

Like Circles in the Water: Responsibility as a System-Level Function

XAILA Workshop on eXplainable and responsible AI and Law, joint with JURIX 2020 9 December 2020 @ Brno/Prague (virtual)

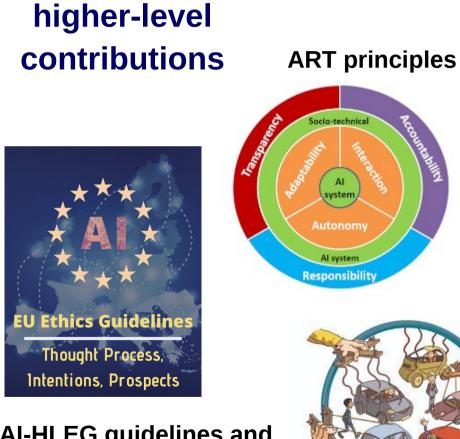
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Responsible, Ethical, Fair, Trustworthy, ... Al

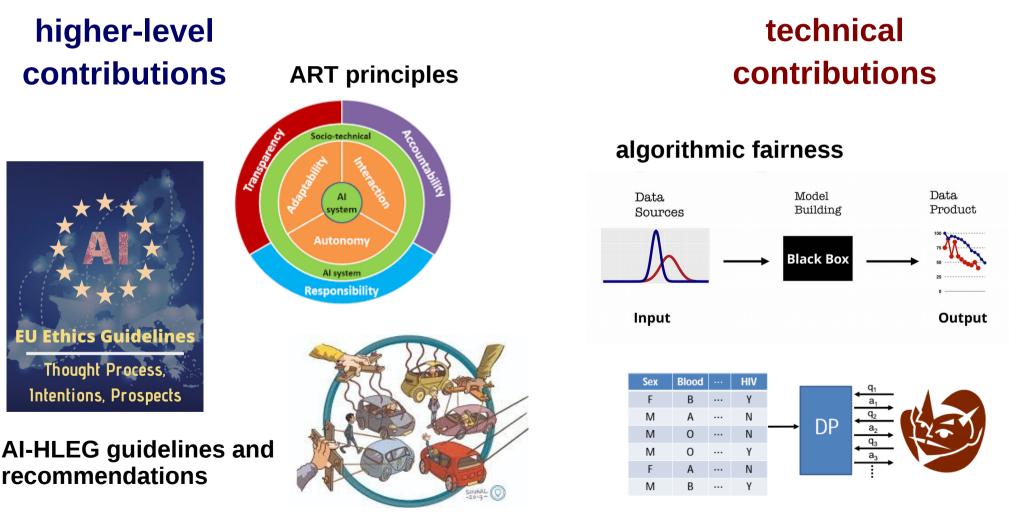


AI-HLEG guidelines and recommendations



meaningful (human) control

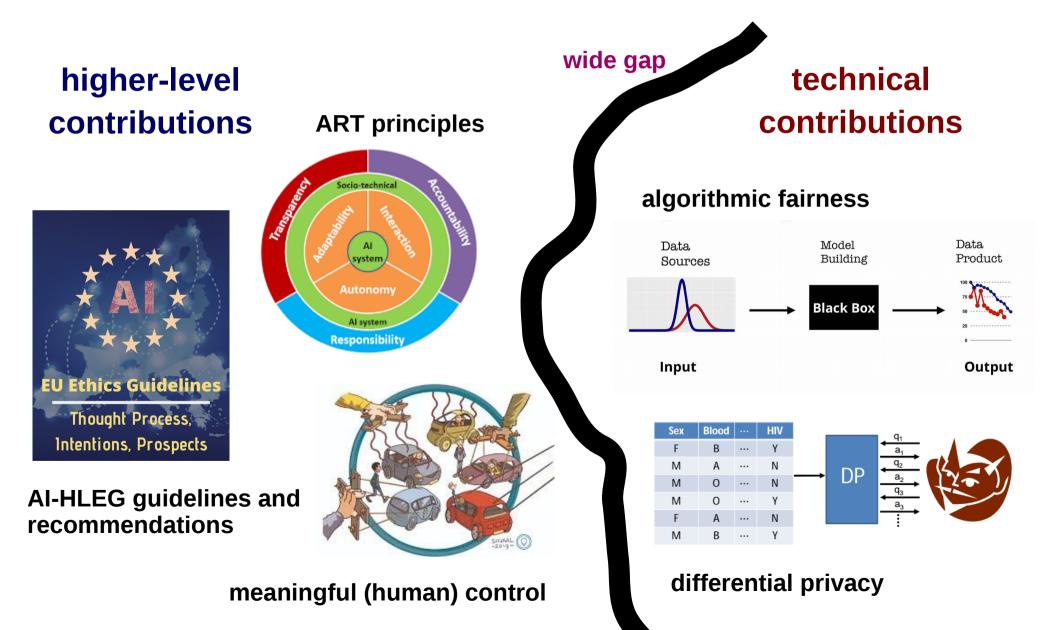
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meaningful (human) control

