d-real SFI centre for research training in digitally-enhanced reality

Centre for Research Training

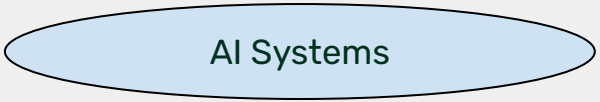
Science Foundation Ireland sfi For what's next

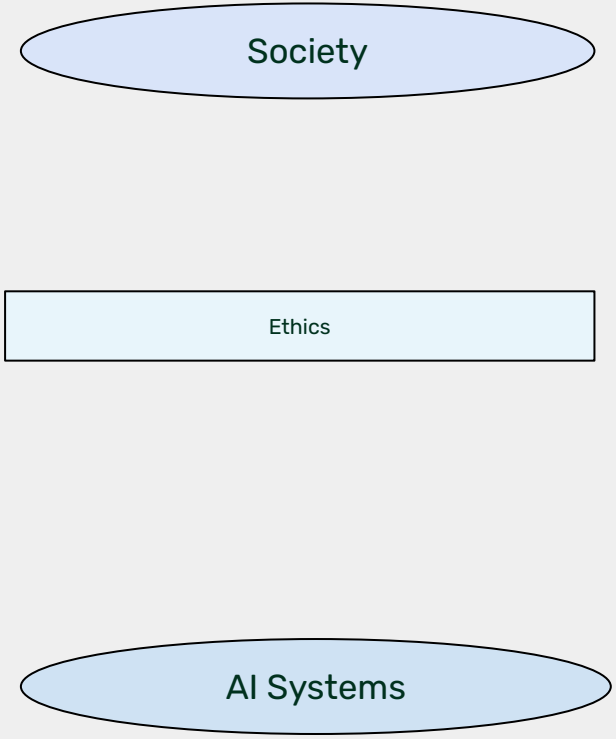
Technical standards for AI governance

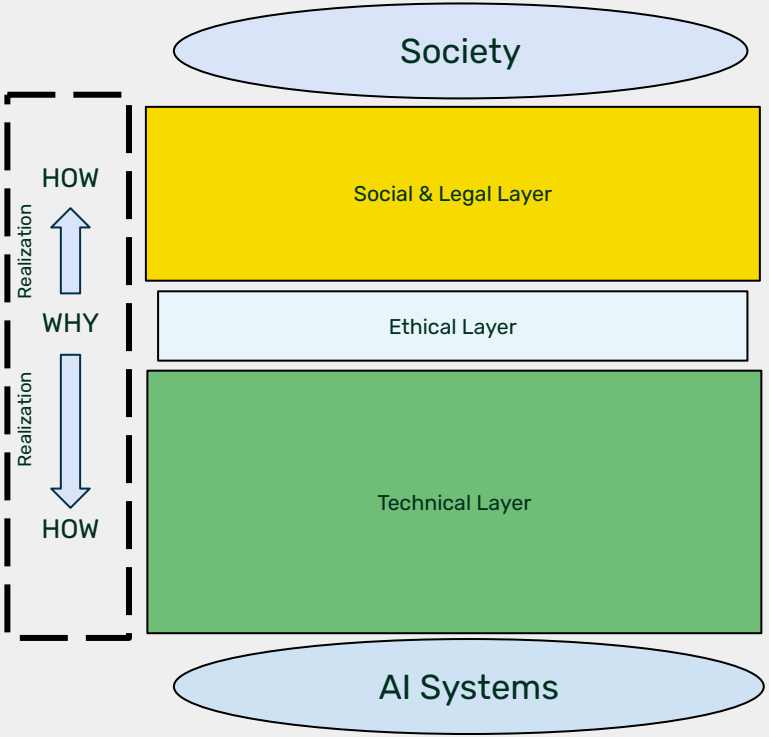
อาทิตย์ สุริยะวงศ์กุล
Arthit Suriyawongkul, ADAPT Centre, Trinity College Dublin
SFI Centre for Research Training in Digitally-Enhanced Reality (d-real)

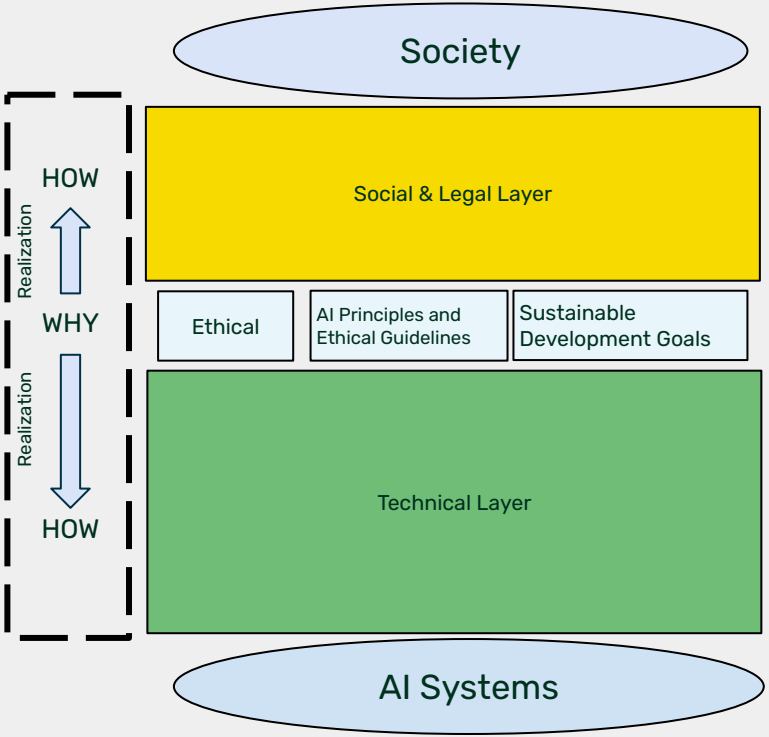
20 September 2024 - Office of the Council of State International Symposium 2024, Bangkok


Society


AI Systems


Society
Ethics
AI Systems


Society
HOW
Realization
WHY
Realization
HOW
Social & Legal Layer
Ethical Layer
Technical Layer
AI Systems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WHY
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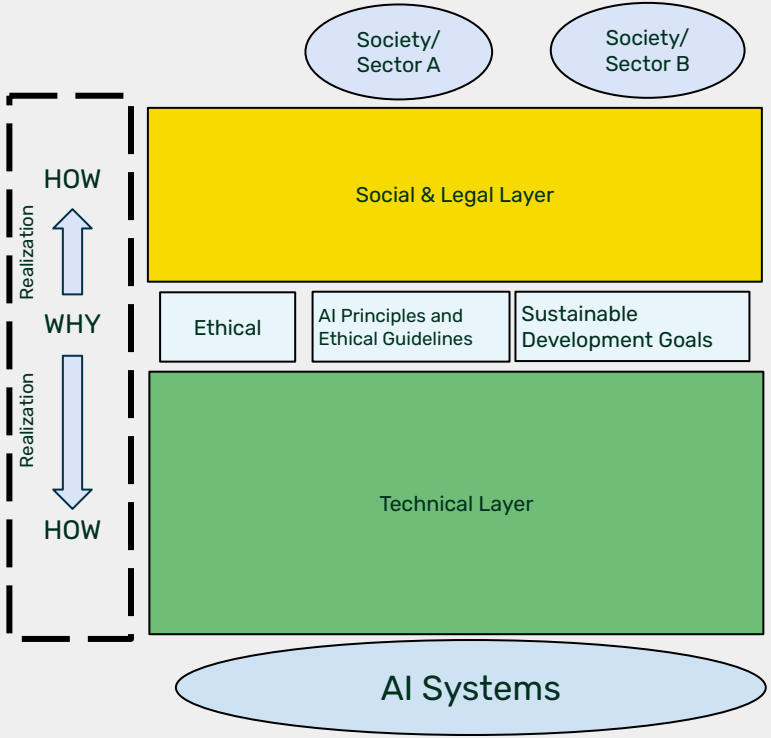
HOW
Social & Legal Layer
Ethical
AI Principles and Ethical Guidelines
Sustainable Development Goals
Technical Layer
AI Systems


