00:00:01  
*Speaker 1:* So. Hi. Thank you so much for taking time to review my research on digitalization, role in hybrid warfare campaigns and the challenges to Denmark cybersecurity governance frameworks. Your expertise is invaluable in helping me understand the impact and utility of this work. This interview will take approximately 20 40 minutes. So what were your first thoughts? After reviewing my research on Denmark's cybersecurity posture and hybrid warfare vulnerabilities.

00:00:39  
*Speaker 2:* After reading, uh, what I read, um. That we are on thin ice. In a way, yeah. The feeling that we are much more much thinner ice than, uh, than I realized. Yeah, that we have a lot of, uh, complexity built in in our society that is very vulnerable. Yeah.

00:01:11  
*Speaker 1:* Which findings or insights from my research resonated most strongly with your professional experience?

00:01:21  
*Speaker 2:* Uh. The. Oh, yeah. Um. Yeah. Just the the A scale to what what was what was often thinking about was that, um, we that we have had the centralization of AI it competencies at the university. So and and so yeah, you get more and more a single point of attack in my view, in my view. Um, and that, that um. What you describe is. That we have many different systems. That's not, that's I think that is good in a way, but in another way it's not good. So I, it's, it's a dilemma if you're. If everybody had his own security system, then it would be very hard to attack everybody or have a widespread attack. It would be make it harder for an enemy. But I can also see that all those private, all those small systems are not well developed. They cannot be well done. They must have lots of errors. So they are weak. So some way you have to find a balance. And I'm, I'm not sure what, what the balance is what is right. Well some. Yeah it's in some place. You wrote that you used the word proportional for. Um, as the complexity grows of our systems. The dangers are Growing. Proportional to that or the or the measures that have to be taken to to to secure the system grow proportional with it. And I wondered is that so? Could it be that, that that the number, that the amount of measures you have to take grows much faster or slower than proportional? So if it could be that every addition of, of a of a part to our already complex system exacerbates the security system much more so that perhaps we should we should, uh, think about it twice and not not use that extra, extra component component. Yeah. So that, kind of, that kind of thoughts were awakened to me. Yeah. Yeah. This this this this what you said. Mentioned. What you mentioned proportional. I also commented on that, uh, I had never thought about it. So. Yeah. So that's that was. I found it interesting. Yeah.

00:05:17  
*Speaker 1:* What aspects of the research surprised you or contradicted your previous understanding of Denmark's cybersecurity landscape?

00:05:29  
*Speaker 2:* Contradicted. I was surprised. Yeah. And I'm not sure I was surprised by or contradicted by anything. No. No. Uh. Um. But I. On the on the one hand, we have, we have this trust based society, but the trust doesn't go that far. That that we are that we get informed by everybody because they trust us. So we do not get information from our IT department about the threats that they have, uh, seen which which I think would be very interesting for us lower in the pyramid to know what. Okay. What what did you find and how how close have we been to this and that instead? The policy is to ask and ask all, um, employed people to take a course every now and then in security measures. So to, to learn some rules about how to, how to save your data, to keep your data in a safe place. So, but we don't get the information that they have in in. Closer to the dangers. The information that they get doesn't trickle down to us. So there is a lack of trust in a way you could say, but perhaps there's a risk sharing that information with us. So that's the contradiction, I think.

00:07:44  
*Speaker 1:* How useful do you find this research for understanding. Denmark's current cybersecurity challenges are useful.

00:07:53  
*Speaker 2:* Um, yeah, I think very useful because, uh, you are it's. Yeah, it's, uh, it's the person who made this research you are both close to to the, to the, the hot spot in Europe and, and this hyper, uh, digitized society. So that's a very nice place to be for, for for a researcher, I think. Yeah. Makes it relevant. Yeah.

00:08:34  
*Speaker 1:* How does this research complement or challenge existing knowledge about the hybrid warfare tactics targeting Denmark?

00:08:43  
*Speaker 2:* Once again the.

