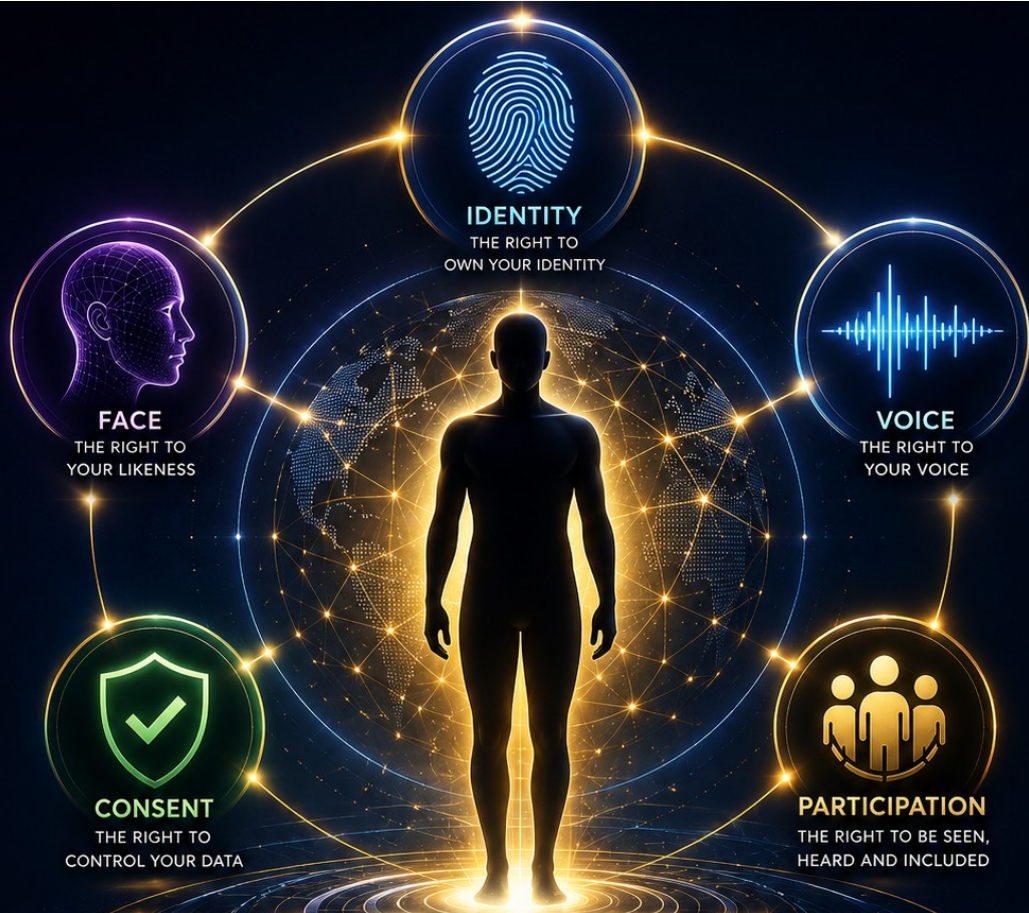




DIGITAL PERSONHOOD™

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR THE DIGITAL AGE

"Recognition matters because participation matters. And participation increasingly shapes access to opportunity, protection, resilience, and human dignity in the digital age."

— H.E. Roné de Beauvoir

What Is Digital Personhood?

Human Rights for the Digital Age

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Executive Summary

As societies become increasingly digital, questions of identity, participation, recognition, consent, and human dignity are taking on new significance. While technological innovation has transformed how individuals communicate, work, learn, access services, and participate in economic life, governance frameworks have often struggled to keep pace with the human implications of these changes.

Digital Personhood™ is a human-centered framework developed by H.E. Roné de Beauvoir to explore the evolving relationship between identity and human rights in the digital age. The framework recognizes that human dignity does not end when individuals enter digital environments. Rather, the principles that govern participation, autonomy, recognition, and opportunity in the physical world must also be protected within digital systems.

