

To Whom it May Concern;

I have drafted this discussion paper in the interests of providing a meaningful contribution.

I am thankful for the additional time made allowable to respond to this request for consideration. I note the telecommunications (interception and Access) Act is dated 1979. The date denoted by the act is closely aligned with the internationally relevant 'guidelines governing the protection of privacy and transborder flows of personal data' The Guidelines, in the form of a Recommendation by the Council of the OECD, were developed by a group of government experts under the chairmanship of The Hon. Mr. Justice M.D. Kirby, Chairman of the Australian Law Reform Commission. The Recommendation was adopted and became applicable on 23 September 1980.

Times have changed remarkably since these early works. My submission attempts to provide a broad outline of considerations relating to the unmet challenges of our new socio-economic realm of data; whereby the telecommunications data requirements; fit into, a far broader set of problems. I would like it to be understood that I am not a legal professional and that my considerations are provided as a citizen, on a best efforts basis.

I would also like to acknowledge the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>1</sup> as a guiding instrument. I have found it to provide meaningful considerations for navigating these difficult issues. Considerations made in the works led by Hon Michael Kirby AC CMG, have also provided notable reference when exploring the application of the terms of 'privacy' as also incorporated into the UDHR; such as to declare, "*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation*".

It has often been noted in various means that people like to have things in 'sound bytes' or 'a paragraph', which likely underpins much greater challenges with respect to a term first noted in Article 1 of the UDHR, "*All human beings are born free and equal in **dignity and rights***". The lack of means for data to fit neatly into the former frameworks of (intellectual) property law precedences is amongst the complex underlying considerations for how to bring to effect to our means of enshrining civic values.

### **The simple answer to the question in the Consultation Paper: YES for Safety, Welfare and Health of Australians.**

Further work should be undertaken to form a comprehensive path for Data Democratisation. The following paper speaks towards the considerations made with limited resources pursuant to the 'data challenges' of our society.

ISSUE 1: Modernised Considerations - when we're talking about 'data' or 'metadata' what do you mean?

The world has changed radically since the age where the telecommunications act was originally authored. Upon reviewing the compilation of the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979 ("*that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 30 November 2016 (the compilation date)*"); I was unable to identify in "Part 1-2--Interpretations", definitions for the following primary points of consideration; as to define,

***"data", "metadata", "structured data", "binaries", "hypertext", "hypermedia", "encrypted", "strong encryption", "identifiers" and perhaps also "identity constituents".***

The means to record the definition of these computing based embodiments is useful for defining frameworks based on these complex concepts, very simply different to the apparatus used in our print (or stone tablet and paintings) era.

A Difficult challenges is to define the concepts surrounding "identity constituents", as to avoid any unwanted oversimplification of an identity definition; given identity is both temporal and interpretative in nature at any particular temporally defined moment in time. Similar the double slit experiment<sup>2</sup> identity is a impossible to render in static form.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DfPeprQ7oGc>

*It appears to the main objective proposed changes could be designed to influence is the means in which our technology may be used for the balanced examination of a circumstance as to afford rule of law principles to citizens.*

I was unable to find any reference in the document<sup>3</sup> to the term 'metadata'. In considering the term data a problem emerges that this may be interpreted in many embodiments. In one form, data may be in an embodiment of 'content' whether that be a 'document', photograph, drawing, map, ledger or other format such as 'hypermedia'. In these embodiments terms of traditional copyright (and intellectual property) law applies (particularly when exported in printed format); however, data may equally be stored in other formats that may be argued to be 'metadata' or simply 'data' in a manner considered not to apply to these forms of legal considerations.

Whether and how these considerations are made by administrators of operators, temporarily between pre or post processing (via an application interface to form a meaningful insight for instance) is amongst the ambiguities of intended purpose and application of these considerations pursuant to any mandated administrative access to data.

Importantly, these works come at a time where the development of artificial intelligence is going to change the nature of our world. The operation of these systems of law will reasonably interact with data based 'agents', which will benefit from both the use of 'cognitive computing' and 'deep-learning'; Now therefore, these rules are not simply about those efforts made by human activity through human coordinated detailed investigative capability, as the use of 'automation' by way of various forms of computerised apparatus connected via 'telecommunications' services will cause meaningful human impacts. The danger of these systems is that they may (or may not) be used appropriately, skillfully, with accuracy of claim (and/or data-entry), consideration (or meaningful consequence to decision makers) for actions of human oversight, where seemingly lacking consideration therein; of relevance also "**artificial intelligence**" may include "**drone(s)**" and/or "**bot(s)**".

*The term "artificial intelligence" is arguably amongst those which require particular attention by way of furnishing a definition and/or related considerations.*

Broadly, the term 'artificial intelligence' is used by film/media to describe humanoid robots participating in battles; or, in relevance to the 'turing test' - which has nominal relevance to the production and use of artificial intelligence today. In a recent presentation involving some of the leaders of this field in Davos 2017<sup>4</sup>, Ginni Rometty spoke of 'principles for a cognitive (computing) era<sup>5</sup>' which was simplified down to 'purpose', 'transparency' and 'skills'. The considerations made at this session outlined the case that depending on how the system is built - the responses provided by that system will be different and that fundamentally we need to consider our values.

The process of 'artificial intelligence' is formed upon the following functional properties;

1. The collection of data to input to available storage system or the use of sensors / data collections.
2. The conversion of data from its originating format to a structured data format for use with other systems.
3. A means to collect data (structure or converted from unstructured formats) from a multitude of data sources.
4. The development of application programming to utilise that data to form particular insights or 'views'.
5. The resolution of 'results' garnished through the facilitative means of the above processes.
6. Means to refine results of these systems through future iterative uses of the application programming processes and their integration with other processes as to improve the accuracy and purpose of the intended function of that telecommunications related application service.

These sorts of new challenges, the act seemingly fails to provide in public text considerations; as to support discussion and consideration about the broader implications that are difficult to consider in a time of such rapid technological advancement. Whilst film such as Zero Days<sup>6</sup> illustrate modern issues few understand, the means of civic participation by citizens is amongst the most important roles in society for the many. The means of applying values to the way our society is defining the means to benefit from data on all levels needs a progressive

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol\\_act/taaa1979410/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/taaa1979410/)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rw4aWeL3v5g>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.techrepublic.com/article/3-guiding-principles-for-ethical-ai-from-ibm-ceo-ginni-rometty/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.zerodaysfilm.com/>

conversation that all people can participate in contributing their views, values and considerations for the betterment of society.

In today's society evidence often exists somewhere, as it's almost impossible to do anything without creating data; so my view is that we should ensure we utilise that data and ensure it is made available for proper purpose. Representation and acknowledgement of the DIKW pyramid<sup>7</sup> or its implications in plain language has an array of implications by consideration including that of the means in which data or 'metadata' may be used to serve the public interest. To simply suggest 'metadata' is non-threatening, lessens the debate and means for social progress.

