2018 Asia Pacific Energy Leaders Summit
31 October – 1 November, Te Papa, Wellington NZ
Bespoke development and implementation of various tools and techniques in the periphery of current 'AI' thinking and practice.

“The technology is very interesting at this stage, and with chatbots we already have AI that is consumer-facing and widely accepted. Our project is symptomatic of that because today it is much easier to put an idea like this in front of a general audience and have them understand what the implications might be.”

https://www.newsroom.co.nz/@future-learning/2017/12/14/68648/meet-the-worlds-first-virtual-politician#
SAM:
Practice-based, design-led research into new, technologically mediated modes of participatory democracy.

“The challenges are real, however the confused dialogue and general misinterpretation of AI capabilities are not helping”
What this means in practice:

• Conversational interfaces: public facing / front-end design using ‘chatbots’
• Cloud based Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools and infrastructure, also: leveraging web-API’s
• (optional) Computer Vision and Neural Net assisted image recognition
• Database generation with overlayed black-box-style deep learning algorithms

“All are still mere approaches to ‘narrow’ AI, not Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)”
Key ethical questions on governance:

- How can we certify AI when we don’t know what’s in the Black Box of Deep Learning?
- Is the only way to certify AI through another AI?
Mercury Systems Engineer Suggests Using AI to Certify AI

By Nick Zazuila | April 13, 2018

Send Feedback | @NickZazuila

AI, Artificial, automation, certification, Engineer Profile, Interview, machine learning, Mercury Systems, Safety, unmanned
Key ethical issues in relation to governance:

- Data sovereignty & Information privacy
- Emotional / thought manipulation
Psychographic Messaging

High Neuroticism
Conscientious

The Second Amendment isn’t just a right. It’s an insurance policy.
Defend the right to bear arms

Closed
Agreeable

From father to son
Since the birth of our nation
Defend the second amendment
Key ethical issues in relation to governance:

- Data sovereignty & Information privacy
- Emotional / thought manipulation
- New modes of subjectivity
Article 22
EU GDPR
"Automated individual decision-making, including profiling"

1. The data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the decision:

(a) is necessary for entering into, or performance of, a contract between the data subject and a data controller;

(b) is authorised by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject and which also lays down suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests; or

(c) is based on the data subject's explicit consent.

3. In the cases referred to in points (a) and (c) of paragraph 2, the data controller shall implement suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, at least the right to obtain human intervention on the part of the controller, to express his or her point of view and to contest the decision.

4. Decisions referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be based on special categories of personal data referred to in Article 9(1), unless point (a) or (g) of Article 9(2) applies and suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests are in place.

This page can also be addressed http://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en22.htm