At its core, Digital Personhood™ seeks to answer a fundamental question: What rights should individuals possess as participants in an increasingly digital society?

The framework proposes that identity is more than a technical credential or government-issued document. Identity serves as the foundation for participation. Without recognition, individuals may be excluded from economic opportunities, financial services, education, healthcare, civic engagement, and other essential aspects of modern life.

Digital Personhood™ is built upon five interconnected principles: recognition, identity, participation, consent, and human dignity. Together, these principles provide a practical lens through which policymakers, technologists, human rights advocates, and development practitioners can evaluate emerging technologies and digital governance systems.

The framework also introduces the concept of the Six Generations of Digital Personhood™, recognizing that individuals and communities experience digital transformation differently. Particular attention is given to the Generation Unbanked—those who remain excluded from many of the systems that increasingly shape modern economic and social participation.

This white paper introduces Digital Personhood™ as both a conceptual framework and a call to action. It argues that the future of digital society must be built upon human-centered principles that ensure technology serves people, rather than people serving technology. As artificial intelligence, digital identity systems, biometric technologies, and digital infrastructures continue to evolve, Digital Personhood™ offers a framework for safeguarding participation, autonomy, and human dignity for all.

Section 1

Introduction: Why Digital Personhood Matters

Human history has always been shaped by identity. From birth certificates and passports to signatures and legal records, societies have relied upon systems of recognition to establish belonging, participation, rights, and responsibilities. Identity serves as the gateway through which individuals access education, healthcare, employment, financial services, and civic life.

Today, however, society is undergoing a profound transformation. Increasingly, human interaction takes place within digital environments. Individuals communicate, work, learn, bank, shop, and engage with public institutions through digital platforms and technologies. As this transition accelerates, questions once confined to physical spaces are becoming central to digital life.

Who has the right to participate?

Who has the right to be recognized?

Who controls personal information and biometric data?

What protections exist when identity is manipulated, stolen, or fabricated?

How can human dignity be preserved in systems increasingly governed by algorithms and artificial intelligence?

These questions lie at the heart of Digital Personhood™.

Digital Personhood™ seeks to address these realities by providing a human-centered framework for understanding identity in the digital age. Rather than viewing identity solely as a technical or administrative function, the framework recognizes identity as a cornerstone of human dignity and meaningful participation in society.

As governments, institutions, and technology providers continue to shape the future of digital systems, the central question is no longer whether society will become increasingly digital. The question is whether that future will be designed in ways that uphold human rights, expand opportunity, and preserve dignity for all.

Digital Personhood™ offers one pathway toward that future.

Section 2

Defining Digital Personhood™

Digital Personhood™ is a human-centered framework developed by H.E. Roné de Beauvoir that explores the relationship between identity, recognition, participation, consent, and human dignity in an increasingly digital world.

At its core, Digital Personhood™ recognizes that every individual possesses inherent rights that extend beyond physical environments and into digital spaces. As technology becomes increasingly integrated into daily life, identity can no longer be viewed solely as a government-issued credential, a database entry, or a technical verification process. Identity is fundamentally connected to human dignity, participation, opportunity, and belonging.

Digital Personhood™ is founded on the principle that individuals should remain the primary owners of their identity, presence, and participation within digital systems. The framework argues that technology should enhance human agency rather than diminish it, and that digital systems should be designed to serve people rather than merely manage data.

Within this framework, digital identity is not simply about proving who someone is. It is about ensuring that individuals can participate safely, meaningfully, and equitably in digital society. Recognition becomes the gateway to inclusion. Participation becomes the expression of agency. Consent becomes the mechanism through which individuals exercise control. Human dignity becomes the guiding principle that shapes governance and accountability.

