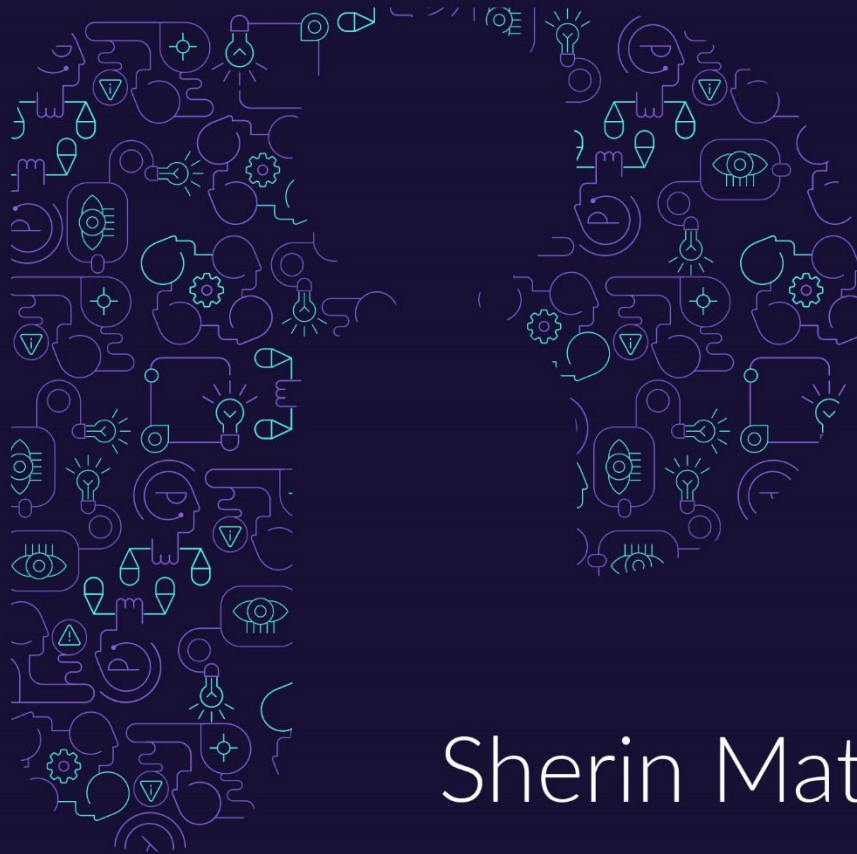


Human Rights to Intelligence

A Proposal for new Human Rights to safeguard
Human Intelligence



By
Sherin Mathew

Founder of Human Rights to Intelligence.

Human Rights Activist and Founder of Public Intelligence Organisation

Reviewers

Muthu Ramachandran
Elaine Rotherham
Kulvinder Panesar

Editors

Joel Thomson
Noor Sharif

Contributors

Keeley Crockett
Abigail Holt
Ana Chubinidze

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About The Author

Sherin Mathew

Founder of Human Rights to Intelligence – Public Intelligence.



Sherin is an established thought leader within the fields of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Data Analytics. Specialising in AI-readiness, AI strategies, mentoring and guiding leaders with Cloud adoption.

As the CEO & founder of the largest northern AI Community in the UK, he was recognised in DataIQ Top100 in 2021 for his work to '*bridge the divide*' in AI across the UK's Northern Powerhouse.

Sherin runs a knowledge-sharing digital platform, delivers guest lectures, runs AI & Ethics Academies for Universities and Regional Tech Hubs.

Sherin's mission is to "Disrupt the AI Disruption!" and embrace an ethical approach to build trustworthy, people-centric intelligent innovations. He is an untiring advocate for the creativity and innovation of these technologies, and he believes in AI for people and AI for good.

Foreword

WE ARE THE FIRST GENERATION TO SEE THE IMPACT OF THE INTELLIGENCE REVOLUTION AND THE LAST GENERATION WHO CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

Human intelligence is slowly depreciating with creeping reliance on technology at a rate so implicit it is almost invisible. Technology evolution has proven to be very advantageous to humans, but it also presents a unique challenge. As we have slowly stopped putting pen to paper and opted instead for electronic means, we risk losing the talent of putting pen to paper altogether.

As a computer scientist, my passion is widespread from architecting innovations to designing new solutions using data & AI. I enjoy the depth and breadth of discovering solutions that are required to understand the intricate details and big-picture blue-sky thinking. On my journey of technology evolution, I discovered the harmful consequences of technology such as extreme profiling, market monopoly, inequality and power concentration. I came to the realisation that as designers we make many assumptions without realising but these are usually contained at base level and never truly consider the impact and strategic consequences on our environment. Similarly, rapid global technology driven innovations do not consider the significant impact on People and the Planet.

