

2 No Data, no Data Science

– Insights into Handling of Personal Data

(7) China Social Credit Scores



China exportiert ...



Künstliche Intelligenz – Wettlauf der Großmächte ZDF Doku
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZqmyCbY6Q0>

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Content:

- 1. Motivation**
- 2. Dilemma Social Media**
- 3. Shitstorms & Cyberbullying**
- 4. The Role of Influencers**
- 5. Cambridge Analytica**
- 6. Data Governance & Ethics,
Data Protection Rights**
- 7. Social Scores**
- 8. Summary**

- **Data is the new Oil.**
- **Attention is the Product.**
- **Social Media, the good / bad.**
- **China, the new Saudi-Arabia.**



Which input is Not a part of China's tool for Social Control?

- a) **Criminal Records**
- b) **Shopping Habits**
- c) **Loan Repayment**
- d) **Volunteer Activity**
- e) **Number of Children**

Art des Wissens	Absfragewissen (Vorlesung)	Anwendungswissen (Literatur)
Schwere Maßgrad		
Einfach	grün	
Mittel	gelb	
Schwer		rot

Economist, 2018: Facial Recognition in China

The
Economist



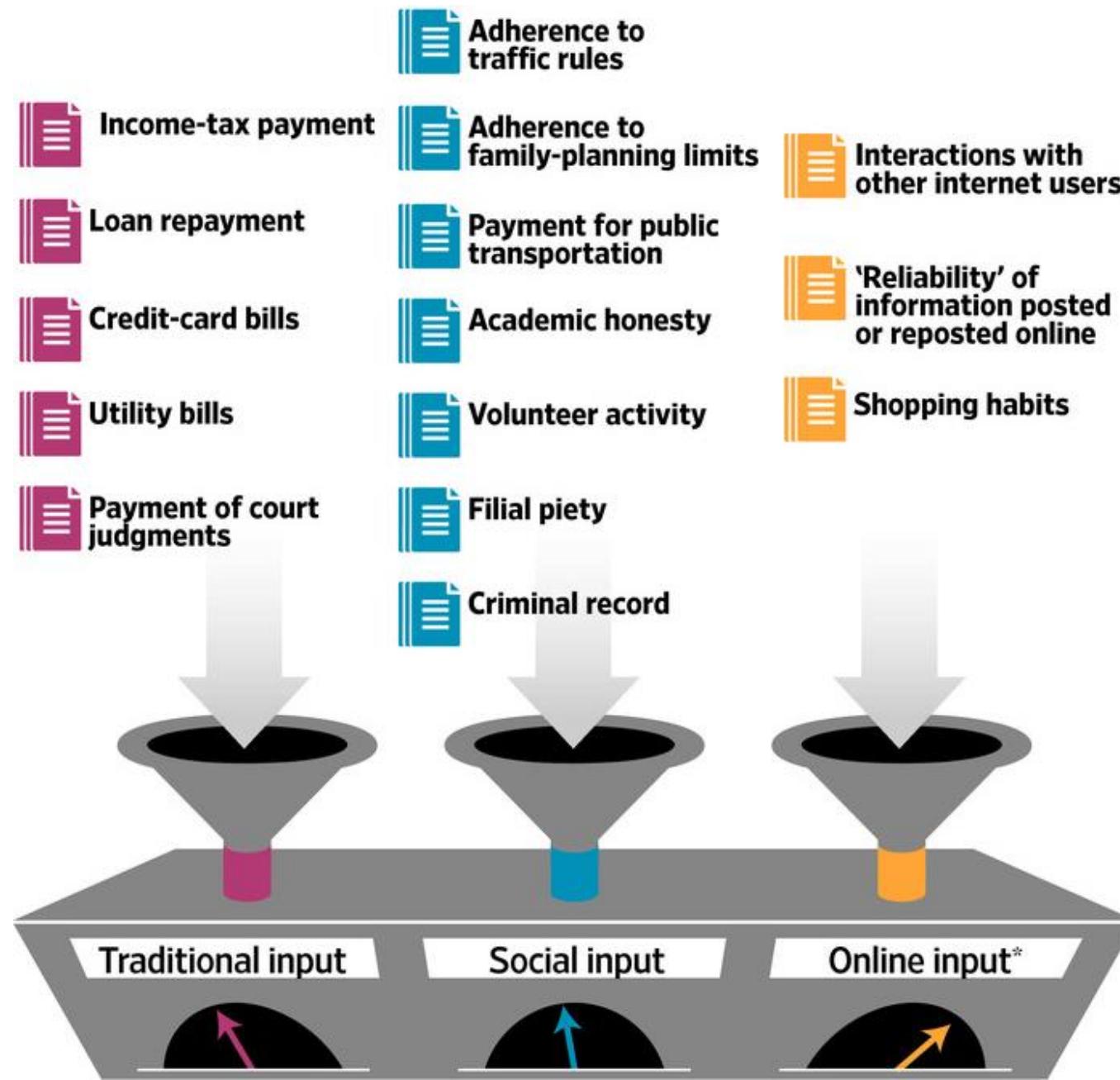
authoritarian rule the country has

China geht über die SCHUFA-Idee hinaus...



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WSJ (17.11.19): China's New Tool for Social Control



Chinas Social Credit Score System (1/2)

TEXT: BERNHARD BARTSCH; MARTIN GOTTSKE; INFOGRAPHICS: CHRISTIAN EISENBERG / INFOGRAPHICS GROUP.
SOURCE: MERIC, THE GUARDIAN, WIRED, DEUTSCHE WELLE

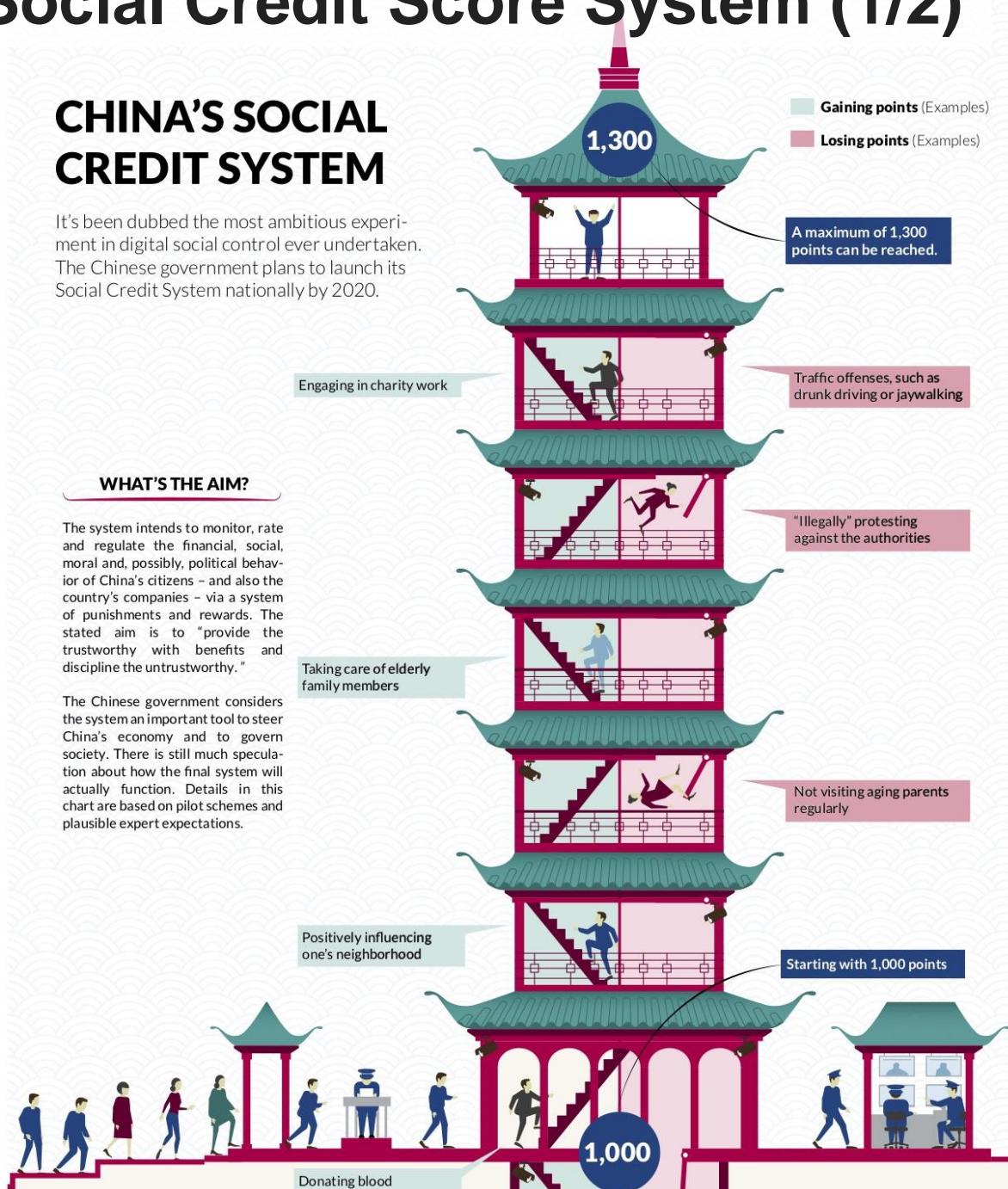
CHINA'S SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM

It's been dubbed the most ambitious experiment in digital social control ever undertaken. The Chinese government plans to launch its Social Credit System nationally by 2020.

WHAT'S THE AIM?

The system intends to monitor, rate and regulate the financial, social, moral and, possibly, political behavior of China's citizens – and also the country's companies – via a system of punishments and rewards. The stated aim is to "provide the trustworthy with benefits and discipline the untrustworthy."

The Chinese government considers the system an important tool to steer China's economy and to govern society. There is still much speculation about how the final system will actually function. Details in this chart are based on pilot schemes and plausible expert expectations.



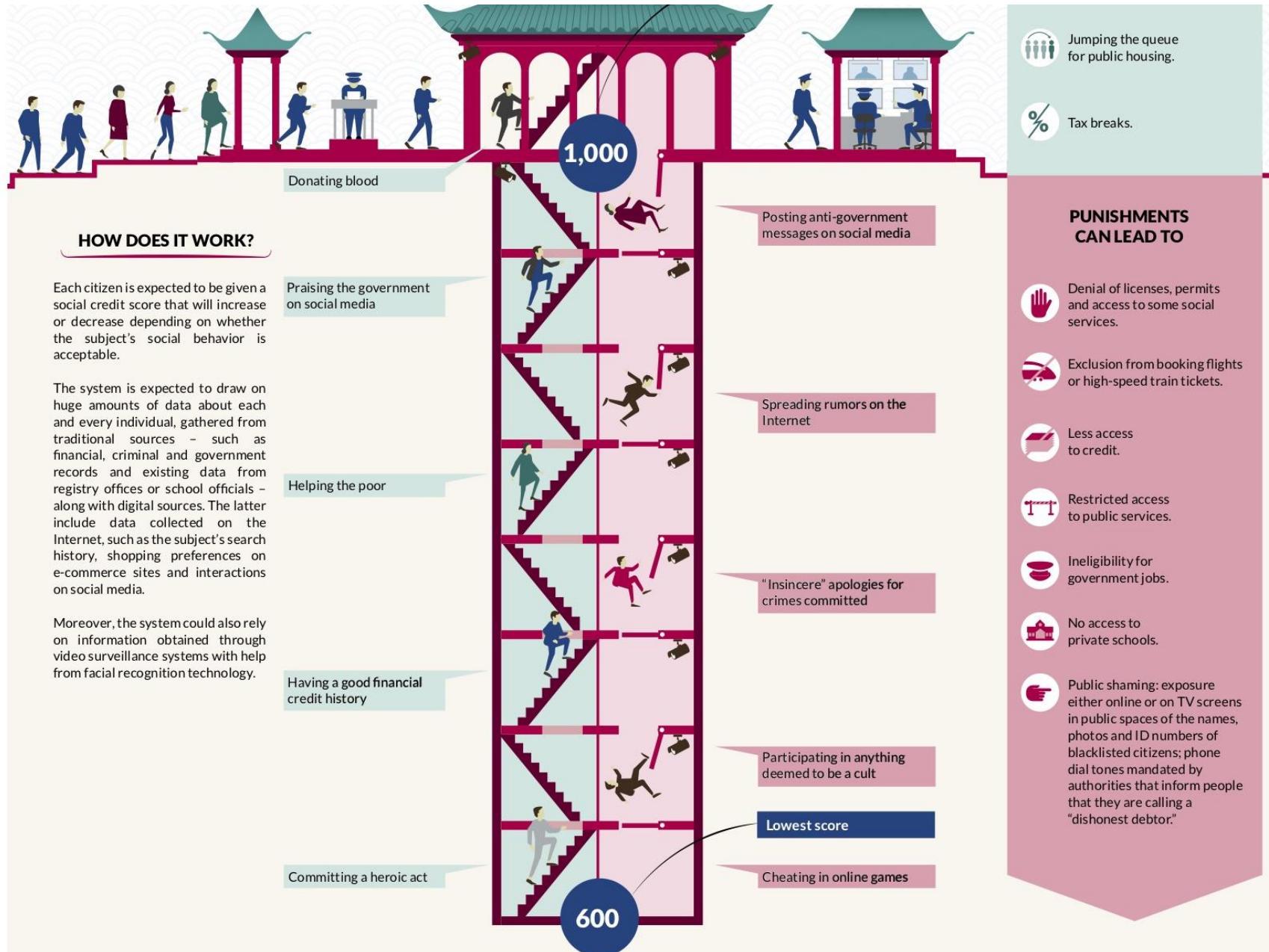
REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS

Citizens with high scores get to enjoy special "privileges" while those with low scores ultimately risk getting treated as second-class citizens.

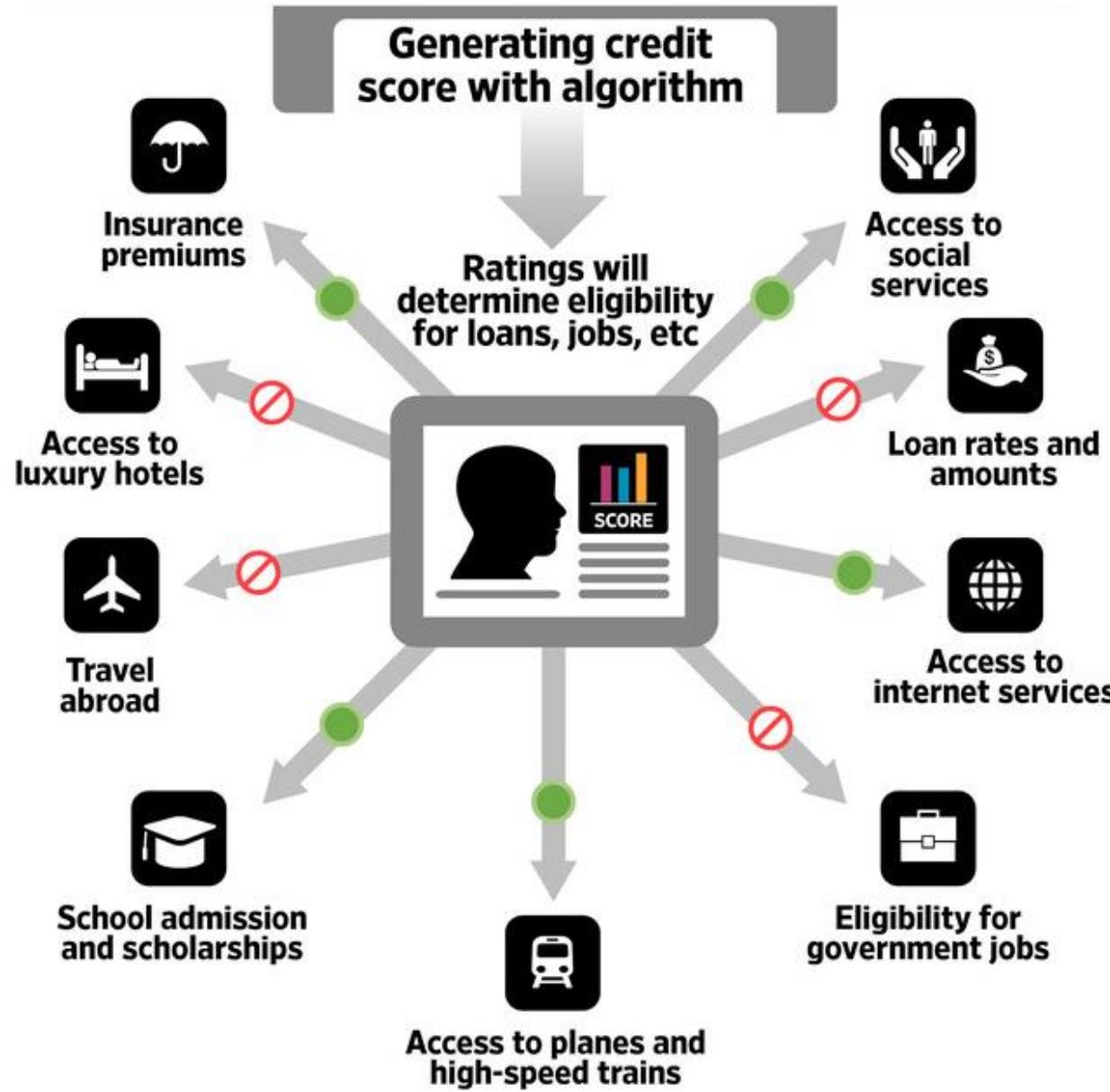
HIGH SCORES CAN LEAD TO

- Priority for school admissions and employment.
- Easier access to cash loans and consumer credit.