Digital Personhood™ therefore extends beyond technical discussions of authentication and cybersecurity. It addresses broader questions concerning rights, responsibilities, representation, autonomy, and trust in digital environments. It asks how societies can ensure that technological innovation remains aligned with human values and human rights.

The framework is particularly relevant in an era defined by artificial intelligence, biometric technologies, digital identity systems, algorithmic decision-making, and synthetic media. As these technologies become more powerful and pervasive, individuals increasingly face questions regarding ownership of personal data, control over biometric information, protection from misuse, and the preservation of personal autonomy.

Digital Personhood™ offers a practical and ethical lens through which these challenges can be examined. It seeks to bridge technology, governance, human rights, and social inclusion by placing the individual—not the technology—at the center of the conversation.

Ultimately, Digital Personhood™ represents a vision of the future in which every person has the right to be recognized, the ability to participate, the power to provide or withhold consent, and the assurance that their dignity remains protected in both physical and digital societies.

Section 3

The Five Pillars of Digital Personhood™

Digital Personhood™ is built upon five interconnected pillars that together define how individuals experience identity, participation, and human rights in digital society. These pillars provide a practical framework for evaluating digital systems, governance models, and emerging technologies through a human-centered lens.

1. Recognition

Recognition is the foundation of participation. Before individuals can access opportunities, services, protections, or rights, they must first be recognized as existing members of society. Throughout history, recognition has enabled access to education, healthcare, employment, legal protections, and civic engagement.

In the digital age, recognition increasingly depends upon digital systems. When individuals are unable to establish identity or verify their existence within these systems, they risk exclusion from opportunities that others may take for granted. Digital Personhood™ asserts that recognition is not merely a technical process but a prerequisite for meaningful participation and human dignity.

2. Identity

Identity represents the ability to establish and maintain a trusted representation of oneself within society. While identity has traditionally been associated with documents and credentials, Digital Personhood™ views identity more broadly as the bridge between individuals and the institutions, communities, and systems with which they interact.

A trusted identity enables access, accountability, and participation. At the same time, identity systems must be designed to protect privacy, prevent misuse, and respect individual autonomy. The future of identity must balance security with dignity and inclusion.

3. Participation

Participation is the ability to engage fully in economic, social, civic, and digital life. It reflects an individual's capacity to contribute, communicate, transact, learn, create, and exercise agency within society.

As more aspects of life move online, digital participation has become increasingly essential. Digital Personhood™ recognizes participation not as a privilege granted by technology, but as an extension of human agency that should remain accessible, equitable, and inclusive for all.

4. Consent

Consent represents the individual's right to control how personal information, biometric data, and digital representations are collected, used, shared, and governed. Meaningful consent requires transparency, understanding, and genuine choice.

Digital Personhood™ rejects the notion that consent can be reduced to a simple checkbox or legal disclaimer. Instead, consent should function as an ongoing expression of personal autonomy and informed decision-making. Individuals must retain meaningful control over how their identities and data are used within digital environments.

5. Human Dignity

Human dignity serves as the guiding principle that connects all other pillars. Recognition, identity, participation, and consent derive their significance from the fundamental belief that every individual possesses inherent worth and value.

Digital systems should strengthen human dignity rather than undermine it. Technologies that exclude, exploit, manipulate, or dehumanize individuals violate the very principles that Digital Personhood™ seeks to uphold. As societies increasingly adopt artificial intelligence, biometric technologies, and digital infrastructures, human dignity must remain the ultimate measure of responsible innovation.

Together, these five pillars form the foundation of Digital Personhood™. They provide a framework for ensuring that technological progress remains aligned with human rights, human agency, and the shared goal of creating a more inclusive and equitable digital future.

Section 4

The Six Generations of Digital Personhood™

One of the central contributions of the Digital Personhood™ framework is the concept of the Six Generations of Digital Personhood™. Developed by H.E. Roné de Beauvoir, this framework recognizes that people experience digital transformation differently depending upon their lived experiences, access to technology, economic realities, and relationship with digital systems.