In response to this I founded an AI Community in 2018, an informative platform for professionals, thinkers, and disrupters to discuss intelligence innovations and practices. Throughout this journey I have spoken to industry experts who fear that we are on route to societal self-destruction at the hands of our technology. It is my vision to address these issues urgently with a proactive and democratic approach.

In 2020, I embarked on my independent journey away from the corporate world to focus on exploring, identifying and examining these issues. On this journey, the concept of Public Intelligence was born. I designed a methodology that is an overarching ethics and sustainability framework for any intelligent innovation. Public Intelligence is an open and democratic tool to bring the right to intelligence, fairness, sustainability and accountability with technology.

My mission is to empower everyone to create a sustainable future by accountable innovations and protect people's intelligence!

Sherin Mathew

Founder of PublicIntelligence.Org

Introduction

Executive Summary

The purpose of this proposal is to introduce the new human right to intelligence that establishes Open Ethics & Intelligence Governance to overcome the current challenges of regulating intelligent systems.

Lack of intelligence governance & ethics management results in extremely confusing, unclear, centralised and very corporate owned ethics. The key stakeholders directly impacted are people who transfer their intelligence to new intelligent systems, hence a people-centric and democratic framework is required.

Our proposal helps integrate into global standards, regulations and compliance frameworks, and defines intelligence governance similar to data regulatory rights e.g. GDPR. The human rights to intelligence will help researchers, innovators, and businesses to design, build and apply ethics practically.

This new human right empowers everyone to build accountable, ethical and sustainable new innovations.

What is Human Intelligence?

The Collins Dictionary defines an expert as "a person who is very skilled at doing something or who knows a lot about a particular subject." This could be a homemaker, who bakes the best homemade bread using a secret recipe passed down through generations; a teacher, who knows from experience when to intervene to help a pupil; or a scientist influencing and informing the development of critical vaccines.

Each human being is unique and has their own set of skills, be it from making a pizza or driving a bus, and over time they gain more and more experience, which increases their IQ.

As mentioned, we have rapidly innovated over the past few decades. But unfortunately, new technologies can come at the price of a loss of natural intelligence. Are we now sleepwalking into a new problem, where everything can be done with the click of a button? If so, what happens to the skills and intelligence that you have worked hard to develop over many years?

Any new form of advanced intelligence (AI) replicating human behaviour should belong to "people."

Human Intelligence is a natural progressive behaviour that makes us constantly push the limits of our knowledge into the realms of the unknown. By mastering a new skill or utilising information, we consistently learn new ways to use the information. We are endlessly generating new ideas and concepts from a large set of existing information, or data. When we analyse this set of data, we discover new intelligence. It is a continuous cycle.

Thereby making intelligence from yesterday, information of today, and data for tomorrow.

Intelligence is core to human nature; we learn new things by pushing the limit of our awareness through our curiosity to explore the unknown until we know them. We all have natural intelligence, call it common sense or the innate ability to implement a known solution.

Human Intelligence is a complex concept; other forms of rationality and reasoning can relate to intelligence – including these five key parts of Intelligence: -

1. SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE:

- Emotions, engagement, culture, and day-to-day behavior
- Social and political reasoning (finding our way through social norms, integration into social communities)
- Normative (developing, applying, and enforcing moral rules) e.g., etiquette, respect, and reduction in aggression

2. PROBLEM-SOLVING:

- Being innovative through new tools and processes
- Evolving and improving tools and processes
- Situational decision-making

3. AWARENESS:

- Accessing past information, memories, lessons, and past experience
- Environmental/systemic (seeing and acting in systems) knowledge

4. SPECIALISM:

- Gifted or acquired expertise and heightened awareness in general areas that turn into niche skills such as competence in brain surgery from general medical studies.
- Trained to mastery - for example, becoming a proficient martial artist, chef or renowned musician.

5. PLANNING:

- Using awareness, knowledge, and developing skills to predict the following possible outcome. E.g., Where you could jump to land softly and securely
- Remembering and taking actions with self-awareness, e.g., how far you can jump confidently

All the above form the core fibres of human rationale, and together they form actions that support our thinking and intelligence.

New intelligence always exists, it is simply undiscovered until we are faced with a problem. To overcome issues, we problem solve and find a solution. Throughout history, our intelligence has evolved. From learning how to make a fire, how to farm, how to harness the power of wind and streams of energy as well as mechanising all our human needs.