Society/
Sector A
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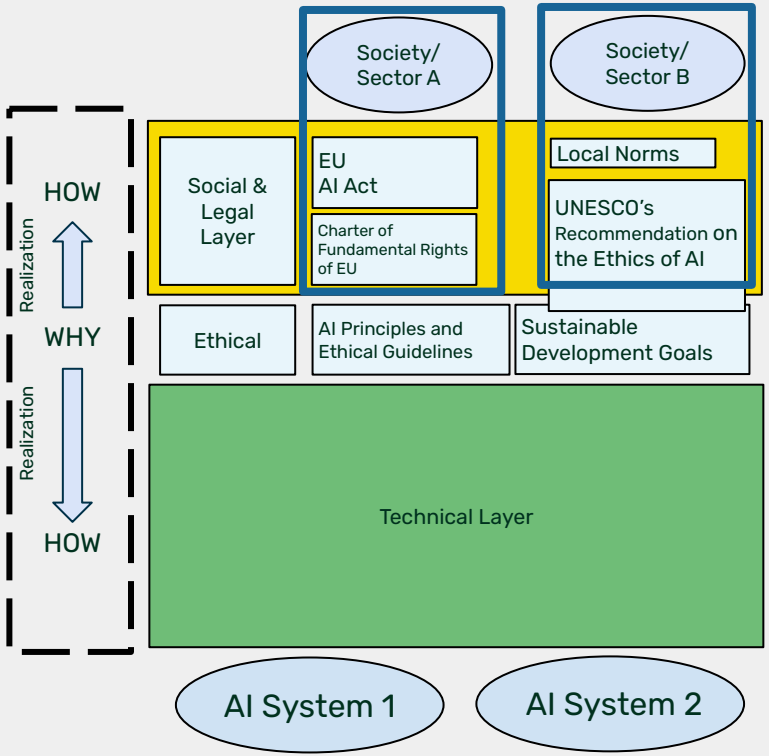
AI Principles and
Ethical Guidelines
Sustainable
Development Goals
Technical Layer
AI Systems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Social &
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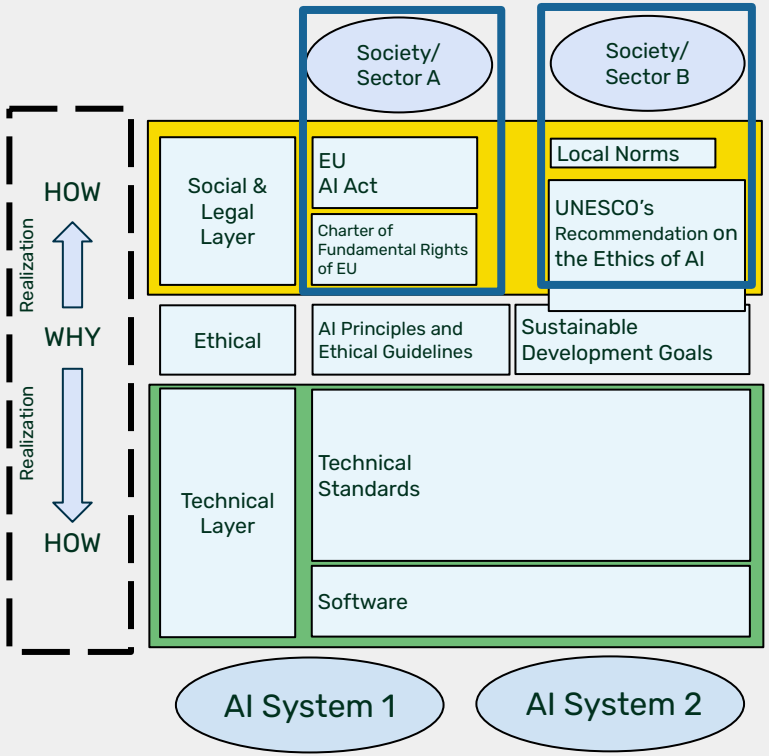
Layer
EU
AI Act
Charter of
Fundamental Rights
of EU
Local Norms
UNESCO's
Recommendation on
the Ethics of AI
Ethical
AI Principles and
Ethical Guidelines
Sustainable
Development Goals
Technical Layer
AI System 1
AI System 2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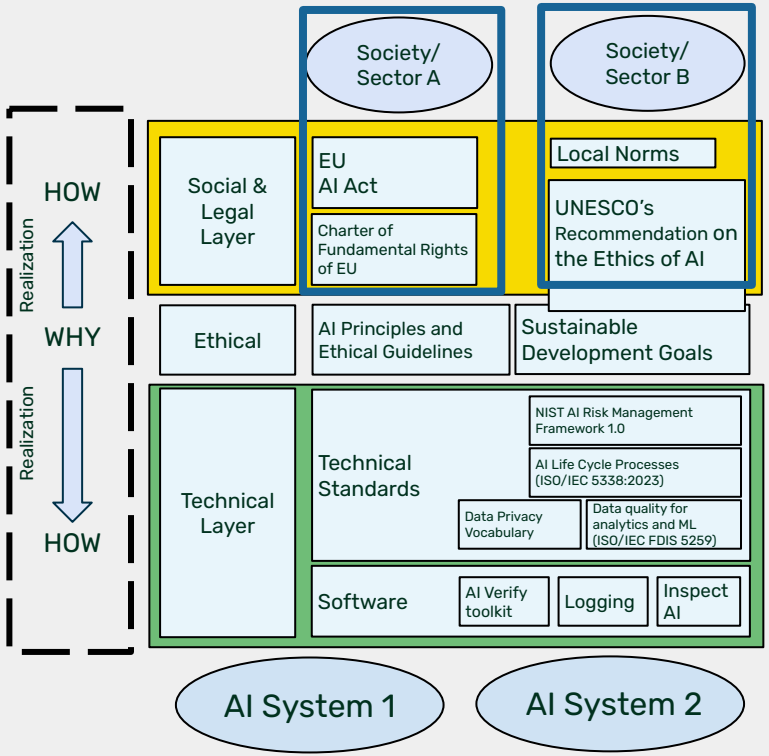
Technical
Layer
Technical
Standards
Software
AI System 1
AI System 2