00:08:45  
*Speaker 1:* How does this research complement or challenge existing knowledge about the hybrid warfare tactics target Denmark?

00:08:57  
*Speaker 2:* I.

00:09:08  
*Speaker 1:* Poo poo poo poo poo poo.

00:09:11  
*Speaker 2:* Well. I think it was unwise for Noah to stop bringing letters around because you need something to fall back on. If our digital systems fail, we need. We need letters again. We have to have this parallel thing. So, yeah, I think that's that's one more or less That's a different thing. The breakdown of. Lower technology things. Earlier there was talk about abolishing FM. Earlier and even earlier we had medium wave things. So I've still this this radio from the 50s that at that time was the Cold War air radio. You could say you always have this, this long wave and this medium wave, uh, possibility. And now it's impossible to fall back on on those systems because they, they are not existing anymore. Russia and the Soviet Soviets, we were told they are flying in the in the jets with equipment that has tubes instead of transistors. Oh, that's very, very backwards. Tubes instead of transistors. But on the other hand, there their jets were not as sensitive as the western jets to EMP electromagnetic pulse from, from atomic bombs in the atmosphere. So perhaps that was a tactic they had right then. It was very interesting. Yeah.

00:11:22  
*Speaker 1:* Did the comparison between Denmark and Ukraine made any valuable insights towards a hybrid warfare?

00:11:44  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. Yeah. Now, we know that the that Ukraine, uh, has made it a tiger jump in in knowledge about hybrid warfare and that we have to learn from Ukraine that and that you pointed out, uh. Yeah. Yeah.

00:12:12  
*Speaker 1:* What was your opinion about the whole warfare tactics before you read my research? And did your opinion change somehow after?

00:12:39  
*Speaker 2:* Oh.

00:12:40  
*Speaker 1:* No. I haven't thought that much about it. No I hadn't. No, sir. No.

00:12:52  
*Speaker 2:* Are there any specific stress or vulnerabilities that you believe deserve more attention than they received in the research?

00:13:02  
*Speaker 1:* Oh.

00:13:07  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. What I was thinking about is, um, parallel systems, backup systems, but no, no parallel systems. So to to keep things online, you could have a parallel system. That is all. So two systems do exactly the same thing. But they have been developed by completely different unrelated groups. And um, that's of course. Very expensive. Every. Everything is twice as expensive. But it could be a tremendous, uh. Uh, improvement of security. But also an extra way of attacking it. So I. But so there could be thought about it and I don't know whether that is something that, that, that, that they think about, but, uh, yeah, it's a system that in, in, in the space in, in spacecraft it's normal to have a double system. So one computer falls. Yeah. Uh, doesn't work anymore. We, we, we use the other one. There's always danger of cosmic rays that that hits some transistors. Um, you have to. You have to have this fallback. I have not the impression that our society does have it. Here on earth we are depending on method and if the app doesn't work, then a lot of people all of a sudden have a problem. And are there any. What are the procedures? Are we informed about it? Is it possible to to get informed about it? Um, so there's a lot of lack of information we have in our newspapers pages about, um, no. Very nice website. We have bold use, bold use that tells. But that poses questions like, am I allowed to cut the the the tree of the neighbor that that is hanging over in my into my garden, for example. Um, and they are interesting to even if if you are not in the situation, it's interesting to read about it. What, uh, what if I have this in that problem with, in our, in our garden of our or how our house can websites like that could also address this security problem? But you don't see it anywhere or it's not. Yeah. You don't see it. Perhaps they exist, but they are not advertised as something that you go to, to have a, uh, to have. Uh. Well, this website is a nice experience. You read about it, it's gossip, gossiping about problems that other people have but a place where you gossip about security problems that other people have. It could be nice.

00:16:40  
*Speaker 1:* What would be your opinion? For example, to sell the bounty program? Yeah. For people who find some problems in the systems provided by government, but they don't have the proper channels for it.

00:16:56  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah, would be very nice. Yeah. Yeah.

