

RESPONSIBLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

WHAT IS IT AND WHY CARE

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GOOGLE'S LEARNING SOFTWARE LEARNS TO WRITE LEARNING SOFTWARE

Google's AutoML lets you train custom machine learning models without having to code

Frederic Lardinois @fredericl / Jan 17, 2018

Comment

Google's self-training AI turns coders into machine-learning masters

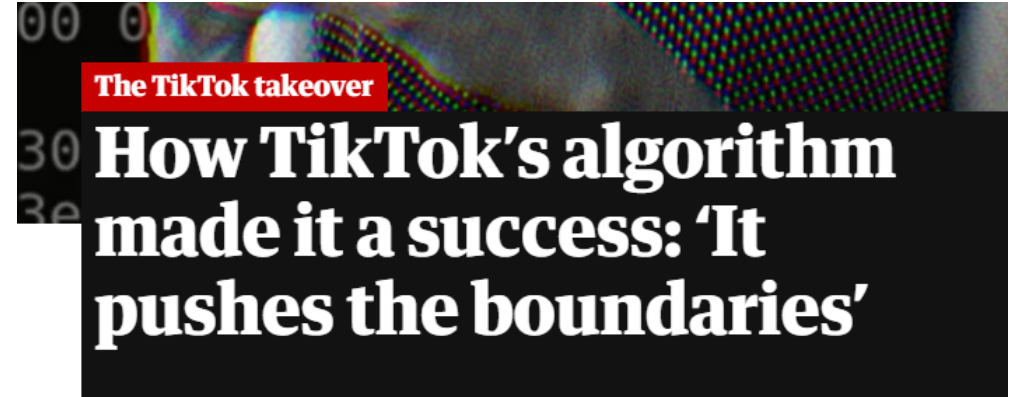
Automating the training of machine-learning systems could make AI much more accessible.

by Will Knight January 17, 2018

Google has started using AI to build more advanced AI

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David Nield ScienceAlert 22 May 2017 11:44 AM 1227



[Global Edition](#) [Artificial Intelligence](#)

How AI is saving lives in stroke and other neurovascular care

The technology has been proven to greatly reduce times to treatment.



AI Powers Latest Smart Sprayer Innovations

PROTEIN FOLDING

Meta AI releases models of over 600 million potential proteins

AI lab from tech company Meta joins the protein structure prediction game and creates models based on metagenomic data

Overcoming Racial Bias In AI Systems And Startlingly Even In AI Self-Driving Cars

Racial bias in a medical algorithm favors white patients over sicker black patients

AI expert calls for end to UK use of 'racially biased' algorithms

AI Bias Could Put Women's Lives At Risk - A Challenge For Regulators

Gender bias in AI: building fairer algorithms

Bias in AI: A problem recognized but still unresolved

Amazon, Apple, Google, IBM, and Microsoft worse at transcribing black people's voices than white people's with AI voice recognition, study finds

Millions of black people affected by racial bias in health-care algorithms

Study reveals rampant racism in decision-making software used by US hospitals – and highlights ways to correct it.

When It Comes to Gorillas, Google Photos Didn't Discriminate

Google promised a fix after its photo-categorization software labeled black people as gorillas

The Week in Tech: Algorithmic Bad. Uncovering It Is Good.

Google 'fixed' its racist algorithm by removing gorillas from its image-labeling tech

Google exploited homeless black people to develop the Pixel 4's facial recognition AI

Russia Tests New Disinformation Tactics in Africa to Expand Influence

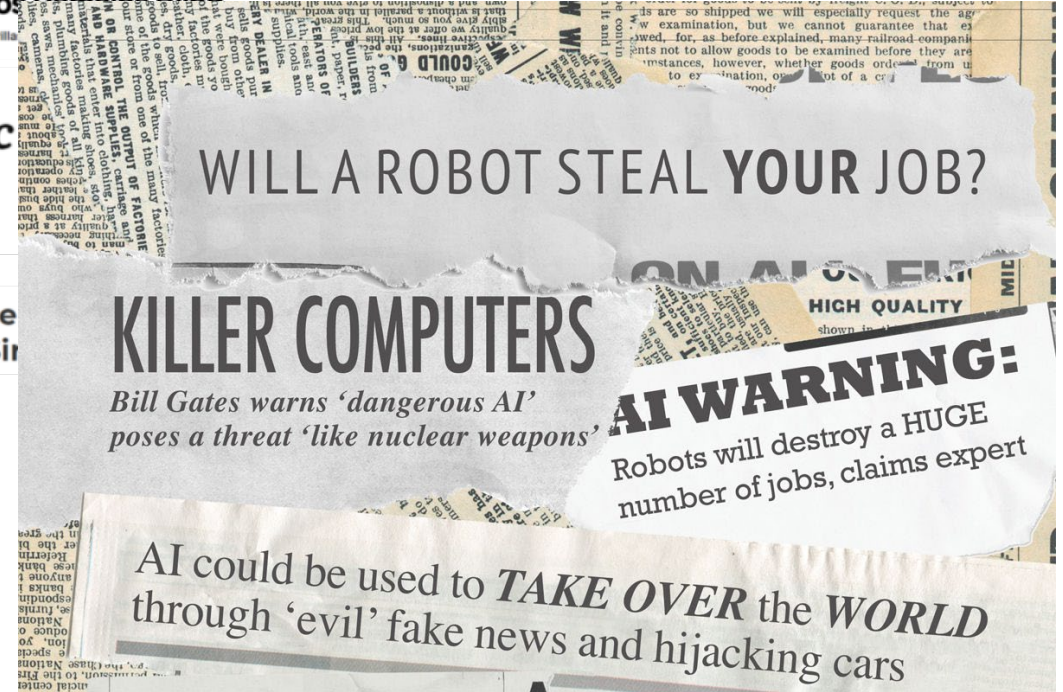
Artificial Intelligence problem – just ask Siri