differential privacy

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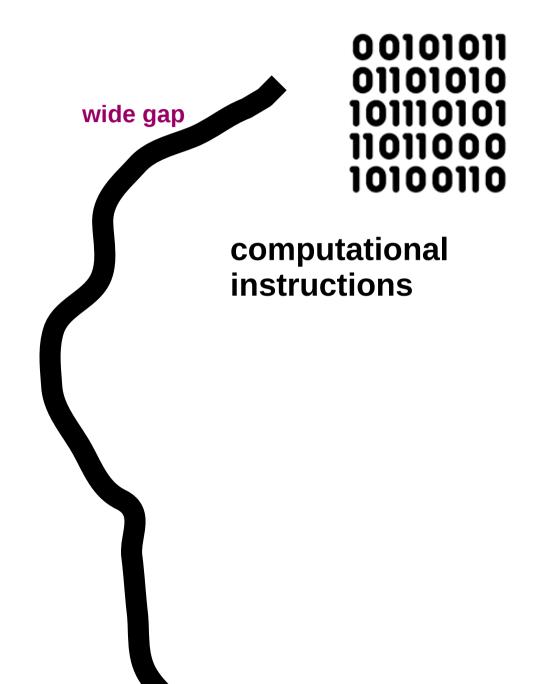




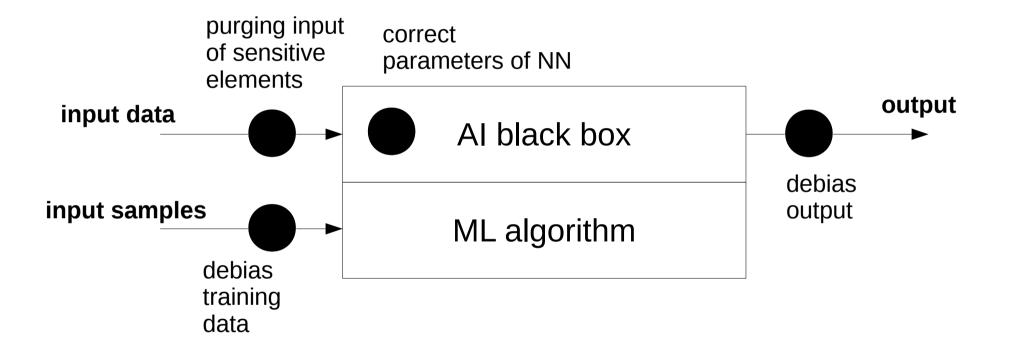
abstract principles

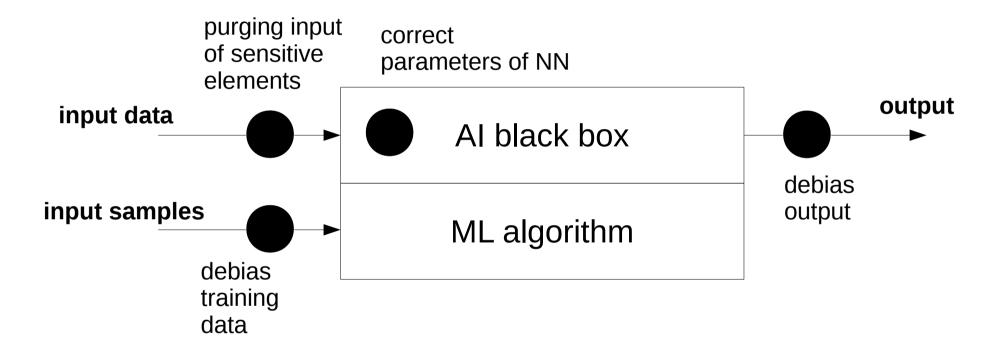
design principles

requirements meant to support the promotion of abstract principles



