



Facilitating Cross-Entity Consensus

Objective

The Genesis Protocol aims to foster cooperation and consensus among self-governed communities (SGCs) and newly formed self-governed societies (SGSs). By identifying correlations and dependencies, it ensures decision-making across diverse entities.

Components

1. Genesis Protocol Framework

Hierarchichal structure with 3 tiers:

VPC (Voting Priviledged Community): Initial Tier Granting voting priviledges
SGC (Self Governed Community) : Larger Platform clustering smaller communities with proposal priviledges
SGS (Self Governed Society) Highest Tier where protocol takes affect



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Components

2. Correlation Search Mechanism

Actively identifies links between foreign entities or active SGCs.
Focuses on identical or similar interests or codependencies.

3. Example Scenario

Consider 3 Entities;
Gaming Community, Board Game Studios, Paper Manufacturers

Studios conditioned both by Gamers (require Cyber Punk game) and
Manufacturers (requiring recycled material)

Successfull fullfilment when consensus reached among all affected entities.



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Security Considerations

Implement an Anti-Lobbying mechanism as a preliminary condition to mitigate potential risks.

Purpose:

The anti-lobbying mechanism aims to prevent undue influence or manipulation within the consensus process.

It ensures that decision-making remains transparent, fair, and resistant to external pressures.

Implementation:

When entities (VPCs, SGCs, or SGSSs) participate in consensus, they must adhere to specific rules:

No Direct Lobbying: Entities cannot directly lobby or exert pressure on other participants.



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Security Considerations

Anonymous Voting: Implement anonymous voting to prevent identification of individual preferences.

Randomization: Randomize the order of proposals or voting rounds to minimize strategic lobbying.

Thresholds: Set thresholds for consensus (e.g., supermajority) to prevent minority lobbying.

Enforcement:

Smart contracts enforce these rules:

Entities violating rules may face penalties (e.g., loss of voting privileges).

Transparency ensures accountability.



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Deployment Strategy on Ethereum 2.0

1. Mainnet Deposit Contract

2. Genesis Block Creation

3. Testing and Audits



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While smart contracts are specific instances of protocols, protocols themselves cover a wider range of rules and conventions in terms of communication, security and data exchange. In this case shown as a collaboration between various entities.

In my opinion this type of protocol would be best used in sector like PUBLIC PROCUREMENT. In further research I have found there is such collaborative initiative in EU which started in 2021.

In 2021, the European Commission launched the European Blockchain Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP) project. This initiative aimed to develop and test novel blockchain solutions for the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI).

The goal was to create a public infrastructure that meets high standards of security, privacy, scalability, and interoperability. This infrastructure is intended to support a wide range of cross-border public services across the EU. The project also focused on developing use cases that could be implemented relatively easily with existing blockchain technology.