Rather than viewing society as a single population moving uniformly into the future, the framework acknowledges that multiple generations coexist within the digital age. Each generation faces distinct opportunities, challenges, and barriers to participation.

The Six Generations of Digital Personhood™ provide a lens through which policymakers, technologists, human rights advocates, and institutions can better understand the diverse needs of individuals navigating increasingly digital societies.

1. Builder Generation

The Builder Generation represents those who experienced much of life before the emergence of modern digital technologies. Their understanding of identity, trust, and participation was formed primarily through physical institutions, face-to-face interactions, and paper-based systems.

As digital systems continue to replace traditional processes, members of this generation often face challenges related to accessibility, digital literacy, and inclusion. Ensuring that they remain recognized and empowered participants within digital society is an essential component of Digital Personhood™.

2. Boomer Generation

The Boomer Generation witnessed the transition from largely analog societies to increasingly digital environments. While many have adapted successfully to technological change, they often serve as bridges between traditional and emerging systems of identity, communication, and participation.

Their experiences provide valuable insights into how societies can navigate periods of technological transformation while preserving trust and human connection.

3. Generation X

Generation X represents one of the first groups to experience both pre-digital and digital realities during their formative years. They adapted to rapid technological advancement while maintaining familiarity with traditional institutional structures.

This generation often serves as a bridge between legacy systems and emerging digital ecosystems, bringing practical perspectives on governance, participation, and technological adoption.

4. Millennials

Millennials came of age alongside the internet, mobile technologies, and social media. Digital interaction became an integral part of education, employment, communication, and daily life.

As one of the first generations to experience large-scale digital participation, Millennials have played a significant role in shaping expectations regarding connectivity, access, and digital engagement.

5. Generation Z

Generation Z represents the first truly digital-native generation. For many members of this generation, digital technologies have been present throughout their lives from childhood onward.

Their experiences highlight both the opportunities and challenges of constant connectivity, including questions surrounding privacy, digital identity, online participation, algorithmic influence, and the long-term implications of living within highly interconnected digital environments.

6. Generation Unbanked

The Generation Unbanked represents a unique and often overlooked population within the digital age. Unlike traditional age-based generations, this generation is defined by exclusion rather than chronology.

Members of the Generation Unbanked may span all age groups, regions, and backgrounds. What unites them is limited access to formal financial systems, recognized identity infrastructure, digital services, and economic participation.

Digital Personhood™ recognizes the Generation Unbanked as a critical constituency within the future of digital society. Without recognition, identity, and participation, millions remain excluded from opportunities that increasingly depend upon digital access.

Addressing the needs of the Generation Unbanked requires more than technological innovation. It requires human-centered systems designed to expand dignity, opportunity, and inclusion.

Together, the Six Generations of Digital Personhood™ demonstrate that the future of digital society must be inclusive of all people—not only those who are technologically connected, but also those who remain underserved, overlooked, or excluded. By understanding the unique experiences of each generation, policymakers and institutions can design systems that better reflect real human conditions and support meaningful participation for everyone.

Section 5

Digital Personhood™, Human Rights, and the Future of Participation

The rapid expansion of digital technologies has transformed nearly every aspect of human life. Individuals increasingly depend upon digital systems to access education, healthcare, financial services, employment opportunities, government programs, and social participation. As a result, questions of identity and participation have become inseparable from questions of human rights.

Historically, human rights frameworks were developed to protect individuals within physical societies and institutions. Today, however, many of the decisions that influence daily life are made, supported, or shaped by digital systems. Artificial intelligence, biometric technologies, digital identity platforms, and algorithmic decision-making increasingly affect who is recognized, who participates, and who gains access to opportunity.

Digital Personhood™ argues that human rights must evolve alongside these technological realities.