- Deposit-free bicycle and car hire.
- Free gym facilities.
- Cheaper public transport.
- Shorter wait times in hospitals.
- Fast-track promotion at work.
- Jumping the queue for public housing.
- Tax breaks.

Chinas Social Credit Score System (2/2)



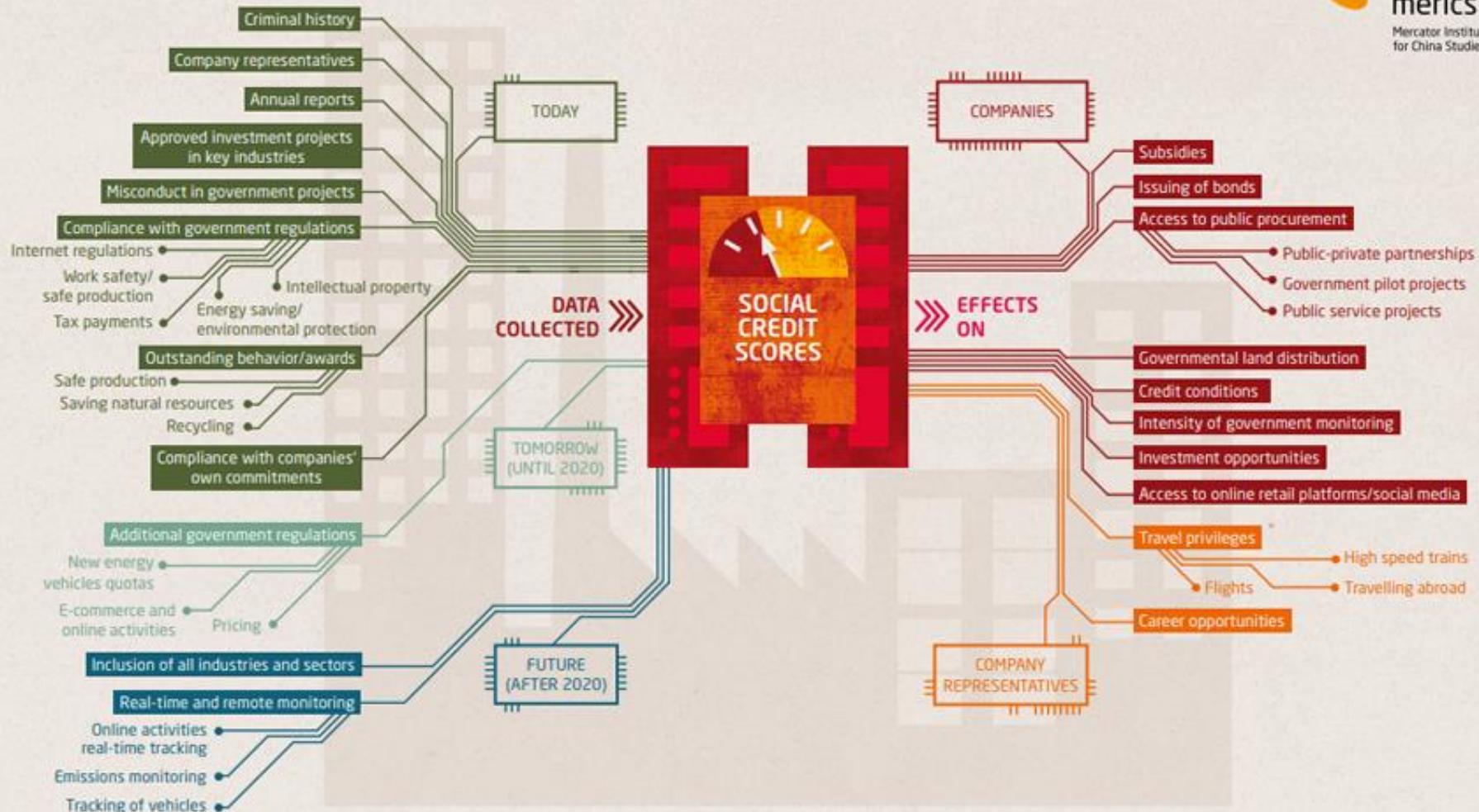
WSJ (17.11.19): China's New Tool for Social Control