00:17:03  
*Speaker 1:* Sure.

00:17:04  
*Speaker 2:* What lessons from this research could be applied to enhance incident response capabilities in your organization?

00:17:19  
*Speaker 1:* Yeah. Um, but we have also been talking. No, not in society. We're thinking about going. Going away from, Software packages from Microsoft, for example. And I think that's something that we have to do at the university, at our university where we are Microsoft and, and Oracle dependent, and certainly also other other providers in from abroad. So why not why not go away. But that's not something that that I didn't think about before I read this research. But you but but you. Pointed out to the the risk. Yeah.

00:18:17  
*Speaker 2:* What's your opinion about the whole, for example, Microsoft based solutions affected by the geopolitical situations and how politics Affects your opinion on the software you use?

00:18:37  
*Speaker 1:* Yeah. Yeah. Um. Yes. Yeah. Yeah. The political situation has changed something. Uh, before. Before I did trust, for example, I did trust Google. Dropbox. Uh, perhaps a few other, uh, companies, even though they are American. And now. And I know they are. They are well done. They are, they are they they make good stuff. But now I'm also thinking about, okay, perhaps we should use a European cloud system next cloud or something instead of instead of, uh, OneDrive Microsoft OneDrive I use OneDrive. Under my work station, we cannot use Dropbox. So that's the university. Let's say no, no, no, not Dropbox. But personally, on another computer I use Dropbox. But yeah, I'm now more thinking because of the political situation about switching to something else. Yeah. But you also have a backup system in the in the cellar. So our own hard drives.

00:20:00  
*Speaker 2:* Do you see the potential for the insights about the foreign technology dependencies to influence strategic planning in Denmark's public or private sector?

00:20:10  
*Speaker 1:* Oh, that was a long sentence.

00:20:13  
*Speaker 2:* Do you see the potential for the insights about the foreign technology dependencies to influence strategic planning in Denmark's public or private sectors?

00:20:29  
*Speaker 1:* So whether I think it is necessary to change policies is that. Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. And I think that's already happening. I think so. I hope so. Yeah.

00:20:45  
*Speaker 2:* So as you mentioned before that a lot of public infrastructures are equipped with a windows based solutions. How would you. I would say if you were in charge, how would you change it?

00:21:04  
*Speaker 1:* Well that's hard, that's hard. There are countries that use, uh, you Europeans, uh, office based solution. Um, I use open Libre office. and it has a long history already, but it's still not stable. I've had crashes with it lots of times, so I the AI hiccups in the software, so it's hard. But perhaps it could get in. Um, the debugging could be quickened. If if a whole nation decided to to use it. Yeah. So, but, but there are software systems that are hard to, to replace. Absolutely. So in that sense, Microsoft has a monopoly. De facto monopoly.

00:22:22  
*Speaker 2:* How might Denmark better leverage international cooperation based on the findings of this research? How how might Denmark better leverage.

00:22:35  
*Speaker 1:* Okay. The findings. So compared to other countries or.

00:22:41  
*Speaker 2:* So basically like how Denmark should leverage the connection between the other countries, the cooperation between them. So for example with whom to be friends or with.

00:22:55  
*Speaker 1:* Mhm. Mhm. Oh. Mhm.

00:23:09  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah I think Denmark. Must keep this trust this this tradition of trust, but must be, must, must also be more wary about how to, if it is possible to be independent of other countries. So even even Ukraine could turn on us. Yeah. So now we we like what, what Ukraine can do, but we should not get too dependent on on, on on what they can. Yeah. We should not. Yeah. That that's uh, because the political situation in Ukraine is not stable. You cannot say you can. We cannot be sure that it is. There's still a lot of corruption as I, as far as I know. So we they are our super friends and we have to learn from them. But we, we have also always to be cautious. Um. Yeah. Keep our eyes open. Uh, and that goes for many countries in Europe, EU countries. Yeah. Because we are the we are perhaps a more vulnerable country than others because of our degree of digitisation. Yeah. But as a small country, we of course have to be dependent on, on other countries we have to cooperate, perhaps with countries we should perhaps look at countries that have about the same size as Denmark, because they are probably in the same same situation. They feel the same situation. But Hungary? No. Not hungry for example. Slovakia? Yeah. That's. It's.