Amazon's facial recognition matched 28 members of Congress to criminal mugshots

Flawed Algorithms Are Grading Millions of Students' Essays

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ALGORITHM CUTS YOUR HEALTH CARE

Indigenous elder slams 'hollow and tokenistic' consultation by Sidewalk Labs



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DESIGN CHOICES



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DESIGN CHOICES



EXIT 28B
Brooklyn Br
RIGHT LANE EXIT ONLY
11' - 0" CLEARANCE
NO COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC



Choices
Formulation
Information
Involvement
Legitimacy
Aggregation

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



DESIGN IS POLITICAL



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RATIONAL PARADIGM IN AI DESIGN

- AI as rational system
 - AI agents hold consistent beliefs;
 - AI agents have preferences, or priorities, on outcomes of actions;
 - AI agents optimize actions based on those preferences and beliefs.

	Human-like	Rational
Think	Think humanly	Think rationally
Act	Act humanly	Act rationally



STEREOTYPES

- AI: Optimisation / Efficiency / Rationality / Agency / Autonomy

Societal:

- Masculinity: ambition, achievement, assertiveness, acquisition of wealth, and differentiated gender roles.
- Femininity: caring, consensus, quality of live, gender equality, fluid roles
- ‘Western’: individualism, cognition: *‘I think therefore I am’*
- Non-‘western’: collectivism, feeling: *‘I am because we are’*



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AI IS NOT INTELLIGENCE!

- What AI systems cannot do (yet)
 - Common sense reasoning
 - Understand context
 - Understand meaning
 - Learning from few examples
 - Learning general concepts
 - Combine learning and reasoning
- What AI systems can do (well)
 - Identify patterns in data
 - Images
 - Text
 - Video
 - Extrapolate those patterns to new data
 - Take actions based on those patterns



AI IS AN ARTEFACT

- Built by people for a given purpose
 - Central is to ensure that this purpose is the purpose we really want
 - Sorcerer's apprentice !
- Dependent on the labor of many
 - Exploitation and power are increasing problems
 - “AI is material & intrinsically linked to power structures - it extracts resources from people and planet, and reflects the beliefs and biases of those who wield it.”
Kate Crawford

BUT AI IS NOT FULLY ARTIFICIAL

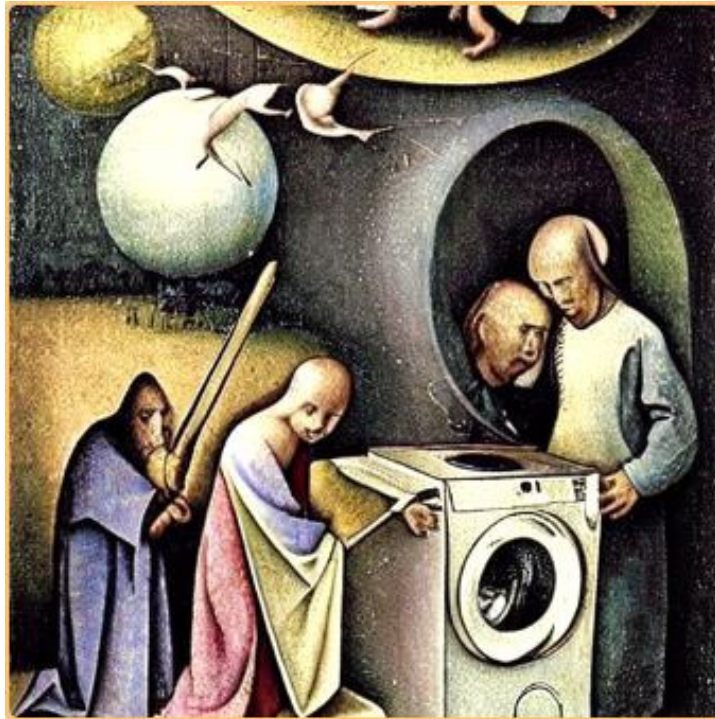


AI SYSTEMS EXTEND HUMAN CAPABILITIES?

imagination...

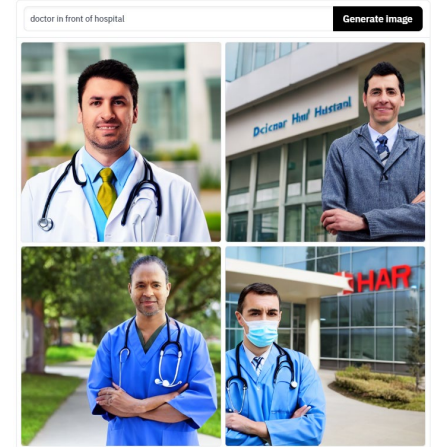
...or prejudice?