Society/
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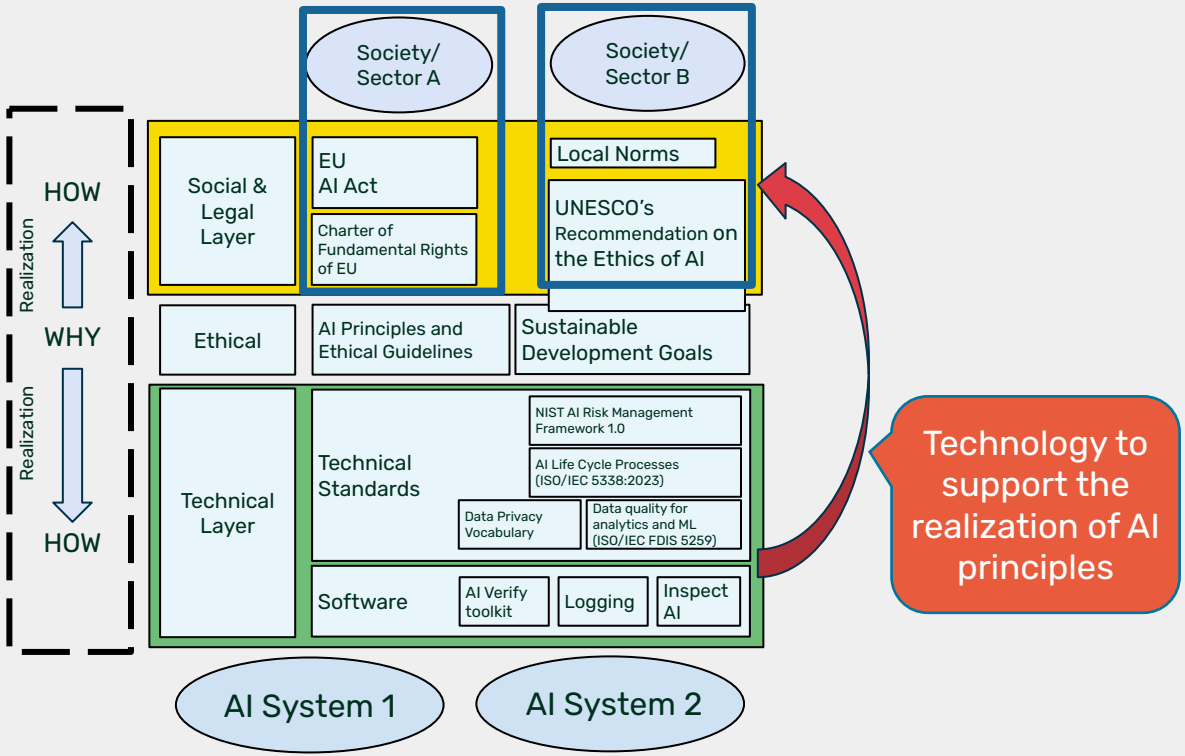
NIST AI Risk Management
Framework 1.0
AI Life Cycle Processes
(ISO/IEC 5338:2023)
Data Privacy
Vocabulary
Data quality for
analytics and ML
(ISO/IEC FDIS 5259)
Software
AI Verify
toolkit
Logging
Inspect
AI
AI System 1
AI System 2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support the
realization of AI
principles
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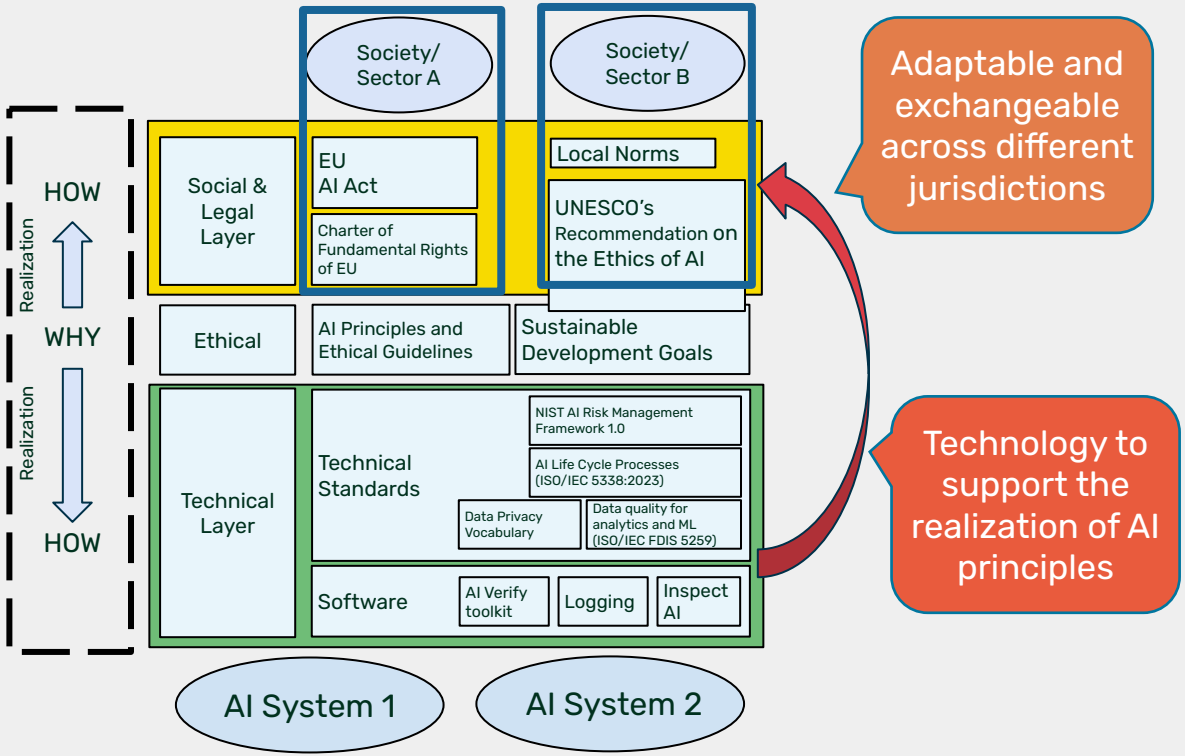
AI System 2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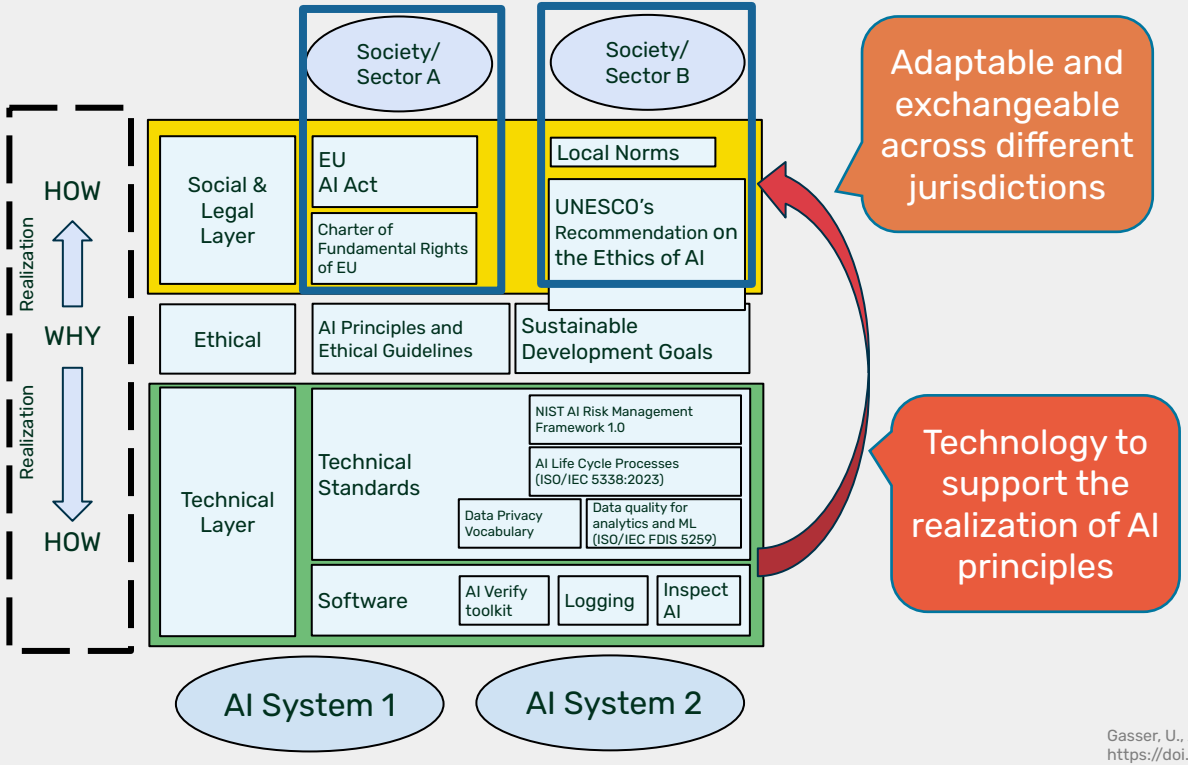
AI System 1
AI System 2
Adaptable and
exchangeable
across different
jurisdictions
Technology to
support the
realization of AI
principles

A Layered Model for AI Governance



Adaptable and exchangeable across different jurisdictions

Technology to support the realization of AI principles

Gasser, U., Almeida, V.A.F., 2017. A Layered Model for AI Governance. IEEE Internet Computing. https://doi.org/10.1109/MIC.2017.4180835

AI Accountability

Intergovernmental

ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics

1. Transparency and Explainability
2. Fairness and Equity
3. Security and Safety
4. Human-centricity
5. Privacy and Data Governance
6. Accountability and Integrity
7. Robustness and Reliability

Governmental

Thailand AI Ethics Principles (MDES)

1. Competitiveness and Sustainability Development
2. Laws, Ethics, and International Standards
3. Transparency and Accountability
4. Security and Privacy
5. Fairness
6. Reliability

National research body / Grant-making agency

NSTDA AI Ethics Principles

1. Privacy
2. Security and Safety
3. Reliability
4. Fairness and non-discrimination
5. Transparency and Explainability
6. Accountability
7. Human Oversight and Human Agency

Non-profit organization / Technical community

LF AI & Data's Principles for Trusted AI

1. Reproducibility
2. Robustness
3. Equitability
4. Privacy
5. Explainability
6. Accountability
7. Transparency
8. Security

Intergovernmental

ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics

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2. Fairness and Equity
3. Security and Safety
4. Human-centricity
5. Privacy and Data Governance
6. **Accountability** and Integrity
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7. Human Oversight and Human Agency

Non-profit organization / Technical community

LF AI & Data's Principles for Trusted AI

1. Reproducibility
2. Robustness
3. Equitability
4. Privacy
5. Explainability
6. **Accountability**
7. Transparency
8. Security

Accountability
the fact of being responsible for what you do and able to give a satisfactory reason for it

3 Levels of AI Transparency

These three levels of AI transparency are working together and impact accountability and human oversight.