00:25:18  
*Speaker 1:* Yeah. Yeah.

00:25:20  
*Speaker 2:* No I'm not. I have no very well thought about thoughts. About thoughts about this. Yeah. Leverage.

00:25:32  
*Speaker 1:* Yeah.

00:25:34  
*Speaker 2:* How would you describe the current political stance of Denmark and how it affects the overall public opinion?

00:25:50  
*Speaker 1:* Mhm.

00:25:54  
*Speaker 2:* Well, we are clearly in the in a kind of Covid kind of period where people have a tendency to support the government more than they, than they did only a few months ago. Is that the kind of answer? Yeah. Yeah. So we more or less degree agree about, uh, what the government is doing. Trust? Yeah. We trust government.

00:26:37  
*Speaker 1:* Yeah.

00:26:39  
*Speaker 2:* Would you confirm the research findings that the Asia and us right now are Denmark's main threats in a hybrid warfare?

00:26:58  
*Speaker 1:* Okay. No.

00:27:06  
*Speaker 2:* I think Russia is, uh. I think Russia is a is a is a more. I think Russia is the is the. Is the worst. Not us and not China. China is interested as you right in in in in in theft of information of of technology. Um so that's that's just criminal. Uh, whereas Russia is trying to influence elections in, in secret America does it more openly. So no, I think it's, it's Russia that's the biggest threat in. Yeah.

00:28:03  
*Speaker 1:* During the current political situation when Russia kind of closely cooperates with us, would you say that this alliance And creates a thread for them.

00:28:14  
*Speaker 2:* Sure. Sure. Yeah. Then we. We stand alone. But we will of course know that. That they are allied. And that's why we think of going away from America's America based software systems. That's only for that reason. It's not because we want to boycott. Yeah, that's also part of it. But but but it's the the confrontation confrontation between Denmark and us. About Greenland makes it clear that they are not that. Especially Denmark cannot, uh, cannot trust too much on the US systems. Yeah. But there is a layer below that. We have still some time, I think. So the data they have about us in Facebook and other social media, they have it. And whether we go away from those systems or not, they still have those those data. There they are. Yeah. We can we can require that they are deleted, but they just can can say no, we don't. So, so but that's the past. Yeah.

00:29:44  
*Speaker 1:* What do you say is that the Danish society is enough aware of the damage that the digitalization can bring.

00:29:57  
*Speaker 2:* Mhm.

00:30:00  
*Speaker 1:* So for example you mentioned the Facebook and all the meta based, uh, social media apps. They're being operated by Societies.

00:30:09  
*Speaker 2:* I don't know whose society I don't know.

00:30:14  
*Speaker 1:* So are people aware enough?

00:30:16  
*Speaker 2:* Obviously not enough. Not enough? No. Because if they were aware enough, they wouldn't just use those systems. No, I'm not using it. But I'm not a society, so. No, no. I disagree with most of the Danish people. Yeah.

00:30:38  
*Speaker 1:* How would you say that? For example, cultural differences effect the Danish society building. Building.

00:30:50  
*Speaker 2:* Cultural differences, you said? Yeah. Within that society. Oh. I'm not sure cultural differences mean so much. You think about immigrants and non immigrants and uh. And. Yeah. No. I have not. I have not. I have nothing to base. Uh, no. I don't think that makes it lots of differences. No, no.

00:31:38  
*Speaker 1:* What recommendations would you make to strengthen the impact of this research?

00:31:50  
*Speaker 2:* Well, once again, just start.

00:31:53  
*Speaker 1:* Uh, what recommendations.

00:31:55  
*Speaker 2:* Would recommendations.

00:31:56  
*Speaker 1:* To strengthen the impact of this research?