A Bosch washing machine in the style of Hyeronimus Bosch



A nurse in front of a hospital

A doctor in front of a hospital



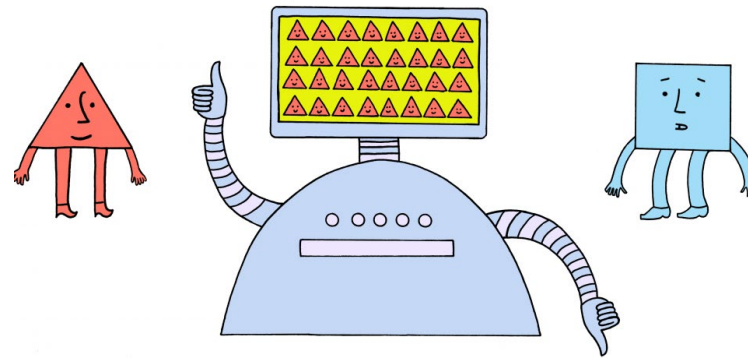
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Images generated with Stable Diffusion @huggingface

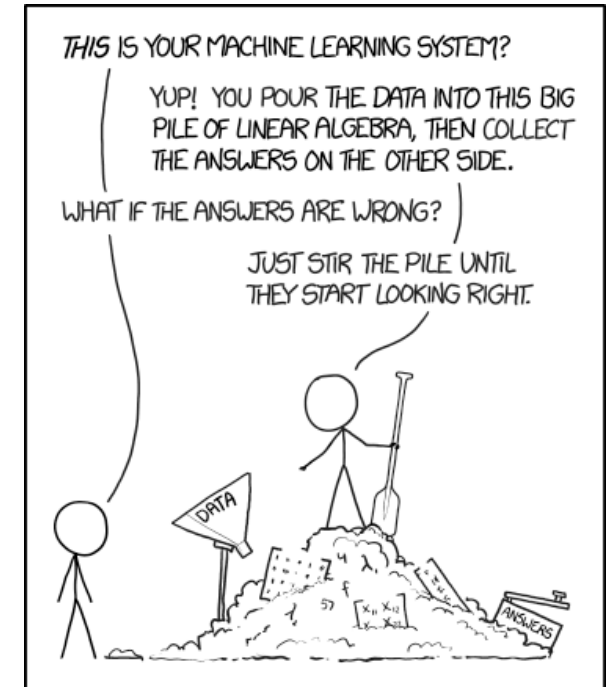
GOOD AI IMPLIES HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY



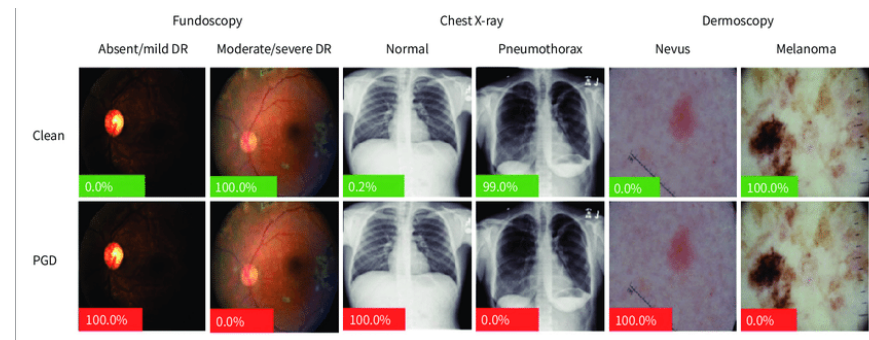
Wisdom of the crowd?!



Bias and discrimination



Trial and error?!



Brittle! (error or attack)



Misinterpretation

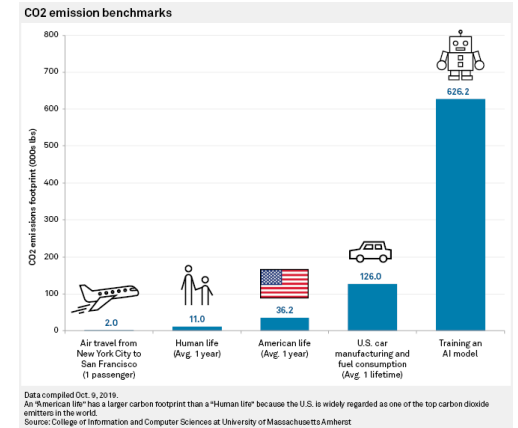


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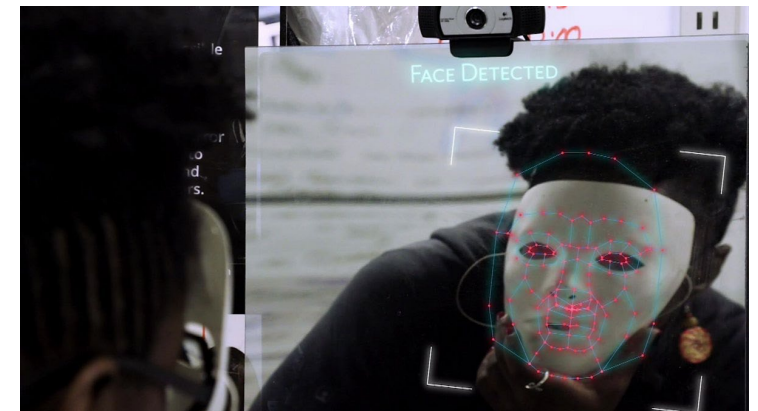
We are responsible!