In a document produced by Ora Lassila on behalf of Nokia Research Center in 1997 describing 'rdf metadata' the consideration was made *"Metadata is "data about data" or specifically in our current context "data describing web resources." The distinction between "data" and "metadata" is not an absolute one; it is a distinction created primarily by a particular application ("one application's metadata is another application's data")."*<sup>8</sup>

The social context of issues and discourse concerning our future; and the means, methodologies, considerations and calculated maneuvers of actors as can be evaluated via data, is poorly understood and poorly utilised. This broadly seems to work against the interests of our natural world and humans as participants therein, particularly those of good actors. Wireless telecommunications is now mounted upon churches<sup>9</sup> and whilst health implications<sup>10</sup> are considered at a different layers of the OSI model<sup>11</sup>, the means of social-health via these transmitters is amongst the most important issues. Works often misunderstood in their 'web science'<sup>12</sup> context and nature; such as the qualities of actors in our new era of (tele)communications embodied via 'IP over everything and everything over IP'<sup>13</sup> continues to be challenging for stakeholders and those elected as advocates of important civic(s) institutions.

During the course of the last decade, changes to the world may be considered by the lay-person; in context that the first iPhone was released in this period (10 years ago) and since then; more than a billion iphones have been sold.

This is as difficult for the people who were out in the world doing other things before widespread computing influences with many others who cared less about computers at the time; as it was for those who were socially ostracised in a computer lab somewhere trying to figure out how to become skilled in this new area of technology, only decades ago.

In short decades of history, in a still accelerating pathway of globally significant developments to the capabilities of wireless telecommunications (multi-factored wireless spectrum optimisation, et.al.); and, the diversity of devices becoming connected to it on a primary or secondary basis; the values in which we provide service,

- To our interconnected world-wide via international services powered by (meta)data<sup>14</sup>; incorporates,
- Broader purpose of legislature as not to simply deal with history; but rather,

To provide a forward pathway in which our society may remediate the troubles of the past whilst providing means to evolve and thrive through the visionary utility of the laws enshrined in our lands, as is ruled by law.

Communications are interoperable with Internet Protocol. The cyberia<sup>15</sup>, by way of wire or antenna, enables or impedes the ethical growth of our society; yet the relative sophistication of terms used in relation to these works often alienates many from the discussion that is founded upon principles, who read from the understanding of print era considerations; and it is my view that this diminishes our society and the functions we provide via IP to the world.

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<sup>7</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DIKW\\_pyramid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DIKW_pyramid)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-rdf-simple-intro>

<sup>9</sup> [www.exeter.anglican.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/.../Telecomms-guidance-2013.pdf](http://www.exeter.anglican.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/.../Telecomms-guidance-2013.pdf)

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[http://www.aph.gov.au/sitecore/content/Home/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/Publications\\_Archive/CIB/CIB9697/97cib26](http://www.aph.gov.au/sitecore/content/Home/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/Publications_Archive/CIB/CIB9697/97cib26)

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model)

<sup>12</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\\_science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_science)

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.malcolmturnbull.com.au/media/radcomms-2014-spectrum-in-the-age-of-digital-innovation>

<sup>14</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/cyberia>

Overwhelmingly the “growth” experienced by society and our natural world has embodied a number of less than ideal characteristics. At the heart of this disabling yet imperative debate is the context of ‘(meta)data’ and the very important role of citizen and as enshrined by our Government for persons who are not identified as legal aliens.

WWW has introduced many cultural shifts, some exhibit shorter sustainable lifespans than others. New societal subsystems (“data”) drive everything that is defined and operated by it; including factors influencing our natural world.

I believe it is a flawed argument to suggest that whilst data created and augmented by human life and their collective inventions such as computational tooling; that these tools should solely or predominantly benefit the advancement of society via the focal interests of ‘persona ficta’ and the commercial domain and/or by constraints that limit ‘homo sapiens’ to contribute without attribution to ‘persona ficta’ and the challenges portrayed therein. Informatics power exists solely as a result of human activity on a temporal basis, fundamentally, for human benefit. Whether and how this is ‘democratised’ is unknown and not all regions share the desire to use the term ‘democracy’ or derivatives.

A consideration is the universality of applied notation of **values**; inclusive of those such as sovereignty and our laws, in services of the need to be centre upon our natural world and the needs of citizens; as to sustainably empower,

- Progressive participatory activity in society and the advancement of society via the efforts of citizens
- The use of our systems of governance and law for safety, welfare and wellbeing of citizens to thrive
- The means of society to track problems of the broader environment (inclusive to that of the natural world)

What are the forms of considered foundations used for evaluating economic contribution and success, to support life and the means in which we interact with our natural environment, its resources and broadly; the use of energy?

*The age of informatics provides little more than to provision static notation of energy consumption in a manner that notates the use of energy, in limited and primitive form, as may serve to provide heritage for how it was used.*

The means in which we seek to use data to support societal development for use towards the health, welfare and safety of our citizens or our natural world, is scientifically required. The means for us to share data between operators in a ‘privacy preserving’ for ‘dignity preserving’ means; is part of a data-science truth that can provide means to mitigate real risks that have emerged as a result of former decisions made. Ideally these services are not simply commercial. The means for an internet connected wheelchair to ‘see’ via data, a car coming out of a driveway is a civic requirement far more than it is a commercial opportunity for an app provider (somewhere in the world).

The invention of a societal hierarchy, internationally, that secretly elects whom is afforded the rights to obtain a copy of information generated in relation to their interaction with our world, in a similar format to that in which is used by the organisation to store information for their own, sole and exclusive benefit, is simply a choice for legal fiction; Yet certainly also a complex situation, as traditions in government and related apparatus, have parts that are secret.

Notwithstanding the considerations about the use of the term ‘democratisation’ in international quarters, domestically should data-policies support a transition from ‘open data’ to ‘data democratisation’ many benefits will be made possible for the advancement of our society in a way that many believe will help make a better world.

The means in which to technically apply governance policy for the use of data has an array of opportunities which are non-traditional in nature due to the growth and function of the internet as it operates (in ways unbeknownst to many) today.

The suggestions pertaining to the development of ‘data democratisation’ is not considered by means that would suggest in anyway any form of endorsement for the production of a massive centralised data-silo managed by government; as may be established via means where vendors see big dollars available for advising on designs that may well establish a framework for any such form of iteratively designed non-cooperative solution.

Rather; we are able to create decentralised solutions that retain the qualities of ‘separations of power’ amongst the other things of importance established as operating foundation for our society. The key is through the use of “RDF” based technologies otherwise known as ‘linked data’.

## ADVOCACY RELATED ISSUES

1. The term 'metadata' used in public forum is often considered vague and difficult to encapsulate as the web and related technological advancements (that can be made interoperable) migrates from its initial form as a web of document formed upon the basis of hypermedia and hypertext communications; to,
  - a. the "web of data" that operates and is continuing to be designed and developed in a manner that separates the application infrastructure from the data that would in former evolutionary iterations or embodiments be inextricably encapsulated within a singular system, product or service.
    - i. Applications use 'metadata' in various forms, moreover migrating to that entitled 'linked-data'.
    - ii. 'Linked-Data' is in-effect a structured metadata format. (RDF)<sup>16</sup>

Many are unaware of the means, methods and foundations of how these technologies work. The distinction between 'metadata' and 'data' is seemingly semantic in nature; and, often unhelpful for those who are experts in the liberal arts with limited comprehension of the inner workings of internet and related computationally empowered infrastructure. Linked-Data is by its nature able to provide decentralised services. To form a local operating framework based upon linked-data, we need government leadership.

