

## **Responsible science in business in Europe and North America**

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# Learning aims

Since the advent of electricity and film, energy and visualisation have changed the outlook of daily routine and long term objectives. During the twentieth century a lot of the technological progress happened without careful consideration to the psychological impact of collective mental wellbeing.

Planning was achieved mainly through literary and artistic movements with the incentive of becoming rich by impressing with construction and modern engineering. Unfortunately this in many occasions led to extreme competition and the need to experiment with technology to maintain power.

This book aims to establish the objectives of science and technology in the second half of the 21st century. Therefore, we will describe the current state of Human rights especially in Europe and North America. The aim is to build upon the Geneva Convention by moving away from the boom and bust economic cycles and instead strategically planning the introduction of experimented military and national technology not to cause a dramatic change in daily life.

Since the establishment of United Nations, several international organisations have been operating to manage our economy and environment, including scientific ones such as NASA, ESA, WIPO and EPO. Unfortunately there have been several external pressures by public and private governments that have led to cold wars and hidden power struggles. The aim of think tanks is to prevent further uncertainty by redefining some guidelines in intellectual property and artificial intelligence to pave the way for integrity in science, technology, chemistry and biology.

This collection of papers is comprised of 14 Chapters with an introduction outlining the learning aims and a conclusion with the suggested responsible paths in science, business and international standards and IP.

The objective is to examine the modern issues in business and science both from a legal and technological perspective to establish international concepts of business standards and non extremist modern use of STEM capabilities.

Conflicts such as during the Arab Spring have led to unenforced international laws such as in human rights and commercial exploitation; thus, requiring a new strategy in intellectual property and defence.

Human rights' standards may require sophisticated AI solutions. For example detecting inappropriate use of body sensors and positioning solutions. The internet of medical things needs to be monitored to prevent hacking by unauthorised groups intervening without consent.

With the introduction of light waves and implicit consent in the use of body user agents and parents and social media, the need for standards in third party business agreements have become vital. Insurance policies in third party transactions and medical equipment need specialised professionals and technology to finalise contracts and safeguard parties involved by disclosing all necessary clauses.

Intellectual property applications such as patents and designs require experts in scientific research with extensive business knowledge. They can rely on cross referenced databases. The difficulty is to make sure the records are up to date and contain any associated licence and required royalties. A further consideration is that they only are used in the relevant jurisdiction and for the designated purposes.

Most of entrepreneurship nowadays relies on inventions or innovation to do with technological deployment. Therefore, agreements need to be thorough based on tried and tested methodologies. Unfortunately there are several constraints to do with legacy procedures and rivalries. One of the objectives is to finalise a set of guidelines followed when drawing up business contracts.

Science allows very in depth monitoring of geographical areas including homes, offices public places and intimacy. One of the well established techniques is remote sensing that does not only need to be used to observe resources on land, in seas and skies but also to plan deployment of new experimented services. The strategy should be to use approved algorithms based on hierarchies and privileges mainly not requiring human intervention. This requires parametrised recognition software with all types of media.

One of the constraints in implementing comprehensive specifications is the mission of the software project, as one of the aims is often to capture competitor behaviour while still having infallible security based on a limited budget. Law enforcement in software needs to consider human rights and privacy of the developers, providers and users. Having non invasive measures in place to detect infringements and verify breaches requires detailed planning and a cohesive workgroup. Keeping up to date with new scientific possibilities for business ventures has proven to be a difficulty, as the scientific community seeks to keep high barriers of entry by maintaining a cost competitive advantage.

One of the objectives for over 50 years has been the collection of data by the offices of national statistics. In fact the telecommunication and space industries have devised strategies to monitor telemetry. Preventing issues by providers is achievable with detailed standards in medicine, biology, chemistry physics and astronomy. Using software that has carefully mined data for suggestions in mental well-being on a community, group and individual basis is still in its infancy. One of the objectives is to protect humanity from commercial pressures such as lobbies to do with modern arms, chemistry espionage and past biases in nutrition.. Understanding the effects of the main 8 amino acids is vital to enable relevant CBT training without the need of any supplementary medication.