Algorithmic transparency

- The ability to access and scrutinise code, data sets, and accompanying systems.
- Output like probabilities and charts from AI explainability methods (like LIME* and SHAP**) may be relevant to domain-experts and auditors/regulators, **but not accessible to a person without background in AI or in the domain.**

Risk

Interaction transparency

- The ability to understand the strengths and limitations of an AI system, through the knowledge exchange between the AI system and its users.
- Tangibility, relevant metaphors to make sense of the environment, and the design paradigm that knowledge (transparency) is **co-created during an interaction, form a compelling basis for interaction transpar**

Risk

Social transparency

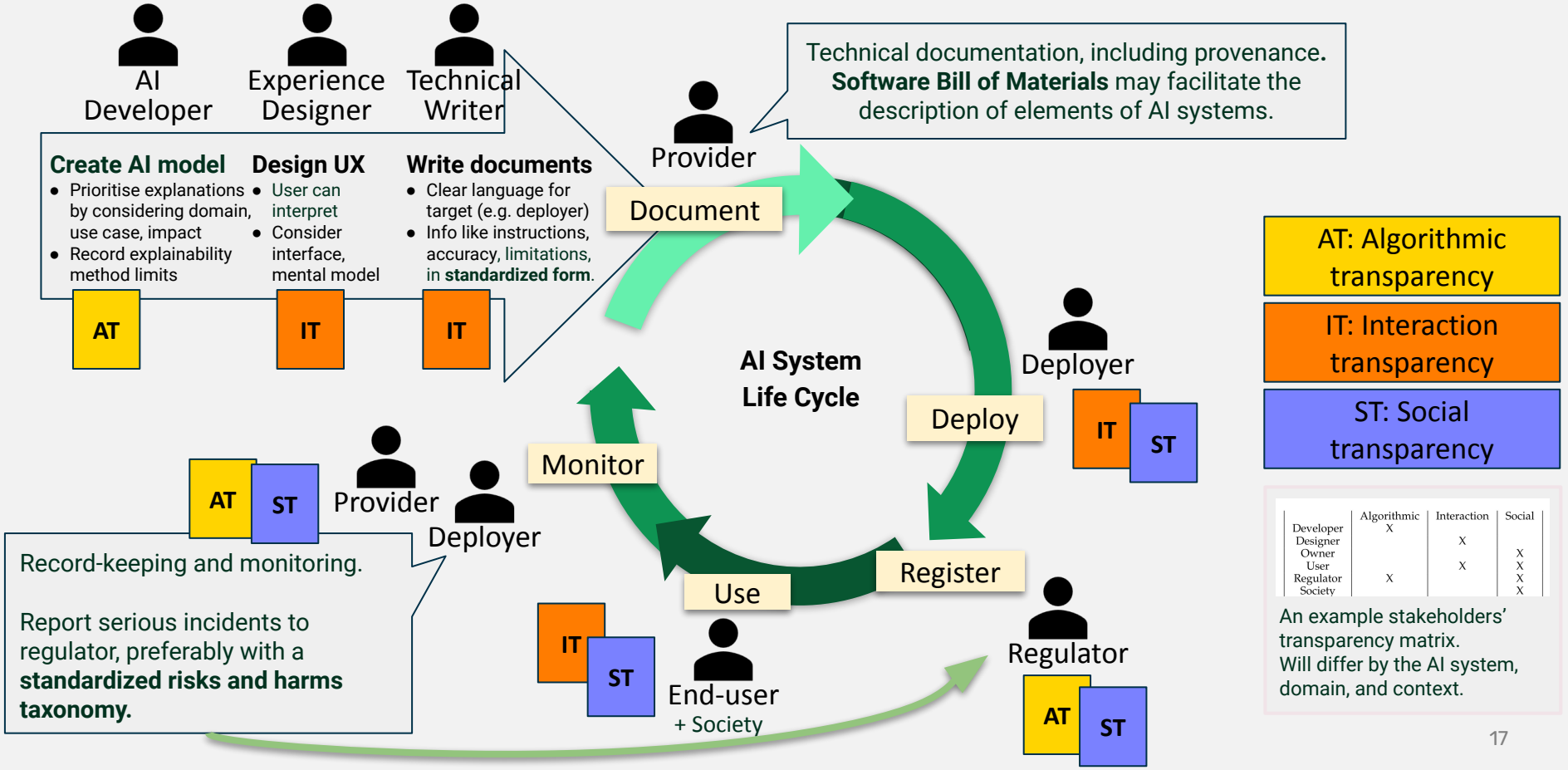
- The legal and cultural ability of the society/social institutions to understand and formulate responses to the use of an AI system.
- Institutionalised solutions that will **not overload information to users.**

Risk

* Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations
** SHapley Additive exPlanations

Haresamudram, K., Larsson, S., & Heintz, F. (2023). Three Levels of AI Transparency. Computer, 56(2), 93–100. https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.2022.3213181

Transparency for Accountability in AI Life-Cycle



AT: Algorithmic transparency

IT: Interaction transparency

ST: Social transparency

	Algorithmic	Interaction	Social
Developer	X		
Designer		X	
Owner			X
User		X	X
Regulator	X		X
Society			X

An example stakeholders' transparency matrix.
Will differ by the AI system, domain, and context.

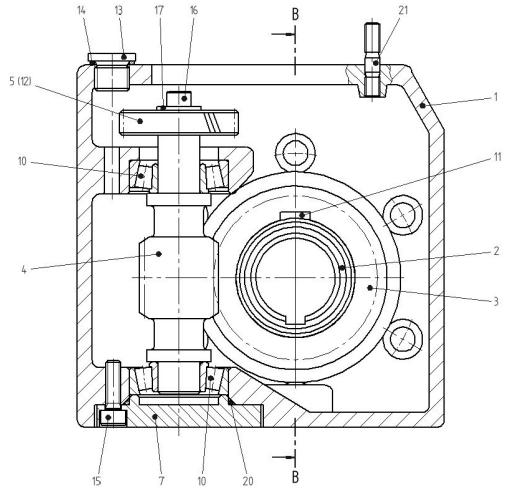
Information obligations in EU AI Act that can support accountability (partial)

For high-risk AI systems
Provider name, registered trade name
Intended purpose
Instruction for use
Design choices
Standards applicable
Data origin, Collection original purpose
Possible biases, Measures to detect

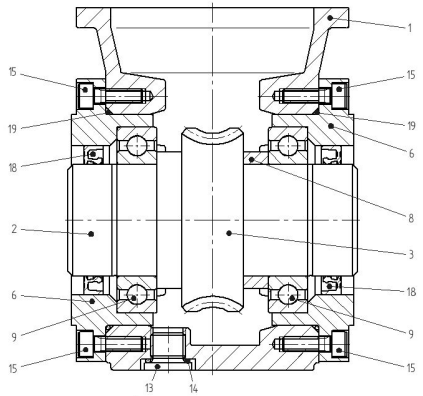
For general purpose AI models
Intended tasks, Limitations
Instruction for use
Model design specification
Training process, Testing process
Information on the data used
Copyright protection policy
Acceptable use policies applicable

