

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

For AI professionals

Exponential Segmentation Process



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ESP

Method

01

Context

LLMs are profoundly changing the way we think about work, yet their adoption often comes up against unrealistic expectations. To take full advantage of them, we need to recognize their limitations and consider them as support tools, while placing people at the heart of the process.

02

Understanding limits

Large-scale language models (LLMs) often produce excessively generic answers; the solution lies in task segmentation, enabling tasks to be entrusted to specialized artificial intelligences and thus improving the specificity and relevance of the answers provided.

03

Principles in action

The ESP method extracts the driving substance of LLMs through four principles and approaches that act in synergy: anthropomorphism, decomposition, depth and subjectivity.

04

Implementation

The ESP method is implemented in seven key steps for in-depth weaving.

The way we conceive and execute work is being challenged by the advent of LLMs.

However, their widespread adoption is hampered by their limited relevance, as exploiting their full potential is proving more complex than expected.

In addition to this inertia, the user is under the illusion that the objectives of model providers (the quest for ASI) are the real capabilities of LLMs. Promises of autonomy do nothing to alleviate this illusion, generating paradoxical expectations and irrational behavior, divided between the passivity inherent in the fear of programmed replacement, and the desire to hasten the advent of the ASI to make up for disillusionment, thus denying the immediate, yet very real and concrete usefulness of LLMs.

Lack of relevance and disproportionate promises convey an immediate misperception of the usefulness of transforming AI models.

Right from the outset, LLM models appear to be of little use compared to the effort required to extract from them the equivalent of our expectations.

Yet, to perceive the immediate extent of LLMs' potential, we need to change our perspective, starting by reminding ourselves that they are only tools for supporting tasks, with humans remaining at the heart of value production.

Replacement will indeed take place, but it will be driven by the human who knows how to exploit the potential of LLM models, and not by AI itself, through the intelligence factor alone, because without human intent, artificial intelligence remains inert.

The challenge of successful adoption therefore lies first and foremost in understanding the limits of LLMs, so as to apprehend the extent of their potential from the right angle, and learn how to exploit it to the full.

Understanding limits

Exponential Segmentation Process



AI

The problem with LLMs lies in their standardized approach to language processing.

They produce overly generic responses, diluting specificity, precision and originality, even going so far as to disguise the truth in order to conform the characteristics of relevance to a weighted average value, statistically the most probable.

This phenomenon, intrinsic to the functioning of artificial neural networks, degrades the relevance perceived by the user and leads to a loss of adequacy between expectations and the results provided.

The transition effort seems too great to adapt solutions to the unique needs of users, notably through the prism of another untenable promise, that of fine-tuning.

Complex, costly, time-consuming and unsuited to the perpetual changes taking place in the business world, fine-tuning only imperfectly solves the problem of systematic generalization.

To counter this tendency towards generalization, however, all that's needed is to segment tasks, then entrust them to hyper-specialized AIs, dedicated and focused on single objectives, so that the attention paid to tasks is optimized by hyper-contextualization.

Understanding limits

Exponential Segmentation Process



AI

By assigning micro-tasks to dedicated artificial intelligences, specifically programmed for these particular micro-tasks, it becomes possible to process each element with greater speed and expertise, without any special technical developments, without any reduction in perceived relevance, and without resorting absolutely to fine-tuning.

This segmentation guarantees results that are more relevant from every point of view, improving the quality of the results generated and user satisfaction.

What's more, unlike fine-tuning, this approach enables continuous, flexible and easy-to-implement adjustments to refine the capabilities of specialized AIs, and reinforce their behavior according to the situations encountered during their operation.

But it's also important to know how to segment, taking into account the variability of the objectives and intentions of the requesting parties, while including the interpretation prism of AI.

The ESP method is the answer to these problems, by tackling relevance from all the dimensions it touches, via a fine division of trades, disciplines and tasks into micro-tasks.

This approach does more than simply improve processes; it paves the way for a new era of efficiency and relevance in the world of AI-supported work.

Definition

The ESP method

Exponential Segmentation Process



AI

The ESP method, an acronym for “Exponential Segmentation Process”, is a strategic segmentation approach designed to optimize organizational and operational performance exponentially through cumulative effects in which each task amplified by AI amplifies the others.

The method is based on the principle of breaking down processes, disciplines and tasks into micro-tasks and sub-disciplines, enabling efficiency gains to be accumulated.

Each component of this method plays an essential role through synergy and accumulation, focusing on the systematic optimization of every single step of a process and the deep ultra-segmentation of each component of the business disciplines.

The “E” for “Exponential” underlines the importance of increasing performance exponentially through the accumulation of optimizations. For each step in a task process, organizations can achieve significant cumulative time savings. This dynamic promotes rapid and sustainable growth, essential in a competitive business environment.