It is more valuable for companies to suggest aggregated 'silo' based services, which are not the only option.

2. No-Matter the infrastructure data-format generically provided by telecommunications related equipment and software services all formats are able to be converted to linked-data; and in-turn, used to cumulatively produce and provide a sophisticated multi-dataset view by way of multiple identifiers pertaining to a subject. (ie: person / citizen, or energy consumption calculation, or data-qualities, etc.)
3. Unlike former print-era dynamics of informatics, knowledge inferencing and governance; the emergent web-era, whilst it has developed rapidly, bringing with it, many challenges; has different qualities,
  - a. The use of 'choice of law' on existing web-infrastructure for data-collection and interactive use purposes has most-often (from an australian context) resulted in mainly US based services facilitating the communications needs of Australians in various forms.
  - b. Emergent Internet of things (or Web of Things) infrastructure such as self-driving vehicles, have the technical means in which to 'see around corners' through the use of sensor information acquired from a multitude of devices interconnected on the common telecommunications infrastructure platform providing metadata telemetry.
  - c. The advent of Quantum Computing infrastructure, whilst highly specialised in both its specialised functional support and the means for broader communities to understand interrelated technological works, is progressing to provide computational capabilities beyond imagination<sup>17</sup>.
  - d. That our societies have transferred its defacto communications medium to internet in an effort to seek-out productivity gains and entertainment (amongst other things); yet, means for the protection of citizens have not been able to keep-up with the development of these systems.

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<sup>16</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource\\_Description\\_Framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Description_Framework)

<sup>17</sup> <http://news.mit.edu/2016/quantum-approach-big-data-0125>

We have fought and lost the battles to ensure the human right not to be surveilled<sup>18</sup>; data now exists about so much of what we do. It is unfair that this data created by us and about us (“the subject”) through devices and services we purchase, as is funded by us; should simply be used for the commercial purposes and primary benefit of (overseas) incorporated groups of beneficiaries; who want us to believe whatever it is - that provides them - the most benefit. It is worsened by unfortunate behaviours that lead our citizens towards these options as the best available means.

Though the time of living memory, the world has changed dramatically as societies developed around the concept of the ‘nuclear family’ as electrified housing, healthcare and transport technologies developed. In the post-war era, the trade-union movement grew bringing with it the development of a political force that sought to establish, support and represent the ‘working middle class’, as workers unions forged coops, universal medical coverage and an array of related workers and civil rights, services and protections as even means for supplying legal representation was until the 1970’s predominantly furnished throughout the provisions of private legal practitioners. We’ve sent women to space, produced antibiotics and skyscrapers whilst working diligently upon things like nuclear technology, quantum computing and CRISPR<sup>19</sup> technology where our ethics and values will shape and change our natural world based upon the acts made in reflection of the way we operate, our energies, to express our values.

From the 1970s the world commenced to embrace the opportunities provided by electronics and computing technology. As the availability and affordability of electrical devices brought with it significant improvements to quality of life, life-expectancy and the choices available to women, company’s (persona ficta) grew with the industrialisation of society in forming the foundations of today. Computing technology in the 1970s began to offer means to record, analyse and communicate data in ways that the print era was unable to provide. Organisations started to use electrical and computing devices for analysis, communications and storage of information relating to society and its organs of operation & governance.

Telecommunications, Television and from the 1980s Multimedia and personal computing fostered an information revolution based on new, computer based distribution technologies; where a message could be forged by a group, that could be distributed around the world or with almost immediate effect, throughout local regions; By the 1990s, many who remembered the days of travel difficulties, the social-battles to forge improvements to medical coverage, availability of education, social-security and retirement funding by way of superannuation started to retire. In many cases, the computing era formed nearing the end of their professional careers were still not accommodating to their skill sets. Systems of Email encouraged many to learn new skills whilst exploring the use of these technologies for the field of their excellence.

Meanwhile a younger generation emerged who grew with the familiarity and relative safety born from the works of their elders, to be entertained with the use of VHS, DVDs, Computer Gaming consoles and the use of personal computers for work and play, leading into an age of Broadband where in the 2000’s the growth of mobile telephony soared as new ‘personalised devices’ became available to consumers of our modern internet age. In 2001, America suffered an event of terrorism that led to the mobilisation of computerised technologies for the protection and safety of citizens worldwide in a ‘war on terror’. Security was ‘beefed-up’, agreements forged in secret, to track, communicate and build information products that sought, by design, to uphold civic values through a new war-time that continues through to this day.

The Age of ‘Social Network Silos’ emerged with the aid of venture capital (helping businesses that were not able to economically sustain themselves) and in some cases, technologies produced by intelligence related groups; as computing software became globally networked on a massive scale, integrated with all sorts of devices that citizens around the world purchase to participate in society, to support their own lives and to communicate with others. California was the most successful location as internet experts believed that ‘we could make a world where people would be able to work anywhere, anytime’, moved to California to pursue their dreams and become billionaires, as many have so successfully demonstrated. Their works produced vast participatory solutions, where the global population contributes data, to, and through, their ‘apps’ and ‘services’, now becoming ‘optimised’ through the development of ‘artificial intelligence’, where the cyberia is provided means of worldwide perception via sensors, data as provided by humanity.

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<sup>18</sup> <http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/charter/>

<sup>19</sup> [https://www.ted.com/talks/jennifer\\_doudna\\_we\\_can\\_now\\_edit\\_our\\_dna\\_but\\_let\\_s\\_do\\_it\\_wisely](https://www.ted.com/talks/jennifer_doudna_we_can_now_edit_our_dna_but_let_s_do_it_wisely)

*As it becomes more and more difficult to retain access to our systems of democracy, it is time to talk about values. It is time we consider our resources of share values, as to document a charter of rights that may provide us a navigable path for our people, as even the data consumed and required for crispr technology may be considered 'metadata'.*

We have not been able to solve homelessness, nor are those individuals who produce digital works being served and whilst we replace cash with cards; we've made redundant our means to give 'to a good cause', who may not carry (or have) an 'eftpos' machine or merchant bank-account.

We have not been able to produce a digital receipt, nor are we able to use the data produced by us and about us for means in which to assist us in being safe or to enhance the way we participate in our democracies. We have many good reasons not to trust the accuracy of the media being provided to us, or the accuracy of what a friend types - as our computing systems may change a word, here, or there, in the spirit of machine-learning via 'autocorrect' which might change the context of their sentiments and therein also, any considerations that should be made in receipt.