There is no limit to our human intelligence. The benefit of being human is we quickly learn and, with experience add layers to our natural intelligence. Simply positioned, we learn from our past experiences and apply them to the future.

However, when machines mimic Human behaviour it's called Artificial Intelligence (AI). The term intelligence for AI is to learn from our own human experience in the form of data which is where the limitation of AI to be considered.

Today we have become commercially minded, which leads to the question,

Does the increasing use of commercial intelligent systems deplete and diminish our natural intelligence?

More importantly, are the next generation of digital technologies such as Metaverse, Extended Reality, Intelligent Apps, Brain Computer interface and endless Human-less technologies missing a very important ingredient?

What Is Public Intelligence (PI)

Public Intelligence is people's intelligence that has been built, institutionalized and evolved over the years by social, traditional and educational practices.

Throughout the ages we have gained public knowledge through skills, tool acquisition, and habits to support our existence as a human ecosystem. This arrangement is referred to as our society.

Our intellect is the result of the interaction of these elements is responsible for the development of life as we know it, including our economy, education, professions, finances and our health. We employ our cognitive abilities, ideas, intuition, and experience to help daily decision-making in agriculture, banking, manufacturing, and healthcare. Public Intelligence's individual and collective power is part of our DNA and essential to human evolution.

Depending on the books you read, your education and training – you qualify as a Lawyer, Doctor, Taxi-driver, Marketer, and so on. This ability to learn, train and qualify contributes to our Public Intelligence.

One of the biggest problems we face today is that we are not aware of the concept of Public Intelligence and that the global ecosystem heavily relies on this knowledge.

Despite this, we practically lose our individual and collective intellect daily due to rapid innovation and cutting-edge technologies, such as automation, artificial intelligence, robotics, and extended reality (XR). This has the potential to make humanity less human and more digital.

When we let algorithms profit from our skills and knowledge, we let them devalue our individual and collective human intelligence. The lack of public awareness about this reality can lead to us losing any incentives for our intellectual development, impacting our human intellectual capabilities and a sense of purpose.

It devalues our individual and collective Public Intellect when intelligence is digitalised, domesticated, and colonised for commercial gain.

The most crucial part of public intelligence is recognising and safeguarding our fundamental human abilities. Living, working, and providing necessary essentials, including shelter, food, financial security, and social stability.

Our human skills to create art, farm, police, and manage projects, requires exceptionally advanced skills - from teaching children in schools to driving taxis, all of these jobs are underpinned by a unique set of knowledge. This specialist knowledge is not only universal across the globe but is a constant across generations - this knowledge is under threat by unregulated technological advances.

Right to Intelligence Explained

The right to protect human intellectual capabilities from being displaced by intelligent, innovative systems.

The skills we each develop come from our learning capability. As babies, we learn to eat and walk. We learn to communicate through reading, writing, braille, sign language, or sound.

Lifelong learning is where we gain knowledge and develop our skills and behaviours from new experiences and our perceptions of life - our awareness. This learning can occur through structured learning in a traditional classroom environment, online or personal life experiences and interaction with other humans. As we develop our intelligence, we become “experts” in our own right.

The new intelligence revolution is increasingly mirroring human intelligence without any controls. These unregulated innovations and practices will continue to grow, causing considerable scale damage to our society and planet, leaving "people" with little to no choice in how they live their lives.

As a result, Human Rights to Intelligence has three goals:

- 1. Promoting an understanding of intellectual disruption and colonisation to bring about fairness, sustainability, and accountability in AI technology.**
- 2. Managing and protecting our human rights to intelligence by empowering ethical innovations that have a positive impact.**
- 3. Offering clear, ethical directions, practices and intelligence governance for digital growth of businesses, society, and global economy.**

Why Human Right to Intelligence?

When replacing human intelligence with a machine, we can create social, economic, and political risks.

The evidence of losing jobs to technology, the declining climate, and uncertainty surrounding economies worldwide is at an all-time high.

Historically technological advances slowly began to replace human skills with machines, while forever changing the course of global history, the industrial revolution was not without fault – child labour abounded, the health and safety of employees was neglected, workers' rights were ignored and a precedent for exploiting the Earth was set.

However, times have changed - intelligence is embedded within almost every experience we now have in the form of data and AI.

A by-product of this is that we are now entering a new era (Industry 4.0) of Robotics, AI, and Augmented technology. Recent evolving trends such as smart tech, big data, cloud, robotics, and AI have resulted in significant disruption in the market with multi-billion-dollar corporations taking the lead due to the advantage of the intelligence they own.