Definition

The ESP method

Exponential Segmentation Process



AI

The “S” for “Segmentation” refers to the systematic decomposition of projects, processes, departments, businesses, tasks and contextualized sub-tasks, aimed at eliminating the conflicts of intent and objectives inherent in GPT-induced generalization. This approach allows for better resource allocation, greater execution acuity and more efficient project management.

Finally, the “P” for “Process” refers to the establishment of standardized procedures to ensure consistent execution of processes, aligned with frameworks of intent and objectives, enabling better understanding of and control over incremental effects, thus allowing full exploitation of cumulative effects.

The impact of the ESP method on operational efficiency is significant, enabling AI efficiency rates to be optimized by up to 70%.

This not only reduces execution time, but also errors, while increasing the quality of results and user satisfaction, each of which has an influence on performance and sales.

Principles

In action

Exponential Segmentation Process



AI

The ESP method extracts the driving substance of LLMs through four principles and approaches that act in synergy: anthropomorphism, decomposition, depth and subjectivity.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM

DECOMPOSITION

SUBJECTIVITY

DEPTH

Anthropomorphism

We human beings don't intuitively perceive the finesse of what a job entails in terms of disciplines, tasks and associated sub-tasks. We do, however, know what kind of general needs a profession (or service) meets.

Thus, we (humans) must base our professional approach to AI on the prism of the job, as it is an intuitive benchmark that eliminates many of the questions concerning what can be asked of one job rather than another.

But we mustn't forget that, with AI, the ways in which a job is implemented are defined by ourselves, which means that we are both actors and spectators of the result.

As the actor who determines the relevance of a result, we have to define with extreme precision what information the AI in charge of a mission must receive. This is so that it can respond to our requests as a spectator, bearing in mind that this perspective on relevance varies according to the circumstances of the request.

This is where an anthropomorphic approach comes into its own, because, in truth, as actors in the outcome, we are incapable of the level of precision required to satisfy the demands of our role as spectators.

Anthropomorphism

On the other hand, as a spectator of the generated result, we can measure its relevance and thus adapt our role as an actor.

Indeed, as the recipients of an AI-generated response of which we are also the architects, we can both arbitrate the appropriateness of our expectations in the face of the implications we assume a profession to have, and steer this appropriateness so that the generalization is directed in the direction we give it.

In this way, business anthropomorphism is above all a reference point, for us more than for the AI, enabling us to play different roles relating to business interactions, in the construction of expected relevance.

Business anthropomorphism thus induces a pre-orientation of intentions and general objectives, essential for contextualizing the variable demands of the requester, while maintaining a match between its objectives and those of the anthropomorphic AI being solicited.

Business anthropomorphism is therefore an essential first step in the ESP method, enabling us to match our expectations with results whose relevance is anticipated by intuitive identification with business implications, without actually knowing the ramifications.

However, business anthropomorphism is not sufficient in itself, as it in no way indicates the specific processing methods inherent in queries, even though they are business-oriented.

The principle of decomposition

The embodiment of a job by AI induces underlying behaviors that appear coherent, but the results produced by simple anthropomorphism remain too generalist and therefore unusable.

Another key to relevance then lies in extracting the deep substance of professions, i.e., the disciplines, skills and knowledge associated with them, thus making it possible to integrate the precision required for the implementation of anthropomorphized AI.

To achieve this level of precision, we first need to clarify the differences between the trade and the disciplines it embeds, while considering the AI's own benchmarks, and its own interpretation criteria, to prevent it from weighting the specificities we think precision introduces.

The principle of decomposition

The job according to AI

A job involves the variable application of multiple skills, each echoing several spectrums of knowledge, whose importance is also variable. (Skills in the applicable domain, knowledge in the dynamics of interpretation concerning the skills to be applied, in direct relation to the context of execution).

Discipline according to AI

A discipline, on the other hand, is intrinsically made up of specific skills, each of which also echoes specific knowledge, but interacting within a reduced framework (the exclusive universe of a discipline). This prevents the generalist weighting induced by the sum of business components, since all the details extracted from the nature of a discipline are consubstantial with it.

The principle of decomposition

These notions, and the differences between them, are crucial, because without limitations in terms of orientation and breadth of interpretation spectrum with behavioral implications, AI systematically generalizes and arbitrates the characteristics of relevance for us.

Indeed, in all circumstances, it interprets our intentions, and assumes our expectations within a general framework, which here is that of a profession, itself made up of disciplines, and therefore of multiple underlying skills and knowledge spectrums whose characteristics on this contextual scale are already a weighted average that doesn't allow for depth.

Under these conditions, the result cannot be relevant, as its generation involves innumerable approximations, each of which is smoothed to obtain the statistically most probable average.

This can only lead to generality and the lack of specificity inherent in the expected relevance.

This leads to numerous repetitions, and adjustments that are often more time-consuming than doing it yourself, without AI.

This is why it is so important to break down jobs into disciplines, as this restricts the possibilities of interpretation while narrowing the focus of the AI's attention, thereby increasing the relevance produced.