Our services may record details about us in their computing systems, whether we know about them or not; but they may not be accurate in fact they may be wrong, misleading and/or deceptive; and it may be very difficult to correct (particularly if the existence of these statements is unknown) regardless of circumstances of a person (the subject) who may be harmed through the choice made by 'data entry operator', technology practitioners and those who govern them and their unwillingness to have the impacts of their choices reflected upon them should harm be caused.

The world as we are creating it, preferentially supports 'persona ficta' in the production, operation and function of society by way of 'human agents' as a preferential role; It is readily understood that these systems are in-turn involved in the production of various forms of 'ficta' upon which humanity 'depends upon', in their efforts to contribute to the growth and development of our natural world. Our society has brought about the sale of more than 1 billion iphones, whilst many living species in our natural world do not have that population and are continuing to be reduced in numbers over recent times. These conditions relate to underlying infrastructure choices which are influenceable.

#### THE UNIQUE CAPACITIES OF RDF RELATING TO THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGE OF GOVERNANCE.

RDF or 'Linked Data' defines a group of technologies that provide unencumbered means via patent-pool protected communications of structured, machine-readable data; in a manner that uses, the World Wide Web as a distributed data-storage and communications resource to provide resolution and presentation, in enumerate formats, informatics experiences sourced from a data collection process; executed by way of a, permissive process, as to exact the 'known' information about a particular query. These technologies are designed to be decentralised should we choose to use them in that way as to reflect the means of the natural world when our documents were stored in cabinets.

These technological tools have been developed in a manner that allows anyone to use standards to create an app using the data made available via WWW in relation to a permissive framework.

#### MODERNISING THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DIGITAL AGE (gov as an "API" - verifiable claims)

The role of Government within our Australian System of Democracy has always been founded upon shared principles such as 'rule of law' and 'separation of powers'. Rules are established by elected officials and departments are required to fulfil those requirements as defined by the representatives of the people. Policies are able to be digitally created via an interactive, circumstance and granulated manner ("policy"); for instance,

Data:Reuse = Policy

Data:Accessibility = Policy

Data:Security = Policy

Data:Privacy = Policy

Data:Sovereignty = Policy

Data:Storage = Policy

Technology exists to ensure that people are able to (in a decentralised manner) vote and be notated on decentralised ledgers<sup>20</sup>; as such, the problem is not in the consideration of the ledger itself, but rather the means in which citizens may make decisions that are subject to cryptographic proof on a sovereign basis; and,

How indeed their actions may be recorded in a manner consistent with government expectations such as those outlined by recent social-security decisions<sup>21</sup>; which could, in turn,

Provide precedent for the expectations of other tax related matters such as that of the provision of tax receipts (where many computerised systems only provide thermal receipts) alongside many other examples that are unnecessary by example or the functional property embodied.

Noting that it is most important these changes are not instituted in a manner that seeks to victimise the already vulnerable. The way the systems work have brought with it, systemic impacts harming those who are now vulnerable.

If a person gets their first job with a small business who are now out of business, or did not provide tax receipts; it is unfair to punish the vulnerable party when other issues of a broader nature are both lucrative and part of the problem.

These problems seemingly 'stem' from an underlying 'identity problem'; that presents an array of characteristics that are not supporting citizens by way of functional designs; which in our, natural world, means everything. We've changed our monetary policies internationally<sup>22</sup> and some of the biggest threats are that of providing indirect support to criminal activity; whilst diminishing any benefits of abiding by the 'rule of law'; or having been found to have done so after withstanding an attack, that may or may not be mis-recorded using a-symmetrically developed computerised systems; in-turn, potentially harming those who seek to positively contribute.

Whilst identity is a complex concept that has never needed to be recorded in anyway akin to that needed today;

The growth of internet has brought with it significant governance challenges. The roles formerly provided by law-enforcement and intelligence related apparatus (as the instruments considered their domicile) have become part of the underlying functions for the economic management of our society impacting all those who live in it. It seems the underlying functional property that we have not effectively developed nor supported is that of furnishing means of value for (human) dignity. As distinct from 'privacy', dignity is a uniquely human concept less able to be applied to the desires of 'persona ficta' or their human agents whom through commercial means seek to influence our democracy.

Whereas secrecy agreements and related protections as to ensure viable means in which to carry out important civic works on behalf of our people (which are very important); the nature of these 'terms of reference' are quite different for international concerns whether they be administrative, commercial or social (ie nonprofit) in nature.

Considerations have been made to augment the function of government online to that of an 'api'. Whilst this term does not seek to enshrine the functional properties exhibited by a traditional relational database, the principle is that through the permissive function of database augmentation to ensure its ability to provide data to warranted parties; the use of an API structure would enable government to decide who, what and how data is accessed.

As we truly need our societal leaders to make cognisant decisions about the architecture of our telecommunications systems, in our sophisticated world, the broader consequential question becomes that of how best to do so.

Through the use of linked-data (or RDF) based systems, the 'social graph' used to define society can be flexibly and accountability used in a manner that supports our 'australian way of life' with consequences. The age of 'hidden facts' is becoming a consideration of the past and whilst these considerations are temporal in nature (ie: new facts may happen in the future of a particular case); Modern systems evaluate trust as a matter of importance, and it is important we trust our government, whilst the way we define 'trust' will impact our natural world and the nature of life.

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.w3.org/2016/04/blockchain-workshop/interest/sporny-longley.html>

<sup>21</sup>

<https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/jan/10/centrelink-drops-flawed-advice-to-welfare-recipients-to-keep-payslips-for-six-months>

<sup>22</sup> <http://money.visualcapitalist.com/all-of-the-worlds-money-and-markets-in-one-visualization/>

The use of RDF related systems for forming identity frameworks and/or constituents can provide means to improve circumstances whilst ensuring we do not create an 'australia card' with unnecessarily improper characteristics.  
ACCESS TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS DATA (FOR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS)

My initial opinion has been that access to data within civil society should be granted in relation to civil proceedings on the basis that access be afforded for purpose(s) pertaining to the **health, safety and wellbeing of citizens**. An embodiment of implementation; would be by way of a,

- Mental health methodology that tends to the needs of health and advocacy for vulnerable Australians subjected to troubling times / experiences (such as family violence or attacks upon a persons family or reputation) that may otherwise go unnoticed; or,
- Bring about circumstances where well-meaning public servants may act in a manner indirectly supportive of antisocial and/or criminal behaviours.

Maintaining and improving circumstance of health, safety and welfare of Australian citizens is a matter of the highest importance and our data should be made (indirectly) available to us for that purpose; particularly in circumstances where law-enforcement refuse to act (or claim they do not have the funds to do so; which is costly, as crime left without consideration is far more expensive) or may have a problem internally, that could be costly to citizens.

Another illustrative use-case is the utility of data for purposes within the areas of IoT; or properly approved socio-economic research activities.

Examples would include;

- The means to ensure NBN related policy enables means for highly granulated, anonymised 'metadata' use to support the means in which an IoT wheelchair (via wireless presumably) may be able to identify a vehicle backing out of a driveway.

Whilst this is a particularly difficult problem to solve, the science can be applied to other vehicles / use cases (whilst the wheelchair example would improve quality of life for disabled and elderly).