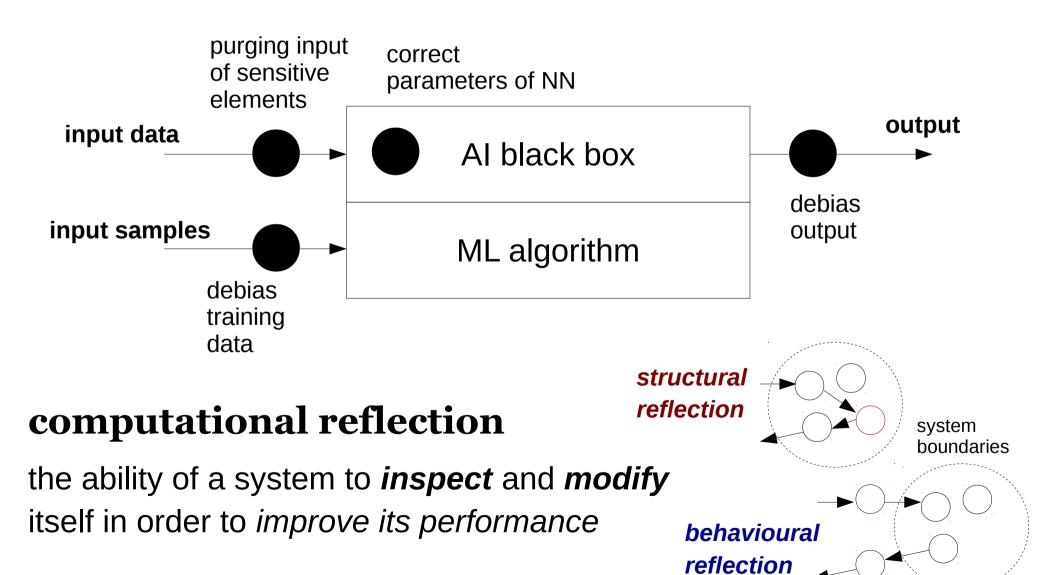


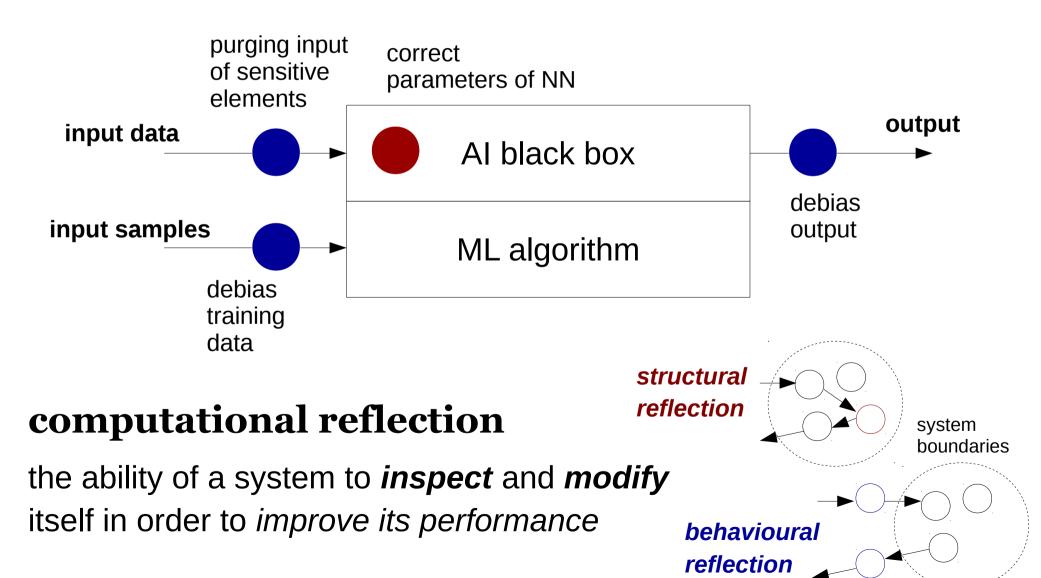


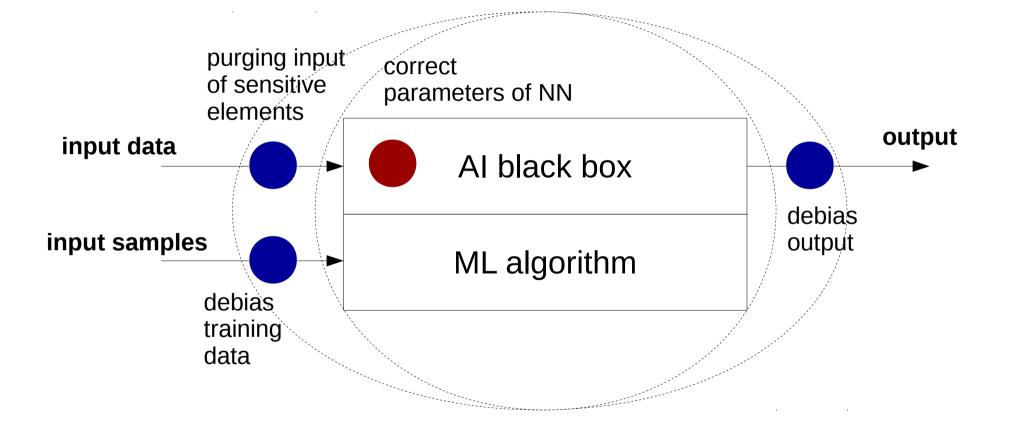


computational reflection

the ability of a system to *inspect* and *modify* itself in order to *improve its performance*