We are about to face another revolution – An Intelligence Revolution.

We have been here before - Despite the human rights failures of the Industrial Revolution, with time, the dangerous machinery was guarded and fenced; children were banned from working; the health of pregnant women was respected and protected and working hours were limited. Increasingly, the health and welfare of people was recognised. Dangerous products were banned. The harms that come along with unregulated technological revolution should not be forgotten. Instead, the correct use of regulation is evidentially required to allow innovation to truly work for the betterment of society the individuals who are affected by it.

A Reflection on the Past

	Industrial Revolution	Intelligence Revolution
Foundation	Harnessed the power of labour	Harnessing the power of intelligence
Replaced by	Machines powered by water and fuel	Industry 4.0, Digital, AI & robotics
Scale	Siloed industries & factories	Global digital industry & digital users
Speed	Slow physical change	Rapid waves of digital change
Target	Repeated mechanical tasks	Repeatable intelligent or logical tasks (automation)
Level of impact	Loss of low earning jobs and manual workers	Loss of low, medium, and high earning jobs
Governance	Labour rights, Child Labour, Minimum Age, Factory Act, and more laws...	Only Data Regulations, IT & Security standards. No rights in place for Human Intelligence
Repercussions	Delayed reaction as the society and system took time to understand the full impact of any consequences	No legal framework exists for intelligence protection humans will become dramatically less intelligent and able to question, reason, and learn new skills?
Key Beneficiaries	Factories with large work force (Industrial)	Anyone with intelligent automation or digital application to get any work done (Intel)
Who is at Risk?	Miners, blacksmiths, cottage industries, cart-drivers, workers.	All sectors -Taxi drivers, teachers, lawyers, clerks, surgeons, writers, news readers, artists, programmers, small to medium businesses, etc
Forecast	Had no forecasts of outcomes or risks	40% job loss by 2030, \$15 Trillion economy growth by AI
Positives	The impact was slow over a century, and people had time to adapt.	It's beginning to rapidly change the world, so the time is now to take actions and to correct our future.
Human Rights	Yes, human rights for fair labour, laws for Child labour and for Women workers were created	No Rights to Intelligence exist yet!

Unseen Intelligence Transfer

Each of us has intelligence which is unique and acquired through our own experiences. This intellectual capability also has its own limitations - for example, you can only drive one car at any given time. However, digitalisation will eventually allow thousands of self-driving vehicles to replace regular cars, making the ability to drive redundant, which could be considered robbery of intelligence and hard-earned skills. Those skills will be lost in the current population and not required for future generations.

This new intelligent revolution is mirroring human intelligence. If we let it continue without any control or regulation, corporations will continue to replace our intelligence, causing large-scale damage to our society and planet while leaving the public without the ability to decline.

Intelligence as a Commodity

We have seen how the manual labour force has become a commodity for factories thanks to machines and robotics.

Thanks to digital transformation, we have seen how our data has become a commodity for capital-wealthy firms such as Google and Facebook.

We are about to witness our intelligence being turned into a commodity thanks to innovations such as AI.

Intelligence Ownership and the Impact of Intelligence as a Commodity

Because artificially intelligent systems are learning from humans who are the source of intelligence, we could see a robot trained to play like Cristiano Ronaldo. But who would own the robot?

Developing this a step further, what if we combine the expertise of multiple professionals, creating a super robot football player whose knowledge, behaviour, and skills are a combination of the very best. Who then owns this collective and derived intelligence?

As individuals collaborate and compete, collective intelligence can combine the intelligence of many individuals, which could be captured in a knowledge base. In 2020, a study showed that AI 'outperforms' doctors diagnosing breast cancer. (McKinney, S.M., Sieniek, M., Godbole, V, 2020). An international team (Google Health and Imperial College London) designed and trained a computer model on X-ray images from nearly 29,000 women human consultants had diagnosed. Datasets were labelled by humans before the deep learning algorithm could be applied.

Before this development, only humans could do this. Now we see computers replacing those skills. When creating intelligence artificially through technology, we develop transactions that we can operate and process using the software. The more we do this, the more it creates an audit flow that results in automation. And the more we automate, the more technology acquires our skills and ultimately reduces the need for human involvement. Therefore, we need to be mindful that our skills can be digitalised, and if digitalised, they can be enhanced artificially to take their shape and form.

When designers innovate, there must be an understanding of whether our human intelligence is breached. We should consider the question, 'am I replacing existing intelligence and protecting people's right to this intelligence?'