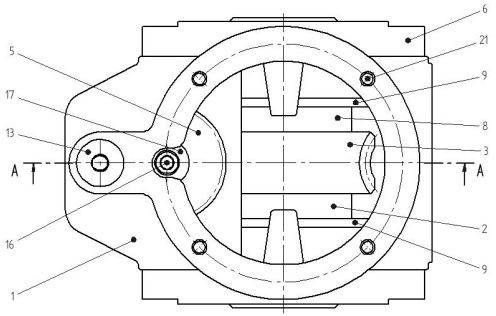
Standards and Tools

A–A



B–B



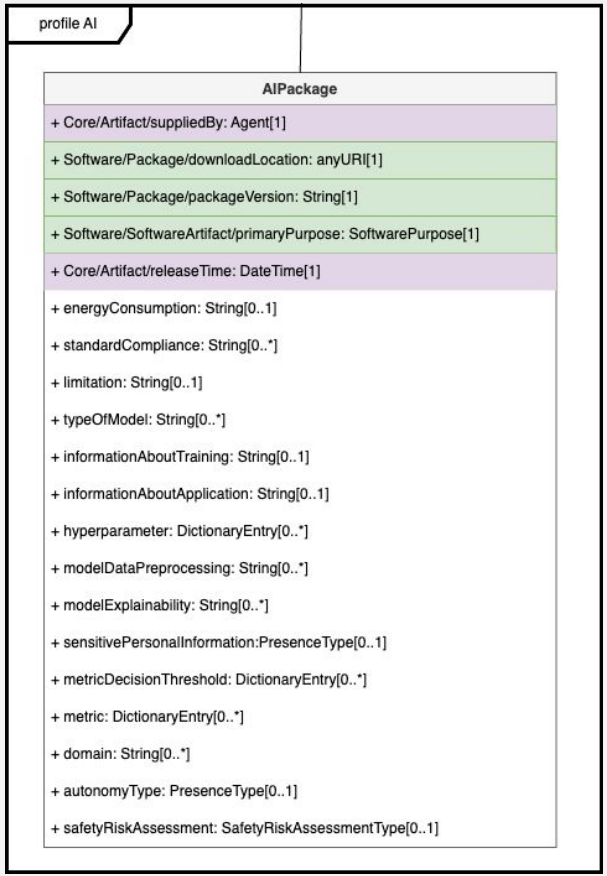


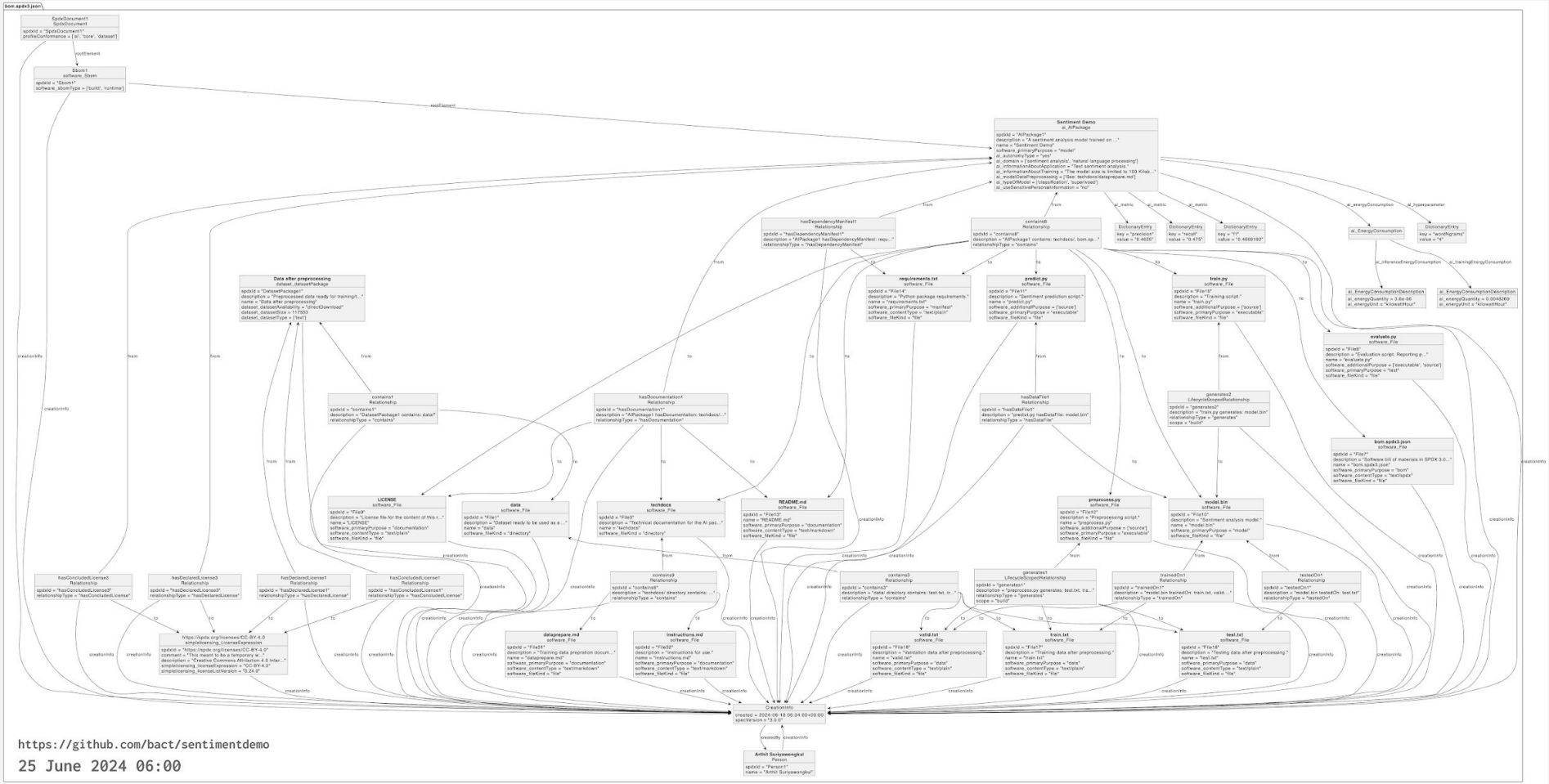
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pos.	Menge	Einheit	Benennung	Sachnummer / Norm – Kurzbezeichnung	Bemerkung
1	1	Stck.	Gehäuse		G — AlSi10Mg
2	1	Stck.	Hohlwelle		34CrMo4
3	1	Stck.	Schneckenrad		G — CuSn12Ni
4	1	Stck.	Schneckenwelle		16MnCr5
5	1	Stck.	Zahnrad		16MnCr5
6	2	Stck.	Lagerdeckel groß		S235JR
7	1	Stck.	Lagerdeckel klein		S235JR
8	1	Stck.	Distanzring		S235JR
9	2	Stck.	Rillenkugellager	DIN 625 — 6009	
10	2	Stck.	Kegelrollenlager	DIN 720 — 30203	
11	1	Stck.	Passfeder groß	DIN 6885 — B 12 x 8 x 22	
12	1	Stck.	Passfeder klein	DIN 6885 — B 5 x 5 x 10	
13	2	Stck.	Verschlussschraube	DIN 908 — M14 x 1,5 — St	
14	2	Stck.	Dichtring	DIN 7603 — A 14 x 18 Vf	
15	15	Stck.	Zylinderschraube mit Innensechskant	ISO 4762 — M6 x 20 — 8.8	
16	1	Stck.	Zylinderschraube mit Innensechskant	ISO 4762 — M6 x 16 — 8.8	
17	1	Stck.	Scheibe	DIN 9021 — B 6,4	
18	2	Stck.	Radial-Wellendichtring	DIN 3760 — AS 45 x 60 x 8	
19	2	Stck.	O-Ring	DIN 3771-85x3,55-N-NBR 70	
20	1	Stck.	O-Ring	DIN 3771-40x3,55-N-NBR 70	
21	4	Stck.	Stiftschraube	Kaufteil gemäß Zeichnung	S235JR

