistance— decentralized systems are more expensive to attack and destroy or manipulate because they lack sensitive central points that can be attacked at much lower cost than the economic size of the surrounding system. Collusion resistance — it is much harder for participants in decentralized systems to collude to act in ways that benefit them at the expense of other participants, whereas the leaderships of corporations and governments collude in ways that benefit themselves but harm less well-coordinated citizens, customers, employees and the general public all the time”.