YawLife Pty. Ltd. / Michael Paton
10827 38A Ave NW, Edmonton, AB,
T6J 0L6, Canada. Ph: +1 780.264.7843

April 27, 2023

Dear Hon Anthony Albanese,

A.I. has the potential to be more dangerous than nuclear weapons. Like a building built upon a poor foundation that later crumbles and falls, we must ensure we build upon the best foundation possible. I believe my system to be what is necessary. I am gifting it to you and keeping it as brief as I can to get the ideas across from excerpts from my white paper, and relevant clarification. A.I. advancement is exponential. Now is critical.

4 relevant pages of my white paper are attached to these materials after Page 2.
For greater detail, refer to the full 49-page paper available on our site:
https://yaw.life/YawLife_LifeCoin_WhitePaper.pdf

Note: While the paper uses "copyright infringement" as an example, the same system was designed to improve machine learning algorithms/A.I. in general.

Navigate to "V. Systems Design" beginning on page 15 (attached). Skim and you'll begin to understand why this is so innovative. In a nutshell, we need to crowdsource wisdom. **We need to provide a token of fluctuating multivariable reputation, and a token of value. People put their money where their mouth is and can have their expertise valued.** Because while it can be great to have a team of people in an office trying to make an A.I. safer, it is already unleashed upon an entire world, and **we need to leverage that world and not just a small team of people to improve its systems.**

As no one's abilities can be distilled from a single rating (e.g., Uber), multivariable reputation comes in (reputation in numerous categories). Because some people may be experts in one area, but weak in another. This way, we can complement each other's strengths and weaknesses on certain topics. For example, respecting a doctor who is a specialist discussing their area of expertise. **On that point, in my paper the "DRM [Digital Rights Management] Purse, and Reporting and Arbiters Redemption Contract and the Sample Report" (Pg. 16-18 [attached]), you will see that when people weigh in on an issue, it is not equal weighing.** And that is because **people who are more educated in a specific area know more about that area than someone who knows nothing of the subject. So, on that topic, their opinion is valued more. Everyone's multivariable reputation trees fluctuate accordingly.**

Basically, people stake a token of monetary value and token(s) of reputational value (whichever reputational subset(s) relevant) and are awarded or deducted according to consensus. And a cut of the monetary tokens staked can be taken to improve the system. **Identity-verification systems should be employed to prevent manipulation. The alternative at best is an internet flooded by bots who overcome the "I am not a robot" challenge and spam to the point of drowning out actual human beings. This cannot simply be subscribed accounts (e.g., "pay $8 to be verified"), as this creates a truth that is bought or sold and can be manipulated by hostile/dictatorial regimes (e.g., national security issues like foreign election interference). We need to know that people participating are actual people, with accurate knowledge by pairing government identification documents with selfies to crossmatch through facial recognition and scan federal databases (example systems: GoAver).** Output of the reputation/monetary tokens incentivises truth. **This needs to utilize a blockchain to mitigate hackers from manipulating the system.** Multivariable reputation can be tied to user identity and courses completed online/in-person by respective individuals, akin to course credits in university.

It ensures that actual experts in their respective field have their reputation from that field applied to the topic at hand. **This gives incentive for everyone to improve A.I. It can be simple.**

This AI governance model could fundamentally change everything for the better; it would not only be more profitable than current systems, but more importantly, it would be safer. The A.I. developed would be smarter, and more empathetic, and less likely to do things that it should not.

The full paper will remain available at our site (more highly valuable intel within), which will remain active post company-dissolution (for at least as long as I [Michael Paton] remain alive): https://yaw.life

For Sake of Clarity:

- "Reporters" mentioned in the following pages can be substituted for reviewers/curators/users who participate in training LLM's, A.I...

