

## GlobalID<sup>®</sup>

This document is a preliminary description of the concept of GlobalID, the socio-documentary international network.

The development of information and communication networks, as well as the widespread transition to electronic data storage, has exacerbated the issue of personal data protection. Indeed, databases of phone numbers, car license plates, bank cards, passports, tax identifiers, etc., are regularly "leaked" on the internet. Such leaks are mostly chaotic, not governed by any single fundamental reason, and benefit petty fraudsters or mid-level organized crime. Overall, the issue of personal data vulnerability causes social irritation but does not dramatically affect global trends in information technology development. The reputational effects of this problem can be simplistically reduced to little benefit<sup>1</sup> with great harm<sup>2</sup>. To some extent, the situation with personal data protection is similar to that in the field of anti-terrorist security: a comprehensive of expensive but barely efficient measures is taken.

The hype around personal data security masks a polar opposite problem, namely, providing an opportunity of authorized management of identification information by its owner. In the modern world, each socialized individual manages a sufficient amount of identification data. These include (but not limited by) passport number(s), driver's license number(s), social security number(s), educational certificate and/or diploma number(s), bank account details, taxpayer number(s), etc. For people who actively move between countries (e.g., for work or tourism), for those with multiple citizenships or residence permits in foreign states, this list can expand drastically (including visa data and internal identifiers of several countries). My rough estimate shows that the least socially active individuals have at least a few dozen, and the most active – up to several thousand identifiers (ID units). It is obvious that in addition to social activity, ID unit number correlates with the age of a person. It is also intuitively clear that the set of personal identifiers characterizes the personality of its owner, forming their individual timeline and reputational profile.

In a number of life situations, a person needs to provide their identification data to third parties including officials/organizations. For a resident of a post-Soviet country, a vivid illustration of this necessity is an anecdotal visit to the passport service or social security office, where dozens of various papers can suddenly be demanded from you. Obviously, there is a pronounced trend worldwide (even in less developed countries) towards increasing the convenience and speed of such operations. Interdepartmental databases of personal data are being created, and organizations providing public services are increasingly requesting the necessary information themselves. There is no doubt that in certain organizational sectors that individuals have to deal with, the optimization of the exchange of personal identifiers in the client base has reached (if not already reached) a high level. At the same time, it is obvious that even within the same country, communications between all private and government organizations that issue or store personal identifiers will barely become sufficiently transparent for convenient and secure exchange of personal information in the interest

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<sup>1</sup> Namely, the stimulation of the development of data security systems and enterprise culture on data security. It is, however, influenced mostly by global paradigms of informatization, and only indirectly and/or weakly "spurred on" by specific instances of data "leaks".

<sup>2</sup> We are talking about the huge economic costs associated with the continuous implementation, updating, and support of personal data protection systems, as well as the influence on public opinion in the field of information security.

of the consumer. It is even harder to imagine effective exchange of such information on an international scale.

The key thesis derived from the above considerations is that there is a demand from private individuals not only for secure storage but also for the collection, independent validation, placement in a unified information space of their identifiers, and authorized management of them. In other words, many people are interested not only in hiding personal data but, on the contrary, in showing it with the necessary degree of detail to the specific consumers at the specific time.

To meet this demand, the building of an international socio-documentary network GlobalID seems promising. Similar to popular general-purpose social networks, the basic structural unit of GlobalID is the personal profile. The profile owner can place any personal identifiers in it, finely tuning the degree of accessibility of specific data to certain consumers. In addition to individuals, organizations (private, governmental, international) interested in consuming, exchanging, and validating personal information can register in the network. GlobalID is not a static aggregator of personal identifier databases but an interactive social system where users can interact with each other, conducting secure document exchange and solving specific tasks of local or international communication. The formats of such communications include "individual-organization", "organization-organization", "individual-individual", or more complex ones.

The identifier (ID unit) is the primary (and elementary) informational unit in the GlobalID user profile. The identifier can be accompanied by a wide range of explanatory information: textual descriptions, scans of paper documents, screenshots, web links, etc., as well as ID validation details provided by competent organizations. The validation procedure for the identifier is initiated by its owner and carried out by the issuing organization. The service for data exchange and placement of validation results is provided by the GlobalID system. As I mentioned above, profiles in the system can be created not only by individuals but also by organizations, including identifier issuers. The authority of an organization registered in the GlobalID network to work with identifiers is established through agency agreements with GlobalID. Relations of all formats (including "individual-organization", "organization-organization", "individual-individual") within the GlobalID network are regulated by the system's rules and agreements between GlobalID and its clients.