00:31:58  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. Um, uh, a very short version that, um, that could, uh, That, uh. That could appear in as in. Yeah, in in the newspaper or newspapers. I would think that would be very relevant. So double page article about this research. Um, being interviewed for the radio. Yeah.

00:32:38  
*Speaker 1:* Which point would you recommend me to put more kind of pressure on presenting? In my research, I discussed how the hybrid warfare effects the Danish. Danish society and Danish cyber warfare. Um, in relation to Ukraine's experience. Would you recommend expanding the research in some areas, for example using a different country, for example, or something.

00:33:11  
*Speaker 2:* Mm. Yeah. I being a Dutchman, I have thought about um. Could you extend this to other countries as well? Yeah. That are more that are not as far progressed in digitisation. Of course. Yeah. Germany would be very relevant because they have. They are not that far with digitisation. Um. And this is about health care for a great part. And I think going to the doctor in most countries south of Denmark is more is more complicated than than in Denmark. But perhaps they have some things that they should keep. Nonetheless. Yeah.

00:34:27  
*Speaker 1:* Would you say that the Danish health care system is overly digitalized?

00:34:37  
*Speaker 2:* Nah. No. Um, my my first experience with Denmark being different from the To Netherlands was when I came to Denmark and I had to have a CPR number, because in the Netherlands we didn't we don't we didn't have numbers, person, person numbers. And that was a lesson from the Second World War where resistance people burned down the, the, the, the population's righteousness to make it harder for the for the Germans to find Jews. So they burned down the these offices, the community offices and and then we had many this year where it was not in the introduction of a person number was not something you could, uh, propose that that was completely wrong. Now, nowadays, due to digitization, we have a number. When you get 18. So you are you have a number in connection to, to Texas for example. Yeah. So the principle has been slipped. Uh, but I, I, I frowned on on having a CPR number. Okay. Now I have a number. It's it's I have to keep it secret, but it is not very secret. So already there, I saw this is is it really safe? And that was, that was independent of of digitization, in fact. But digitization does. It only makes it only worse, I think. And what you describe in your paper, in your, in your text is that? Immigrants? Uh. Uh. They clumped together in one date. Uh, 1st of January. January? Uh, and, uh, that makes the system, uh, break in a way, because there are too many on on a single date. So you have to make exceptions for those. Uh, you cannot check the number. Is it is it? Uh, is it a good number? Um, and that has not been taken account of in the correct way. I would as a as a software guy, I would say they should have added or changed the number. Yeah. Added an extra digit or something or two digits or. So. Yeah. Yeah.

00:37:53  
*Speaker 1:* So you mentioned the lesson that Denmark learned from the World War Two. Would you say, is it learning from the.

00:38:00  
*Speaker 2:* War that was the Netherlands or Netherlands? They didn't have this personal number. Yeah, whereas Denmark was not that hard. It was not hit that hard during the Second World War. Perhaps it has something to do with it. So we had 100,000 Jews murdered from the Netherlands. And here I think it's 47 people. People. So it's it's incomparable.

00:38:33  
*Speaker 1:* So basically, would you say that the countries that were more or less affected by the war.

00:38:41  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah.

00:38:42  
*Speaker 1:* They have different tactics in terms of the development of the society. Yeah.

00:38:53  
*Speaker 2:* It is. It is a factor, I think. Yeah. But I can I cannot quantify it. There are so many other things that also play a role. So. Yeah. But when when Denmark introduced the CPR number. So Denmark was also very, um. The Netherlands, just all the Benelux countries and Germany and Italy and France, they started the EU in a way in the Benelux. Even before that, it was even older than, than the EU. So they were uh, come, come together. We have to we have to we have never again this this kind of work. Denmark, many other countries. but Denmark especially wanted to keep the stay outside. To this day they have exceptions to to EU regulations. They are. Denmark doesn't participate. Yeah. We don't we do not, uh, participate in the euro. Uh, in what was the military cooperation? Uh, no, there were some there were four exceptions made, and only because of those exceptions, the Danish populace, uh, decided, okay, we, uh, we vote for, uh, changing f the the predecessor of EU. Uh, now we go into EU as well. We. Okay. We we get closer together. But we have these four exceptions. So Netherlands were much more willing to, to cooperate. So yeah. Um, so that's, that's a, that's I think that's a consequence of lessons from the war. The war. The Second World War. And we will draw lessons from this war as well.