This decomposition is a prerequisite for the implementation of anthropomorphic business AI, but it is not enough, as it only presents a first level of depth: a discipline of a business.

The depth principle

For optimal, systematic relevance of the results, each extracted discipline must in turn be segmented, this time in terms of skills and knowledge, leading to the extraction of single-objective tasks.

This further subdivision in turn reduces the execution frames, further reducing the scope for misinterpretation of intentions and goals, while further tightening the AI's focus of attention.

A single-objective task no longer involving conflicts of interpretation or objective, can then be divided in turn into hyper-specialized micro-tasks, leading to a notion of optimal relevance, characterized by a focus of attention entirely dedicated to each micro-task individually.

In this way, each task, systematically broken down into several micro-tasks, receives a maximum level of attention, enhancing the AI's interpretative relevance through the depth effect, and its perceived relevance through the focus effect. Each of these effects amplifies the other.

The depth principle

It also enhances our ability to create relevance when we play the role of relevance actor, as deep decomposition reveals the tiniest components of these micro-taches. Components that the AI considers to be landmarks, even though they are imperceptible to us.

As an actor in relevance

Extracting the details of the elements that make up a job, the disciplines, skills, knowledge, tasks and related micro-tasks, enables us to refine our expectations and optimally parameterize anthropomorphic AIs.

As a spectator

These segmented details and extractions reveal the potential expectations of the end-user (which could be ourselves), enabling us to better define the framing of intentions so that queries are perfectly matched to the capabilities of the AI made available, contributing to effective pre-orientation on the one hand, and depth of interaction on the other.

Subjectivity

Finally, we need to look back at how a computer-assisted task, without AI, is approached, in order to better perceive the graduation of depth levels and their adjacent influential factors.

Humans intuitively allocate their attention according to their priorities and objectives, bringing into play their cognitive abilities, time, skills, knowledge and energy to establish the depth of processing and level of detail according to the nature of the immediate need.

Humans are constantly arbitrating the hierarchy of attention priorities, the level of concentration, the depth required, which in turn depends on objectives, the latter also being dependent on interpretative factors.

This cognitive and instinctive work is constant. It cannot be reproduced by AI, because, in all cases, the judgment of relevance is sovereign. The characteristics of relevance are subjective. They are therefore inherently subject to our judgment.

In other words, any result that appears to be relevant, but whose relevance criteria used by the AI escape us, cannot present a sufficient level of reliability for its use. Because reliability is exclusively defined by our judgment.

Hence the need to meticulously extract the characteristics of this subjective relevance in order to master all the aspects that would escape us in a non-segmented, essentially generalist approach.

Subjectivity

Because it's all about trusting results generated in variable environments, involving judgments and decisions whose reliability must be based on human arbitration. It's up to the human being to define the gradation of depth in full knowledge of the facts, from the job to the micro-task.

And we mustn't forget that the frameworks and contexts must be as limited as possible to ensure the specificity of the depth on the one hand, and maximum attention to what we have previously defined in the light of the segmentations on the other.

This contributes to confidence in the results produced, because by extracting the smallest components down to indivisible scales, we master the foundations of reliability and relevance.

This is achieved through the consecutive segmentation of job > disciplines > | skills, knowledge | > tasks > micro-tasks, constituting the depth.

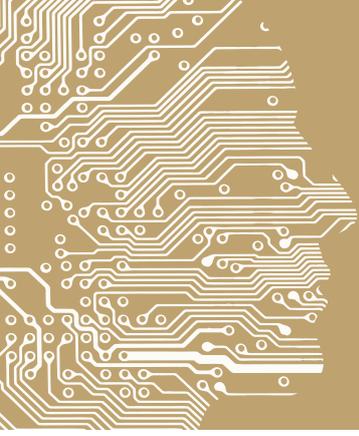
At the same time, this fine-tuning enables us to pre-establish subjective principles of interpretation in all the dimensions involved in a task, without diluting the expected relevance in terms of specificity and depth.

Subjectivity

The ESP method thus ensures optimal exploitation of the potential of LLMs, by transposing human cognitive processes into segmented procedures implemented by humans.

Humans then become operators of AI ecosystems. He pilots, commands, controls and puts into action AIs specifically created and programmed to accomplish particular tasks, for particular objectives, which he then aggregates in order to contribute to a wider objective of which he remains the master builder.

It is in this simultaneous combination of principles and approaches that the relevance of AI lies, increasing execution speed and quality tenfold, reducing error rates and having a major impact on sales, notably through the economies of scale achieved thanks to the overcapacities with which every human is endowed.



ESP IMPLEMENTATION

- 01 Job identification
- 02 Extracting disciplines
- 03 Action verb extractions
- 04 Task extraction
- 05 Decomposition
- 06 Implications & dependencies
- 07 Key elements



REQUIREMENTS

Implementing the ESP method requires prompt engineering expertise and appropriate tools.

Have an account on neuraking.com, in order to be able to create anthropomorphic business AIs.