Use Case Examples:

- Users reviewing chatbot response(s) (e.g., ChatGPT)
- Curating content on a social network (combatting fake news, validating scientific accuracy, etc.)
- General validation of knowledge (i.e., valuing experts, those educated)

Crowdsource A.I. training. Give all users option + incentive to participate. Require verification of being a real human. Validate credentials when possible (e.g., degrees, certifications). Have an oversight committee comprised of experts in many areas. Cover what you can; be aware you can't account for everything. Have this committee assign scores and oversee certain aspects of a field (like university course credits). This is the multivariable reputation. For a period of time, obtain input from users (binary 1/0 (yes/no), ideally a slider for "level of confidence"). Once period concludes, deduct/award reputation & money (or "tokens") accordingly.

This consensus will factor into account the input reputation of each user and weigh it alongside all others who participate. They stake the money, but an organisation may offer additional bounties for highly desired subjects. The input reputation will draw from whatever areas it deems most appropriate to the subject at hand. Thus, reputation scores from those areas will differ from other areas. Popular skillsets will reflect quite accurately. Fringe subjects will still exist and be less accurate due to lesser data, but this is unavoidable. Remember established fields can still debate (e.g., experts in the same field with different theories). This is ok. Please contact me for clarifications, or otherwise. Spread this information to as many people you believe it to be helpful to.

Thank You,

YAWLIFE PTY. LTD.

Per: _____

Michael Paton — Founder & CEO

I have U.I./U.X. ideas in mind, but the tech takes precedence.

V. System Design

I. Architecture

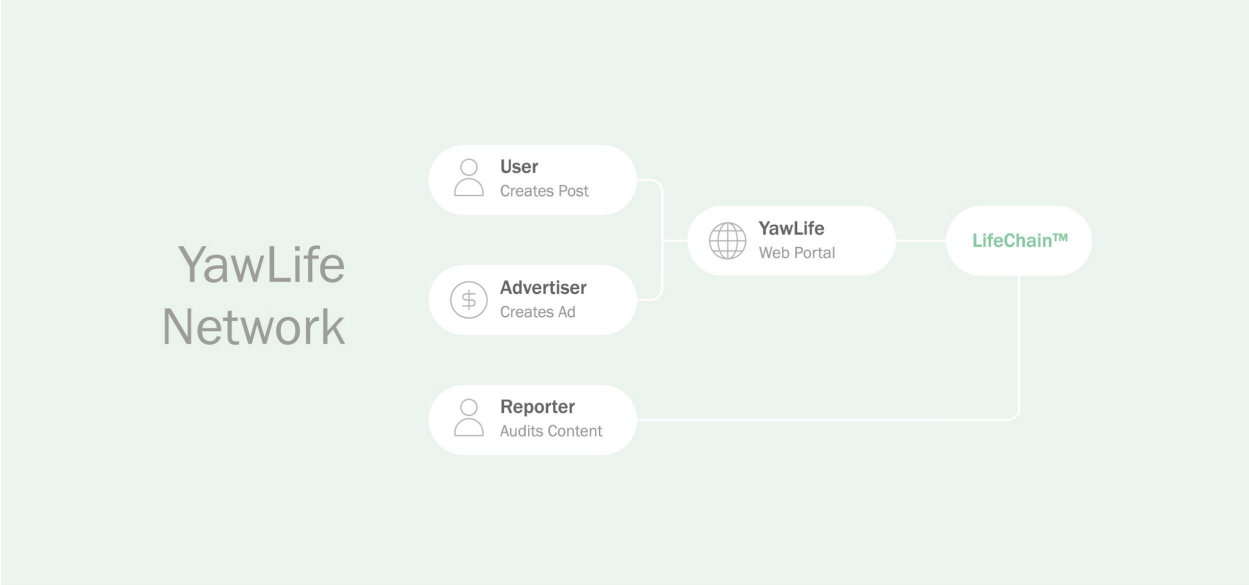

Figure 5.A — High Level Overview of the YawLife Network

The YawLife Network consists of Users, Advertisers and Reporters. As with the case of any social network, the user creates content that they share with friends or the public. Advertisers have the option to advertise content on the platform by paying the user to use their feed with LifeCoin™. However, YawLife introduces a novel concept of Copyright Protection where the user has the option to create a DRM Purse using LifeChain™ to audit his or her content across multiple feeds, and own their content. This is where the third actor comes about (the Reporter), who will ensure the authenticity of every post.