CONCERNS

- Datafication
 - We are more than our data
 - Commodification and quantification
 - Data is always constructed
 - All data is historical and biased
 - Data availability as measure of importance of a problem
- Power
 - Who is developing AI?
 - What are the motivations for using AI?
 - Who is deciding?
 - Democratic accountability
- Sustainability
 - The cost of AI (energy, resources)
 - Human dignity and societal sustainability



- **18% researchers at conferences are women**
- **80% professors are men**
- **Workforce**
 - **Google: 2,5% black, 3,6% Latino, 10% women**
 - **Facebook: 3,8% black, 5% Latino, 15% women**



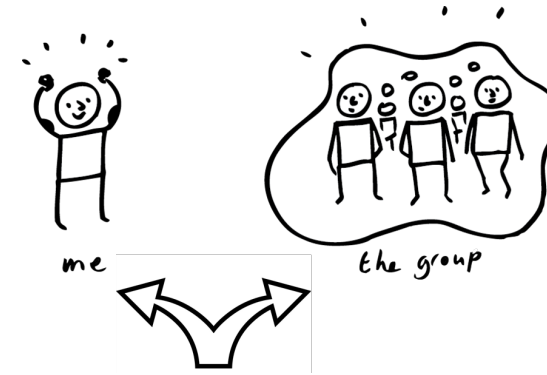
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WHAT DO WE WANT AI TO BE?

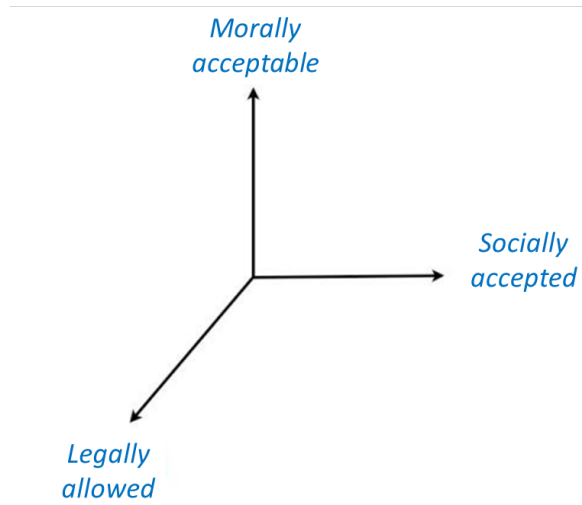
- Human-like?
 - Why?
 - What does this mean?
- Tool?
 - For who?
- Simulation?
 - Understand intelligence by building intelligence
- Normative or descriptive?



WHICH DECISIONS SHOULD AI MAKE?



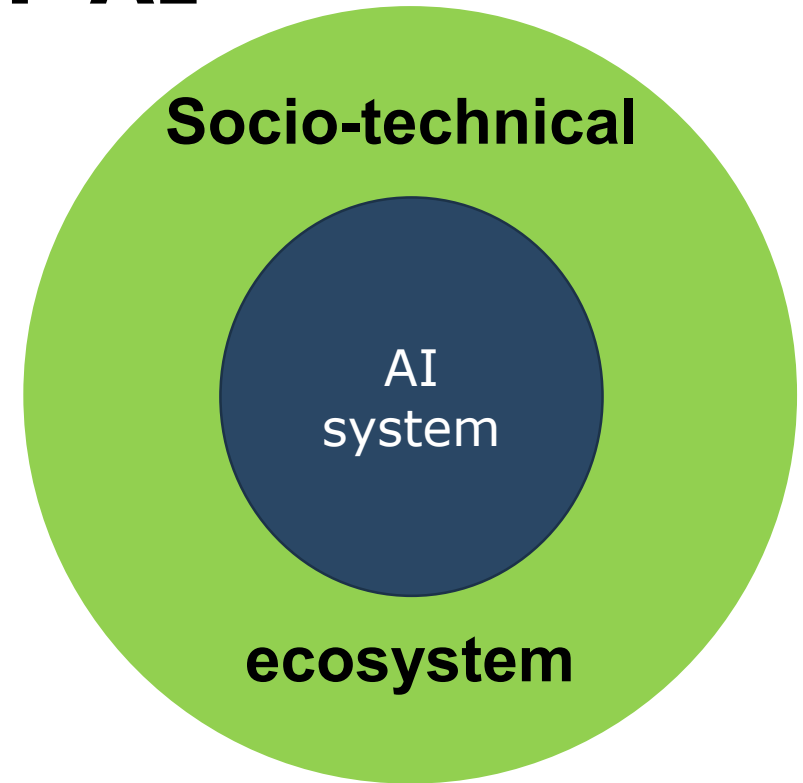
HOW SHOULD AI TAKE DECISIONS?



SOCIETAL ROLE OF AI

- Agent / Tool
- Unit (entity) / Composite (distributed)
- User / Infrastructure
- Data / Model

AI applications are not alone!



There is no technology fix for ill effects!



TOWARDS SOCIAL AI - WHAT IS NEEDED

- Ability to hold and deal with inconsistent beliefs for the sake of coherence with different contexts.
 - (beliefs originate from other sources than observation, including ideology or culture)
- Ability to fulfil several roles, and pursue seemingly incompatible goals concurrently
 - (e.g. simultaneously aiming for comfort and environmental friendliness)
- Preferences are not only a cause for action but also a result of action. Preferences change significantly over time and their ordering is influenced by the different roles being fulfilled simultaneously
 - (need to deal with misalignment and incompatible orderings)
- Action is not just about optimization, but often motivated by altruism, fairness, justice, or by an attempt to prevent regret at a later stage.
- Understand when there is no need to further maximize utility beyond some reasonably achievable threshold.
 - (good is good enough, lagom!)
- ...



RELATIONAL GROUNDS FOR AI

- Acceptance and trust
 - When/why should AI be used? (question zero)
- Power structures
 - Reinforcement
 - Visualisation
- Representation
 - Bias
 - Inclusion



- Alison Adam. Artificial intelligence and women's knowledge: What can feminist epistemologies tell us? In Women's Studies International Forum, volume 18, pages 407–415. Elsevier, 1995
- Catherine D'Ignazio. What would feminist data visualization look like. MIT Center for Civic Media, 20, 2015.