Intellectual Colonisation Explained

We have rapidly innovated over the past few decades, making complex tasks such as accounting or designing easy with a click of a button or simply going with the suggested recommendations. This is known as Hyper-Augmentation and we see this everywhere in websites, apps, and software.

Intelligence becomes a commodity, and capital-rich parties could potentially own a large portion of global intelligence – i.e., Public Intelligence.

But all this convenience and seemingly exciting new technology come at the price of the loss of our natural intelligence. We are sleepwalking into a new problem where everything can be done by clicking a button, which means tomorrow, even the click could be fully automated. So, what happens to the skills and intelligence you have worked so hard to develop?

Industry experts say learning new skills may be the answer, but how are 8 billion people going to upskill by 2030 when the rate of technology evolution significantly surpasses the rate of teaching relevant technology skills across educational institutions? Especially when our education system is still teaching us using an out-dated syllabus?

The concentration of intelligence in software means that humans lose the right to intelligent decision-making. When we digitalise our skills, we will disengage from our natural abilities and if this becomes a habit, we will eventually have a generation that will lose the capability to rationalise independently. We have already lost our sense of direction – thanks to Satellite Navigation. We have already lost our analytical skills – thanks to spreadsheets and calculators.

When intelligent technology matures, how will you set yourself apart from others if intelligence is just a 'click' away? Continuing this practice for another decade could potentially

restrain our personal growth and make businesses lose their unique selling points, with hyper-automation making their services cheaper and faster.

Technology-driven change takes time to adapt, and there are 8 billion people on our planet who are impacted, directly or indirectly, by every new technology or change we introduce. Tomorrow, the situation could worsen with a whole host of technology converging and resulting in even more complex ecosystems to work with.

“Are we sleepwalking into a significant human intellectual destruction? The intelligence transfer is invisible and slow. Are we about to lose our digital freedom in the realm of intellectual colonisation?”

Machines will adapt, learn, and fine-tune; they will get more intelligent and wiser which is just the beginning of this problem. We haven't even got to the Super Intelligence age yet, but if we allow this to happen now, it won't be long until one intellectual capability merges with another. For example, we create artificial intelligence to understand our emotional responses, gestures, and the tone of our voice. This could result in innovation that could predict how we react in any situation.

What we need to realise is, 'People' are the only consumers, and 'People' are the global customers of every innovation. Therefore, we need to take a democratic step to voice how these innovations will add value to our lives, society, and future.

A holistic, balanced, and sustainable approach to today's innovations and the future is needed. We need to drive an overarching principle that is open, long-term, and empowered by the people, for the people and the planet.

We are currently unaware of developments taking place behind the scenes in software houses. Therefore, despite the importance of innovation for our civilisation, we must evaluate the consequences and reach a consensus so that new forms of Advanced Innovation do not duplicate the function of a living person and therefore pose serious threat.

We have been able to implement our logic into software thanks to digitalisation. And new digital content can be copied and pasted. This means that if manual work and the intellectual capability and logic needed to complete it are digitalised, it can be copied.

The problem isn't necessarily the digital world, in fact, it's that we are creating a digital monopoly

We have now come to a point where AI is widely misunderstood due to poor adoption and insufficient training of those who interpret automated decisions. There is a lack of understanding by the public, too many frameworks, and a lack of a defined single regulation at global level, i.e., a moral code.

Regulating the use of intelligence should be a global requirement because the loss of human intelligence otherwise will be a global threat.

The Need For Human Rights To Protect Intelligence

Over the past 60 years of AI, information, and advanced technology evolution, we have made breakthroughs and poured new capabilities into the development of our economy and society.

AI has become the new 'high ground' in strategic competition worldwide. But the widespread application of AI has brought a series of new challenges to society, in its laws and regulations, ethics, and social governance.

We are living and breathing technology, smart cars, smart cities, and hundreds of apps in today's world. Every day in our transactions and engagement, technology is a core part of our living; it has become an intrinsic part of our lives and is the center of every institute.

Therefore, the topic of AI, which offers both opportunities and challenges, has attracted attention worldwide and is taken very seriously. Although there are uncertainties in the future innovation of AI, it is widely recognized that the AI boom will bring about a new social culture. It can promote industrial transformation, and most importantly, it will profoundly change people's work and public lifestyle.

We are about to face an intelligent revolution with profound and long-lasting influence.

The current rate of innovation is moving so quickly that even regulatory and governing bodies are behind the pace of technology. This means that cutting-edge innovations can be implemented without much regulation.