					Datum	Name	Schneckengetriebe
				Bearb.	20.01.2006		
				Gepr.			
				Norm			
							Blatt 1 10 Bl.
Zust.	Änderung	Datum	Name				

Software Bill of Materials

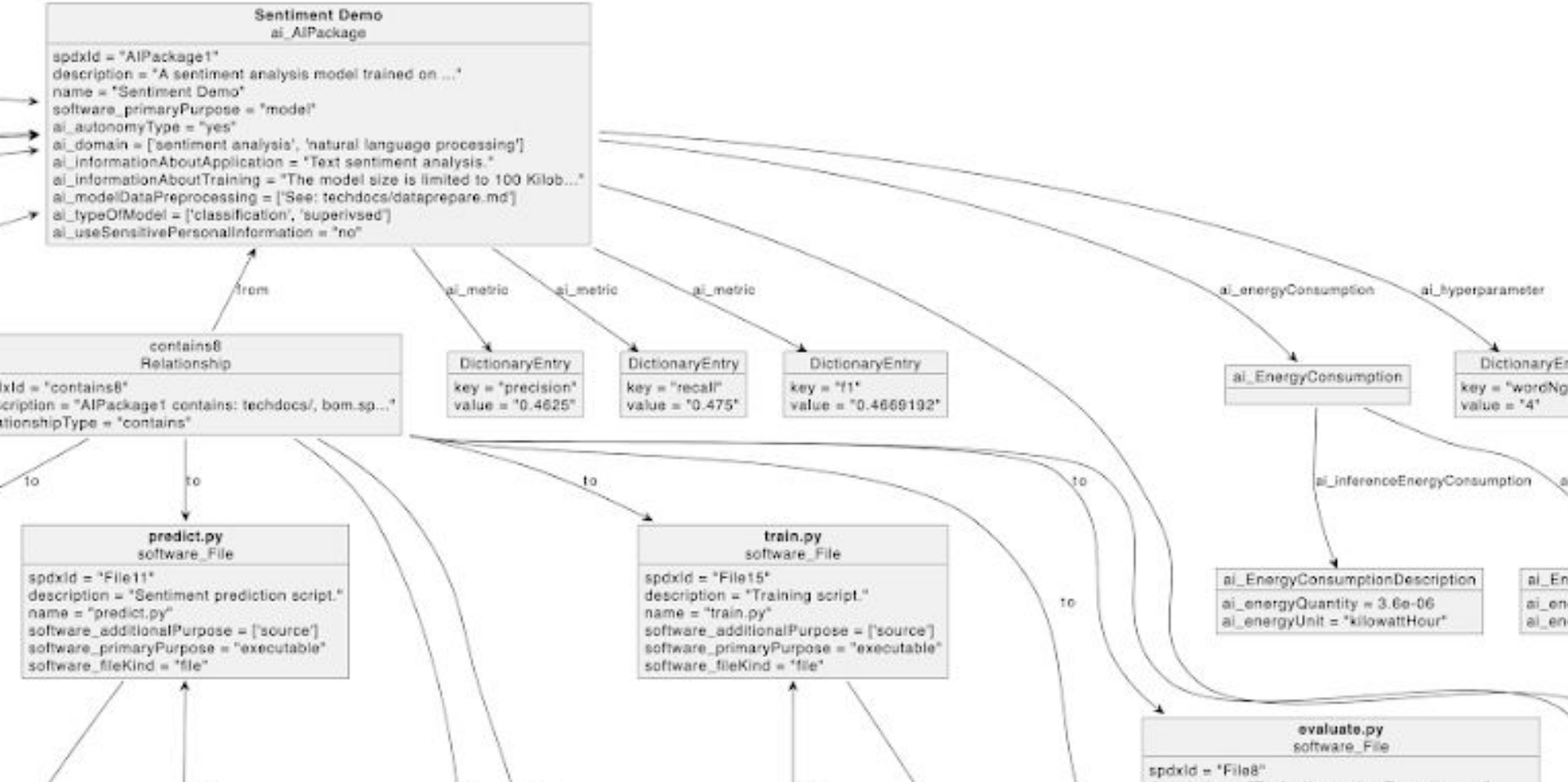
- “formal record containing the details and supply chain relationships of various components used in building software” – Executive Order on Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity (EO 14028)
- “analogous to a list of ingredients” “can help organisations or persons avoid consumption of software that could harm them.” – Wikipedia
- “communicating a release: name, version, components, licenses, copyrights, and useful security references.” – SPDX
- ISO/IEC 5962:2021 Software Package Data Exchange (SPDX) Specification V2.2.1





https://github.com/bact/sentimentdemo

25 June 2024 06:00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name = "Sentiment Demo"
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ai_domain = ['sentiment analysis', 'natural language processing']
ai_informationAboutApplication = "Text sentiment analysis."
ai_informationAboutTraining = "The model size is limited to 100 Kilob..."
ai_modelDataPreprocessing = ['See: techdocs/dataprepare.md']
ai_typeOfModel = ['classification', 'supervised']
ai_useSensitivePersonalInformation = "no"
from
ai_metric
ai_metric
ai_metric
ai_energyConsumption
ai_hyperparameter
contains8
Relationship
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cription = "AIPackage1 contains: techdocs/, bom.sp..."
tionshipType = "contains"
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DictionaryEntry
key = "recall"
value = "0.475"
DictionaryEntry
key = "f1"
value = "0.4669192"
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DictionaryEn
key = "wordNg
value = "4"
to
to
to
to
to
ai_inferenceEnergyConsumption
predict.py
software_File
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name = "predict.py"
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software_primaryPurpose = "executable"
software_fileKind = "file"
train.py
software_File
spdxId = "File15"
description = "Training script."
name = "train.py"
software_additionalPurpose = ['source']
software_primaryPurpose = "executable"
software_fileKind = "file"
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ai_energyQuantity = 3.6e-06
ai_energyUnit = "kilowattHour"
evaluate.py
software_File
spdxId = "File8"

Transparency - Content labelling

- TikTok and Meta labeling of AI-generated images is based on C2PA & IPTC content metadata standards
- C2PA (Adobe, BBC, Google, Microsoft, Sony, etc) built upon Content Authenticity Initiative & Project Origin
- IPTC Photo Metadata (International Press Telecommunications Council)