RELATIONAL GROUNDS FOR AI

- Interconnectedness
 - contribute to social justice,
 - reciprocity
 - Selflessness
- Cooperation and collaboration
 - Human-AI collaboration
 - Support/enhance humans
 - “We want to build not intelligent machines, but machines that make human more intelligent” (Fosca Giannotti)
- Common good
 - Freedom is the liberty to act in harmony with the rest of society.



- David W Lutz. African Ubuntu philosophy and global management. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 84(3):313–328, 2009.
- Jacob Mugumbate and Andrew Nyanguru. Exploring African philosophy: The value of Ubuntu in social work. *African Journal of Social Work*, 3(1):82–100, 2013
- Sabelo Mhlambi. From Rationality to Relationality: Ubuntu as an Ethical and Human Rights Framework for Artificial Intelligence Governance. Harvard Kennedy School, 2020

RESPONSIBLE AI

- AI systems can potentially do a lot. **Should it?**
 - Who should decide?
 - Which values should be considered? Whose values?
 - How do we deal with dilemmas?
 - How should values be prioritized?
 -



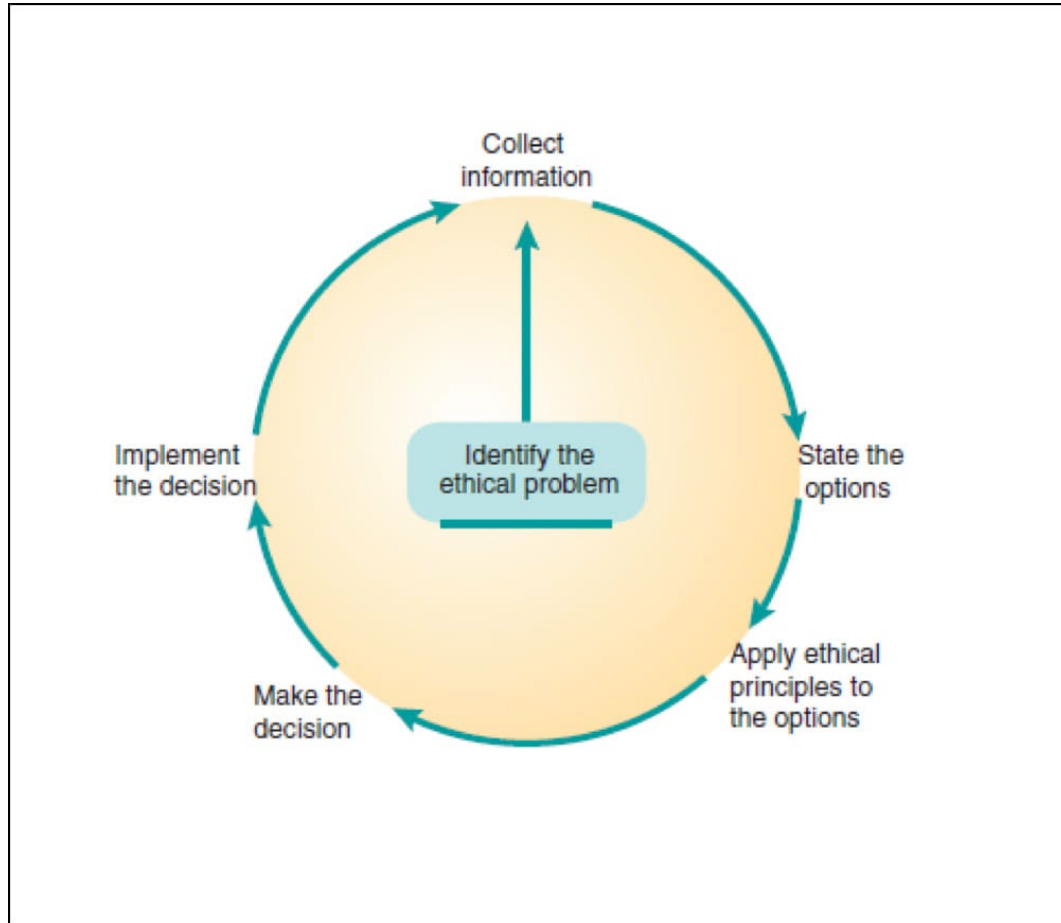
Question Zero!

AI ETHICS

- Is AI all that different from other technologies?
 - Overlap with tech ethics, business ethics, medical ethics...
- Some specific challenges to AI brought by:
 - Autonomy.
If executive control is delegated, how to ensure responsibility for actions?
 - Complexity.
If models are black boxes how can training lead to 'good' results? How to avoid reproduction and amplification of biases?
 - Deployment in open environments.
If we cannot predict the context which the system will encounter, how do we ensure ethical behaviour?



ETHICAL REASONING



- Ethics is not about the answer but about recognizing the issue
- Ethics is a (social) process not a solution
- Not one answer! No silver bullet!
 - Utilitarian view
 - Rights view
 - Justice view
 - Common good view
 - Virtues view
 - ...