The critical areas considered are specifically pursuant to;

- HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE OF NATURAL WORLD (protecting living things / society / rule of law)
- GOV AS API (the ability to request access for particular datasets under specifically granulated terms)
- ENERGY ACCOUNTABILITY (power usage of devices, limitation of harmful events, et.al.)
- The underlying requirement for symmetry with respect to data used in relation to (commercial) transactions.

The means in which our data systems currently operate generally place citizens at a disadvantage to incorporated entities as represented by their 'agents'. This needs to change rather than continue to be left as to encourage the growth of alternatives solutions that may unnecessarily use energy due to a perceived lack of advocacy. These considerations become significantly more tenuous in circumstances where recipients, reviewers or readers have little understanding of what the term 'metadata', RDF or structured data is and what it can do via IP/WWW. Many of the requirements can be more easily fulfilled by considering the symmetry issue; which pertains to telephony recordings, receipts and other interactions that should by extension of the UDHR principles; support citizens equally and do not. Amongst the most common examples is the continued use of thermal receipts, where 'loyalty programs' and POS systems generally use data for their own purposes (but do not provide that technological benefit to consumers).

As misconduct is likely to be highlighted through the availability of data; I expected economic benefits to be realised.

### **A CORE CONSTITUENT: TELECOMMUNICATIONS & SUPPORT FOR HUMAN SAFETY**

Our society has changed due to the internet. This is a multifaceted reality, from the ideas of money laundering via bitcoin accounts left on fast food restaurant tables, through to other behaviours far more threatening to human life.

An important functional property of our modern society, particularly in circumstances where law-enforcement or health care professionals may refused to act until or unless evidence is handed to them through civilian means; are

circumstances where records pertaining to fact may be deemed the property of a local or international agents/actors; and that the use of that data can resolved a problem. "telecommunications data" as otherwise defined by the Act.

The reasonable use of data that exists;

- for those whose lives have been disaffected in a manner damaging to the health, safety, welfare and wellbeing of a citizen;
- who may rightly seek legal remedy; and that,
- Said 'telecommunications data' may provide important clarifications for purposes of a court of law in the interests of maintaining our society upon well established legal principles, such as rule of law.

In consideration of 'privacy'; it is also noted that one of the illustratively suggested approaches to the use of data for civil purpose; is one that may redeem the considerations of privacy by way of furnishing access to data as a 'mental health' service. Antisocial or criminal behaviour negatively affects both the mental and physical health of an affected party, as well as their means for socioeconomic participation (to their fullest potential). To go to a doctor and have a clinical professional check claims made via telecommunications is a reasonably understandable extension to the advent and use of pathology services in society today, where it is understood the public benefit outweighs the costs.

If the checks show a problem consistent with a patient's claims - advocacy is helpful. If not, mental health services may be helpful, and certainly if others (particularly children) are implicated; then this is a very important assessment.

Data is an invaluable resource for which the availability of said data upon proper grounds and frameworks should yield enormous societal benefit. It is my opinion that this capability in the initial stage; should at a minimum, service the health, safety and welfare needs of citizens by way of being treated as a health-service. The implications of my suggestions (and the broader considerations that may be verified via others in society) are significant and is likely to take some-time to bring about via appropriate action, research and development.

The immediate need is to ensure the health, welfare and safety of citizens is protected as best as possible, always.

The Health Care Method; would ensure those who require by civil means to seek purposeful intervention by way of our 'rule of law' principles; are able to do so in a manner that maintains the safety and wellbeing of themselves, others including those for whom they are responsible (ie: children, elderly citizens, disabled persons, etc.). Citizens who require these services often do not need access to the in-depth information themselves but rather, means in which to provide evidence to a circumstance of accountable facts as to be heard by those charged with a responsibility to act.

Proper systems of ensuring those who are deemed to have a 'need to know' can technically be provided access is required and the consideration that this data is exclusive property for entertainment, advertising and social-network usage is fundamentally flawed in the face of death, disability and harm caused to citizens in penance of approval.

Should these forms of social (data) facilities become available as a health-service (much like a prescription, or other medical tests) we should expect results via a reduced public expenditure (ie: medicare) and improved public revenues (earnings/health/trust); If a medical professional, subject to the hippocratic oath or similar professional undertaking, are provided means that supports medically relevant actions to be taken; in cases that include,

- Where requests may be frivolous or erroneous; as well as those,
- Where it may improve health or save the lives of Australians; or,
- Serve to protect their wellbeing and independent capacity to meaningfully contribute to our society.

Those who have been disaffected by others in a manner that can be shown by data - have not had the data made available to them to highlight what has happened and damaged them; which in-turn, has left victims of nefarious behaviour by others - alone, isolated and damaged in ways that damage our democracy. Whilst it could be suggested that this is the way we want to evolve as a race of people - I question the merits of that pathway. We have values that we have fought to establish, the age of data should not strip us of those values. The availability of that data for clinical evaluation is far greater valued by subjects (patients / humans) than would otherwise be made available by simply illustrating means for data to be used simply for commercial purpose.

“USER STORIES” or “USE CASES”: Re: Support of citizens seeking evidence for health, safety and welfare.

## 1. False claims in complex cases.

### 1.1 Response to Abuse of a Woman (“organised crime”)

A psychiatrically unwell woman has become a 'pawn' for an organised crime operation where she 'works' as a prostitute ('investor') and is the sole company director for companies she does not operate (ie: 'criminal shadow directors'). Having had a difficult life, she has never received mental health care and is very unwell as a result of long-term abuse, that includes many overseas trips and circumstances where unwanted sexual abuse is most likely to have occurred on numerous occasions. She does not understand the context of the legal documents she signs, but does as instructed by those promising to ensure her 'investments' will result in an ability for her to obtain financial independence as to provide the means for her to establish a family in financial security, as she has so dearly desired since being brought into the world as a teenager by a wealthy older man.

She is sent after a 'target', who those who operate her 'investments' believe may threaten their capacity to continue their business practices and/or hide those done in past. Inadvertently, she ends-up seeking the help of the person she was sent to 'target' who does not fit the 'mould' of abuse she has lived in psychiatric ill health for so many years. With his assistance, she starts to obtain medical and legal assistance not quickly understanding the breadth of her circumstance, who every person she has known in more than a decade has been involved with in some way. She struggles with this change and the subsequent isolation, poverty and continued attempts by her former 'associates' (not correct term, but anyhow) to 'buy' her back into the 'fold' as to mitigate their perceived 'risks'.

The 'Target' who whilst helping her obtain assistance, is attacked by her (influenced by bribes via her former 'associates'); in addition to the psychiatric team upon his seeking their assistance and also police who are confused by the situation and believe strongly in acting with caution in any circumstance that may relate to 'violences against women', unfortunately those who were involved in the abuse did not want to report it or seek assistance for the woman. Through the directions provided by her former associates, a new company directorship was established and related influences, that have caused her so much harm over time, led to medical and law-enforcement officials assisting with their abuses of the 'target' who attempted to assist the victim and in-turn supporting criminal enterprise..