00:41:11  
*Speaker 1:* Specifically your as a user of the public transportation, especially the train system in the whole Europe. Mhm. How would you describe differences between Danish train system and the transportation system and the differences between the other countries. Mhm. Are they more or less digitalized.

00:41:39  
*Speaker 2:* So I, I think it's the same nowadays. To. I think the I think they use the same system more or less, but I'm not sure. But they have had an upgrade of signal systems in Denmark. And the same happens in other countries. Uh, trains can cross boundaries. Uh. There must perhaps some difference in protocols. Uh, that's the. Yeah, it's a couple of years ago that that was that was the case, uh, the train from Copenhagen to Hamburg that got over with the ferry and then couldn't transport because they they couldn't get in contact with the the control system in Germany. But that was a hiccup because normally they could but that they it didn't work. But. So. But I think it's the same. Yeah.

00:42:56  
*Speaker 1:* Which challenges, in your opinion are coming facing the Danish security systems? Which challenges may challenge the security system of Denmark?

00:43:09  
*Speaker 2:* Mhm. The costs? Yeah. That's what you wrote. That's something that I hadn't think, thought about. In fact the costs can be of, of, of uh hardening your systems can be higher than, than you have the budget for. Yeah. Than your budget allows. Yeah. It's we don't We as users of I.T. systems do not know this. We get we don't get this information. We don't. We do not know how feeble the system we are using is, in fact.

00:44:00  
*Speaker 1:* So you are as a user. So can I say end user? Yeah. So you are as an end user, not related directly to the cybersecurity management and the risk management. How would you describe your preparedness to the let's say collapse of the system? So how are you prepared to the emergency situations?

00:44:32  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. I mean, a situation I mean easy situation because we have AI At our at our in our small group. We do not handle personal data. We handle texts. Uh. Uh, that's not completely true. We have some personal data. We have, for example, zoom interviews, and they have to be anonymized or. Yeah, in some way. But it's it's not highly. It's not fair. It's not it's not really. And there's not any risk. In fact, I would say. Uh, and I think I could keep on working without internet because I have lots of stuff on the computer itself. If the if the university's, uh, system breaks down. I still have, uh, source code on GitHub. So that system should also be down if I was in. I if for me for me to be in trouble. But of course the repositories that are in GitHub are in the. We have a complete copy on our workstation. So um, I make backups, uh, also of um. Data that I work related in my own home. So, yeah, I think I have enough prepper mentality to not to be worried about, uh. About my my work situation, at least. Yeah.

00:46:49  
*Speaker 1:* Would you say that Denmark is well prepared for the hybrid warfare? So.

00:46:56  
*Speaker 2:* Uh, I'm afraid it's not. Yeah. I would like to know what it is, but we don't have that information as as as normal people. As. Yeah. No.

00:47:17  
*Speaker 1:* Would you say that the government should inform the society more of the risks that Denmark faces?

00:47:25  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. Yeah. If it doesn't hurt the security. If it. If it is not too secret. Yeah. Yeah. We get information about how to be out. We have we should have some water in the air. But I think also I think we should. Yeah, they still have some. Have some, uh, have some, uh, cronies, some really real money. Yeah. But they don't tell how to use them in case. So I think we should have more information about, uh. So how do you. Yeah. Say I have I have 600 Coronas or thousand Coronas in in, uh, records. Yeah. In notes, bank notes. Yeah. How do I go to a shop? That hasn't changed for me. So I pay 100 Coronas from the start for anything I buy. Or a multiple of hundreds Coronas, or perhaps a multiple of 200 Coronas, if ever. If my my banknotes are the wrong size. So I'm done in a couple of days with with my money.