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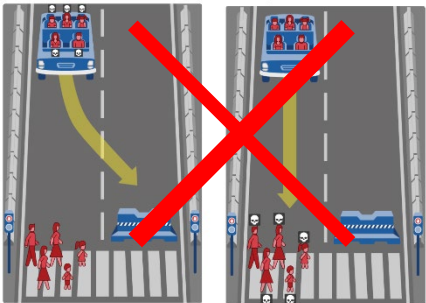
ETHICS AND RESPONSIBILITY

- If there is no “one ethics”, whose ethics do we use?
- Responsible development: transparently exposing which factors have been considered, how they have been implemented.
- Adherence to general principles: Lawfulness, Transparency, Accountability, Privacy, Diversity, Explainability...
- Soft governance e.g. EU guidelines for trustworthy AI, IEEE standards...
- Trade-offs: who decides?

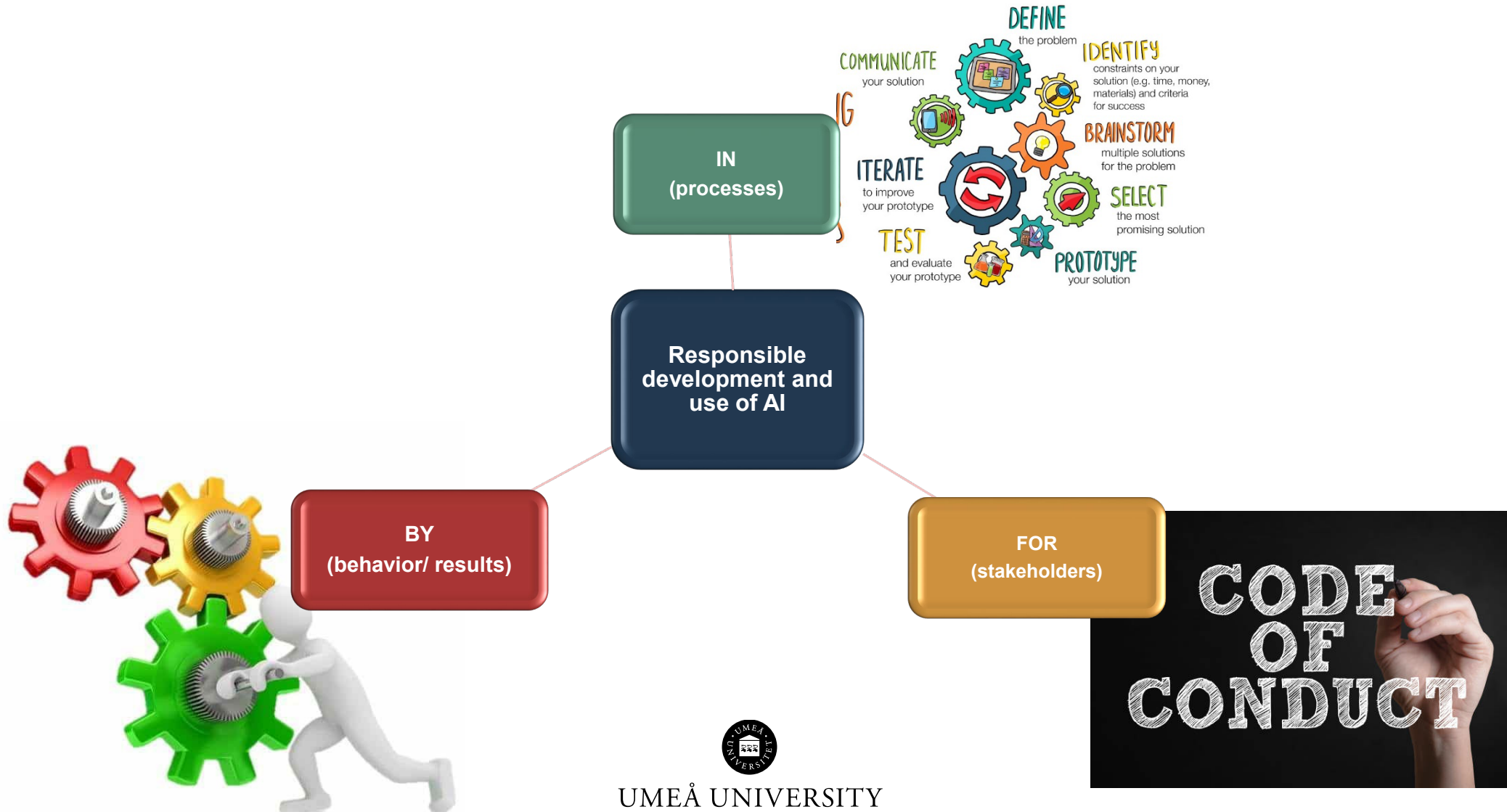


ETHICS AND DILEMMAS

- Ethics is not about the answer but about recognizing the issue
- Ethics is a (social) process not a solution
- Dilemmas
 - Model A has 80% accuracy
 - To get 81% accuracy, trainings costs increase with X%
 - Should we do it?
 - To get an explainable model, costs increase with Y%
 - Should we do it?
- Trade-offs
 - Security / privacy
 - Equity / equality
 - Long term benefit / Short term
 - ...