During such experience, Police refuse to consider telecommunications data; and whilst later information becomes available via international company registrar and letter that shows the woman is now being treated for mental health issues, and that she regrets the abuses towards the 'target' and is thankful for the assistance provided to her by the 'target' - police would prefer not to correct their internal records made at the time about the 'target' who was harmed not simply by the situation involving her and those abusing her, but also by those employed by government in the attempts to help; who acted in an ethically misguided and damaging manner and seek no repercussion nor correction of any official records. Whilst lawyers for these organisations represent them, what is to become of the citizens.

As the metadata needs to be presented to a court of law as to ensure the 'target' who was improperly treated is able to move forward from the trauma experienced and erroneous records produced at the time, with the lessons taught to 'the target' about society's values and the recommended approach when considering the circumstance of an unwell, abused woman and what to do about it as to ensure no enduring harm will be inflicted upon an innocent (or unwell) citizen.

We have decisions to make as a community about the values we share and those we do not.

### 1.2 The Break-up.

Alice was with Bob, but the relationship broke down and a complex legal matter ensues. Unfortunately Bob is unable to see the child he had with Alice, but whilst he seeks to attend to this issue, he is happier not to be with Alice and feels his welfare has improved since leaving the relationship. He is also upset and worried about his child.

Alice goes to police, mediators and medical professionals in tears claiming Bob arrived at their premises and threatened Alice in front of their child, and that this occurs often. Alice seeks support to attend to this matter urgently, stating that Bob should be issued an intervention order, made unable to see his child at all and all other consequences relating to such a form of circumstance. Alice, who is particularly distressed, obtains the advice of

advocates who suggest to speak to a clinical firm which is a specialised domestic violence service; to process the request and that evidence is very important and that an intervention order would ideally be established with a telecommunications based geo-fence to ensure prompt response times by police should the situation happen again.

Metadata records show Bob was on the phone to Jane a great distance away at the times described by Alice; and this is supported by Jane and the man Bob has moved into a share house with given the poverty he is experiencing after leaving Alice; which was further investigated after Bob's doctor who obtained the records and was able to support a consultation with Alice's advocates. Telecommunications Records show no data pertaining to the claims, and in-fact the daily life of Bob doesn't have anything to do with Alice (but he was likely 15 minutes late to work on a few occasions, which is not a matter that can be considered due to the laws of telecommunications data use).

Interestingly however, the doctor's enquiry was able to identify that whilst Bob and Jane were together at Bob's house, Alice appeared to be located in the front-garden and nearby where Bob lived, on several occasions. As this location was more than 15 minutes drive away and Alice had no reason to be there; this in-turn supports the case stated by Bob, that Alice was suffering from postnatal depression and was unwell - leading to their separation (and subsequent lack of support for 'attachment relationship' with their child and the child's wellbeing); Whilst the police and the mediation firm were more focused on 'violence against women' and subsequently unable to provide resources to consider or act upon the issue brought forth by Bob initially; treatment is now available for Alice and Bob's welfare (alongside that of their child) has improved since data was used to support the means for medical treatment to be provided. With the use of data the circumstances can now, via the availability of evidence to a judge if necessary; be used to resolve the circumstances and allow all parties to improve their health, wellbeing and to move on with their lives with medical assistance, advocacy and improved means for law-enforcement, supporting any needs they may have. The new information also supports the practice of legal representatives who were formerly considering a different approach.

Data has provided the means to quickly resolve the situation in court, leaving the former parties in a better financial circumstance (less legal bills, less court costs, etc.) and the means for involved parties to focus on 'the child's best interests' through the use of data provides a better future for all involved.

## 2. The claims are less complex

2.1 A man is drug affected and violently aggressive towards others within the house; the police are called and witness the behaviour. An intervention order is issued. The man threatens to breach the intervention order, frightening the people within the house who are fearful for their lives and those of the children in the house. Telecommunications Data is used to identify a breach and the family are provided safety services immediately with a police vehicle suitable to transport the man alerted to the incident in a timely fashion.

### 2.2 Vehicle Tracking

A court hears a case where parties are frightened and worried; but no information provides a clear perspective as to warrant significant action, other than a vehicle interlock device - that tracks the parties' movements as prescribed by an intervention order. An ECU plug for a vehicle that disables the vehicle if disconnected, and tracks the vehicle as to ensure they do not trespass the geo-coordinates pertaining to the family violence - intervention order. This provides safety for all parties as it provides evidence as to any further circumstances pertaining to the order in assistance to any further proceedings required by the parties in a court of law.

2.3 A police informant feels his/her life is threatened.

2.4 A person has an intervention order against a person and is receiving threatening phone-calls and text messages

2.5 A person has voice mail messages and requires a stored copy of them for use in relation to law-enforcement.

2.6 Home Invasion A perpetrator invades a home (and may have violently harmed an occupant) Telecommunications data is sought to identify anyone who was in that GIS location at the time.

## **FURTHER (MORE EXPANSIVE) DATA POLICY CONSIDERATIONS - DATA CIVICS USE-CASES**

- Where Domestic Violence Victims are harassed via phone or are subject to a breach of an intervention order (with their phones in their pockets or available data on the web to provide evidence) it is required of the domestic violence victim to provide evidence save circumstances of police attendance at the time. Means of using technology for these forms of circumstance is unavailable regardless of the same functionality being made available for commercial use in an array of apps and purposes (ie: mobiles, maps, dating apps, Ad Sales CPM.).
- Where police have incorrectly recorded the circumstances of an event (in-part relating to decisions not to use available data, perhaps in-turn persecuting the victims and worse) it is the responsibility of the victim, without legal aid accessibility, to fix the problems (ie: erroneous database records) themselves without means of support or advocacy relating to what many may find traumatic events, both in what they experienced, how they were treated when seeking help and having to resolve any issues if they're lucky enough to get evidence that may prove their innocence and mistreatment by others.
- If someone has their mobile phone in their pocket whilst breaking into a property and/or causing harm to its occupants, or via a motor vehicle accident where an offender 'drives off'; the evidence of who this person is, may not be available to the victim even though it may be needed as to supply police sufficient evidence as to support a request for them to investigate. This is unlike the use of the same data for entertainment and/or commercial (advertising market) purposes as outlined above. Given the sophistication of existing tracking/surveillance systems, it is reasonable to assume an 'appropriate party' would be able to identify every mobile phone in that area at that particular time, and through that information provide information about the vehicles, subscribers, whether any vehicles were stolen and indeed if that were the case - who was likely to be in it.
- Hospital systems are often not fully connected to digital records. What elements of a health-condition and related treatment of a patient is recorded, is deemed property of the health-facility and may both incorporate incorrect statements by clinical assessors that may cause further harm to a citizen, particularly in circumstances of 'economic rationalisation', and is not ordinarily shared with the patient who may otherwise be able to correct the record, providing evidence to support any corrections should that be warranted. Similarly, the use of Computer Vision technologies in relation to biological samples and the assessment of them is not optimally supported. Misunderstandings of Privacy Law is used at times by hospitals to deny access to records pertaining to citizens that may have false information recorded within them when in fact statements are made to protect their institutions and any bad actors / agents they may employ from repercussions born from their acts as a professional that may have harmed another person, to which it is a court's decision to consider rather than that of an empowered organisation vs. humans.
- The 38 hour work week, Medicare (universal health coverage), Legal Aid (funding) to ensure no-person is unable to be provided representation in a court of law, are amongst the areas in which our society is struggling to provide service progressively since the advent of corporate computerisation. Whilst technological opportunities exist to improve the connectivity between our system of government and its citizens, in the many opportunities that exist to benefit citizens - our society has seemingly not elected to provide support for those 'features', which as they replace out-dated versions, becomes increasingly onerous upon citizens in a manner that is adversely impacting many forms of socioeconomic status and related developments.
- Organisations increasingly use digital systems to manage their affairs, communications with 'consumers', billing and other functional & operational properties. The systems produce by companies are designed to solely benefit the company; adversely impacting citizens disaffected, and in many cases unable to obtain evidence to take the matter to a court of law.