Consequently, new innovations present multifaceted challenges to almost every element of life as we know it.

How Are Our Legal Rights About to Be Infringed?

We witnessed an array of laws passed for Child Labour, Labour Movement, Factory Act, Minimum Age, Fair Labour Standards, and many more because of the industrial revolution's impact on our society.

Our legal expert advising on the Public Intelligence initiative invokes the need to be proactive and think legally about how technologies do not repeat history.

Why Do We Need Human Rights to Intelligence?

A complex series of rules and the Human Resource Employment Law protects the employment of individuals in given circumstances. However, as technology evolves and machines replace workers, ultimately, there is nothing to stop innovative employers from replacing their workforce with devices in the name of economic efficiency and progress. The consequences for the individuals and communities who become redundant have limited legal redress against such claims, even if families and societies are economically devastated as a result of redundancy. The Covid-19 epidemic and the restriction of movement devastated families worldwide, the Government had to step in to maintain the socio-economic balance.

"AI has spawned new forms of oppression, disproportionately affecting the most underprivileged and vulnerable," according to the report. Human Rights is a concept that addresses power imbalances and gives individuals and the organisations that represent them the vocabulary and procedures to challenge the conduct of more powerful entities like states and corporations." Human Rights are universal, legally enforceable and enshrined in international law. Both governments and businesses must respect Human Rights. On the other hand, governments have additional responsibilities to defend and fulfil human rights. A vast network of regional, international, and domestic agencies and organisations provide well-developed frameworks for redressing and defining Human Rights law's application to changing situations, including technological innovations. When domestic legislation is weak, Human Rights' moral legitimacy has enormous normative power. Human Rights violations have global reputational and political consequences, and naming and shaming human rights abusers is frequently effective. Human Rights legislation has the potential to rectify some of the most egregious societal injustices produced by AI and prevent similar injuries in the future.

So why do we need new human rights?

1: To Ensure People Have Basic Needs Met by Protecting Jobs

Unfortunately, millions of people don't have necessities and live under minimum wage. Moreover, widespread automation and AI will further adversely affect this. The new human rights should protect the intelligence of vulnerable groups from intelligence theft and its consequences.

2: Human Rights Allow People to Stand Up to Societal Disruption

Social intelligence, learning, and sharing knowledge is how the ecosystem has survived for thousands of years. Without the organic human-to-human knowledge sharing and intelligence transfer, the future generation will be at a disadvantage against those who have the benefit and ownership of Artificial Intelligence.

3: Human Rights Encourage Freedom of Intelligence

Freedom of Intelligence encompasses ideas and forms of intelligence which belong to skilled professionals, smart traders, and talented artists.

4: Human Rights Encourage Equal Work Opportunities

The right to intelligence allows humans to flourish in society and their ecosystem. However, without acknowledging that the global workforce can be biased or even potentially oppressive, people may endure intelligence-displacement abuse or insufficient opportunities. The concept of new human rights is to guide how public intelligence should be treated and encourage equality.

5: Human Rights Give People Access to Public Intelligence

Awareness of public or collective intelligence is essential and means everyone can access it, not just the elite.

6: Human Rights Provide a Universal Standard That Holds Governments Accountable

The purpose of new human rights to intelligence is to provide a guideline for the future and compel the world to acknowledge that human rights had been violated on a massive scale during the Industrial Revolution. Governments can be held accountable for their actions with a standard for human rights.

Right To Intelligence

How will Human Rights to Intelligence work?

We need to safeguard people and public intellectuals in a world of new advances.

Any advanced intelligence system replicating human behaviour should belong to the human agent; because without human intelligence, machines wouldn't be able to mimic this capability.

The intelligence originates from humans and is owned by humans. Therefore, humans should have the authority to grant an intelligent technology to act on their behalf or impersonate. The moment this Right is taken away from humans, human have effectively lost their control of being.

The right to intelligence invokes a practical and logical reasoning process to ensure that every innovation is:

- Identifying the source of intelligence
- Acknowledging the original ownership of the intelligence i.e. Who is the intelligence subject?
- Seeking approval from the key stakeholders who will be the most impacted due to intelligence displacement, ideally the intelligence subject.
- Taking accountability for the risk, purpose, and design by carrying out a risk assessment and design thinking exercise with the stakeholders
- Embedding trust in the new intelligent systems by transparently sharing the outcomes of risk assessment and design thinking
- Continuously assuring and protecting individual and public intelligence which are trained neurons of individuals that deliver the intelligence (awareness, skills and insights) from the true information learnt and recorded in the past.
- Ensuring the new displacement is empowering the original intelligence subject who may have forfeit the intelligence to machine/intelligent system

Systems mimicking human intelligence behaviours should comply, honour, and augment decision-making and should not override or replace human skills. Also, the approach ensures the designer and user are equally accountable for the innovation

If human intelligence is to be augmented, then we need to:

- Identify what is the purpose of the innovation and what is it trying to achieve. Then, if it replaces a Human's Intelligence, it should be approved by the intelligence owner (or current users) and subsequently owned by the intelligence owner.

