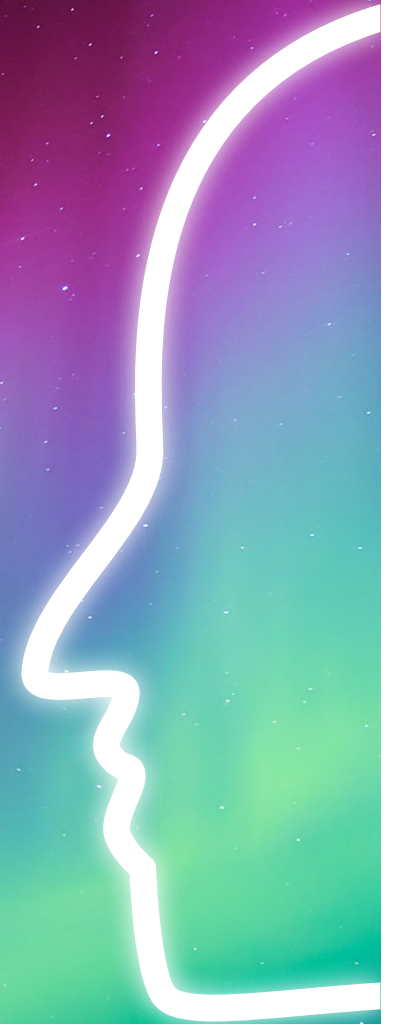


Multidisciplinary Workshop on Genius, Creation, and Humanity in the Age of AI



Everyday Creativity: Genius, AI, and You and Me

Nicolas Le Bigre

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Human creativity is a key aspect of our everyday lives. How do scholars from different disciplines define the concept of creativity, and to whom are these concepts applied? Should creativity be viewed through a hierarchical lens? Discussions of AI and its impact on creators emphasise value in the final output. What is the value of the creative process as opposed to output, and is there value in creative interactions between everyday people and, indeed, machines?



Human creativity is key to our everyday lives. Who is allowed to 'be creative', and will the rise of machine learning affect our own creativity and our interactions with each other?

I would like to collaborate with colleagues from any discipline involved in the project.

Painting Music – Is AI Good or Bad?

Dr Andrew Starkey
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Painting Music is a project that is a collaboration with a local artist, Kate Steenhauer. It explores how AI can be used to compose music based on Kate's painting in real time through a performance-based piece performed on stage.

The project's subtext is "Is AI good or bad?" and the music created is different each time. This project maps against fundamental research questions such as: Explainable AI; Reasoning capabilities of AI; low compute for AI; IP ownership of images and music; what is creativity?

PAinting
Music

Composing with Intelligence

Painting Music uses AI to compose music based on an artist's painting in real time, or through drawings created by an individual through a specially developed app. Can AI be creative and create new music? What are the limitations of AI for this task? Are there legal implications for the works created? Can AI reason?

I would be happy to explore collaborations with colleagues from all disciplines.

Will your avatar be more creative than you and who will own its creations?

Paula Sweeney

Divinity, History, Philosophy and Art History
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Personal avatars, trained on real-person data, will represent us in many areas of life. Do our avatars' creations belong to us, and can we be praised for them?



An avatar or chatbot trained on your data is likely to be able to create things that you would not. Yet its creations do seem to be yours (if anyone's).

I would like to collaborate with colleagues from any discipline, but especially Law, Social Sciences and Anthropology.

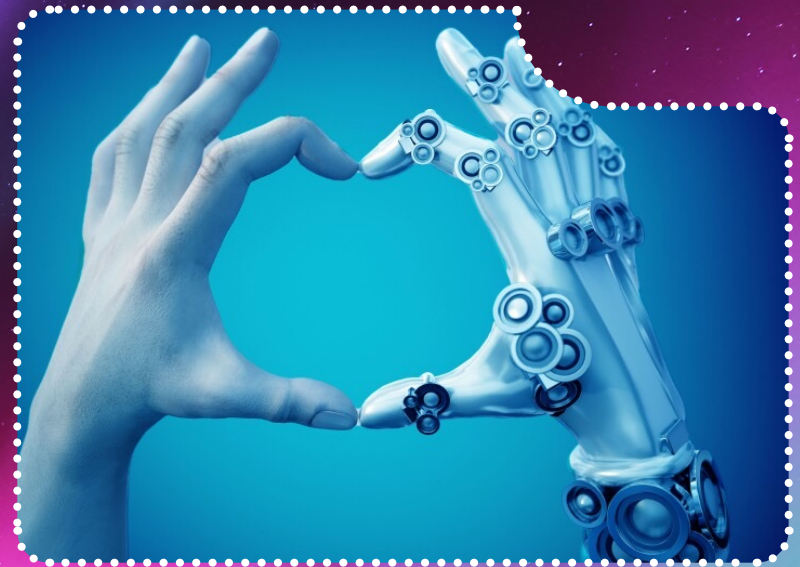
JUST AI Transition

Rossana Ducato

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Copyright law provides a system of incentives to foster the promotion of art and science, e.g. through the remuneration of the author for the use of their work. GenAI has disruptive potential in traditional creative industries, and remuneration mechanisms (already quite inefficient) might be insufficient to prevent creators from being replaced at some point by the machine. How to avoid the “extinction” of human ingenuity? How can we ensure a “Just AI transition”?



In some sectors, the adoption of AI will be inevitable. Creative industries are one of the areas where we are seen its impact. How to ripe the benefits of AI without creating a social tragedy?

I would like to collaborate with colleagues from computer science, environmental science, economy, political science.

The boundaries of human ability and promissory futures of AI in healthcare

Sone Erikainen

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What is the relationship between 'artificial' and 'human' intelligence? What does it mean to exist as a human 'in relation' to AI? What is the future of AI envisioned to be, and why? How do the future visions that are manufactured shape the development of AI in the present? My focus is on healthcare, but these overarching questions go beyond that context.

I would like to collaborate with colleagues from any discipline who are doing research connected with my interests.



AI is transforming the relationship between humans and technology, in ways highlighted in healthcare. AI incites hype about possible utopian (and dystopian) futures of healthcare, while its current applications 'augment' and often surpass human medical professionals' physical and cognitive abilities. What are the implications of this for healthcare and the perceived boundaries of human ability?

AI-Enabled Cyberdefence: Prospects and Challenges

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Can AI-enabled cyberdefence be accurate, necessary, proportionate, and consistent as every defensive action should be?

To what degree could the private sector resort to AI-enabled cyberdefence?

Who is accountable for AI-enabled cyberdefence action?

I would like to collaborate with colleagues from Computing Science, Social Science, and Business.



States and the private sector are currently developing AI-enabled cyberdefence technologies. While autonomous cyberdefence may react more quickly to cyberattacks, it may not comply with necessity and proportionality requirements. Further, the use of autonomous cyberdefence by the private sector may compete with the competence of law enforcement authorities.