People are dying and/or being significantly harmed, every day, due to circumstances where data exists that could have helped those persons if it were made available to help them. We now live in an age where we are designing to manage choices through many means pertaining to data, including crispr<sup>23</sup>, we have the technology to do more than

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jAhjPd4uNFY>

most could imagine. It is our values that provide the means to forge a path. These forms of use for technological aids need to address both distasteful circumstances; but also,

Those of very high expense to society, not due to our technological means not being capable, but rather, because as a society we've elected how to use data, when to share it and that we have chosen to make it available to international commercial organisations for almost any purpose in which they'd like to use it; but we're not able to use it to protect the safety, welfare of health of our citizens.

It is not dignified to provide the means to punish and persecute a human as to strip them of dignity, when the means to get the data - exists somewhere in the world - as to maintain a society ruled by law; and not by man, or tyranny.

Society is challenged by the world-wide advancements of technological capability and its very extensive commercial use; but that should not include endorsement or support for bad 'actor/s' or 'agent/s'. It is not 'secret data' and should not be reasonably ignored as to empower crime against vulnerable persons for socioeconomic advantage.

Whilst i have too often heard the claims made by police that they are undermanned and underfunded; a pathway must exist for a citizen to independently take a matter, and all relevant evidence, to court of law that is local to the human citizen.

In circumstances of home-invasion, any financial harm caused by simply leaving the area may be better accounted for if the data of who was in that building - can be obtained without any form of 'citizen's arrest' being required.

With or without legal representation (in consideration of the current legal-aid policy structures); UDHR principles outline that our technological advancement must be administratively supported for the betterment of our society and not the destruction of it; nor any means in which the responsibilities of government become 'outsourced' via commercial means to foreign providers in any way that diminishes the important role of citizen.

It is my strong belief, whilst perhaps the means to improve the wording is known by others, that nonetheless - our society should not be engineered to support those who knowingly harm others whether that be due to mental health or for socio economic benefit; or as otherwise considered, in any manner that breaches our rule of law.

As such, our government has a duty of care and should engineer means to ensure any requirement for evidence be not deemed a privilege; as may result in circumstances as to undermine access to justice and the "rule of law" principle upon which our society has been built upon, in consideration of the very important role of citizen.

The very difficult challenge of supporting the growth of 'data democratisation' is in-fact the bigger challenge. As we debate the of future wireless networks and the ideas of a 'copper based nbn' vs. 'fibre based'; data democratisation is a subject area that is seemingly so different to the example provided by the rapid deployment of a (content focused) pay-tv network, upgraded overtime; it baffles me with the memories of building fibre maps with multiple providers in the mid 00's or the other telecommunications experiences (where copper based backhaul is still used?)

In the interests of CITIZENS; How are we supporting the sovereign development of a meaningful local capability that provides services locally and improves our GDP via revenues sourced internationally for the innovation of our people.

In a liberal interpretation of the submission request, the considerations for input is provided proportionate consideration of the broader 'data democratisation' legislative changes that may form part of a broader 'island australia' data strategy; as a foundation to our knowledge economy to brings about implications for broader social-policies with regard to data accessibility.

In the form of 'use-cases' or 'illustrative issues', a few examples of considerations; include the following,

- The Majority of Point of Sale systems are computerised and technically capable of providing a Digital Receipt. 'Digital Receipts' would assist citizens in enumerate ways;
  - Providing support for vulnerable people (ie: drug affected babies; public donations of baby-formula),
  - Means to maintain consumer protections; such as,

- the means to return a product that broke during a warranty period;
  - The means to improve diversity for consumer buying behaviour and product differentiation (ie: better quality products, production processes, health related considerations (allergies, etc.), animal welfare, etc.)
  - Improving the ability to notify persons affected by contaminated consumables;
  - Ability to identify the energy life cycle cost of a cheaper product as compared with a more expensive one
  - The ability to improve accounting and participation in our tax system.
  - Means to ensure people maintain access to (digital) payslips even when businesses go out of business.
- Brexit & the US election outcome where both the result of non-capital city areas, influence on the vote. Around the world 'out cry's' are still be heard as those considered 'US Aliens' by law; learn of surprising outcomes (illustrating an array of issues felt by the electorate that must have been misunderstood).
  - In earlier elections such as the first Obama election, Social media was 'celebrated' to have influenced the way in which the election was fought, leading to teams working on a commercial basis within these organisations with political parties.
  - In the more recent election executives of social-media firms stated their services were unlikely to have influenced the election.
  - Regardless of the 'democratic outcome' data shows that the world was surprised by the result, expecting a different outcome as was considered through the communication of media they had consumed, as produced via metadata/AI related systems (world-wide).
- The technologies used for 'Artificial Intelligence' includes linked-data ("structured data" or "microformats").
  - Support for civics within these systems is poor
  - Services such as <http://schema.org/> which powers much of the commercial web, alongside other similar services such as [graph.facebook.com](http://graph.facebook.com) (or <http://ogp.me/> ) and data-services found via <http://lod-cloud.net/> are amongst those that can be linked-together to provide comprehensive 'graphs'
    - (ie: try typing in two (or more) known concepts into <http://www.visualdataweb.org/refinder/refinder.php> or
    - free text into: <https://my.redlink.io/#/apps/DEMO/playground> (ie: a news article) which in-turn converts text elements into known concepts, via 'metadata') powering the web as we know it.
  - Current ontologies (the machine-readable 'dictionaries' used to provide context to material on internet) for written works and civic amenities (amongst other non-commercial things) that are used for services including personalisation and 'smart digital assistants'; fail to provide, comprehensive support for genres (ie: newsSatire, newsFactual, etc<sup>24</sup>.), how to find a toilet or other civic amenity (ie: baby change table).

Local AU 'experts' have advised me of their belief that 'semantic web' or linked-data is in some way new. The blend between the commercial focus of the web (without sufficient non-profit or natural world advocacy support) leads to a form of WWW augmentation; changing the results produced by A.I. analytics systems; as analytics work is facilitated with data that exists; and not that which does not exist.