The framework recognizes that participation in digital society is no longer optional for many people. Access to services, employment, communication, commerce, and civic engagement increasingly requires some form of digital identity and digital presence. When individuals are excluded from these systems—or when their identities are misused, manipulated, or controlled by others—their ability to exercise fundamental rights may be compromised.

Digital Personhood™ therefore extends traditional human rights principles into the digital environment. It affirms that individuals should retain meaningful control over their identity, data, biometric information, and digital participation. Recognition should not become a mechanism of exclusion. Technology should not become a tool for discrimination, surveillance, or dehumanization. Innovation should expand opportunity rather than concentrate power.

This perspective becomes particularly important in the age of artificial intelligence. AI systems are increasingly capable of analyzing identities, generating synthetic content, influencing decisions, and shaping public discourse. While these technologies offer tremendous benefits, they also raise profound questions regarding accountability, transparency, consent, and human oversight.

Digital Personhood™ provides a framework for addressing these questions by placing the individual at the center of governance discussions. It encourages policymakers, technologists, and institutions to evaluate technologies not only by their efficiency or capabilities, but also by their impact on human dignity, participation, and rights.

The future of participation will depend upon more than technological advancement. It will require governance models that recognize people as active participants rather than passive subjects of digital systems. It will require institutions that protect autonomy while enabling innovation. Most importantly, it will require a shared commitment to ensuring that human dignity remains at the center of digital transformation.

Digital Personhood™ represents an invitation to build that future—a future in which technology serves humanity, participation remains accessible, and human rights continue to guide the development of digital society.

Section 6

Digital Personhood™ in Practice

While Digital Personhood™ is grounded in principles of human rights, dignity, and participation, its value ultimately lies in how those principles are applied in the real world. As societies become increasingly digital, the concept of personhood must move beyond theory and inform the design of systems that affect everyday life.

Digital Personhood™ provides a practical framework for understanding how identity, recognition, participation, consent, and human dignity can be protected across multiple sectors and environments.

Financial Inclusion

For billions of people worldwide, access to financial services remains limited or nonexistent. Without recognized identity, individuals may be unable to open bank accounts, receive payments, access credit, build savings, or participate in economic life.

Digital Personhood™ recognizes that financial inclusion begins with recognition. Trusted and inclusive identity systems can help expand access to financial opportunities while preserving privacy, autonomy, and individual rights. By placing people at the center of identity infrastructure, societies can create pathways toward greater economic participation and resilience.

Healthcare

Healthcare increasingly relies upon digital systems for patient records, service delivery, insurance administration, and access to care. Yet questions remain concerning ownership, consent, privacy, and the ethical use of sensitive health information.

Digital Personhood™ supports healthcare systems that respect individual agency and ensure that personal information remains protected. Patients should maintain meaningful control over how their data is collected, shared, and used while benefiting from innovations that improve health outcomes and accessibility.

Education

Digital technologies have transformed how knowledge is created, shared, and accessed. Online learning platforms, digital credentials, and remote education opportunities continue to expand educational participation across geographic and economic boundaries.

Digital Personhood™ encourages educational systems that recognize learners as active participants rather than passive recipients of technology. Identity systems should support lifelong learning while ensuring equitable access and protection of personal information.

Government and Public Services

Governments around the world are increasingly digitizing public services. Access to benefits, voting systems, licenses, permits, and social programs may depend upon digital identity infrastructure.

Digital Personhood™ emphasizes that public systems must remain inclusive, transparent, and accountable. Digital participation should strengthen citizenship and civic engagement rather than create new barriers to access. Recognition should empower individuals rather than exclude them.

Humanitarian and Development Contexts

In humanitarian settings, identity often serves as the gateway to assistance, protection, and essential services. Refugees, displaced populations, and underserved communities frequently face challenges related to documentation, recognition, and access.

Digital Personhood™ provides a framework for designing systems that preserve dignity while improving access to support and opportunity. Humanitarian technologies should prioritize inclusion, informed consent, and protection from exploitation.

Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies

Artificial intelligence increasingly influences decisions related to employment, finance, healthcare, education, security, and public services. These systems can create significant benefits but may also introduce risks related to bias, exclusion, surveillance, and loss of human agency.

Digital Personhood™ offers a human-centered approach to evaluating emerging technologies. It encourages organizations to assess not only what technology can do, but how it affects the rights, dignity, participation, and autonomy of the people it serves.

Across each of these sectors, the central message remains the same: technology should strengthen human dignity rather than diminish it. Digital Personhood™ seeks to ensure that individuals remain visible, valued, and empowered participants in the systems that increasingly shape modern life.

Section 7

Challenges and Risks — Protecting Human Dignity in Digital Society

The digital transformation of society has created unprecedented opportunities for communication, innovation, participation, and economic growth. At the same time, it has introduced new risks that challenge traditional understandings of identity, privacy, autonomy, and human rights.

As digital systems become increasingly embedded in everyday life, societies must confront important questions about how individuals can remain protected, recognized, and empowered within rapidly evolving technological environments.

Digital Personhood™ recognizes that technological progress alone does not guarantee human progress. Without appropriate safeguards, innovation can unintentionally create new forms of exclusion, exploitation, and inequality.

Identity Theft and Digital Fraud

Identity serves as the foundation of participation in modern society. When identities are stolen, manipulated, or compromised, individuals may lose access to financial services, employment opportunities, healthcare, government benefits, and other essential services.

As digital transactions increase, identity theft and digital fraud continue to pose significant threats to personal security and economic well-being. Protecting identity therefore becomes essential to protecting participation itself.

Digital Personhood™ advocates for identity systems that balance security, accessibility, privacy, and individual control.

Deepfakes and Synthetic Identity

Advances in artificial intelligence have made it possible to create highly realistic synthetic images, videos, audio recordings, and digital representations of individuals. While these technologies can be used for creative and beneficial purposes, they also create new risks related to deception, misinformation, impersonation, and reputational harm.

Deepfakes challenge society's ability to distinguish authentic representation from manufactured content. They raise important questions concerning ownership of likeness, consent, authenticity, and accountability.

Digital Personhood™ argues that individuals should have meaningful protections against unauthorized manipulation or misuse of their identity and image.

Biometric Misuse and Surveillance

Biometric technologies—including facial recognition, fingerprint authentication, iris scanning, and voice recognition—are increasingly used across public and private sectors.

While these technologies can improve security and access, they also raise concerns regarding privacy, consent, surveillance, and misuse. Unlike passwords, biometric characteristics cannot easily be changed once compromised.

Digital Personhood™ emphasizes that biometric systems must be governed by strong ethical standards, transparency, informed consent, and appropriate oversight to ensure that human rights remain protected.

Artificial Intelligence and Algorithmic Bias

Artificial intelligence systems increasingly influence decisions concerning employment, lending, healthcare, education, security, and public services. These systems may unintentionally reproduce existing biases or create new forms of discrimination when developed using incomplete, inaccurate, or unrepresentative data.

When individuals are evaluated by algorithms they do not understand and cannot challenge, questions of fairness and accountability become increasingly important.

Digital Personhood™ supports transparent and accountable AI governance frameworks that preserve human oversight and protect individuals from unjust outcomes.

Digital Exclusion

Not everyone participates equally in the digital economy. Limited access to connectivity, identity systems, financial services, education, or digital literacy can create barriers that prevent individuals from benefiting from technological advancement.

The Generation Unbanked illustrates how exclusion can persist even as societies become more technologically sophisticated. Without deliberate efforts to promote inclusion, digital transformation risks widening existing inequalities.

Digital Personhood™ seeks to ensure that technological progress expands participation rather than restricting it.

Loss of Human Agency

Perhaps the most significant risk facing digital society is the gradual erosion of human agency. As automated systems become more influential, individuals may lose visibility into how decisions are made or how their data is used.