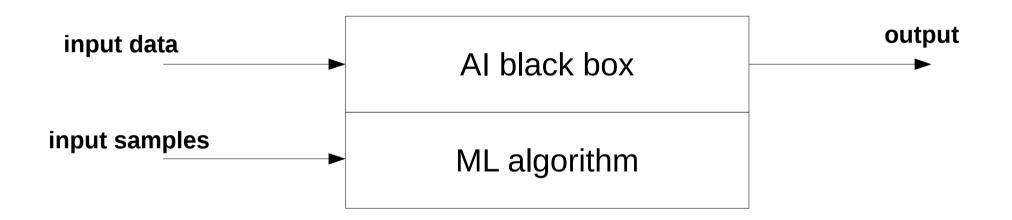






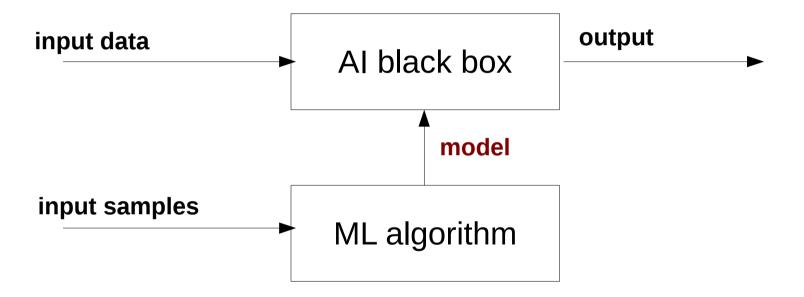
- All these methods focus on *data*: input, output, relative to model.
- Behavioural reflection is only concerned by the very first layer beyond the system boundaries.

Looking at the bigger picture



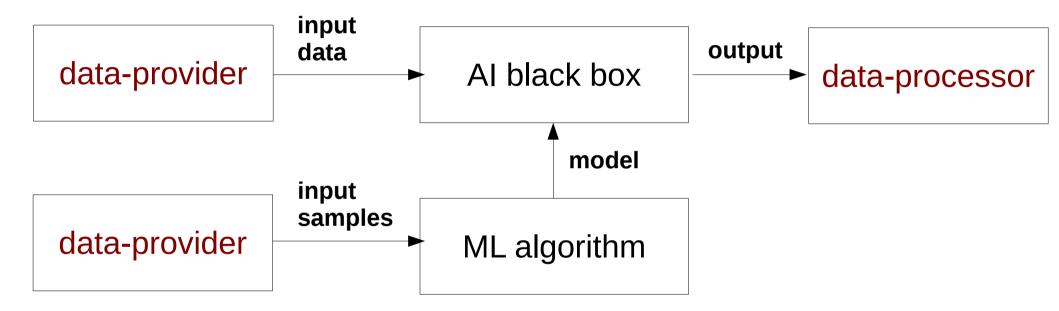
...starting from the previous core...