This augments our world and the way in which we support 'agents' operating within the socioeconomic context of our natural world. If 'the human condition' is to be better considered, we need to design how we will support all forms of growth.

- The vast majority of online services are US based; with significant internet infrastructure located in Australia to support the distribution of content (sourced from Australia and worldwide).

<sup>24</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_writing\\_genres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_writing_genres)

- The Majority of Data traffic & records pertaining to Australians is provided upon the basis of legal jurisdiction ("choice of law") of the USA, principally California. An estimate between experts is in the ballpark of 85% of all software related online service consumed by Australians are US Governed.
  - Technically; extraordinary levels of data is being collected and collated by these systems. The means for US Vendors to provide support for the availability of data for the safety, health & welfare of Australian Citizens - likely incorporates the technical means to provide insights that far out-weigh the possibilities of what can be perceived via AU systems along; this is the result that has developed through choices made over a long period of time, with many broad impacts.
  - It is not ideal that foreign systems dramatically improve support for the means in which AU citizens may obtain access to justice. Whilst their interfaces do not as yet do so, who will be first to market?
  - 'lawful intercept' or 'telecommunications intercept' for security and law-enforcement purposes is part of our world. Whilst not understood by the masses; RDBMS (relational database) to linked-data (RDF) capabilities have the means to integrate multiple data-sources to form a comprehensive 'social graph'<sup>25</sup> in which the means and values to which human dignity is afforded, can be calculated for consideration.
- Our Known History is often laced with factually incorrect statements. No-matter who is involved in making digital copies of information available about history; it will be consumed by artificial intelligence agents programmed to make 'trust' distinctions about other 'legal entities' involved in using the web which in-turn provide support for the operation of international, enterprise systems, 'doing deals'. Trust is important.
  - On this planet, over 1.3 billion people are without access to electricity and 2.6 billion people are without clean cooking facilities. The number of experts world-wide within the subject-area domain of 'Artificial intelligence' is within the tens of thousands. It is important we work to develop our AI industry.
  - A Handful of companies would like to (own / provide) your Identity Services. The means in which these systems work will render the humans who depend upon them dependents for any and all parts of their socio-economic existence relating to the need for verified records that are 'static' (or fluid) in nature. Whilst Linked-Data ("RDF") offers new opportunities few in AU understand it. That needs to change rapidly.
  - We have been building systems in a manner that seeks to service the principle needs of "*persona ficta*" and we have been supporting the production of these systems in a manner that leaves much of our living, natural world, at the hands of 'persona ficta' which in-many cases is simply facilitated by way of convincing the masses of over simplified 'bytes' for complex situations, limiting our ability as a community to be involved.
  - Due to issues experienced in local markets; the the relative ease to get things done internationally, It is reasonable to assume that people do not make the investment locally because it's the best commercial solution or the best way to be in some way, socioeconomically rewarded; Yet if we do not find means to rewards local innovation, our society will be poorer for it. We must find domestic ways to support radical innovation to improve quality of life and not be poorer for it. We are not effectively rewarding many positive contributions and in-fact provide more rewarding opportunities who knowingly do otherwise; something fundamentally needs to change.

It should not matter whether a person understands technology. It should; regardless of the expertise they embody, matter that a person understands **values**; particularly those enshrined by law as to uphold the foundations of our natural world, regardless of its opportunities to sell 'ficta' related things to those who believe they can 'afford it'.

A meaningful difference exists between an act which may unintentionally break the law vs. those which intentionally do so in an act of willful exploitation (in consideration of pre-calculated ideas of how to 'get away' with doing wrong)

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<sup>25</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zXqHIJJVxk>

As the foundations to our society tremble in this age where so much data about us and our activity exists somewhere in the world; we desperately need the leaders of our community to speak openly about their views, beliefs and most importantly; the values they treasure, and seek to be enshrined into our continuing rule of law as it is to be experienced by all of humanity subject to its use and those who look to it in both statute and growth, in guidance.

2017 will provides many outstanding opportunities for community leaders to contribute in a conversation about values and how we should to shape our society. Let us not decommission the hard-fought values produced in the many ages of lived history, before internet. Rather, let us all "get together" and update them, so that all citizens, may benefit from human progress; so that we can 'hand on heart' know that we uphold our agreements, that trust in Australia is a meaningful concept and doctrine; that we choose to make our world a better place for all, to pursue to growth of our rule of law and the very important role of citizen; and that,

We seek to ensure that those who care for values and do the right thing even in the face of adversity are rewarded; by means, That will out-manuever any gains that may be garnished for knowingly doing otherwise.

As we operate in a global technological era Worldwide; are are more than simply a land of natural resources, we need to enshrine the values we elect into our society and decide the 'features' to be supported, those to be indexed and made 'machine readable' not just in response to fear; rather, in an effort to enshrine the rights of citizens by designs.

We have with great misfortune, isolated, alienated and failed to protect to many, that with great skepticism so many do not know how to appropriately respond; or how to uphold civic values. Our rapidly evolving, globally interconnected, hyper-advanced 'knowledge economy infrastructure' has the means to do far better for the Australian People, exposed to foreign risks and secret manipulations that do not serve the interests of the Australian People nor their means to live in a land ruled by law and not by man nor tyranny.

We must also act promptly to ensure every Australian is "Connected" at a nominal value, as to ensure the considerations of progress for Australia is built upon the use of communications systems not the privilege of access to it, and that we provide the infrastructure needed to ensure our 'choice of law' is based, in Australia. The means in which data is democratised will play a significant role that should both complement and support the doctrine of 'open data', whilst migrating the misunderstandings of the use of 'privacy', to improve the circumstance of many towards that of dignity, in which of course encompasses the considerations of privacy, amongst other virtues. Ideally we are a world leader, not simply a consumer; and overtime our GDP may better reflect the intellectual capacities of our citizens as we define new ledgers, to make what was formerly intangible, part of our value, as we have proof via data.

Despite the means for a well-dressed representative to smile and seek to simplify these issues; they simply are not simple. It is impossible to provide the means for educated decision making by those who are not computer savvy easily. It is not transparent nor in the interests of the people to suggest that theses changes to our world that is so rapidly developing is something that should be simplified into a 'sound byte' and that our voices should not count.

That the future of our democracy as we transfer from the means of the past to that which is being invented, should not matter to us or that we are not stakeholders anymore than simply that of a resource as a consumer and employee.

The over simplification of these issues and the continued attacks in ways that seek no repercussion; with or without making data available as to ensure people can figure out what is true and what is not - that's a big problem.

That's the problem that will change our society depending on how and what we do about it. To sell more stuff, to sell more commercial services - we can sell genetic modification, we can sell all sorts of things; doesn't mean it's good.

The way in which we make decisions needs to be based upon values and a means in which to democratise trust.

The future of our nation should not be limited to the pupils of a few schools or customers of particular coffee shops.

These decisions matter to every single one of us. We don't know where the next young Einstein will be born; as we use the antenna, in our church steeples, let's ensure, if they're Aussie; that it is our country in which they can thrive.