GlobalID profiles (both individual and organizational) are analyzed automatically and evaluated using a complex rating system (so-called scoring). For example, categories such as "Professional Level," "Tourist Activity," "Business Activity in the USA," "Visa Reliability," etc., are created. The system includes a calculator that allows the formation of custom categories with any set of criteria and calculates the rating according to the data of specific profiles (if the profile owner has allowed metric calculations).

The functioning of the GlobalID network will ensure:

- a) **Unique coverage of inter-organizational communications on a global scale.** The network will take on the role of mediator and communication matrix in the directed exchange of information between governmental and private organizations of different countries in the interests of individuals (in solving their specific tasks) and these organizations themselves.
- b) **Simplification of bureaucratic formalities, especially of an interstate nature.** National documents not indexed in international registers and not standardized according to international

agreements will receive a universal and uniform method of legalization. For example, a national higher education diploma requires a notarized translation and apostille. Such a document can be legalized in the countries participating in the Hague Convention of 1961. For legalization in other countries, a separate procedure will be required. Apostille as a bureaucratic procedure has many nuances that differ from country to country, taking a lot of time and effort from the interested party. GlobalID will implement a universal online document legalization system.

c) **Resolution of specific reputational cases.** The key concept of GlobalID is the implementation of a humanitarian mission to establish an independent international institute of the presumption of integrity. The system's functionality will allow an individual to convincingly describe the experience of their social and economic interactions and, by appealing to the resulting reputational picture, solve new life tasks (in particular, using the communication tools of GlobalID). Organizations interested in interactions with individuals meeting certain reputational criteria will gain access to a vast, well-structured database of reliable data.

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**Approximate content of an individual's profile (simplified, without details and nested entities).**

Citizen of Russia, 30 years old, permanently residing in the Russian Federation and born in the RSFSR (USSR).

ID1 – USSR birth certificate

ID2 – Russian Federation passport from ages 14 to 20 (expired)

ID3 – Current internal passport of the Russian Federation (valid until age 45)

ID4 – SNILS (Individual Insurance Account Number)

ID5 – INN/Certificate of Taxpayer Identification Number

ID6 – OMS policy (Compulsory Medical Insurance)

ID7 – Military ID

ID8 – National driver's license

ID9 – International driver's license

ID10 – Expired international passport

ID11 – Current international passport

ID12 – Vehicle ownership certificate

ID13 – Residential property ownership certificate (apartment)

ID14 – Land plot ownership certificate (summer house)

ID15 – Marriage certificate

ID16 – High school diploma

ID17 – Bachelor's degree diploma

ID18 – Master's degree diploma

- ID19 – Professional development certificate
- ID20 – Child's birth certificate
- ID21 – Current bank account/bank card (with turnover indication)
- ID22 – Real estate purchase agreement (as buyer)
- ID23 – Vehicle sale agreement (as seller)
- ID24 – Vehicle purchase agreement (as buyer)
- ID25 – Vehicle passport
- ID26 – Vehicle registration certificate (STS)

Connections with foreign countries:

- ID27 – Schengen visa No. 1
- ID28 – Schengen visa No. 2
- ID29 – US business visa
- ID30 – US Social Security Number (SSN)
- ID31 – US tax return data
- ID32 – US bank account/card data
- ID33 – US medical insurance data
- ID34 – Hotel booking data in the EU
- ID35 – Additional education data obtained in the EU
- ID36 – Temporary US identity card
- ID37 – Life insurance for entry into China
- ID38 – Tourist visa to China
- ID39 – Membership certificate in a Chinese business organization
- ID40 – Information on visits to Southeast Asian countries
- ID41 – Residential property ownership certificate in Portugal
- ID42 – Certificate of establishment of a private enterprise in Portugal
- ID43 – Tax report of the company in Portugal for period No. 1
- ID44 – Tax report of the company in Portugal for period No. 2