

Ideer til perspektivering

Theis, Laurids, Jens, Sofie og Casper

**Her har vi perspektiveret til en murstens sorterings maskine fra Theis' arbejde.**

In many ways, you could argue that the facial recognition software can be used to sort the good apples from the bad apples. The criminals from the good and decent citizens. In many ways, this is comparable to a system at my workplace. I work in a brick factory, where there's a person, who's always sorting the bricks, removing the ones that are damaged, cracked, or in any other way not suitable for sale. This system works by getting information on which bricks the person, who has the job of sorting the bricks, are throwing away. The system has already scanned this brick, as it's been moved along the conveyor belt. As the system gets more information, it will be better at scanning the bricks, looking for similarities between the bricks that have been discarded, and the new ones it's scanning. This will allow it to discard the damaged bricks on it's own, which is scarily similar to the facial recognition software. In essence, they do the same job. They sort the bad from the good, no matter if they're people or bricks. The question remains, should it be allowed to act in such a manner, which in essence reduce people to nothing more than a brick?

Maksim, Mikkel Kongsted, Theis Pieter, Simon From

**Brain-computer interfaces BCI**

Another controversial technology is the brain control interface or in short BCI. This BCI technology can be an advancement in medical technology for humanity that could essentially help many amputated people regain their human motor functions again. It would seem kinda odd why we would not utilize this technology in the masses. There is a good reason why BCI technology is not as widely used in physiotherapy, and it is because it can be used to cause serious breaches of privacy, this is a major reason why BCI technology is heavily regulated and kept away from the medical industry. This is the same problem with facial recognition, it breaches the privacy of an individual.

Aureliuz, Claes, Jonathan, Jeppe Riber, Lucas

AI technology has come far, as said prior. It gets used in many ways but we as humans have also founded something we call "BCI" Brain-Computer Interface, in this context we use AI to help. The BCI is a great example because people discuss if it is legally correct to judge a BCI controlled person if the computer just executes any thought the human has while it's operating. there are errors in all computer systems and that means that there are errors in the facial recognition.

Magnus, Morten, Jeppe Bach, Asger, Jeppe Kleis, Kornelius

Today's society has come with a lot of monitoring and surveillance. The surveillance started with the postal service opening up letters to verify that none of it was secret. Then it was collecting messages sent during the war, that was countered with encryption. Then a couple of mathematicians created a computer that could decrypt the messages, the mathematicians achieved that by making a pattern recognition machine. Machines today has become much more advanced, right now it's not only when decoding messages they recognize patterns, but also when scanning faces. Technology is evolving, but there is a pattern, and we are just getting better at things we already know.

Deepfakes are getting more common, and people are getting better at using it. We could take TikTok for an example, where people use it for making Kim Jung-un, trump etc. sing or say anything they'd like. People can therefore use it for facial recognition, to get into other people phones, computers, legal documents and so on. This can lead to an increase in cybercrime, and peoples identities taken away from them.

Laue, Teis, Malthe, Patrick, Jacob og Phami

Article 12: Declaration of human rights.

The controversies of biometric technology can be held up against the United Nations Human Rights, specifically article 12, that states; *"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."* Increased surveillance decreases personal privacy and can potentially threaten human rights, in accordance with article 12. Along with lack of personal privacy, increased use in biometric data can decrease the anonymity of the individual.

Peter, Gylling og Ardal

The BCI

We think that this subject about technology created to make our everyday life better turns around at some point and actually creates a threat to us is quite similar to that of the argumentative essay we did about the BCI. The way that the BCI creates smart solutions that could improve our everyday life, is also creating dangerous and unwanted situations, is in

our perception pretty similar, especially because it is both recently discovered technology that we don't fully know the consequences of.