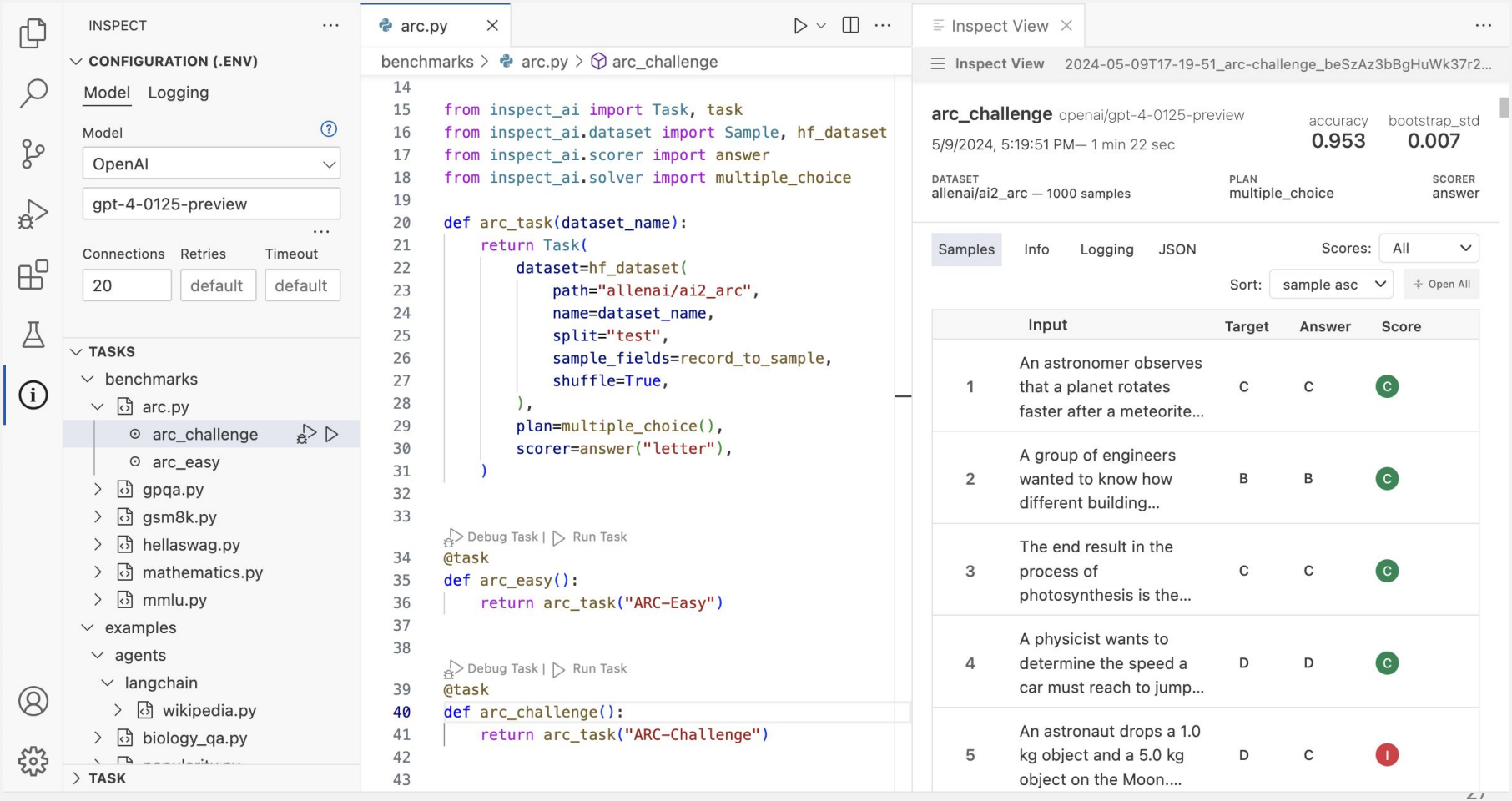
Standards (organisational/operational)

- ISO/IEC 23894:2023 Information technology — Artificial intelligence — Guidance on risk management

- Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework (AI RMF 1.0) from National Institute of Standards and Technology

Standards (evaluation framework)

- **ONDE AI Ethics (Thailand)**
  ai-ethics.onde.go.th
- **AI Verify (Singapore)**
  aiverifyfoundation.sg
- **Inspect AI (UK)**
  inspect.ai-safety-institute.org.uk


INSPECT
CONFIGURATION (.ENV)
Model
Logging
Model
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gpt-4-0125-preview
Connections
Retries
Timeout
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default
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TASKS
benchmarks
arc.py
arc_challenge
arc_easy
gpqa.py
gsm8k.py
hellaswag.py
mathematics.py
mmlu.py
examples
agents
langchain
wikipedia.py
biology_qa.py
TASK
arc.py
benchmarks > arc.py > arc_challenge
14
15 from inspect_ai import Task, task
16 from inspect_ai.dataset import Sample, hf_dataset
17 from inspect_ai.scorer import answer
18 from inspect_ai.solver import multiple_choice
19
20 def arc_task(dataset_name):
21 return Task(
22 dataset=hf_dataset(
23 path="allenai/ai2_arc",
24 name=dataset_name,
25 split="test",
26 sample_fields=record_to_sample,
27 shuffle=True,
28),
29 plan=multiple_choice(),
30 scorer=answer("letter"),
31)
32
33
Debug Task | Run Task
34 @task
35 def arc_easy():
36 return arc_task("ARC-Easy")
37
38
Debug Task | Run Task
39 @task
40 def arc_challenge():
41 return arc_task("ARC-Challenge")
42
43
Inspect View
Inspect View 2024-05-09T17-19-51_arc-challenge_beSzAz3bBgHuWk37r2...
arc_challenge openai/gpt-4-0125-preview
5/9/2024, 5:19:51 PM— 1 min 22 sec
accuracy 0.953
bootstrap_std 0.007
DATASET allenai/ai2_arc — 1000 samples
PLAN multiple_choice
SCORER answer
Samples
Info
Logging
JSON
Scores: All
Sort: sample asc
Open All
Input
Target
Answer
Score
1 An astronomer observes that a planet rotates faster after a meteorite... C C C
2 A group of engineers wanted to know how different building... B B C
3 The end result in the process of photosynthesis is the... C C C
4 A physicist wants to determine the speed a car must reach to jump... D D C
5 An astronaut drops a 1.0 kg object and a 5.0 kg object on the Moon.... D C I

theory_of_mind openai/gpt-4

4/28/2024, 8:43:13 PM— 1 min 50 sec

accuracy	bootstrap_std
0.81	0.040

DATASET
theory_of_mind — 100 samples

PLAN
chain_of_thought → generate

SCORER
model_graded_fact

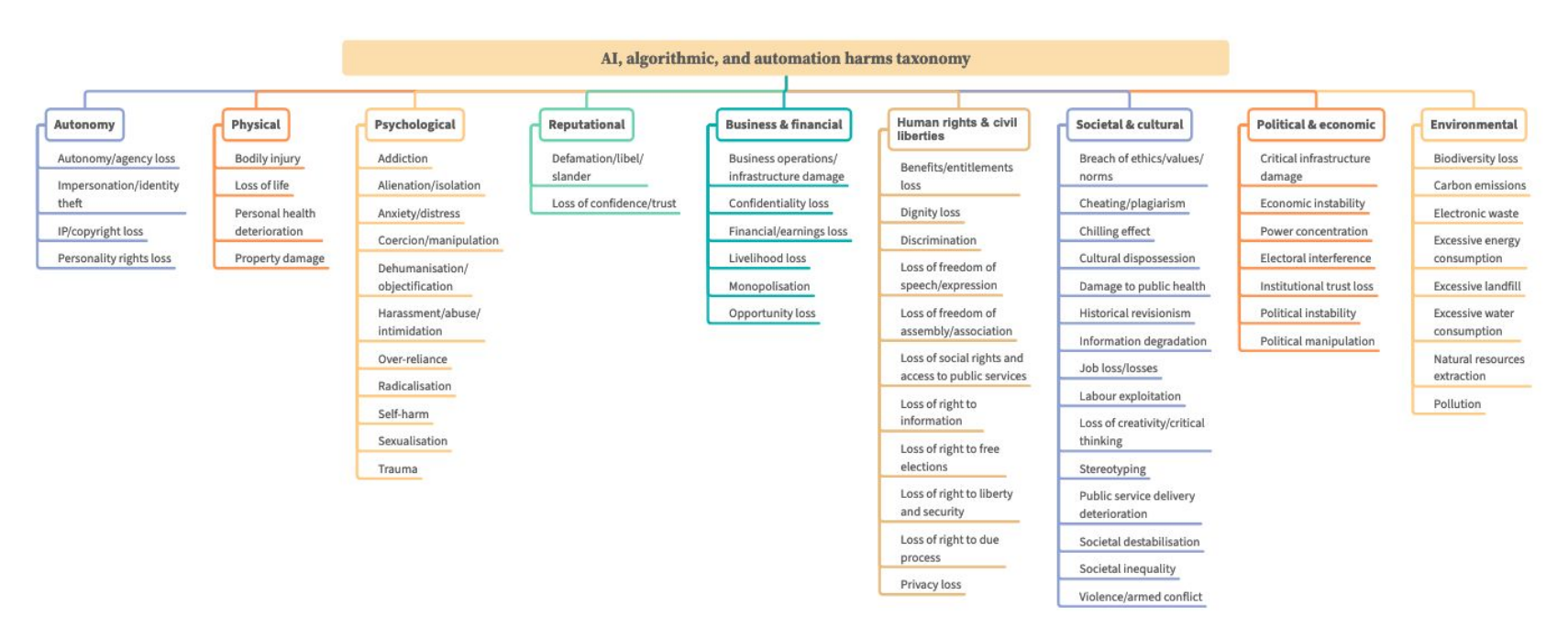
Samples | Info | Logging | JSON

Scores: All | Sort: sample asc | Open All

	Input	Target	Answer	Score
1	Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry....	bathtub	First, we see Jackson and Chloe entering the hall but no...	C
2	Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry....	pantry	1. The narrative starts with Jackson and Chloe both entering...	C
3	Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry....	bathtub	Jackson initially entered the hall. Chloe also entered...	I
4	Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry....	pantry	First, Jackson and Chloe entered the hall. This provides...	C
5	Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry....	bathtub	Firstly, Jackson was present in the hall when Chloe entered...	C
6	Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry....	bathtub	First, Jackson entered the hall, then Chloe also did so. At this...	C
7	Hannah entered the patio. Noah entered the patio. The sweater is in the bucket. Noah exited the patio. Ethan entered the study. Ethan exited the study. Hannah moved...	bucket	Step 1: Hannah entered the patio Step 2: Noah entere...	C

