Schedule: Thursday March 21th

TIME	EVENT	WHO	TOPIC
8h45- 9h40	Inauguration	**Principal of Galatasaray High School, Director of French Institute of Turkey, Organisers of the event, Director General of Establishment Kucuk Prens, Principal of Pierre Loti High School, Galatasaray Education Foundation**	Welcome and Gratitude Speeches
9h45-10h15	Conferences	**AKSU Halil** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	The Process of Technological Development From Past to Present
10h20-10h50		**SOULAGES François** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	AI obliges us to rethink intelligence
PAUSE (15 MIN.)			
11h05-11h35	Conferences	**CIUPA Martin** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	AI and Healthcare - opportunity size, applications and risks
11h40-12h10		**KARAKOYUN Mehtap** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Law in Artificial Intelligence : Juridical signification of AI
12h15-12h45		**THOMPSON Tommy** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	The State of Play: Artificial Intelligence and the Video Games Industry
LUNCH BREAK (50 MIN.)			
13h35- 14h05	Conferences	**KOÇ Onur** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	AI for a Better World
14h10-14h40		**MUNYAS Çağrı** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	AI for Everyone
PAUSE (15 MIN.)			
14h55-15h25	Conferences	**KARDES M. Ertan** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	The use of armed drones at the time of disoriented wars
		CLAVERİE Bernard (Grand Amphitheater)	For a natural history of artificial intelligence.

Friday March 22

Time	Speaker (Location)	Title
8h45 -9h15	**STARZINSKAS Fabrice** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Silence! Machines are learning
	ALTUNÇ Mehmet Sinan (Grand Amphitheater)	Artificial intelligence and criminal law
9h20-9h50	**GUILLERMIN Mathieu** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	What is the place of Humans in the time of AI and robots? (An entanglement of ethical and technical dimensions)
9h55-10h25	**ERTUGRUL Tacettin** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Thoughts on artificial intelligence as pharmakon
PAUSE (15 MIN.)		
10h40-11h10	**CHIROLLET Jean Claude** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Photography and AI: "intelligence" or conformist automatism?
11h15-11h45	**KRIAA Anis** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Operational implications and juridical consequences
11h50-12h20	**KERTMELİOĞLU Ferda** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Artificial Intelligence in Travel Industry
LUNCH BREAK (50 MIN.)		
13h10-13h40	**LAFARGUE Bernard** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	What do the novels of Isaac Asimov and Philip K Dick give us to understand our expectations of increasingly independent objects?
13h45-14h15	**CANNARSA Michel** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Blockchain Technologies and the Law
PAUSE (15 MIN.)		
14h30-15h00	**ÖZCAN Alpay** (Tevfik Fikret Hall)	Artificial Intelligence for Medical Imaging: Insightful but not Definite
	BAUDRAND Gabriel (Grand Amphitheater)	Four Discourses of Lacan and Artificial Intelligence

Conference organization : Summary of conferences

Who	Topic	Summary
ONUR KOÇ CTO of Microsoft Turkey	**AI for a Better World**	From Onur Koc's new book **AI for a Better World**, we will talk about how we can use AI technologies to create a better world with specific examples across different industries and our personal life. How human imagination and creativity will guide us in this journey. We will also answer all of your questions on future and AI.
MARTIN CIUPA Head of AI Initiatives/CAIO	AI and Healthcare - opportunity size, applications and risks	The AI market size is indicated by PwC to be GBP 14.7 Trillion by 2030, this is expected to be delivered by Labour Productivity, Personalization, Time Savings and Quality increases. The centres for these developments are mainly in USA, Europe, and China. In terms of key applications Image Recognition classification and tagging Statistics report as being the No 1 use case, and efficient scalable processing of patient data is the No 3. These directly apply to Healthcare markets. The integration of AI with IoT sensors for the monitoring and management of illness and improving wellness (perhaps with edge AI on platform capability for real-time processing) is reported by McKinsey as one high impact technologies for IoT. Yet whilst these perceived benefits of AI and Robotics is recognized as massive, the risks of negative consequences (e.g., in impacts on jobs) are also high. Indeed, the World Economic Forum mark AI & Robotics to be the highest emerging technologies in both these contexts. Hence AI needs to asked to make this economic contribution to society, but do so in an ethical and managed manner.