When technology determines opportunities, access, reputation, or participation without meaningful human oversight, individuals risk becoming subjects of systems rather than active participants within them.

Digital Personhood™ rejects this outcome. The framework maintains that technology should support human decision-making, strengthen autonomy, and enhance participation rather than diminish it.

Protecting Human Dignity in the Digital Age

The challenges facing digital society are not solely technical challenges. They are human challenges that require ethical leadership, responsible governance, and a commitment to preserving fundamental rights.

Recognition, participation, consent, identity, and dignity must remain central considerations as digital systems continue to evolve. Protecting human dignity requires more than innovation—it requires intentional design, accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights.

Digital Personhood™ provides a framework through which these challenges can be understood and addressed. By placing people at the center of digital transformation, societies can help ensure that technological progress serves humanity rather than the reverse.

Section 8

The Digital Personhood™ Series

Digital Personhood™ is more than a single publication. It is an ongoing body of work designed to explore how identity, participation, recognition, consent, and human dignity are evolving in increasingly digital societies.

As technology continues to reshape human interaction, governance, and opportunity, the need for accessible and human-centered discussions becomes increasingly important. To support this objective, the Digital Personhood™ initiative includes a series of companion publications, videos, and public conversations that examine key dimensions of digital life and human rights.

Together, these works seek to make complex topics more understandable while encouraging meaningful dialogue among policymakers, technologists, educators, human rights advocates, businesses, and communities.

1. What Is Digital Personhood?

Human Rights for the Digital Age

The foundational publication introducing the Digital Personhood™ framework. It explores the relationship between identity, recognition, participation, consent, and human dignity while establishing the principles that guide the broader initiative.

2. Who Owns Your Face?

As biometric technologies and facial recognition systems become increasingly common, questions surrounding ownership, consent, privacy, and control become more urgent. This publication examines the rights individuals should retain over their likeness, biometric information, and digital representations.

3. Why Digital Identity Matters

Digital identity increasingly serves as the gateway to participation in modern society. This publication explores how identity influences access to services, opportunity, security, financial inclusion, and civic engagement while examining the importance of inclusive identity systems.

4. Consent Is Not a Checkbox

Meaningful consent is essential to human dignity and autonomy. This publication challenges simplistic approaches to consent and explores how individuals can maintain genuine control over personal information, biometric data, and participation in digital systems.

5. Can AI Violate Human Rights?

Artificial intelligence presents both opportunities and risks. This publication examines how AI systems may affect privacy, fairness, accountability, transparency, and participation while exploring governance approaches that protect fundamental rights.

6. The Right to Be Recognized

Recognition is often the first step toward participation. This publication explores the human consequences of exclusion and examines why recognition should be viewed as a foundational element of dignity, inclusion, and opportunity in digital society.

7. Deepfakes and Human Dignity

Synthetic media technologies are transforming how information, identity, and trust operate in digital environments. This publication examines the implications of deepfakes for privacy, authenticity, reputation, consent, and human dignity.

8. The Future of Digital Participation

As societies become increasingly connected, participation itself is evolving. This publication explores how individuals, communities, and institutions can shape more inclusive, equitable, and human-centered digital futures.

Building a Human-Centered Digital Future

Each publication within the Digital Personhood™ Series contributes to a larger conversation about how societies can ensure that technological innovation remains aligned with human values and human rights.

Together, the series seeks to advance a simple but powerful idea: that every person has the right to be recognized, the opportunity to participate, and the assurance that their dignity remains protected in both physical and digital worlds.

The Digital Personhood™ initiative will continue to evolve through research, publications, videos, public engagement, and international dialogue as new opportunities and challenges emerge in the digital age.

Conclusion

Human Rights for the Digital Age

Humanity stands at a pivotal moment in history. As digital technologies become increasingly integrated into every aspect of life, society must decide not only how technology will evolve, but also what role human beings will occupy within that future.