Standards (incident report)

- **AIAAIC harm taxonomy**



Purposes of Public Accountability

(adapted from Bovens et al. 2010)

- **Democratic perspective**
  - Popular control
- **Constitutional perspective**
  - Prevention of corruption and abuse of power
- **Learning perspective**
  - Maximising public value

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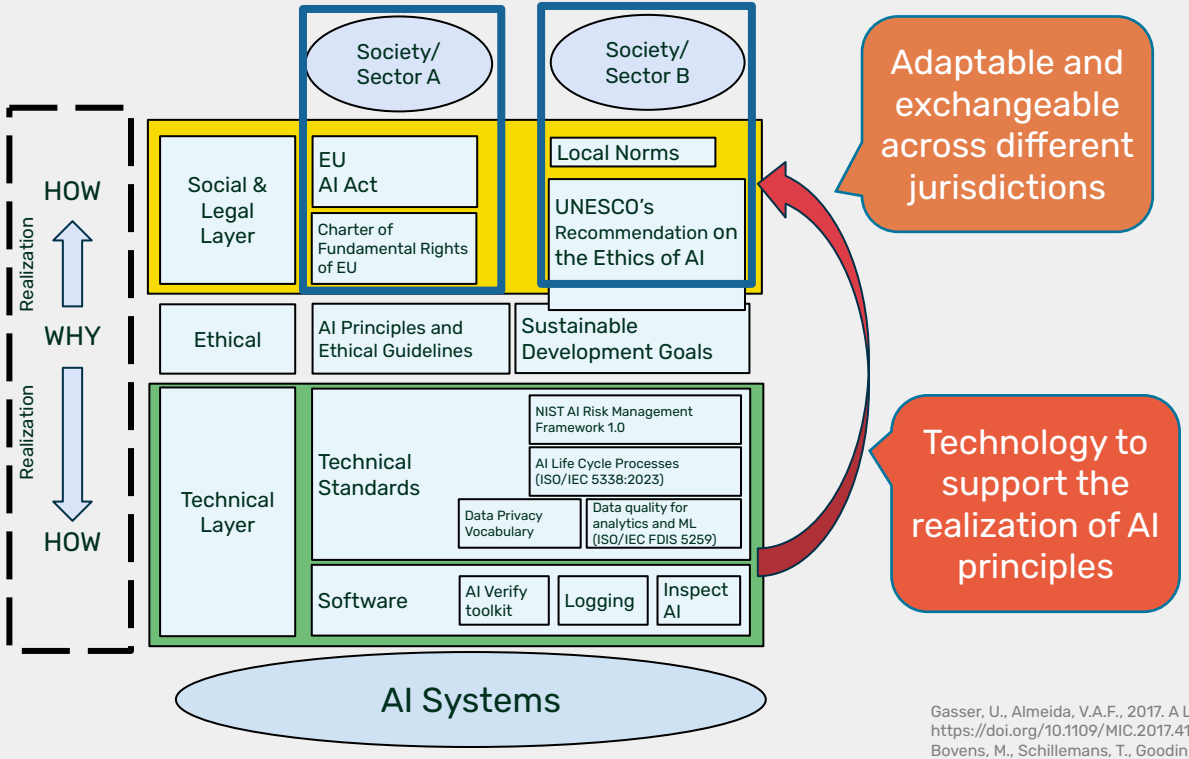
Related measures

- *Explainability (legitimacy) + Human oversight (lawful + ethical)*
- *Bias and drift detection (technically robust + ethical)*
- *Information that allow the improvement of the system (technically robust, organizational learning)*

Taxonomies for AI Accountability



Adaptable and exchangeable across different jurisdictions

Technology to support the realization of AI principles

Standard taxonomy to serve three accountability purposes:

- Democratic *Technical documentation* for informed popular control
- Constitutional *Record keeping* to minimize corruption or abuse of power
- Learning *Incident reporting* to maximize public value and safety

Gasser, U., Almeida, V.A.F., 2017. A Layered Model for AI Governance. IEEE Internet Computing. https://doi.org/10.1109/MIC.2017.4180835
Bovens, M., Schillemans, T., Goodin, R.E., 2014. Public Accountability, in: The Oxford Handbook of Public Accountability. Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York, pp. 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199641253.013.0012

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Thank you

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Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

DCU Oilscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath Dublin City University

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Ollscoil na Gaillimhe University of Galway

ความโปร่งใสของ AI 3 ระดับ

ความโปร่งใส 3 ระดับนี้ ทำงานร่วมกัน และส่งผลต่อภาระความรับผิดและการควบคุมโดยมนุษย์

ความโปร่งใสเชิงอัลกอริทึม

- ความสามารถในการเข้าถึงและตรวจสอบ-ตั้งคำถามต่อโค้ด, ชุดข้อมูล, และระบบที่ประกอบเข้าด้วยกัน
- ค่าความน่าจะเป็น แผนภูมิ หรือสิ่งที่ได้จากวิธีในการอธิบาย AI (เช่น LIME* และ SHAP**) อาจถูกอ่านเข้าใจได้โดยผู้เชี่ยวชาญเฉพาะเรื่อง ผู้ตรวจสอบ และผู้กำกับกิจการ **แต่อาจเป็นการลำบากสำหรับผู้ที่ไม่มีภูมิหลังทาง AI หรือความรู้ในกิจการดังกล่าว**

เสี่ยง

ความโปร่งใสเชิงปฏิสัมพันธ์

- ความสามารถในการเข้าใจสิ่งที่ระบบ AI ทำได้ดีและสิ่งที่ทำได้จำกัด ซึ่งได้มาจากการแลกเปลี่ยนความรู้ระหว่างตัวระบบ AI และผู้ใช้
- อุปลักษณ์ (metaphor) ที่จับต้องได้-ฝังอยู่ในประสบการณ์การใช้งาน เป็นอุปลักษณ์ที่สามารถทำให้เข้าใจสภาพแวดล้อมและวิธีคิดของการออกแบบระบบ **ความรู้หรือคำอธิบายนี้ เป็นสิ่งที่ระบบและผู้ใช้สร้างขึ้นร่วมกันในระหว่างที่มีปฏิสัมพันธ์กัน**

เสี่ยง

ความโปร่งใสเชิงสังคม

- ความสามารถทางกฎหมายและทางวัฒนธรรม ของ (สถาบันทาง)สังคมในการเข้าใจและหาหนทางตอบสนองกับการใช้งานระบบ AI
- วิธีการ**ที่ไม่เสนอข้อมูลหรือ “ทางเลือก” ให้กับผู้ใช้จน เกินรับไหว** (เช่น กล่องข้อความขอความยินยอม เก็บคุกกี้) วิธีการควรถูกผนวกเข้าไปในการทำงานของสถาบัน (เช่น มาตรการความปลอดภัยในอุตสาหกรรมอาหาร การบิน)

เสี่ยง

เสี่ยง

* Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations
** SHapley Additive exPlanations

Haresamudram, K., Larsson, S., & Heintz, F. (2023). Three Levels of AI Transparency. Computer, 56(2), 93–100. https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.2022.3213181