II. DRM Purse

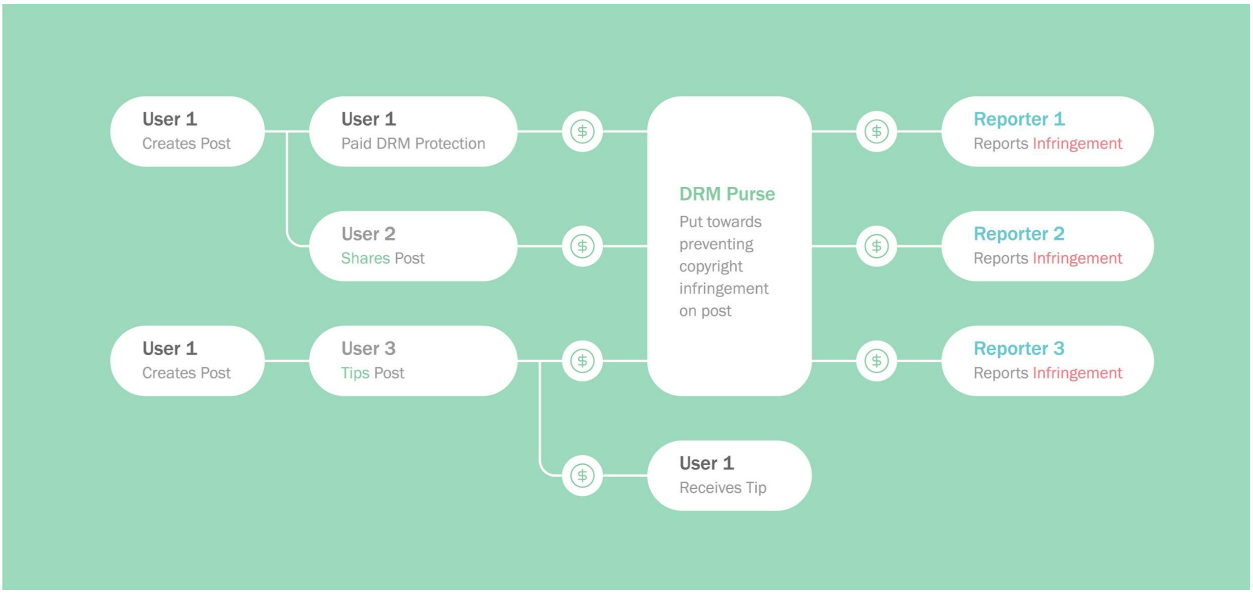

Figure 5.B — Interaction of a DRM Purse

When a User creates a post, they can pay LifeCoin™ for Digital Rights Management protection, and have a portion of LFE revenue gained from their post go towards replenishing any LFE funds given away to reporters who are rewarded when they correctly identify a post infringing their copyright. In this case, User 2 shares their post, and User 3 tips them in our currency LifeCoin™. As post shares generate more views, and therefore, more LFE revenue for the creator (including LifeCoin™ tips received), this acts as both a LFE income stream for the creator, as well as users who act as Reporters to safeguard content from infringement.

In this example, *User 1* deposits LifeCoin™ into a Digital Rights Management [DRM] Purse that will keep the posts that matter the most to *User 1* from getting infringed upon. The DRM Purse in this case contains *User 1's* address and the total LFE funding from *User 1* or other contributors who like *User 1's* content (represented by *User 3*). *User 1's* contribution to the DRM Purse is voluntary – in this case the $ coin represents the amount of LifeCoin™ input to track a post's authenticity.