Chinas Corporate Social Credit System (SCS)

China's tight grip on enterprises

Influencing business decisions via Social Credit Scores*



*Selection of data collected and exemplary effects of Social Credit Scores.

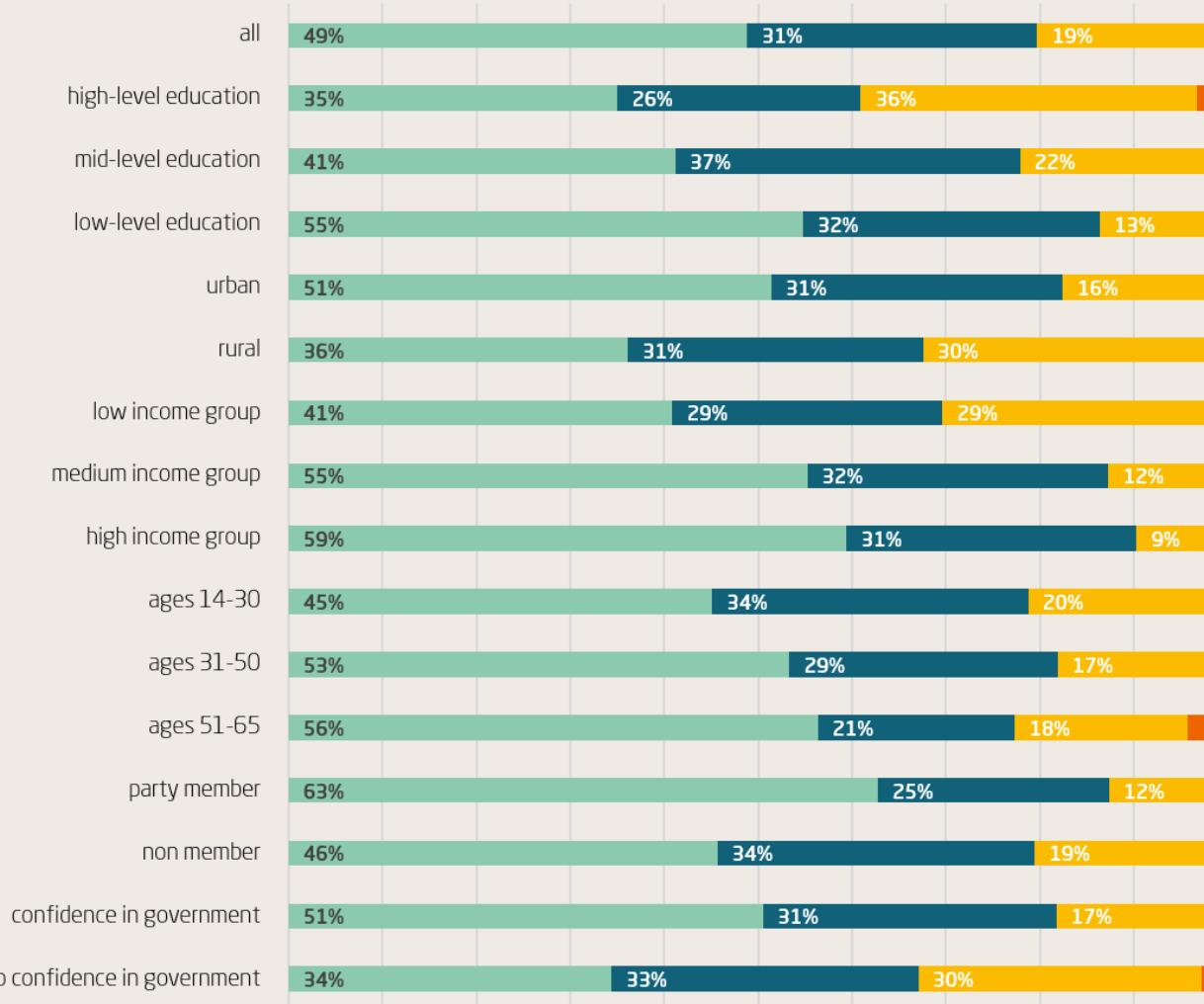
Source: Policy documents and regulations released by the Chinese central government since 2014.