HALIL AKSU Founder and Director of AI Turkey	The Process of Technological Development From Past to Present	A short scientific, technologic, economic and politic summary of of history of humanity and the process of social growth. Furthermore, its interpretation to artificial intelligence. From this interpretation, an optimist vision of future.
MICHEL CANNARSA Director of Law Faculty	Blockchain Technologies and the Law	*Blockchains are more and more marketed as a general technology which can be implemented in a vast range of situations. They are described as platforms or technologies allowing transactions and not only allowing to register transactions. Blockchains rely on transparency, decentralization and immutability. In the legal area, the various projects relying on blockchain technologies are increasing, from land registers to smart contracts, through dispute resolution tools. From a legal perspective, it makes sense to identify the various opportunities offered by these technologies but also to propose a framework which could form the basis of their development.*
MATHIEU GUILLERMIN / Ethic, Epistemology Researches and Science Technologies Professor of Lyon Catholic University	What is the place of Humans in the time of AI and robots? (An entanglement of ethical and technical dimensions)	In this presentation, I will discuss the importance of considering entanglements and overlapping between technical and ethical aspects of AI and robots development. Ethical endeavor tends to be conceived in isolation from technical questions. New technological tools functions properly or not … Then, there can be good or bad usages of properly functioning new technologies. I will point some limits of such an understanding of the relationships between ethics and technological development. I will in particular insist upon the ethical importance of rendering technological limits explicit and accessible to end-users and any other persons impacted by new technologies. I will notably discuss the ethical consequences of a proper understanding of AI and machine learning technologies, as tools developed by humans and directly constrained by their choices and commitments, rather than as autonomous entities that learn alone apart and emancipated from human biases.

JEAN CLAUDE CHIROLLET	Photography and AI: "intelligence" or conformist automatism?	Algorithms have invaded photographic devices including smartphones and image retouching softwares. Their function is to replace users' choices with automated choices based on data banks constituted of millions of images compared with one another to apply the "best" solution to images without the user's intervention. All recent photophones as well as image retouching softwares flaunt the merits of this so-called objective "intelligence" more reliable than users' choices. However, digital and analog photographers are questioning this "intelligence" that they rather consider as application of statistical automatism derived from esthetic intelligence.
TOMMY THOMSON Dr Tommy Thompson is a senior lecturer of computer science based at Anglia Ruskin University, in Cambridge, United Kingdom and a researcher and practitioner of artificial intelligence in video games	The State of Play: Artificial Intelligence and the Video Games Industry	The video games industry is one of the largest entertainment sectors in the global economy and one that continues to show healthy growth each year, with revenues estimated at over €5.3 billion in France in 2017 and over €800 million in Turkey in 2017. Artificial intelligence is becoming increasingly prominent within the video games sector and its impact is spread beyond the more traditional view of virtual characters in games. In this talk I will discuss the range of ways current and future avenues through which AI is adopted in the games industry beyond virtual characters, such as automated testing for game balancing and quality assurance, player analytics for monetisation models and analysis as part of the booming e-sports culture. I will also focus on how these avenues present new challenges in areas of education, data protection and consumer rights and what steps need to be taken in the coming years to ensure players, developers and the wider world can continue to play in a safe and practical manner.

ERTAN KARDES Professor in the Department of Philosophy at İstanbul University	The use of armed drones at the time of disoriented wars	This presentation criticizes classic or even "conventional" concept of war according to which the domain of states could be regulated in terms of interstate law. On the contrary, we start from the idea that during "plastic" times (C. Schmitt) disoriented wars or "states of violence" (F. Gros) no longer represent the usual meanings of war within international law and international politics. Therefore, it is not an "interstate" war, a war of defiance consisting of an "ethical" report nor a well-defined war according to "judicial norms". The multiplicity of new figures and actors alongside and within the state such as the dronization of the army and conflicts, child soldiers, pirates, companies of war and the "revolution in military affairs" (RAM) etc. begin to determine the "ethical life" (Hegel). The proliferation of new wars around the globe or the disorientation wars within "ethical life" announce the death of a modern grammar of politics. So to what extent and in what sense can political philosophy dare to think of these violent states? In order to respond to this question, this presentation focuses on dronisation and robotisation of the army. We will try to present that drone as a symbol of "safe war" reveals all pathologies of disoriented wars.

FABRICE STARZINSKAS Consultant, Creative Technolog	**Silence! Machines are learning**	**AN AI FOR AN EYE** In a time where machines can learn, nothing truly meaningful will come from falsely convenient, incremental projections of a single future. As, our *computers* start to make choices we don't necessarily understand, they finally expose our biais, our limitations, from the tiniest mistake to the deepest misconceptions. If Silicon Valley seems stuck into building its own, narrowed vision of an AI-powered "better world", creators are taking machine learning principles for a way more enlightening ride. In a context of rising political and economical tensions, plural takes, open questions, speculative design, creative conversations, global collaboration & arts appear, more than ever, crucial to rebalance the global AI narrative we've been served, a chance to share the pen of our common futures.

