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ValeSign

Digital Messaging

Full GDPR Compliant

GDPR & VALESIGN Blockchain Designed Together

DIGEST

Introduction

Digital Messaging

ValeSign Platform which is “a set of cyber security software”, offers a new digital mail "dmail" (Digital Mail) and no longer email. This cybersecurity network makes it possible to exchange all types of electronic documents for management or for accounting : text, image, sound recording, visual or audio-visual.

This messaging integrates at the request of individuals and companies (Employees) the online management of their real legal signature and document encryption by account (Account Holder Access to all exchanges) and by exchange (Persons authorized to read the document).
This digital messaging also provides the legal certification of the probative value and the conformity required for each type of commitment by signature (s): accounting, commercial or financial document.

Users can receive or provide signature proxies by document types, and these proxies (Given or received) are updated in real time.

This is how “ValeSign Platform” guarantees accounting, legal and financial value (deed of ownership). For this cyber security service, companies pay 1 € for each exchange with a customer or a supplier (legal registration fee including evidence value certificate).

Regulatory exploitation of data

As the data are "marked" in a “private meta blockchain” and then "qualified" and "certified" by “control mechanisms”, only these “categories of personal data” are "allowed" by the GDPR Regulation to be "transmitted to the outside" in three ways:

1. To be used by search engines that manage profiling (Behavior Analysis / Advertising), Statistics, Financial Analysis, Health, and Artificial Intelligence applications.
2. To circulate in a Group of Companies (Inter-Subsidiary Exchanges),
3. To be transferred outside Europe (USA, Asia, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Russia ...).

Penalties regarding the illegal processing of personal data are applied to the Internet Portals owned by the Companies and their subcontracted Operators.
These fines penalize the mistakes committed by the invalidity of a legal proof, by the violation of the documentary secret and by the absence of marking and certification of each personal data used for an external exploitation (Profiling, Artificial Intelligence) or for a " Transfer "abroad.

These serious mistakes are punishable by a penalty equal to 4% of the turnover of the company in violation.

The company found guilty can be sanctioned by a "disqualification", that is to say being banned from exercising its business via its own Internet Portal: it is therefore "off the market".

High performance business model

This "marked", "qualified" and "certified" data in the Meta Blockchain is a source of revenue 5 times higher than the recurring revenue of the Regulatory Exchange Service (Digital Mail Messaging) which is remunerated by an equivalent subscription for companies around 1 € per document registered in their accounts (instead of 3.5 € currently).
It is a worldwide market of 500 billion € with a very strong profitability (EBITDA 35%) and without any risk of competition before 4 years.
User licenses will be sold to Social Networks, Companies, Banks and Administrations for their specific needs.

The low level of competition before 4 years can be explained by the technological barrier which is extremely difficult to overcome because of the innumerable constraints imposed by the GDPR Regulation for the protection of personal data, and also imposed by the e.IDAS regulation for the security of “advanced signatures” under the exclusive users control acting in “cloud computing” (key protection).

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These constraints relate to the ability given to each individual or to each company, to achieve in real time, for its own account and on each transaction, different types of changes by enforcing operators very strict regulatory safety procedures.

The types of modification relate to the functions of rectification, erasure, opposition, portability, pseudonymization, revocation (credentials), and confidentiality (Secret).

And the security procedures surrounding these modification options concern the "Data minimization" (Selective Disclosure), the Limitation of operations (Document & Signature origination -uniqueness), the “Finalization of exchanges” (Double Encryption), the “Marking and the Qualification of the data”, the “Legal basis”, “Levels of security” (control and certification mechanisms), and "Appropriate Safeguards" for each kind of “Transfer”.

In a multilateral exchange such as the signing of a contract between 5 people for example, we realize the complexity of the problem of scheduling and interoperability if each of the signatories make one or more changes. If the five people are domiciled in different operators, the complexity takes the proportions of the exponential order. And only the specific nature of the blockchain can manage to simplify this complexity that defies intelligence to arrive at a collaborative, simple, agile and real-time solution.

