Immutable Trust

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and make the world's transactions universally trustworthy.

Re-Thinking the Fundamental Nature, Value, & Worth of New Data

We have become globally networked. Data generating is democratized and everyone produces a byte-by-byte footprint. But we do not fully measure the costs and expenses that we incur to generate this vast output. The energy waste alone threatens to overwhelm us.

The project grew from a fundamental re-think of information's deep root nature, value and worth. This led to the idea that Data is exactly like Wind, Hydroelectric, and Solar Energy. It must be created and captured to have utility. It is ephemeral; a renewable resource; and it is this transitory nature that lets us develop efficient data management methods.

Today's Treatment: Efficient Data Gathering has Low Value

This originated from getting asked to donate unpaid research labour. I wanted to get paid in cash or net charitable tax credits that could be exchanged for cash. In many countries, donors cannot offer Labour or the value of Labour-Created Data. Labour is functional value delivered separately from asset value, where the Calculation is: Appraised Asset Value (minus) Labour Expense to deliver Asset (equals) Net Value to claim credits. Data is classed as an Asset. Labour is necessary to create it, but Data Labour is defined as un-claimable value. This led to the re-think.

What happens when we re-think about how Data originates?

The product is a new accounting framework; a reformulation using the idea that data must be constantly generated to produce utility; when the value-add that develops when creating a Data Asset consists of Six Phase States. These emanate from State A [Uncollected ("wild")], converting to through to State E (Fiat Utility Value) and State F (Tax Credit Value); where New Data must be “made Real” and then “converted to Utility” to be a Asset.

Creating a Data Asset Involves Six (6) Phase States:

- *State A:* Uncollected data exists in a "wild" state; when collected it is "raw" data
- *State B:* Raw data must be collected, and *must occur* to produce data sets for analysis
- *State C:* Dollar Value of Services (collating, analyzing, reporting to convert to utility)
- *State D:* Converted Value = net result of conversion from a wild state to a utility state
- *State E:* Utility Value = Dollar Value assigned by society for buy/sell trading purposes
- *State F:* Tax Credit Value = Dollar Value assigned by tax authorities

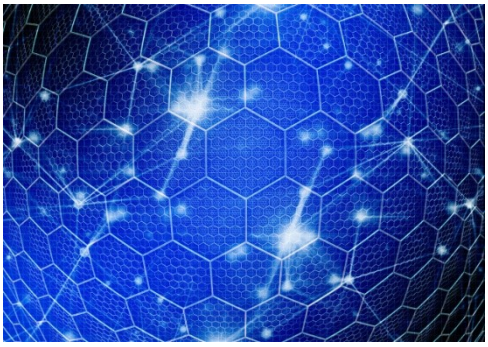
"Creating Data" means collecting entirely new (“Wild” and then "Raw") Information that has intrinsic value. And that means creating a twinned entity that is both a Real Property Asset and a Labour Expense:

(a) The cost to collect (“make real”) the Raw Assets (a new "Cost of Data Collected" line item); and
(b) The use of that value ("convert the Raw Value") of that Asset to a Utility Value ("Expense").

Donated Data must be "made Real" *and then* "converted to Utility" to be a Asset.		
Wild must be "made Real" minus Analyzed to create Utility {Labour Expense}	Net Appraised Value {Asset Value} minus Dollar Value of Services = Net Equivalent Data Value Appraised for Net Credit Value	Intrinsic {Intangible Value for Accounting} + Cost of Data Collected {All Associated Costs} minus Cost to Sort & Analyze Data {Labour Expense}

Direct Link to 1-Page Data Calculation: http://orbmb.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/dhuer-data-for-tax-credits-2017-2018.pdf

Implications for Commerce & Employment



The reformulation offers opportunities to create incentives to efficiently produce, filter, deliver and consume data; which by definition includes **energy infrastructure**. It adds new **'data efficiency' measures** to personal, organizational, national, and global accounts. It offers a novel framework to create **Universal Basic Income earning structures** as new technologies threaten to erase many job categories. And it **incentivizes the move to low carbon energy generation**: investors can convert the definition of net generated value of Renewable Energy (which is ephemeral) to be equivalent to Data (also ephemeral).

The project leads to a call for a **Tax Credit Incentive to donate Data**. But it does not require Tax Authority participation; instead, the framework could just as easily be used by **non-profits and social agencies** working with a variety of **vendors and partners** including telecoms, software providers, app makers, local hospitals, and faith communities.

Implications for Volunteering & Universal Basic Income

The re-think influences "opportunity cost" and re-defines the nature of "volunteering" - with broad implications for every segment of society.

The reformulation creates opportunities to reward Data-Creators who volunteer data; by treating them as Asset Donors eligible for bankable earnings. All of us have an “opportunity cost” – what time to devote to volunteer activities? Which has the most benefit – intrinsic, personally, for our family, our friends and neighbors, our community, and the greater good of society? Right now, we do not define wild data creation as Labour-produced value. This made sense in the pre-modern era, when nearly all of what we bought, sold and traded were “things” (wheat, butter, land, beer) and data was produced by a tiny, highly educated segment of the population. But we have become a global information society. In our age, the tools we have created to produce this cornucopia threaten the ability of vast numbers of us to earn a living. **The outcome here, then, is to reward volunteers with net bankable rewards** (net profit, tax credit incentive, coupons, assets to share and trade, etc.) for donating (volunteering) high cost/hard-to-obtain data to non-profits, not-for-profits, B-corps, and agencies.

We do not do this right now. But using newly-created information this way creates far-reaching economic benefits and spin-offs — network effects and network-of-network growth effects — that touch everyone.

Deepening our understanding of the nature of information changes how we can use it. And accounting for it differently means that in the Digital Age, we get a better handle on the gathered and net value and worth of the data we produce using the Internet of Things. Giving us incentive to efficiently generate and use what we gather. That is valuable to our companies, social contribution corporations, customers, public interest groups, suppliers, market makers, government agencies, regulators, and legislators. And in our age, valuable to the health of all flora and fauna; and the entirety of the planet that our civilization depends on to exist, survive, and thrive.