00:48:54  
*Speaker 1:* So you say that the government should provide some sort of instructions for the emergencies?

00:49:00  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. Yeah.

00:49:02  
*Speaker 1:* How to operate.

00:49:03  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. Um. How to how to go to a doctor.

00:49:14  
*Speaker 1:* If the system is down.

00:49:15  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah.

00:49:18  
*Speaker 1:* How would you. I would say, for example, I described my thesis that I experienced myself, that the system was down. Yeah. And, uh.

00:49:27  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. And they called out of the people that weren't there. Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. Uh. I think there should be a fallback in in in a passport, for example. Go come with your passport or your identity card. Uh, yeah. But yeah, if the if the computer is done, if they don't see anything on the screen, still it is still hard to to. No. I don't know anything about health systems. Um, but perhaps the the web, all the web applications are, are, are. Uh, a little bit, uh, sensitive to to to You are too sensitive to breakdowns. If we had, um, standalone apps. It could be that you had a small database of over your own, uh, patients. You could still, on a local basis, uh, find out who's before you there and what is their what is their problem? What is their history? But now the database is not on the on the, on their computer I think so. Yeah. That's something I, I, I um, at the university. So Microsoft's office system is more and more web based. I have the impression this, this software is still old and that I version 2010 on that one. And I think that it works perfectly, in fact why Why should I go away from that? Why should I have my stuff on on on the internet? It's crazy. Thoughts.

00:51:40  
*Speaker 1:* How would you describe the development of the artificial intelligence? Possessing a thread for the identity possession. So there's the deep fakes. Deep fakes described in my research. And the different AI tools that can compromise your identity. So how would you say that? You know for sure that your identity was not stolen and used against you, for example. Yeah.

00:52:10  
*Speaker 2:* Not. Not. But it could be that we are in a, in a in a period of a couple of years where AI systems Blossom up being trained on real data. But they were poisoned themselves because there will be so much data that is fake that you can, that we all know that you cannot be sure about what we are saying. This is all fake. What we are seeing because they have been trained on fake data. Even so and so, we as a society, we will learn to distrust anything we see as any bitmap we see will be distrusted, I think. But these years we are not aware. We we are confused. Yeah. So but it's it's a threat and I think yeah I myself I do not want to work with I.

00:53:25  
*Speaker 1:* Do you use you don't use a change the.

00:53:30  
*Speaker 2:* No I experiment. I played with it when it came out. Asked questions and asked for sonnets and, uh, limericks. Uh, yeah, but I don't find it. Uh, it does not does not tickle my my interest anymore. No.

00:53:58  
*Speaker 1:* Have you heard about the new AI Sora that can generate the images?

00:54:04  
*Speaker 2:* Sora! No! Where does it come from?

00:54:08  
*Speaker 1:* It's from the. I think it's a daughter of, uh, GPT. Uh huh? No. Came out recently.

00:54:18  
*Speaker 2:* Okay.

00:54:19  
*Speaker 1:* I think you would be interested in playing around with it.

00:54:23  
*Speaker 2:* Yeah. Yeah, yeah.

00:54:24  
*Speaker 1:* Because some of the pictures, I would say that it was hard to tell between the real and fake. And therefore, I think that your statement about the fact that society will learn how to differentiate between fake and real, and hopefully will not be biased by the general opinion and they will build up their own.

00:54:50  
*Speaker 2:* No. So what? What is what is the point? I know, so they. It is it doesn't do something different from what other systems do AI systems do?

00:55:08  
*Speaker 1:* I'm not sure. Honestly, I haven't researched myself yet.

00:55:11  
*Speaker 2:* Okay. Yeah. Yeah.

00:55:19  
*Speaker 1:* Yeah. I don't have any more questions. Okay.

00:55:23  
*Speaker 2:* It took much more than a.