The more viewership/admiration a post has factors into the overall LFE revenue generated from advertisements. This, combined with LFE tips, and [if applicable] paywall revenue reflect an overall "percentage of LFE earnings" contributed towards *User 1's* DRM purse. This consistent influx of LifeCoin™ to replenish that drained from Reporters is visualized in the user interface by a simple slider, similar to that displayed when creators decide what percentage of earnings to give to those who share their content.

III. Reporters and Arbiters

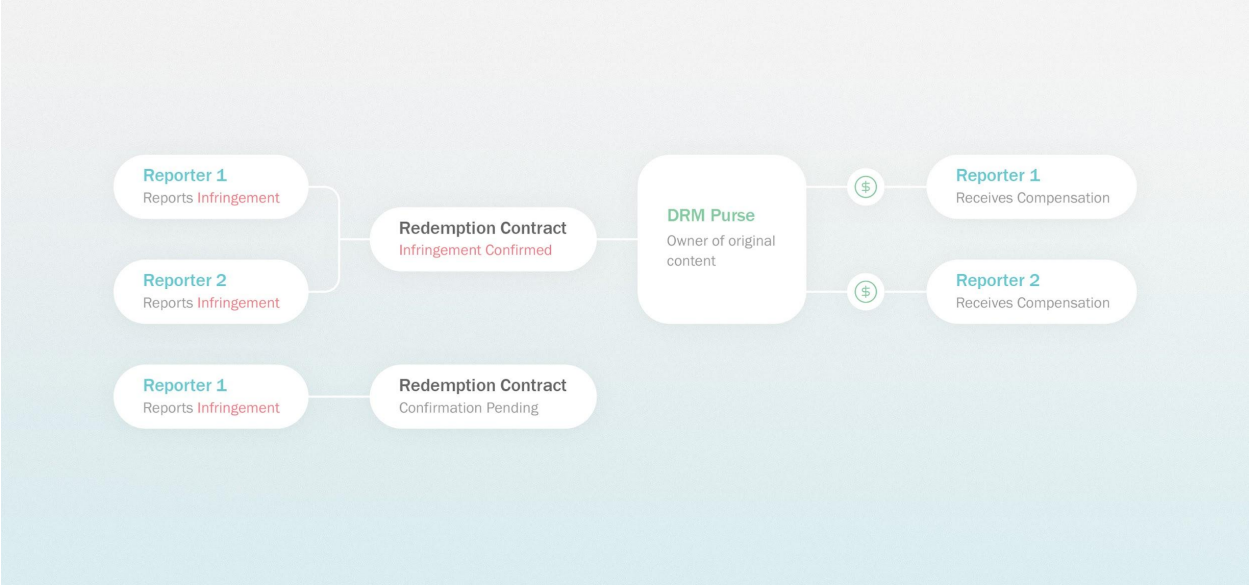

Figure 5.C — Reporting and Arbiters Redemption Contract

Reporters work in a group for heightened accuracy to identify content infringement. This is an example of a redemption contract where 2 reporters deem content to be copyright infringing, with the consensus of all reporters deeming them to be correct. The owner of original content who has paid LifeCoin™ for Digital Rights Management protection uses our LifeChain™ to automatically disburse compensation to the respective reporters (who reported honestly). Using multiple parties to weigh in on a decision helps to ensure its accuracy, and as such, there is a time period where many opinions are weighted before an infringement can either be confirmed or denied.

Displayed in this example are Report and Redemption transactions. Reporter 1 and Reporter 2 are users reporting, and redeeming LifeCoin™ upon acceptance of its report in the redemption contract. The reporter begins by issuing a report to a redemption contract corresponding to the topic that it's reporting. Each Redemption Contract acts like an Arbiter and keeps a reputation [SENSE™] score the longer it exists and produces correct outcomes on copyrighted content. Upon a quorum, the Redemption Contract issues a redemption transaction from the DRM Purse.