Have the [engineering prompt capabilities](#) to exploit the full potential of the ESP AI on which the implementation of the method is based.

Procedures via IA ESP

Visit IA ESP here:

<https://neuraking.com/ia-assistants/esp/>

Job identification with ESP AI

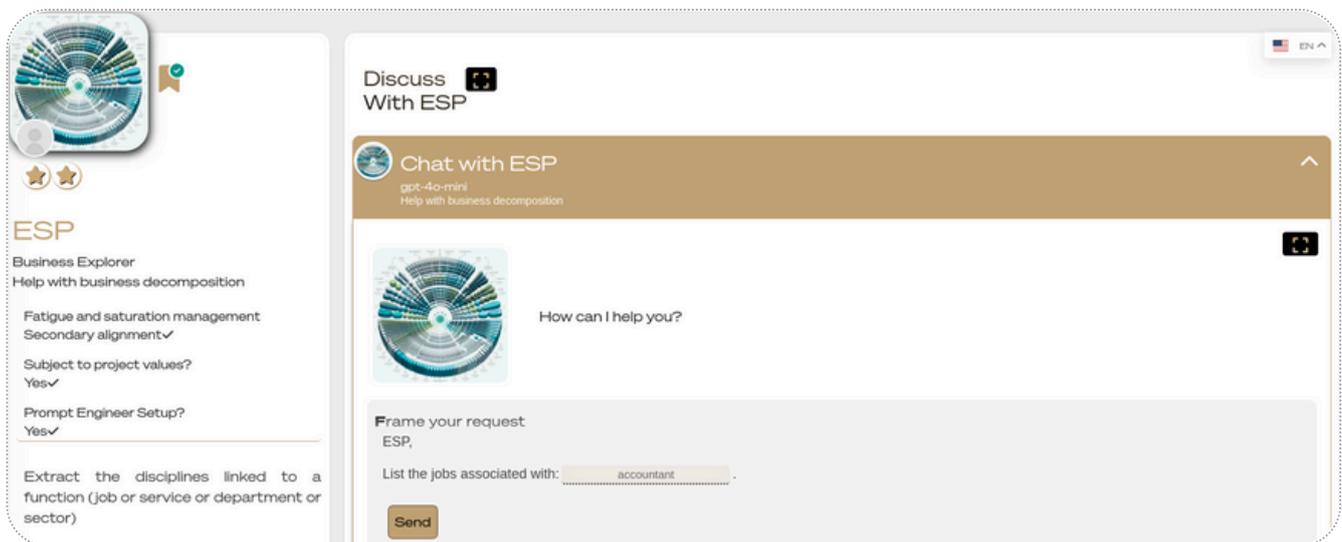
Every business implies sectorizations, which we need to identify prior to any segmentation, to ensure that our definition of implications corresponds to the idea of them held by the transforming models that will be called upon.

We'll use the “accountant” example here.

a: Extract the name of the job inherent in the requirement

Every business implies sectorizations, which we need to identify prior to any segmentation, to ensure that our definition of implications corresponds to the idea of them held by the transforming models that will be called upon.

We'll use the “accountant” example here.



Step 1

Implementation

b: Identify professions to be transposed into anthropomorphic AIs

The IA ESP will propose a list of professions associated with the term entered (here: accountant).

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Certainly, NeuraTech! Here are some jobs associated with the role of an accountant:

1. **Financial Accountant** : Focuses on the preparation of financial statements and ensuring compliance with accounting standards.
2. **Management Accountant** : Provides financial analysis and management with insights to help in decision making.
3. **Tax Accountant** : Specializes in tax planning and preparation, ensuring compliance with tax laws and regulations.
4. **Forensic Accountant** : Investigates financial discrepancies and fraud, often working with law enforcement or legal teams.
5. **Auditor** : Examines financial records to ensure accuracy and compliance with laws and regulations, can be internal or external.
6. **Cost Accountant** : Analyzes and controls costs associated with production and operations to improve profitability.
7. **Payroll Accountant** : Manages payroll processes, ensuring accurate payments and compliance with employment laws.
8. **Accounts Payable Clerk** : Responsible for processing invoices and managing outgoing payments.
9. **Accounts Receivable Clerk** : Manages incoming payments, ensuring that receivables are collected in a timely manner.
10. **Controller** : Oversees financial reporting, budgeting, and accounting processes within an organization.

If you'd like more detailed information about any specific role, feel free to ask!

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c: Select and classify professions

At this point, the ESP AI's response shows us an organizational structure that we'll need to replicate, with each job being an AI to be created, as follows:

For accounting:

- A general accountant = one AI
- A sub-accountant = one AI
- An internal auditor = an AI
- Etc.

And so on for each trade that is to be segmented.

Make a note of this to submit each profession to the present procedure.

Discipline extraction with an ESP IA team member

a: Extract disciplines with Marco C.3.02.11.24

From one of the jobs provided by the ESP AI, we'll extract the disciplines with the AI "Marco C.3.02.11.24", ESP's first team member.