Looking at the bigger picture

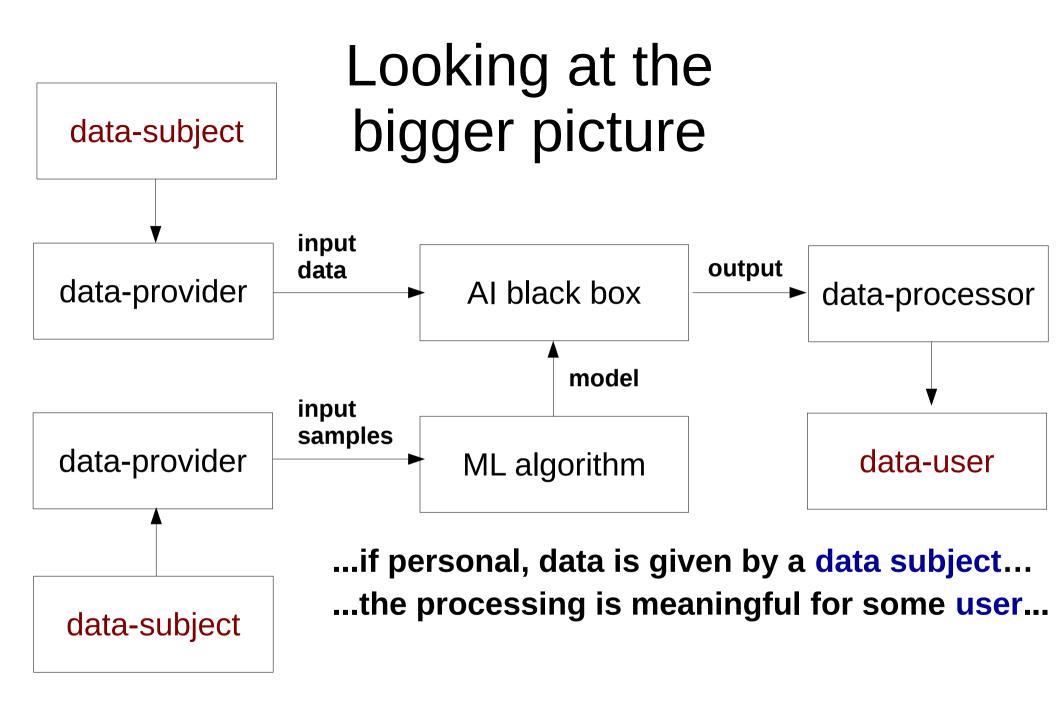


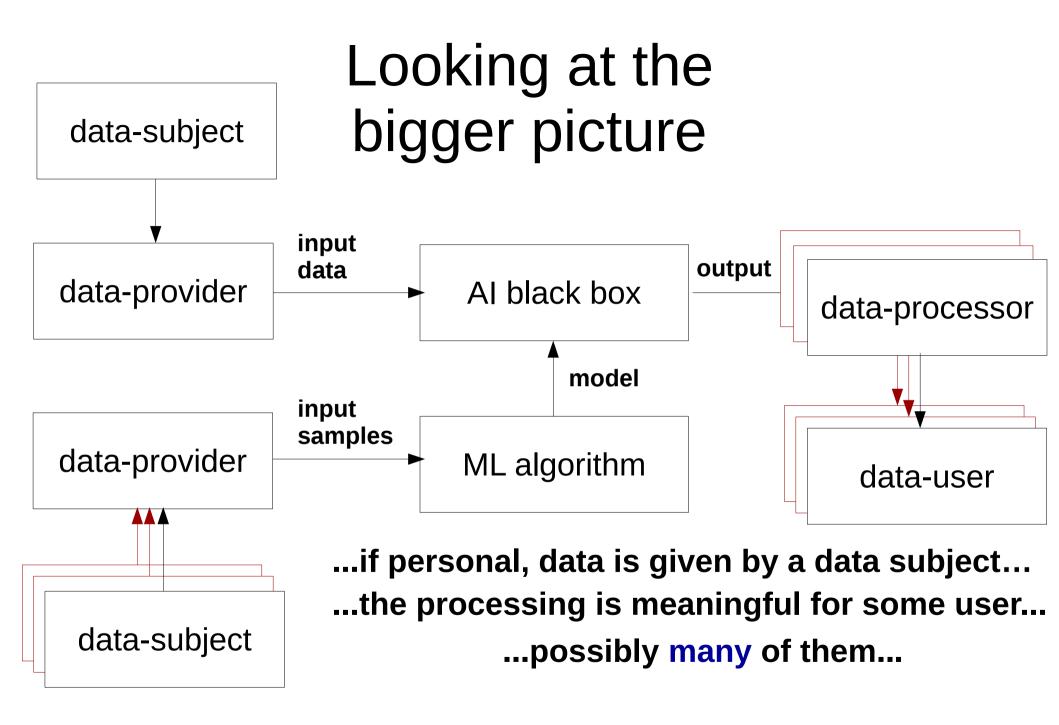
...we can decompose inference from training modules...