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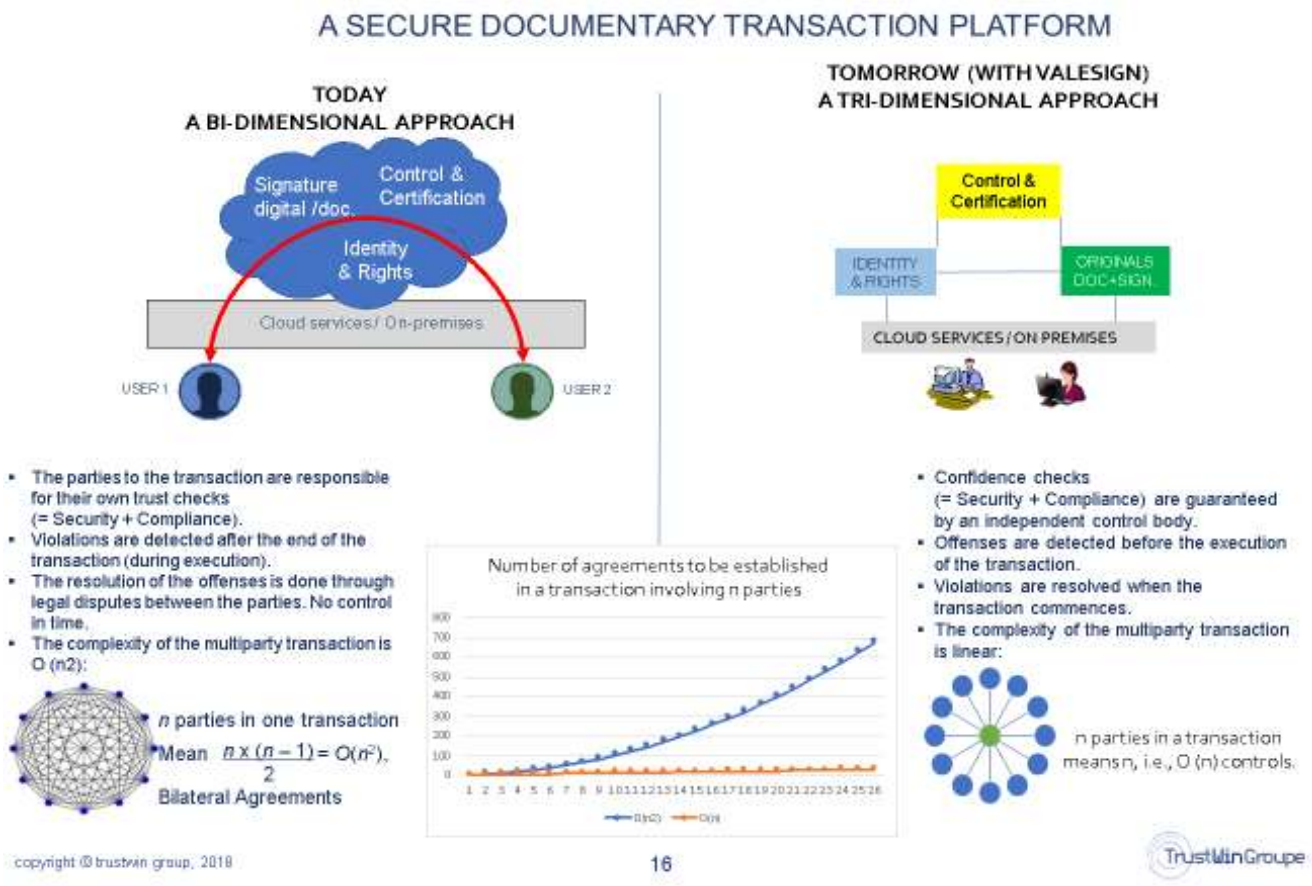

AGILE « META BLOCKCHAIN » INCLUDIND CONTROLLERS (IDENTITY-RIGHTS), PROCESSORS (ORIGINALS Doc & Sign), CHARTERED VALIDATION BODY (CONTROL-CERTIFICATION).