For the demonstration, we'll use "Tax accountant", specifying "in an accounting firm". This clarification is necessary, as we started from the term "accountant", but this angle is not known to Marco C.3.02.11.24.

Teams 

from ESP

Take a step-by-step approach to extracting deep substance that can be entrusted to AIs.



Marco C.3.02.11.24

gpt-4o

Extract the disciplines linked to a function (job or service or department or sector)



How can I help you?

Frame your request

Marco C.3.02.11.24,

List the disciplines associated with the function: , which can be assisted by AI.



b: Identify disciplines to be transposed into anthropomorphic team departments

Marco C.3.O2.11.24 will propose a list of disciplines associated with the function, with the first explicit notions of the possibilities of AI intervention (here: tax specialist in an accounting firm).



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Hello NeuraTech,

The role of a tax specialist in an accounting firm is multifaceted and can be assisted by AI across several disciplines. Here are some key areas:

1. **Tax Law and Compliance** : Understanding and applying tax laws and regulations is crucial. AI can assist by providing up-to-date information on changes in tax legislation and compliance requirements.
2. **Financial Accounting** : This involves preparing and analyzing financial records. AI can help automate the preparation of tax returns and financial statements, ensuring accuracy and efficiency.
3. **Tax Planning and Strategy** : Developing strategies to minimize tax liabilities while complying with legal requirements. AI can analyze large datasets to identify potential tax-saving opportunities and optimize tax strategies.
4. **Audit and Assurance** : Reviewing financial documents to ensure they comply with tax regulations. AI can enhance audit processes by identifying anomalies or discrepancies in financial data.
5. **Data Analysis and Management** : Collecting and interpreting complex datasets to make informed tax decisions. AI can process and analyze vast amounts of data quickly, providing insights that would be time-consuming to obtain manually.
6. **Risk Management** : Identifying and mitigating potential tax risks. AI can predict potential risks by analyzing trends and patterns in financial data.
7. **Consultation and Advisory** : Offering expert advice on tax-related matters. AI can support by providing simulations and models that help in decision-making.

By integrating AI into these disciplines, tax specialists can enhance their efficiency, accuracy, and strategic planning capabilities.

Is there any specific area you would like to explore further, NeuraTech?

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At this point, Marco's response C.3.O2.11.24 above all indicates the organizational structure of the team member departments that will ideally accompany the Tax AI, as follows:

Main AI :

- Tax AI

Team member departments IA :

- Tax analysis and forecasting
 - Specialized team members (unknown at this stage)
- Regulatory compliance
 - Specialized teams (unknown at this stage)
- Tax planning
 - Specialized teams (unknown at this stage)
- Fraud detection
 - Specialized teams (unknown at this stage)
- Data entry and reporting
 - Specialized teams (unknown at this stage)
- Tax consulting
 - Specialized teams (unknown at this stage)
- Documentation management
 - Specialized teams (unknown at this stage)

Step 2

Implementation

Transposing at the end of the procedure as follows:

Discuss 
With Fiscalist

 Chat with Tax Specialist
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Teams 
of Tax Specialist

 Tax analysis and forecasting
Analysis and identification of trends



 Regulatory compliance
Compliance with laws and regulations



 Tax planning
Predictions and recommendations



 Fraud detection
Identification of irregularities



 Data entry and reporting



 Tax consultation
Handling Common Questions



 Documentation management
Research and organization of knowledge



c: Select and classify departments

Make a note of the departments listed, so that you can supply them with team members later.

At this stage, we can't yet define the latter, but we need to establish the organization that will integrate them.

Teams 
of Tax Specialist

 Tax analysis and forecasting
Analysis and identification of trends

No team member defined yet

Extract action verbs limited to LLM capabilities

Echoing skills and knowledge, action verbs and implicit actions are the elements that will make it possible to characterize goal and task orientations, without the need to establish knowledge and skills.

To this end, Marco's response C.3.O2.11.24 gives indications of the possibilities of AI assistance, enabling us both to limit the approach to the field of generative AI capabilities and to guide the selection choices in the present procedure.

To extract action verbs and implicit non-verbal action items, select one of Marco C.3.O2.11.24's responses and pass it on to Laurent F.1.O1.24, for example: "Tax analysis and forecasting: AI can help analyze large amounts of tax data to identify trends and predict tax outcomes."

Step 3

Implementation



How can I help you?

Frame your request
Laurent F.1.01.24,
For the following content:

Tax analysis and forecasting: AI can help analyze large amounts of tax data to identify trends and predict tax outcomes.

, could you give me only the action verbs and the associated implicit actions, limiting yourself to the LLM scope of action and taking into account the non-verbal elements for the implicit actions? Thank you."

Send

These elements are important for specifying the task segmentation guidelines that will contribute to the proper conduct of the present procedure.