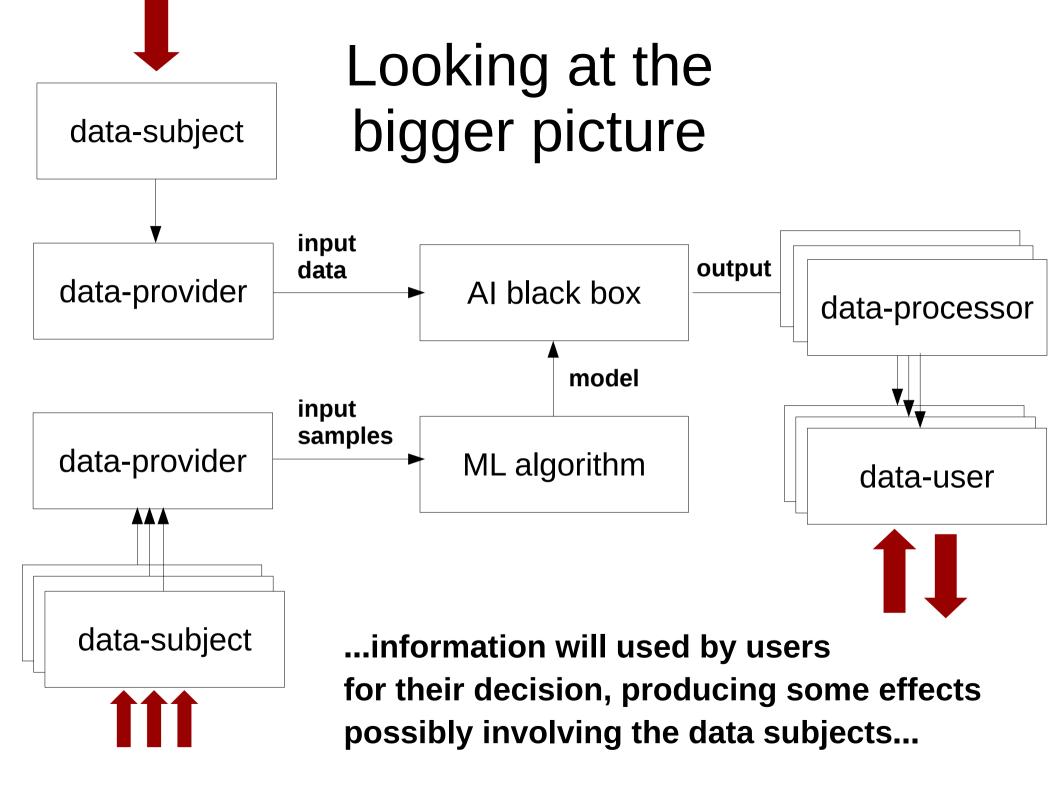
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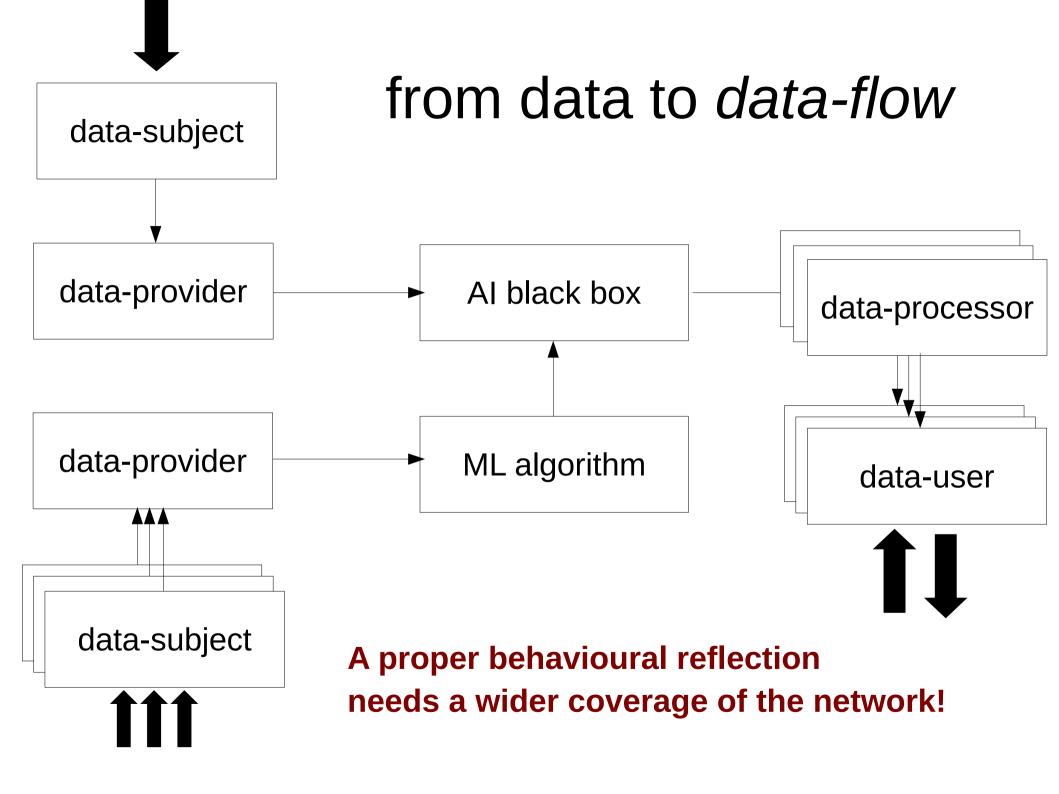


...some other module is providing and taking data...









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- (some types of) frauds: information leakage between theoretically independent components

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 What is "context"?

Contextual integrity

- Privacy can not be defined in absolute terms.
- Actors: data subject, sender, recipient
- Type of information
- Basis for disclosure
- Contextual elements (legal and social roles, practices, etc.)

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domain knowledge, used by subjects to form their **expectations**

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- How to decide *R* ?
 - **explanatory conditions**: potential **causes** explaining the disparity, e.g. working hours w.r.t. different salaries.