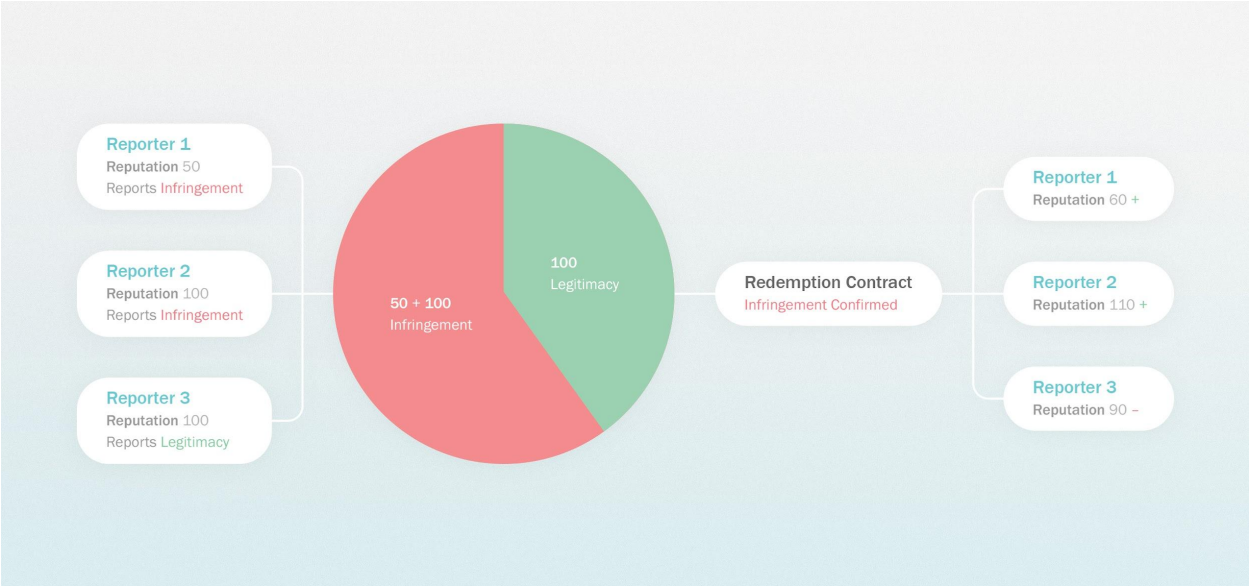

Figure 5.D — Sample Report

This simple example shows LifeCoin™ owners participating in reporting copyrighted content. Each report entry is initially set to a state of NO AWARD, so that the user will not receive credit for reporting on that event. Since consensus creates truth, and multiple parties partake in the reporting process, there is a social reputation system called SENSE™, which helps to ensure that users who tell the truth are rewarded, whilst those who do not are punished.

The more SENSE™ a user has, the more weight it holds against other users reporting. Each user's reputation score, dubbed "SENSE™," is determined by their honesty on past reports. If an individual user's Reputation is 50 SENSE™ (represented by Reporter 1 in this case), his/her ballot has a weight of 50. Another user who has a Reputation of 100 SENSE™ (represented by Reporter 2 or 3) would also only cast a single ballot (as with Reporter 1), but their opinions would be given 2 times as much weight as the first user's (Reporter 1). **The overall weight derives the consensus, and rewards or deducts Reputation [SENSE™] and LifeCoin™ from participating reporters accordingly.** A certain number of LifeCoin™ is rewarded at a rate equivalent to a user's reputation, so if 150 LifeCoin™ were given as a reward for this decision, Reporter 1 would receive 50 LifeCoin™, and Reporter 2 would receive 100 LifeCoin™. In this way, users receive more compensation as they build up their reputation, giving additional LifeCoin™ incentive to weed out fake news, present quality content to users, reduce copyright infringement, and correctly translate content with contextual aspects held intact.