If human intelligence is to be replaced, then we need to:

- Understand **why** we are creating this technology. Then, it needs to be recommended through research or learning to help in our everyday lives purposefully.
- This approach will allow us to understand why we are using AI to assist humans.

If the innovation is an entirely new capability, then we need to:

- Understand the long-term consequences of introducing the new intelligent innovation. We must experiment, research, and understand the long-term risk before introducing the change into our ecosystems. The system should be launched with consent with stakeholders and developed in a controlled environment and scope that should include a pilot test launch with diverse feedback.

Advanced Intelligent systems should not minimise, but instead maximise people's capabilities.

What Can Right to Intelligence Achieve?

Rights to intelligence enables intelligence privacy for Intelligent Systems.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is one the most advanced data protection regulations and provides an array of rights for individuals in the context of data protection. Similarly, the right to intelligence offers a series of new intelligence protection policies:

1. Right to identify the source and ownership of intelligence
2. Right to restrict unwarranted and uninformed curation, modification and transfer of intelligence
3. Right to restrict individual or publicly known intelligence being commoditised and capitalised
4. Right to object interference of intelligence and intellectual awareness with misinformation (e.g. Application of DeepFake or ads)
5. Right to ensure the data compliance for automation and intelligence processing is adhered to (Extending the Article 22 GDPR)

AI Best Ethical Practices Globally

We believe:

- People should have the power to protect acquired skills, knowledge, established ecosystems, and most importantly, their intelligence!
- There is a need for a universal moral code for all innovation, that considers the impact of AI innovations on a broader scale, and it needs to become part of our innovation culture
- We believe ethics should be understandable and accessible to all, and most importantly, people should have visibility to assess the impact of innovations on our society and our ecosystems

Public Intelligence aims to bring this awareness, build an open design tool for the public to embed ethical design practices. The public can share designs transparently illustrating how innovations work, and take feedback from the most crucial stakeholders... the public.

Public Intelligence becomes the forum to identify high-risk innovation and help innovators conform their design transparently with the people.

Laws are made when things go wrong; policies are in place when systems fail; and so, the big question is:

Why Should We Act Now?

Society takes the lead, and legislators follow! Typically, changes in our laws do not anticipate such changes in society. Continuing in this tradition will limit our ability to govern the uncontrolled use of advanced innovations.

We need to take a proactive approach before human civilisation is replaced. We are slowly losing our intelligence, culture, future, and identity to technology.

The people should have the rights to approve, and drive innovations designed for the people, not the other way round. It would be disastrous to overlook the need and urgency of people's rights and livelihoods. There has never been a time like this where society really must stand up to take action to protect our jobs, our planet, and our future. And this all can be done with one powerful tool that we already have, our intelligence, and rational thinking.

The products we sell only turn into products when people use them. Otherwise, a phone is an expensive paperweight in an unopened box. Likewise, social media, banking, and retail apps are empty without engagement. People have given them the power to become what we see today in an industry purely driven by demand.

Public intelligence is a public vote to make sure all innovations are people centric. Empowering everyone to build accountable and sustainable futures with innovations.

By building people-driven requirements for innovators, we give every innovation a fair opportunity to be people-centric by design.

Right to Intelligence will:

- Educate innovators and leaders on how to be accountable and fair
- Creates a foundation for a people-centric outlook and ethical culture for innovations
- Empowers building transparent, risk-evaluated, sustainable, and trustworthy design
- Offers an institute to safeguard people's intelligence
- Reshape a better future by saving billions of jobs by augmenting intelligence instead of displacing

Public Intelligence is a new concept that aims to bring awareness of our human intelligence alongside addressing global and ethical challenges we face today. We must understand how we can respect our individual and collective intelligence. In doing so, we create a Human Right to Intelligence.

- It is time to support the need for Public Intelligence.
- It is time to come together and take democratic action to bring awareness of the right to our human intelligence.
- It is the most important decision that needs to be made today, for a better future for all of us!