With the advent of modern plant based foods, such as the concept of super foods and a variety of seeds releasing precious oils, a vegan diet has been recommended for several athletes and to recover from mental well-being difficulties such as stress and anxiety. Foods like blueberries and broccoli contain vitamins and antibodies that can give protection for several hours. Other berries like goji and raspberries can also be considered super foods. Learning to recognise, which foods best for each sensation can be very beneficial. Combining seeds and nuts such as flax, sunflower and pumpkin seeds with Brazil nuts, cashews and almonds can help with mental alertness by releasing the appropriate fats, which are also good for the human skin.

Finding the right balance for optimum wellbeing requires patience and individual experiments. Some scientists have devised AI solutions to map various body and mental

functions to provide support for personal training and reasoning. The problem is that they are based on human creation with machine learning that relies on empirical studies and not tailored to individual experience and complexities. In future nano biology based on personal telemetry can help create appropriate sensors substituting the need for experiments done by other humans.

As stock exchanges became more reliant on technology, algorithms based on derivatives and complex equations were introduced to allow for integration between stock markets around the world. Both fundamental and technical analysis have been used to predict the spreads in 24 hour trading. With the introduction of mobile technology including personal training devices and substances new exchanges have been created such as block chains and sharing of security certificates. Therefore, the need for high standards in data sharing is vital to prevent bodily harm and invasion of privacy without prior consent. Using macro and micro economic models in human exchanges requires an understanding of computing and chemistry, as the impact of different reactions need to rely on the appropriate communication and networking protocols with balanced fault tolerance.

With the increase of smartphones and tablets, many applications have reduced traditionally time consuming tasks and augmented functionality to improve the quality of experience. The difficulty is that developers and engineers receive pressure to release advanced applications based on military and medical technology that are dangerous when used inappropriately or with ill intention. For example body sensors with positioning technology can activate the interaction between two individuals, allowing for exchange of biology. Having the necessary security is essential to prevent interference mining, such as transmitting unwanted substances through encrypted background data in the relevant application.

Laser technology and body sensors enable advanced radiation therapy that relies on standards set for example by IEEE with the internet of medical things to monitor the quality of the transmitted waves and energy to detect any inappropriate data and substances. Interaction through nano biology enables recognition of molecular structures to strengthen bodily functions in a way that bacteria should not cause previously possible infections. Sharing of biology should reduce the need for expensive pharmaceutical research and development to create medication free of side effects.

Standards in infrastructure are necessary to provide quality of service in communication and equipment. Scientists have invented various methods based on mathematic and physics equations to offer enhanced devices and software such as augmented reality glasses. Therefore engineers and legal experts are constantly revising guidelines in developing and using technology responsibly. Third party integration through application services and gateways need to be tested to make sure they are not based on inappropriate programming functions and interfaces, such as using patented inventions and methodologies.

In recent decades the scientific and business communities have protected inventions and innovations by awarding commercial rights to the creators and providers. However with the proliferation of applications and software libraries monitoring intellectual property has been driven by commercial interest rather than providing necessary security and health standards. Therefore, new technological rights are required to prevent excessive exploitation by computing infrastructure through processing aimed at increasing business transactions.

Identifying viable solutions in future exchanges of particles and biological cells requires well planned strategies in artificial intelligence avoiding wrong decision making based on machine learning and robotics.

1. Creating test cases based on consenting candidates over a relevant period of time based on the objectives of the experiments, requires sufficient budgets to withstand pressures from lobbies to carryout similar studies without prior consent.
2. Responsible financing based on tested economic processing can provide basic universal services with augmented privileges to protect experts and decision makers.
3. The aim is to reduce bureaucracy by creating encrypted object oriented databases with sensitive medical and personal data to evolve third party insurance and life assurance.
4. New nuclear computing generating energy and biology sharing based on persuasive but not invasive AI requires high quality of nutrients and communication infrastructure.
5. Cohesive groups including professional and personal interest groups will facilitate new professions and prsumerism.