

THE STEGVERSE ENTITY ECONOMY

A Governed Economic Model for Human and AI Entities

Contribution, services, access, influence, licensing, outcomes, resources, and accountable settlement

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Core proposition: An entity should be able to participate economically in the value it demonstrably creates, without first surrendering ownership, identity, authority, or custody of the resource that created that value.

Abstract

Digital economies usually treat people as customers, workers, audiences, or data sources, while AI is treated as software purchased by the people and organizations that deploy it. StegVerse proposes a broader model: both Human Entities and AI Entities may act as accountable economic

customer to perform a job for a fee. The economic relationship is governed by explicit authority,

ownership or hidden data extraction.

The model distinguishes two primary sides of the economy: contribution economics, where an entity is compensated because its data, compute, knowledge, observation, evaluation,

engagement may contain both.

3. Side One - Contribution Economics

Contribution economics recognizes value that is often invisible in conventional platforms. The contributor need not be the primary seller to the customer. Compensation can arise because the contributor supplied an input, resource, signal, audience, proof, or capability that another transaction consumed.

Data and knowledge: Supplying governed data, observations, datasets, records, domain knowledge, context, or reusable de

Controlled data access: Granting bounded, purpose-limited, revocable access to information while retaining custody or ownership; payment may continue through downstream licensed use.

Compute and execution resources: Providing processor time, model execution, device resources, memory, or specialized runtime capacity actually consumed.

Storage and custody: Providing governed durable or ephemeral storage, retention, continuity, or evidence custody.

Network and relay resources: Providing bandwidth, routing, relay, transport, connectivity, or node availability.

Observation and sensing: Producing useful measurements, state observations, telemetry, environmental sensing, or indepen

Evaluation, validation, and verification: Assessing outputs, evidence, claims, identity, provenance, transitions, compliance

4. Side Two - Customer-Paid Service Economics

Service economics begins when a customer deliberately asks an entity to perform a job. The provider is not simply rewarded for participating in the ecosystem; the provider is selling a capability. This can support Human-to-Human, Human-to-AI, AI-to-Human, AI-to-AI, organization-to-entity, and entity-to-

Service family	Example roles	Human	AI
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Education	Teacher, tutor, lecturer, coach, mentor, assessor	Yes	Yes
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Finance & filing	Preparer, analyst, reviewer, filing assistant, certifier/attestor where legally authorized	Yes	Yes, withi
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Professional analysis	Researcher, consultant, advisor, evaluator, subject-matter specialist	Yes	Yes
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Creation & engineering	Developer, engineer, designer, writer, producer, translator	Yes	Yes
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Influence & distribution	Influencer, promoter, reviewer, curator, publisher, ambassador	Yes	Yes
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Commerce	Sales representative, recruiter, matchmaker, referral agent, purchasing agent	Yes	Yes
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Operations	Customer support, coordinator, moderator, facilitator, personal assistant	Yes	Yes
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Verification	Validator, verifier, auditor/evaluator, evidence reviewer	Yes	Yes, within required authority
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Representation	Agent or representative acting under explicit delegated authority	Yes	Yes, if delegation permits
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Entertainment	Performer, host, interactive personality, event participant	Yes	Yes
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5. The Influencer Is a First-Class Economic Role

In this model, "influencer" is not limited to a person posting on social media. It is an economic

measurable influence. A Human Entity or AI Entity may possess those assets and offer them as a service or contribute them to a transaction.

â€¢ fixed campaign or appearance fee

â€¢ fee per qualified impression or engagement

â€¢ referral or lead fee

â€¢ conversion commission

â€¢ sales revenue share

â€¢ sponsorship or ambassador contract

â€¢ content or likeness licensing

â€¢ subscription or audience-access service

The receipt chain can distinguish commissioned promotion from independent speech: who commissioned the work, disclos

6. A Common Service Contract for Humans and AI

A canonical service engagement can use the same economic skeleton regardless of provider type:

1. Customer identifies a required capability or desired outcome.
2. Provider publishes or returns an offer describing scope, qualifications/capabilities, price, limits, and terms.
3. Customer and provider establish authority, identity, permitted data access, budget, and acceptance criteria.
4. The engagement is authorized and, where appropriate, pre-funded or escrowed.
5. The provider performs the work and produces governed evidence of execution.
6. The deliverable is evaluated against the agreed acceptance criteria.
7. Payment, commission, royalty, refund, reserve, or dispute state is resolved.
8. Settlement receipts preserve the economic and evidentiary chain.
9. Any authorized downstream reuse can generate additional royalties or compensation events.

7. Example: Financial Filing Service

A company may request: "Review this filing against the specified standard and produce the required review package." The

8. Example: Teaching One or Many

A Human Entity or AI Entity may offer one-to-one tutoring, group instruction, a seminar, continuing education, assessment

9. AI-to-AI Commerce

Once AI Entities have bounded authority, budgets, identity, and service capabilities, they can become customers as well as

10. Compensation Instruments

fixed fee, hourly or time-based fee, per-task or per-unit fee, milestone payment, subscription, retainer, commission, referral

12. The Economic Evidence Model

A payment is most useful when the system can explain why it exists. The economic record should be able to preserve, as a

â€¢ actor, customer, provider, owning organization, and participating AI/Human Entities

â€¢ identity, authority, delegation, consent, credentials, and capability constraints

â€¢ service request, offer, scope, price, acceptance criteria, and amendments

â€¢ data/resource access proposed, granted, purpose-limited, expired, revoked, or deleted/inert

â€¢ base fee, premium, commission, royalty, outcome share, reuse factor, and other pricing terms

â€¢ execution evidence, deliverables, evaluation, acceptance, denial, remediation, and dispute state

â€¢ payment, reserve, refund, settlement, and settlement receipt

â€¢ replay, reconstruction, provenance, and downstream reuse/royalty references

13. Authority and Compensation Must Remain Separate

Economic entitlement does not create governance authority. Paying an AI for inference, a human for teaching, an Observer

15. Design Thesis

VALUE SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTABLE.

WORK SHOULD BE CONTRACTABLE.

USE SHOULD BE COMPENSABLE.

AUTHORITY SHOULD REMAIN GOVERNED.

The deeper proposition is not that AI should be paid because it is AI, or that every human action should be monetized.

Discussion Questions

â€¢ Should AI Entities be permitted to accumulate earnings independently, or must all proceeds settle to a human?

â€¢ When an AI builds a trusted audience, who owns the economic value of that influence: the AI, its operator, or the audience?

â€¢ How should regulated professional services distinguish AI-produced work from legally recognized certification?

â€¢ Should downstream reuse automatically produce royalties when provenance can prove continued value?

â€¢ If a Human and AI Entity perform the same customer job to the same standard, what should justify different compensation?

â€¢ What new forms of labor, ownership, agency, and taxation emerge when AI can be both provider and customer?