MEHTAP KARAKOYUN Project specialist of AI-Soft Adalethanım	Law in Artificial Intelligence : Juridical signification of AI	ADALETHANIM, We are a young and dynamic technology company whose vision is to produce artificial intelligence-based solutions in sectors that resist digitalization. In the process of digital transformation, the legal sector is experiencing big problems. Among the millions of documents stacked, jurists who are researching have lost a lot of time and have difficulty in reaching the document they want. The working methods of the lawyers were far from technology and innovations. Therefore, the legal sector is now struggling to adapt to the new technologies spreading rapidly. Research on the case before the start of the litigation process is time-consuming. During this period, the lawyers cannot reach the information about the subject they want, quickly and accurately.In order to assist in the study of law, it is a legal platform that will save both the time of the person working on the case and will quickly access more information than a lawyer related to the case can achieve. There are no examples of such platform that analyzes, understands and interpret the cases and finally produces results in Turkey. With Lawyers, we can reach millions of court decisions and hundreds of thousands of legislation with our smart devices at the time and place they want thanks to our cloud-based technology. In addition, our ability to search on the internet allows us to access unlimited data, including case law and legislation, through our platform. Because all of our data set is supported by artificial intelligence algorithms, it is possible to reach the most accurate information in the fastest way possible with Adalethanım.The artificial intelligence we have developed is to recognize and learn users by following the user movements separately for each user. It becomes a personal legal assistant that allows the user to quickly reach the correct results related to his files.In our platform, lawyers can make their case studies via sentences, paragraphs and documents related to their case law and cases. The word written by the user or the document he uploads is analyzed semantically with our Turkish natural language processing (NLP) algorithms and the most appropriate results are presented to the user. When the user submits his petition or contract to the platform, he/she reaches the relevant legislation and case law. We offer users the opportunity to edit petitions, contracts and texts on our platform. When these petitions and contracts are arranged on the system, important points are automatically determined and relevant case law and legislation articles are added. The user who completes his / her work on the text can immediately convert these texts to UDF format and upload them directly to UYAP system.Our goal is to make justice fast, cheap and accessible for everyone.

GABRIEL BAUDRAND Honorary Professor of Mathematics Author	Four Discourses of Lacan and Artificial Intelligence	In 1970, french psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan developed his theory of "Four Discourses" in his seminar *Towards Psychoanalysi*s. The discourse is defined as something which, within the order of language, creates, maintains or transforms a social relation. Historically, the discourse of Master causes the turning point of scientific revolution, Historiquement, le discours du maitre est remis en cause au tournant de la révolution scientifique, leading to the *discourse of University*, or *discourse oıf Science*. This discourse marginalizes the individual who brought it towards the Cogito of Descartes. We will study the process whose implementation is accelerated by Capitaliste Discourse, a fifth discourse that Lacan hadn't theorisized.
TACETTİN ERTUĞRUL Professor in the Department of Sociology at Istanbul Esenyurt University Associate member of the CREPhAC - University of Strasbourg Member of the association Ars Industrialis.	Thoughts on artificial intelligence as pharmakon	We are facing a crucial question: is artificial intelligence a chance or a threat? The answer is not simple because artificial intelligence would have quite complicated and contradictory consequences. The notion of pharmakon allows us to think both aspects, one being maleficent and other being beneficial. In his lector of Platon, Jacques Derrida presents writing as a technique of pharmakon (cure and poison). We can say that technology is pharmakon. Therefore, artificial intelligence is also pharmakon. Artificial intelligence can create new possibilities by disturbing thousand-year habits and ancient methods as well as by ruining natural stability. Furthermore, it has numerous risks: we can think of consequences of generalized traceability, risks of automatization etc. Stiegler said, "For instance, artificial intelligence rather produces artificial stupidity". Moreover, in this presentation we can find the occasion to think about relations between anticipation, calculation, impossible, future and artificial intelligence.