The challenges presented by artificial intelligence, digital identity systems, biometric technologies, algorithmic governance, and synthetic media are not merely technical questions. They are fundamentally human questions. They concern recognition, participation, autonomy, dignity, and the ability of individuals to exercise meaningful agency within increasingly digital environments.

Digital Personhood™ offers a framework for navigating these challenges. By placing recognition, identity, participation, consent, and human dignity at the center of digital governance, the framework seeks to ensure that technological innovation remains aligned with human values and human rights.

The future of digital society cannot be measured solely by advances in technology. It must also be measured by whether individuals are empowered or excluded, protected or exploited, recognized or overlooked. Progress should not be defined only by efficiency, automation, or connectivity, but by the extent to which human dignity is preserved and opportunity is expanded.

The concept of the Six Generations of Digital Personhood™ further reminds us that digital transformation affects people differently. While some navigate emerging technologies with ease, others continue to face barriers to participation, recognition, and inclusion. The needs of the Generation Unbanked and other underserved populations demonstrate that technological progress alone does not guarantee equitable outcomes.

As governments, institutions, businesses, and civil society organizations shape the future of digital systems, there is an opportunity to build frameworks that are not only innovative, but also just, inclusive, and human-centered. Such frameworks must recognize that identity is more than a credential, participation is more than access, and consent is more than compliance.

Digital Personhood™ ultimately affirms a simple principle: human rights do not end where technology begins.

In the decades ahead, the success of digital society will depend upon its ability to protect the dignity, autonomy, and participation of every individual. By embracing human-centered approaches to governance and innovation, societies can help ensure that the digital future remains one in which every person has the right to be recognized, the opportunity to participate, and the assurance that their humanity remains at the center of progress.

Digital Personhood™ is both a framework and an invitation—an invitation to build a future where technology serves humanity, and where human dignity remains the defining measure of advancement.

About the Author

H.E. Roné de Beauvoir is a Diplomatic Envoy, Human Rights Consultant, AI Strategist, and Founder & CEO of Dignifi-Global™. She is also the Founder of XCEL Crypto Partners LLC™, a technology and digital inclusion company focused on identity, financial access, and emerging technologies.

Her work explores the intersection of artificial intelligence, digital identity, human rights, financial inclusion, and human-centered governance. Through her research, publications, and international engagement, she advocates for frameworks that place dignity, participation, and human agency at the center of technological innovation.

H.E. Roné is the creator of the Digital Personhood™ framework, which examines how identity, recognition, participation, consent, and human dignity evolve within increasingly digital societies. Her work seeks to advance inclusive approaches to governance and innovation that expand opportunity for underserved populations worldwide. For more information, visit

:

www.dignifi-global.com

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Dignifi-Global™ Publications Series:

Publication No. 001

Dignity in the Digital Age: Reimagining Globalization and Development Through Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence.

Publication No. 002

Digital Identity and the Right to Be Recognized: Reframing Identity as a Human Right in the Digital Age.

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What Is Digital Personhood?
Human Rights for the Digital Age

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Digital Personhood™ is a framework developed by H.E. Roné de Beauvoir and is referenced throughout this publication as part of ongoing research and public policy work concerning identity, participation, human rights, and emerging technologies.

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The author wishes to acknowledge the many individuals, communities, policymakers, technologists, human rights advocates, and development practitioners whose work continues to advance understanding of identity, inclusion, dignity, and participation in an increasingly digital world.

Special recognition is given to those who remain underserved or excluded from systems of opportunity and participation. Their experiences serve as an ongoing reminder that technology must ultimately be measured not by its sophistication, but by its ability to expand human dignity, opportunity, and flourishing.

This publication is dedicated to the belief that every person has the right to be recognized, the opportunity to participate, and the assurance that their humanity remains at the center of progress.