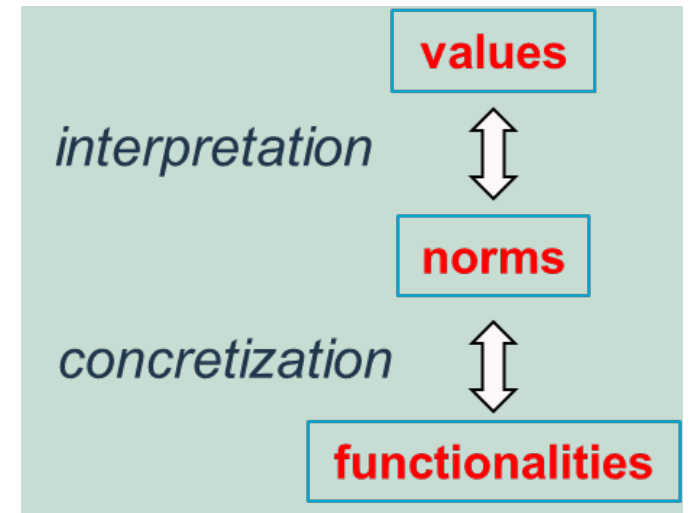
TAKING RESPONSIBILITY



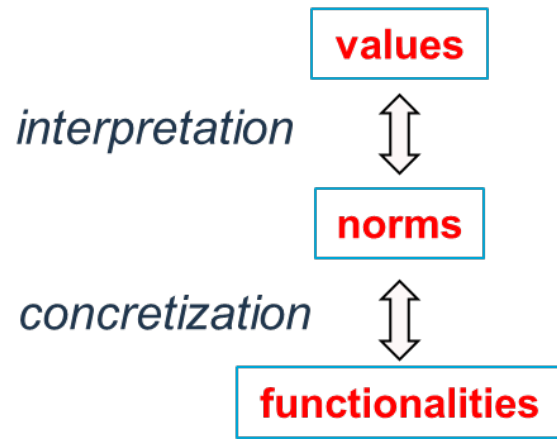
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RAI IS ABOUT BEING EXPLICIT

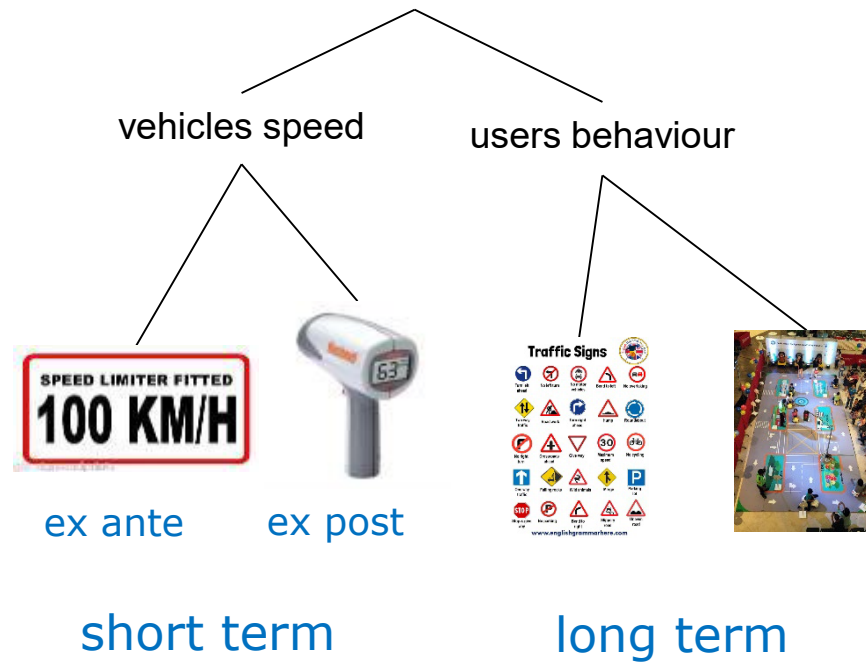
- Design for Values
 - Legal and ethical aspects are not an add-on!
- Governance
 - External monitoring and control
 - Agreements, contracts, norms
- Design
 - Question your options and choices
 - Motivate your choices
 - Document your choices and options



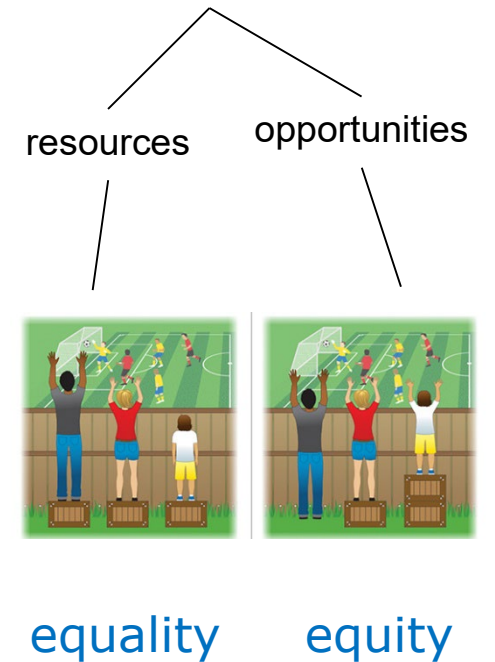
DECISIONS MATTER!



safety



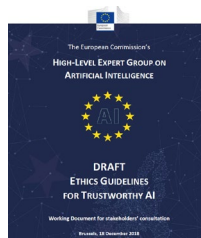
fairness



PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

- UNESCO
- European Union
- OECD
- WEF
- Council of Europe
- IEEE Ethically Aligned Design
- National strategies
- ...

EU HLEG	OECD	IEEE EAD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human agency and oversight • Technical robustness and safety • Privacy and data governance • Transparency • Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness • Societal and environmental well-being • Accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benefit people and the planet • respects the rule of law, human rights, democratic values and diversity, • include appropriate safeguards (e.g. human intervention) to ensure a fair and just society. • transparency and responsible disclosure • robust, secure and safe • Hold organisations and individuals accountable for proper functioning of AI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we ensure that A/IS do not infringe human rights? • effect of A/IS technologies on human well-being. • How can we assure that designers, manufacturers, owners and operators of A/IS are responsible and accountable? • How can we ensure that A/IS are transparent? • How can we extend the benefits and minimize the risks of AI/AS technology being misused?