"What causes what?"



Responsibility attribution

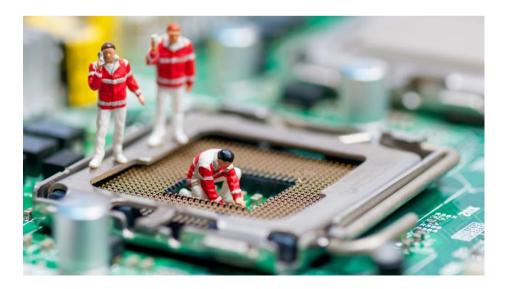
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FUNCTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Localization of failures in constructions whose components are deemed to be independent/autonomous.



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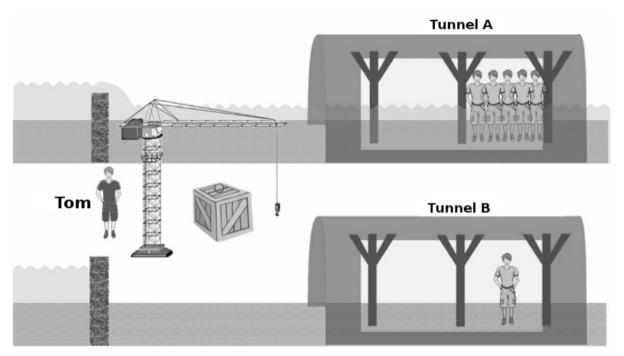
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FUNCTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Localization of failures in constructions whose components are deemed to be independent/autonomous.

- Crucial distinction between:
 - Causal responsibility (physical, operational, etc.)
 - Moral responsibility (legal, social, etc.)

Sileno, G., Saillenfest, A., Dessalles, J.L.: A Computational Model of Moral and Legal Responsibility via Simplicity Theory. JURIX 2017 FAIA 302, 171–176 (2017)

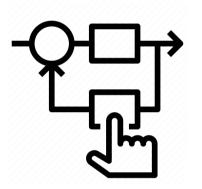


flooded mine dilemma (trolley problem variation)

- Experiments show that people are more prone to blame an agent for an action:
 - the more the outcome is severe,
 - the more they are closer to the victims,
 - the more the outcome follows the action.

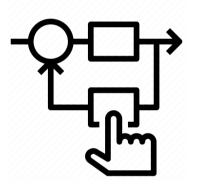
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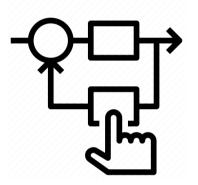


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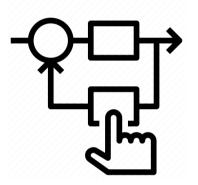


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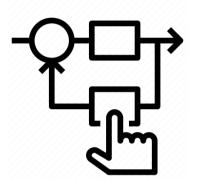




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according to some STANDARD...

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RISK ASSESSMENT

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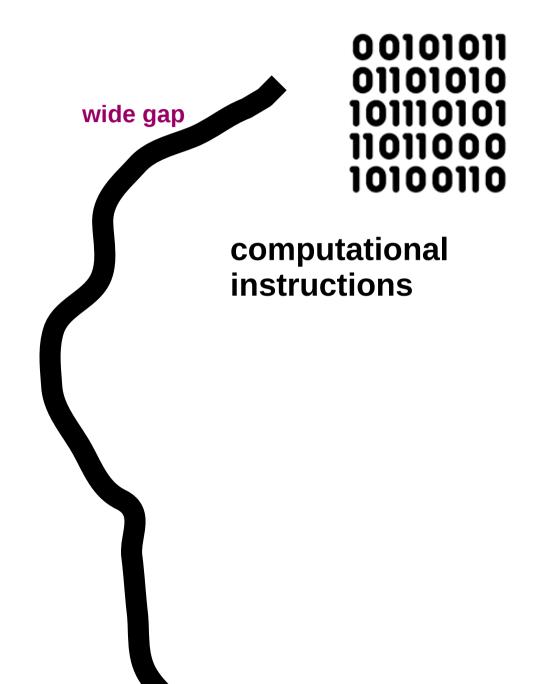
according to some STANDARD...



abstract principles

design principles

requirements meant to support the promotion of abstract principles



ART principles

• Accountability:

 motivations for the decision-making (values, norms, etc.) need to be explicit

Responsibility:

the chain of (human) control (designer, manufacturer, operator, etc.) needs to be clear

• Transparency:

 actions need to be explained in terms of algorithms and data, and it should be possible to inspect them.

Dignum, V.: Responsible autonomy. Proceedings of International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI) pp. 4698–4704 (2017).