FRANÇOIS SOULAGES University Professor	l'AI obliges us to rethink intelligence	Intelligence is a historic notion that evolves with time, notably in accordance with ideologies accompanying technological development and changes. When we distinguished Homo faber from Homo sapiens, it was thanks to intellect. These changes come with a secondary benefit: they oblige us to rethink everything that they encounter, to know things, relations and ideas. AI forces us to explore the couple nature/artifice and notions of artifice, art and technology, but also condemns us to question the notion of intelligence. Artistic experimentations can help us to question intelligence. In the era of AI, which reflexive vision of intelligence can we implement dynamically?
ANIS KRIAA Consultant at french group DCI in Saudi Arabia	Operational implications and juridical consequences	New technologies applied to war announce an important break in the history of military. We are far from the conventional schema in which technological progress is content with questioning certain variables of strategic thinking and international law of armed conflicts. Studying new technologies of war in a judicial context comes back to peeling whole circumstances around their usage. It is of interest to approach such a subject in a multidisciplinary and technical approach, while seeking to endow the legal rule with an "Operational" aspect adapted to the theme. In this research environment, the technological aspect is the trigger for the reflection. A specific frame has been predefined. These are new war technologies. But what about the precision of this concept? Is there a homogeneous category gathering the aforementioned technologies? Given the generic nature of the concept in question, a definition would necessarily be selective. This requires the identification of a main tendency which dominates the process of technological evolution in the field.

ALTUNÇ MEHMET SINAN	Artificial intelligence and criminal law	"Artificial Intelligence" is one of the popular topics of our era. Scientists are producing valuable academic work on this subject. At the same time, lawyers are also beginning to take an interest in this subject. Especially in criminal law, we wonder if we can talk about the responsibility of "robots with artificial intelligence" and if the answer is affirmative, how can we punish them, etc. In this presentation, we will search the answers of these questions while taking into consideration the principles of criminal law.
BERNARD CLAVERIE Professor at the Institut Polytechnique de Bordeaux (Ipb)	For a natural history of artificial intelligence.	The current success of Artificial Intelligence and the spectacular performance of digital machines, calculators and robots, lead some AI specialists to present it to public and make them consider it as a specific field, apart from those of human cognition or its productions. However, its singular status, which mobilizes socio-economic circles such as artists and some transhumanist thinkers, can not be conceived without reference to man, his thought and his power of instrumentation, but also and more widely to its place in the world of life. An intellectual exercise proposes a naturalization of the metaphor of a powerful Artificial Intelligence by bringing it back to the global problem of the biological value of intelligence. It probably makes it possible to see how much the AI would benefit from being part of an integrated, healthy and evolving vision of human intelligence, for a better competitiveness and a better acceptability.

BERNARD LAFARGUE	What do the novels of Isaac Asimov and Philip K Dick give us to understand our expectations of increasingly independent objects?	The golden legend of science fiction, Rick Deckard the famous blade runner of Philipp K. Dick's novel, himself a humanized android, runs away with the replicant Rachel, whom he has fallen in love with. Today, have we not become more enamored of the connected objects who are more beautiful, intelligent and powerful than ever, than our human brothers, who look cheerless?
ALPAY ÖZCAN	Artificial Intelligence for Medical Imaging: Insightful but not Definite	Currently re-popularized machine learning techniques existed and were put to use with limited applications in the medical field since late 80's. Advance for AI in medical imaging as in the others was powered, firstly, by increased availability and digital transfer capabilities of data, secondly, rapid improvement of cheap computational power supported by the freely available software tools. This transformation reflected to medical informatics as consulting patient images on film located at the doctor's office was replaced by evaluating current and retrospective imaging data using picture archival and communication systems that allow teleradiology practically from anywhere in the world. Adding new imaging modalities create valuable means for improving accuracy at every stage of disease treatment, including diagnosis, therapy and prognosis assessment. However, increasing the number of modalities raises the concern of inter- and intra-observer variability. With the information type changes and/or dimensionality augmentation artificial intelligence methods become necessary. In conclusion, although AI might provide valuable insight to difficult biomedical questions, one should proceed cautiously without steering away from the first principles of good mathematical modeling and AI's offerings should be carefully evaluated rather than accepting them for their face values.

FERDA KERTMELİOĞLU	Artificial Intelligence in Travel Industry	Travel Industry is the largest sector globally with 8 Trillion USD annual revenues and more than 6 Billion data signals each day. AI is revolutionizing the world and especially Travel being one of the most data driven sectors. The paradigm is shifting yet the challenge is twofold; the role AI is playing in seamless consumer experience, namely Inspiration, Search, Book, Experiences; as well as the utilization of Machine Learning in Travel Industry, from programmatic advertising to personalization of content, virtual agents to productivity.
ÇAĞRI MÜNYAS	AI for Everyone	We're living in a world where AI and Data took more and more part in our daily lives. Learning the importance of data and the potential knowledge and experience that could be generated using data is crucial. Instead of asking the questions that are used to create hype for marketing campaigns on media channels, we should start asking the right questions and start understanding how AI, as a tool , will resolve today's problems. Taking data as a new currency and understanding how valuable each action we took online are first steps towards that goal. To do that Galatasaray High School students have prepared a demo for you to show that data science can be taught in high schools, and the awareness on our online presence is critical.