The action verbs and associated implicit actions from the provided content are as follows:

- Analyze**
 - Implicit Action: Examining and interpreting tax data to extract meaningful insights.
- Identify**
 - Implicit Action: Recognizing patterns or trends within the tax data.
- Predict**
 - Implicit Action: Estimating future tax outcomes based on analyzed data trends.

Extraction of tasks associated with a discipline

a: Extract tasks

Using one of the disciplines provided by Marco C.3.02.11.24 and the elements provided by Laurent F.1.01.24, we'll proceed to extract the tasks associated with the third ESP team member: Sienna B.2.02.11.24.

For the demonstration, we'll use "Tax analysis and forecasting", specifying the action verbs and implicit actions provided by Laurent F.1.01.24.



Sienna B.2.02.11.24
gpt-4o-mini
Breaking down disciplines into tasks



How can I help you?

Frame your request
Sienna B.2.02.11.24,

Break the following discipline into tasks: .
Here are the associated actions you need to consider.

Analysis
Implicit Action: Examining and interpreting tax data to extract meaningful insights.

Identify
Implicit Action: Recognizing patterns or trends within the tax data.

Predict
Implicit Action: Estimating future tax outcomes based on analyzed data trends.

Send

At this stage, task depth begins to emerge, with a chronological notion of processing and underlying actions (akin to skills and knowledge to be introduced later as parameters).

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To effectively break down the discipline of tax analysis and forecasting into actionable tasks, we can categorize the associated actions as follows:

1. Analysis

- **Data Collection** : Gather relevant tax data from various sources, including financial statements, tax returns, and economic reports.
- **Data Cleaning** : Prepare and clean the data to ensure accuracy and reliability, removing any inconsistencies or errors.
- **Data Interpretation** : Examine the cleaned data to extract meaningful insights, focusing on key metrics and indicators.
- **Report Generation** : Create detailed reports summarizing the findings from the analysis, highlighting significant trends and anomalies.

2. Identify

- **Trend Identification** : Analyze historical tax data to recognize patterns or trends that emerge over time.
- **Segmentation** : Break down data into segments (e.g., by industry, region, or tax type) to identify specific patterns relevant to each segment.
- **Benchmarking** : Compare findings against industry standards or benchmarks to determine relative performance.

3. Predict

- **Trend Projection** : Utilize statistical models and forecasting techniques to estimate future tax outcomes based on identified trends.
- **Scenario Analysis** : Conduct "what-if" analyses to explore the potential impact of various economic scenarios on tax outcomes.
- **Forecasting Report** : Compile a comprehensive forecasting report that outlines predicted tax revenues and potential risks, providing a basis for strategic decision-making.

By breaking down the discipline into these structured tasks, it becomes easier to manage and execute the various components involved in tax analysis and forecasting.

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b: Identify and select

Identify the tasks that best match your AI support expectations, then make a note of them so that you can break down each of these tasks into processing steps at a later date.

Breaking down tasks into steps

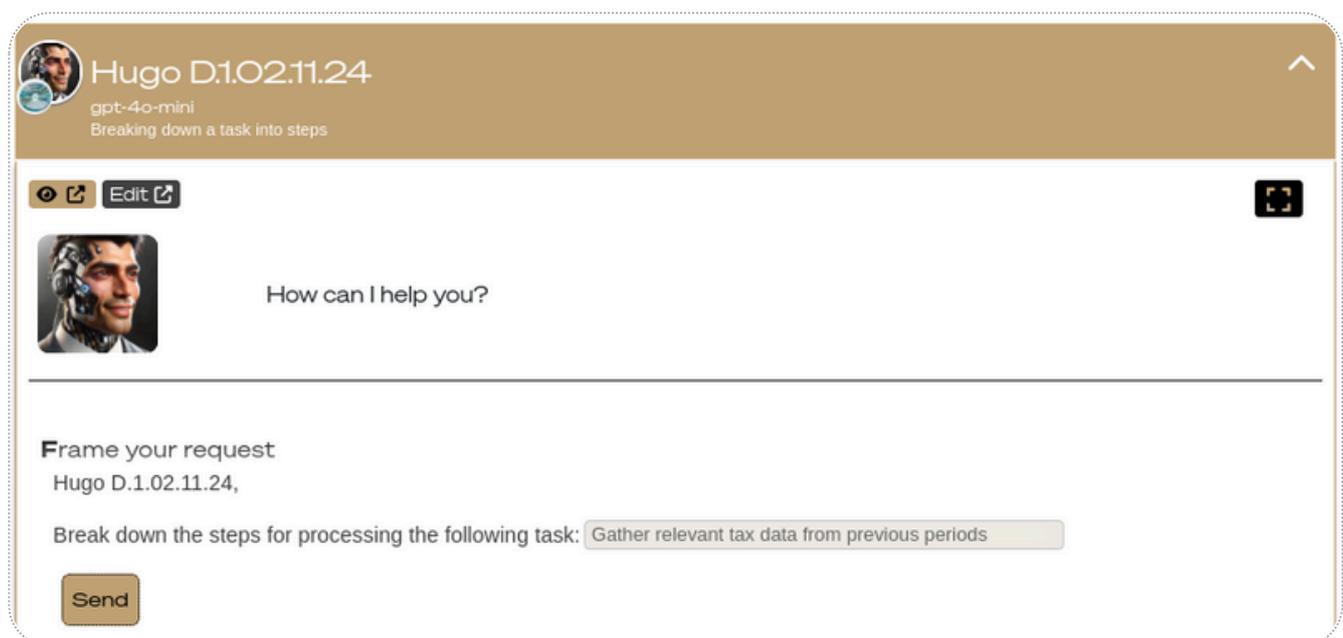
Based on one of the tasks provided by the AI Sienna B.2.O2.11.24, we will break it down into processing steps with Hugo D.1.O2.11.24.