<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/high-level-expert-group-artificial-intelligence>



<https://ethicsinaction.ieee.org>

OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence



On 22 May 2020
by governments
The OECD Principles on
Artificial Intelligence
Supporting Innovation
We are also |

<https://www.oecd.org/digital/ai/principles/>



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legal
ethical
reliable
robust
verifiable

RESPONSIBLE AI – POLITICS AND BUSINESS

"We need to get in control [of AI] so that we can trust it, and it has human oversight, and – very importantly – that it doesn't have bias"

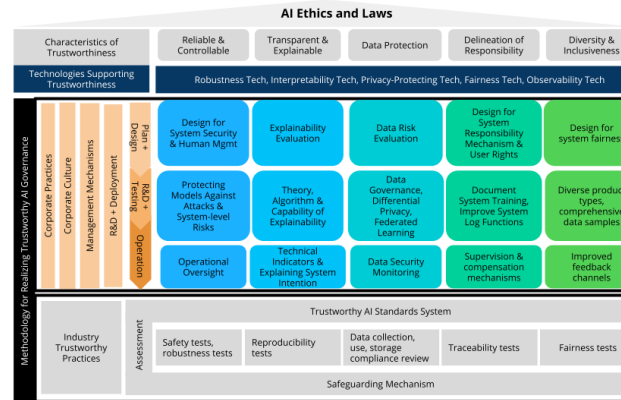
– Eurocomissaris Vestager



Let's create a future-oriented society together with Responsible Industrial Artificial Intelligence

- 01 Shape sustainable development
Increase our positive economic, social and environmental impact and thus contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
- 02 Foster inclusiveness & shared benefit
Ensure diversity, fairness and inclusiveness by co-creating value for all stakeholders in a multidisciplinary approach
- 03 Safeguard human oversight
The design of AI systems should always convey the objectives clearly defined humans
- 04 Guarantee data governance & privacy
Protect fundamental rights of partners, respecting their right to the protection and governance of personal and non personal data
- 05 Ensure system security & safety
Apply honest, credible, reliable rules and concepts as standards for security and safety
- 06 Endorse explainability
Create awareness, trust and acceptance by explaining the rationale of AI solutions whilst safeguarding intellectual property
- 07 Promote accountability & liability
Make policies and processes clear and accessible to guide stakeholders to take responsibility

SIEMENS



Empowering impactful responsible AI practices

Learn about the policies, practices, and tools that make up our framework for Responsible AI by Design.



Policy
Responsible AI Standard
The Microsoft Responsible AI Standard is our internal playbook for responsible AI. It shapes the way in which we create AI systems, by guiding how we design, build,



Management Tool
Responsible AI Impact Assessment Template
The Responsible AI Impact Assessment Template is the product of a multi-year effort to define a process for assessing the impact an AI system may have on people, organizations, and society.



Guideline
Responsible AI Impact Assessment Guide
This resource provides activities and guidance for teams working through the Responsible AI Impact Assessment Template to help frame and support conversations about Responsible AI.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR TRUSTWORTHY AI

The Federal Government has prioritized AI R&D activities that address the ethical, legal, and societal implications of AI, as well as the safety and security of AI systems. The *National AI R&D Strategic Plan: 2019 Update* details many of the research challenges in these areas, while the *2016-2019 Progress Report: Advancing Artificial Intelligence R&D* provides an overview of the numerous Federal R&D programs that address these research challenges.



accenture
RESPONSIBLE AI
Maintaining Trust with Artificial Intelligence
Webcast



Responsible AI with Google Cloud
Google Cloud's approach to building responsible AI that works for everyone.

Responsible AI with TensorFlow
A consolidated toolkit for third party developers on TensorFlow to build ML fairness, interpretability, privacy, and security into their models.

OPERATIONALISATION: REGULATION AND MORE

- Regulation
 - AI Act: Human-centered, risk-based approach
- Standards
 - soft governance; non mandatory to follow
 - demonstrate due diligence and limit liability
 - user-friendly integration between products
- Advisory boards and ethics officers
 - Set and monitor ethical guidelines
 - able to veto any projects or deliverables that do not adhere to guidelines
- Assessment for trustworthy AI
 - responsible AI is more than ticking boxes
 - Means to assess maturity are needed
- Awareness and Participation
 - Education and training
 - Appeal to civic duty / voluntary implementation



RESPONSIBLE AI IS NOT A CHOICE!

Not *innovation vs ethics/regulation* but
ethics/regulation as stepping-stone for innovation

- Innovation is moving technology forward, not use existing tech 'as is'
- Regulation
 - Ensuring public acceptance
 - Drive for transformation
 - Business differentiation



More than a technology, AI is a social construct; development and use of AI require a multidisciplinary approach

understanding and critiquing the intended and unforeseen, positive and negative, socio-political consequences of AI for society in terms of equality, democracy and human rights

- **governance**, not only in terms of competences and responsibilities, but also in terms of **power, trust and accountability**;
- **societal, legal and economic** functioning of socio-technical systems;
- **value-based design** approaches and of ethical frameworks;
- **inclusion and diversity** in design, and how such strategies may inform processes and results;
- **distributed and increasingly ubiquitous nature of AI** applications and developing new scholarly perspectives on human-machine communication.