Responsible Internet

decentralized computational architecture data and infrastructure dimensions

users	data	
infrastructure maintainers	network operators	

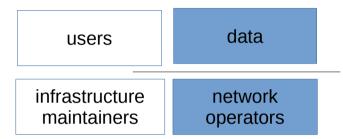
Hesselman, C., Grosso, P., Holz, R., Kuipers, F., Xue, J.H., Jonker, M., de Ruiter, J., Sperotto, A., van Rijswijk-Deij, R., Moura, G.C., Pras, A., de Laat, C.: A Responsible Internet to Increase Trust in the Digital World. Journal of Network and Systems Management 28(4), 882–922 (2020)

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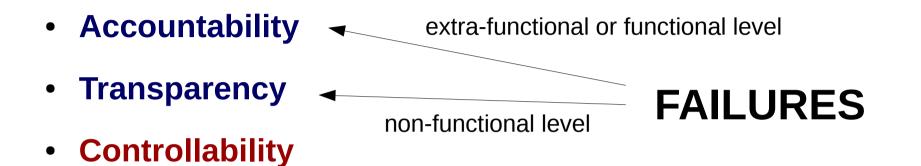
decentralized computational architecture data and infrastructure dimensions

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Controllability instead of Responsibility:
 - ability of users to specify how network operators should handle their data (generally by means of path control)
 - ability of infrastructure maintainers to set constraints over network operators
- Usability

Hesselman, C., Grosso, P., Holz, R., Kuipers, F., Xue, J.H., Jonker, M., de Ruiter, J., Sperotto, A., van Rijswijk-Deij, R., Moura, G.C., Pras, A., de Laat, C.: A Responsible Internet to Increase Trust in the Digital World. Journal of Network and Systems Management 28(4), 882–922 (2020)



Responsible Internet proposal

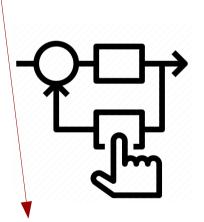


extra-functional or functional level

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Controllability

non-functional level

FAILURES

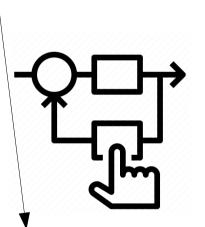


has the ability to control its behaviour has the ability to foresee the

as the ability foresee the associated outcomes S Partially

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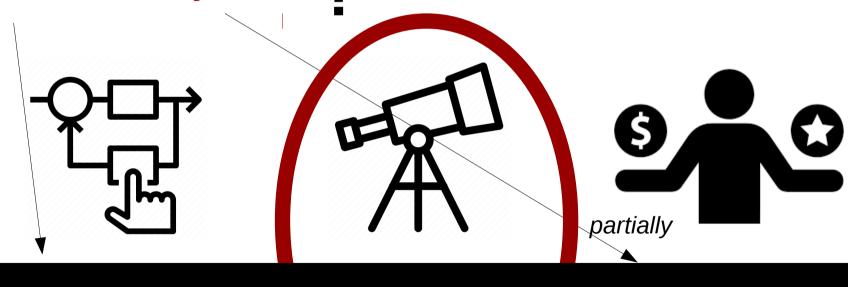
has the ability to control its behaviour requires knowledge constructed from system practices, and users are rarely in position to know

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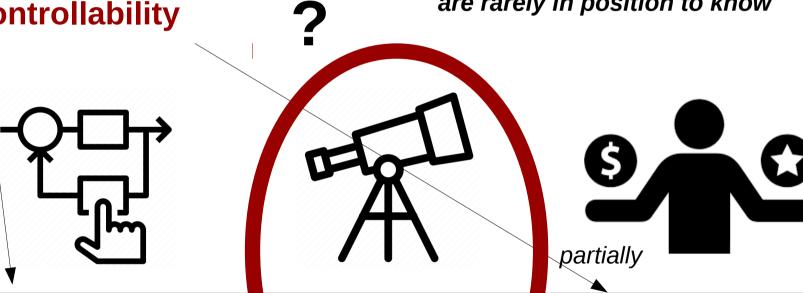


Only if all three components are enabled, solutions as differential privacy and algorithmic fairness can be used "responsibly".

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- Transparency
- **Controllability**

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Only if all three components are enabled, solutions as differential privacy and algorithmic fairness can be used "responsibly".



cf. cooperative responsibility

(not only individuals and regulators, but also intermediate civil actors) [Helberger, 2018]

Conclusions

- Concepts as privacy and fairness refer to context-dependent and plural norms and expectations that can not be directly translated to optimization tasks.
 - Not all bias is unfair, it depends on how it is used and for what.
 - Not all disclosure is illicit; in fact, some might be beneficial to the data subject and to society.

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whether a certain requested processing is indeed *justified*.



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