Popularität des Scoresystems in China (2018)

"How much do you approve of social credit systems?"

Percentage of internet-connected Chinese citizens

■ strongly approve ■ somewhat approve ■ neither approve nor disapprove ■ somewhat disapprove ■ strongly disapprove



Note: Based on a survey of 2,209 internet-connected Chinese citizens, conducted from February to April 2018.

Source: Freie Universität Berlin.

Hajo Schumacher, Autor Buch „Kein Netz“



„Casey Newton, ... der hat ... von einer **Facebook-Mitarbeiterin** berichtet, die war zuständig so für **Ethik der internationalen Kontakte** und die ist ... **schreiend weggerannt**, weil sie gesagt hat, hey, was ich gesehen habe, **wie viele Regierungen Facebook gegen die eigenen Bürger einsetzen**, also um das **eigene Wahlvolk oder unterdrückte Volk zu manipulieren**, das ist schon **ganz schön derbe**.

Und wir sagen immer **China** und die **Uiguren** und **Social Score** und was die **Chinesen** da alles tun, um ihr **Volk zu unterdrücken**. Die **entscheidende Frage** ist, sind die **Mittel und Methoden**, die da gerade aus dem **Silicon Valley** kommen siehe Palantir, 17 Milliarden Privatisierung von ich sag mal **Staatsmonopol auf Gewalt und Sicherheit**... Geht das nicht in die ganz **ähnliche Richtung**?

Also begegnen sich der **Überwachungskapitalismus** westlicher Prägung und fernöstlicher Prägung ... nicht irgendwo und enden in so einer **Diktatur**?“

... und China ist das neue Saudi-Arabien

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MOBILITY IN CHINA

THE SHARED ECONOMY FOR CARS IS BOOMING

CAR OWNERSHIP IS RARE



China has only 1 car for every 7 people



1 car per 1.25 people



1 car per 2 people



About

150,000,000

Chinese have a driver's license
but don't own a car

RENTING IS STILL UNCOMMON

China has just

0.4 rental cars per 1,000 people

(compared to approx. 3.5 in Western Europe)

SHARING IN GENERAL IS HUGE

Sharing apps for just about everything – strollers, umbrellas, battery packs, books and even folding chairs! – are flourishing

Roughly 10% of the Chinese vehicle fleet is "shared" in the form of taxis, rental cars, ride hailing etc.

(compared to approx. 1% in Western markets)



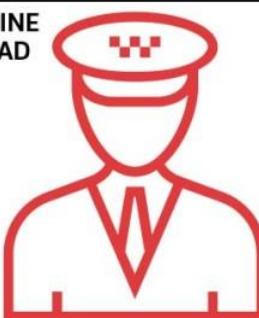
TAXI AND LIMOUSINE USE IS WIDESPREAD

China has about
12 times as many
taxis as the USA

(adjusted for the ratio
of taxis to the total car parc)



CHINA



Since their launch, ride hailing services have exploded. Didi China has around **8 times** more rides per day than Uber worldwide



Taxi rides in Beijing and Shanghai cost about half what they do in New York (adjusted for purchasing power)

CAR SHARING COULD BE EVEN BIGGER!

Vast potential for car sharing business (hourly-based car rental) through both organic growth and conversion from other mobility segments

Time spent traveling
(thousands of journeys per day)

x40

40

1,600

2015

2020e

Ehang 184, China: Autonomous Aerial Vehicle Drone

eHΛN