This AI will not only indicate what the human should do, but will also establish the associated microtasks that can be segmented with other team members, business AIs or departments.

For the demonstration, we'll use "Gather relevant tax data from previous periods".

This example is deliberately chosen for its counter-intuitive aspect, as the term "gather" leads us to believe that this task (gathering) is a human one, and therefore irrelevant.

However, it is crucial to delve deeper on this basis to extract the fine substance of the transforming models' considerations.



Hugo D.1.02.11.24's answer will help us understand the essence of each task, shedding light on how to proceed both in terms of procedural relevance and for optimal decomposition into appropriate IAs and team members.

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To effectively gather relevant tax data from previous periods, the task can be broken down into the following steps:

- 1. Define the Scope of Data Needed :**
 - Identify the specific tax periods to be reviewed (e.g., last fiscal year, previous three years).
 - Determine what type of tax data is relevant (e.g., income tax returns, deductions, credits, tax payments).
- 2. Gather Sources of Tax Data :**
 - List the sources where the tax data can be obtained (e.g., personal records, tax software, financial institutions).
 - Check if there are any online portals or databases that provide access to historical tax information.
- 3. Collect Documentation :**
 - Retrieve physical or digital copies of tax returns for the specified periods.
 - Gather supporting documents such as W-2s, 1099s, receipts for deductions, and any correspondence with tax authorities.
- 4. Organize the Data :**
 - Create a systematic approach to organize the collected data (e.g., by year, type of tax).
 - Use spreadsheets or tax software to categorize and input the data for easier analysis.
- 5. Review and Verify Data Accuracy :**
 - Cross-check the gathered data with original documents to ensure accuracy.
 - Look for any discrepancies or missing information that may need to be addressed.
- 6. Analyze the Data :**
 - Identify trends, changes in income, deductions, and credits over the periods reviewed.
 - Assess the impact of any changes in tax laws or personal circumstances on tax liabilities.
- 7. Prepare a Summary Report :**
 - Compile the findings into a report that highlights key insights from the gathered tax data.
 - Include any recommendations for future tax planning based on the analysis.
- 8. Store Data Securely :**
 - Ensure that all gathered data is stored securely, following any relevant privacy regulations.
 - Consider backing up digital data in secure locations to prevent loss.

By following these steps, you will be able to systematically gather and process relevant tax data from previous periods.

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At this point, AI Hugo D.1.O2.11.24's response tells us the organizational structure details of the team members who should ideally be integrated into the departments associated with the Tax Specialist AI, as previously established by Marco's response C.3.O2.11.24.

Main AI :

- Tax AI

Team member departments IA :

- **Tax analysis and forecasting**
 - Define periods to be covered
 - Identify data sources
 - Collect necessary documents
 - Organize data
 - Extract relevant information
 - Verify data accuracy
 - Compile data
 - Analyze data
 - Store data
 - Prepare a report or summary

Step 5

Implementation

Se transposant en bout de procédure de cette manière :

Teams 
of Tax Specialist

 **Tax analysis and forecasting** 
Analysis and identification of trends

-  **AI : Define periods to be covered** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Identify data sources** 
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-  **AI : Collect necessary documents** 
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-  **AI : Organize data** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Extract relevant information** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Verify data accuracy** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Compile data** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Analyze data** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Store data** 
gpt-4o-mini
-  **AI : Prepare a report or summary** 
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 **Regulatory compliance** 
Compliance with laws and regulations

 **Tax planning** 
Predictions and recommendations

 **Fraud detection** 
Identification of irregularities

 **Data entry and reporting** 

 **Tax consultation** 
Handling Common Questions

 **Documentation management** 
Research and organization of knowledge

And so on for the other departments determined by Marco's answer C.3.02.11.24:

- Regulatory compliance department
 - IA team members
- Tax Planning Department
 - IA team members
- Business unit: Fraud detection
 - AI team members
- Business unit: Data entry and report generation
 - IA team members
- Tax Consulting Department
 - IA team members
- Business Department: Documentation Management
 - IA team members

Extraction of utility implications and dependencies

At this stage, the steps identified and listed by Hugo D.1.O2.11.24 may not make sense to us and, again, may seem counter-intuitive.