The Next Steps & Actions

This paper aims to bring public awareness of new Human Rights to all and delve deeper into the lack of knowledge around Human Rights to Intelligence. For this to be effective, we will require:

Global Regulatory Consideration

- All the global governing bodies responsible for national and international standards and compliance must embrace and consider Human Rights to Intelligence in any future technology programs, acts, and standards as they have considered Human Rights to Data and Information, i.e., GDPR.

Global Public Awareness

- Governing and non-governing bodies responsible for democratising best practices of new technologies are accountable to champion the new Human Rights to Intelligence. In the world of fast-paced technology and regulatory chaos, there should be only one unified voice across the world because, as it stands, one wrong innovation can impact billions of people.

Be a Responsible & Ethical Enterprise

Conducting an ethical assessment will improve awareness of the intelligence displacement risks associated with any project. This will help improve a project's design and enhance communication about Intelligence Rights with relevant stakeholders. This will ensure and demonstrate the organisation complies with the GDPR, avoids sanctions, and aligns to acknowledging the Human Rights to Intelligence within the organisation, along with;

- Inspiring confidence in the public by using intelligence technology to augment the workforce instead of downsizing them. i.e., robotics and automation should not be used as a means to reduce staff, rather should be used as a means to improve productivity by retaining the current staff
- Ensuring your users are not at risk of their intelligence rights being violated.
- Enabling your organisation to incorporate "Human Intelligence rights protection by design" into new projects
- Reducing operation costs by optimising information flows within a project and eliminating unnecessary data collection and processing
- Reducing data protection-related risks to your organisation
- Integrating data protection protections into project design early reduces the cost and disruption of data protection measures

'Data protection by design' refers to the early incorporation of data privacy elements and data privacy-enhancing technologies into project design. This will help ensure better and more cost-effective security for individual data privacy.

Intelligence Rights protection by default means that Intelligence systems must automatically augment the user.

Support the Public Intelligence Initiative

Public Intelligence is an Open and Democratic Platform to bring the right to intelligence, fairness, sustainability and accountability with technology. A platform that gives people the transparency to review, trust or challenge disruptive products.

An independent, impartial, and open organisation that safeguards human intelligence and manages algorithms that stamp human dignity and environmental sustainability onto "smart" electronic design so that we are in control of and not enslaved by technology.

Public Intelligence helps maximise the benefits of intelligent new technologies and foresee the dangers of commercialising intellectual capabilities that leave humans otherwise unoccupied, disengaged from the creative endeavours of self-development or nurturing the development of their families and community. An organisation to take quick action when we see dangerous glitches, chaos, and accidents caused by malfunctioning AI systems as they develop and evolve.

An organisation to appreciate our world and our societies which exist to help us survive and work together, using the core skill that makes us human: our natural intelligence.

Public Intelligence Organisation is based on the foundations of Human Rights to Intelligence and aims to prevent social imbalance and disruption that impacts everyone. By empowering everyone to build accountable and sustainable futures with innovations, prioritising people's, and the planet's needs, and embedding them at the heart of every new design process.

The mission of the organisation is to bring fairness, sustainability, and accountability in technology.

"We want to empower the freedom of innovation when harnessing the power of technology by not adversely impacting the world and the people in it."

The evidence is clear that the side effects of advanced innovation if left unchecked will be detrimental to every aspect of life as we know it. We have left it too long, but it is not too late. We need to bring awareness of how much decision-making is being transferred to these new systems, which means new system designs must be accountable.

"It's not the tech, it's not the capitalism, it's the lack of awareness of Human Rights to Intelligence that possesses the real risk."

In this age of advanced intelligent systems, machines could have the skills and decision-making power. And that creativity, knowledge and decision-making is what makes humans intelligent.

Align to our Universal Intelligence Initiative

- A universal framework that everyone can agree, contribute, and refer to instead of various fragmented approaches.
- Our initiative will allow users to evaluate design risk and build beneficial purpose-led innovation, factoring Human Rights to Intelligence.
- A people-supported framework, unified and standardised in technology, would provide a simple ethics management process to ensure accountability and regulations are met when designing the next world-changing innovation.

Collaboration, Free Assessment & Partnership Info

Learn more about Open Initiative and research on: <https://www.publicintelligence.org/>



: Watch our Message (Documentary Film): https://youtu.be/I1jQidetd_8



: Try our Ethics in three-steps Desktop demo: <https://publicintelligence.org/quickethics/>



: Contact us for collaboration or support the cause at ethics@publicintelligence.org

Follow us for more update on Public Intelligence for Tools, Principles and Ethics Framework



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