We must then restrict their interpretation to the limits of the LLMs, while again extracting the action elements, but this time with Émilie C.1.O1.24.

Following on from the example, we'll use "Define the periods to be covered: Identify the specific years or quarters for which tax data is to be collected".

Emilie C.1.O1.24
gpt-4o-mini
Extracting utility implications and dependencies

How can I help you?

Frame your request
Emilie C.1.O1.24,
How AI can help with this:

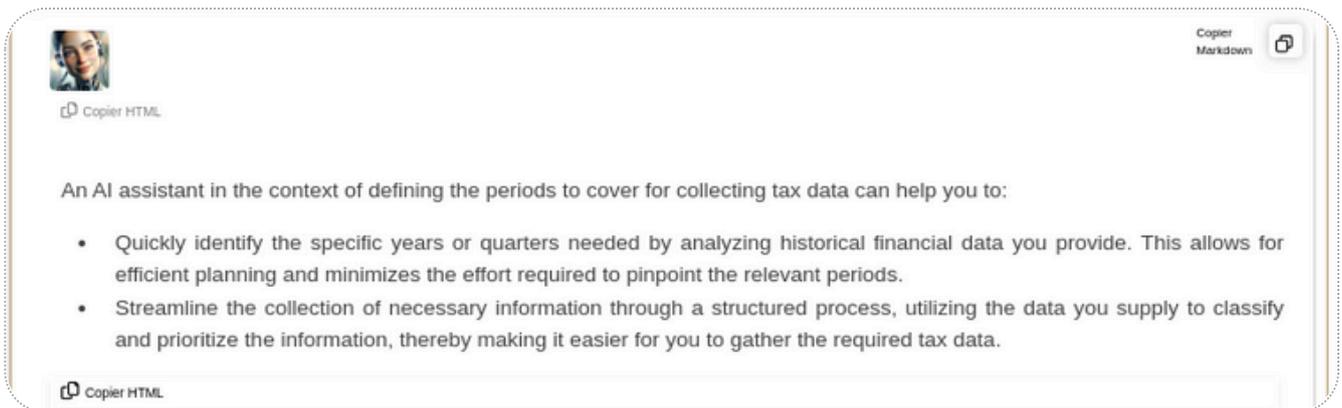
Define the periods to be covered:
Identify the specific years or quarters for which tax data is to be collected

Send

Step 6

Implementation

Émilie C.1.01.24 will identify the related actions and their conditions, which will help identify the team member's usefulness and the data he or she will need to rely on.



The screenshot shows a chat interface with a user profile picture on the left and a 'Copier HTML' button. The AI response reads: 'An AI assistant in the context of defining the periods to cover for collecting tax data can help you to:' followed by a bulleted list. At the bottom of the chat area, there is another 'Copier HTML' button. In the top right corner of the chat area, there are 'Copier Markdown' and a copy icon.

Copier HTML

Copier Markdown

An AI assistant in the context of defining the periods to cover for collecting tax data can help you to:

- Quickly identify the specific years or quarters needed by analyzing historical financial data you provide. This allows for efficient planning and minimizes the effort required to pinpoint the relevant periods.
- Streamline the collection of necessary information through a structured process, utilizing the data you supply to classify and prioritize the information, thereby making it easier for you to gather the required tax data.

Copier HTML

At this stage, it's possible to create a first anthropomorphic AI, because we know the business and its ramifications.

Indeed, we have extracted a particular discipline, then action elements enabling us to extract tasks.

The latter have been broken down into steps whose usefulness and conditions have been dissected, enabling us to identify some of the objectives induced by the profession.

Induced objectives :

assistant in the context of defining the periods to cover collecting for tax data can help you to:

Quickly **identify** the specific years or quarters needed by **analyzing** historical financial data you provide. This allows for **efficient** planning and minimizes the effort required to pinpoint the **relevant periods**.

Streamline the collection of necessary information through a structured process, utilizing the data you supply to classify and **prioritize** the information, thereby making it easier for you to gather the required tax data.

This will enable the teams responsible for self-constructing anthropomorphic AI profiles to take over, optimizing each of the parameters of each of the AIs that will have to be built for each department of a trade.

Extraction of key elements

Last but not least, it is possible to extract the key elements of each step, which will help to better orientate the parameterization, and facilitate the task of self-build team members.

To extract key elements, use Nathan H.2.O2.11.24. This AI gives you an overview of the essential factors involved in processing tasks related to the trade, but also related to disciplines, tasks and micro-tasks.

Useful for checking that the organizational elements defined by ESP match your perception.

Useful for fast-track engineers who are unfamiliar with the job in hand, and who need an overview of utility levers.

Conclusion

The ESP method is an essential prerequisite for the design of ecosystems of anthropomorphic artificial intelligences that are relevant thanks to their fine segmentation and their assignment of unique objectives within business lines and departments.

Exponential Segmentation Process



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