

Ethico-legal Governance of Intelligent Artificial Agents

Can post-hoc normative reasoning competencies prevent AI systems from going rogue?

Christoph Benzmüller

Freie Universität Berlin & Latentine GmbH

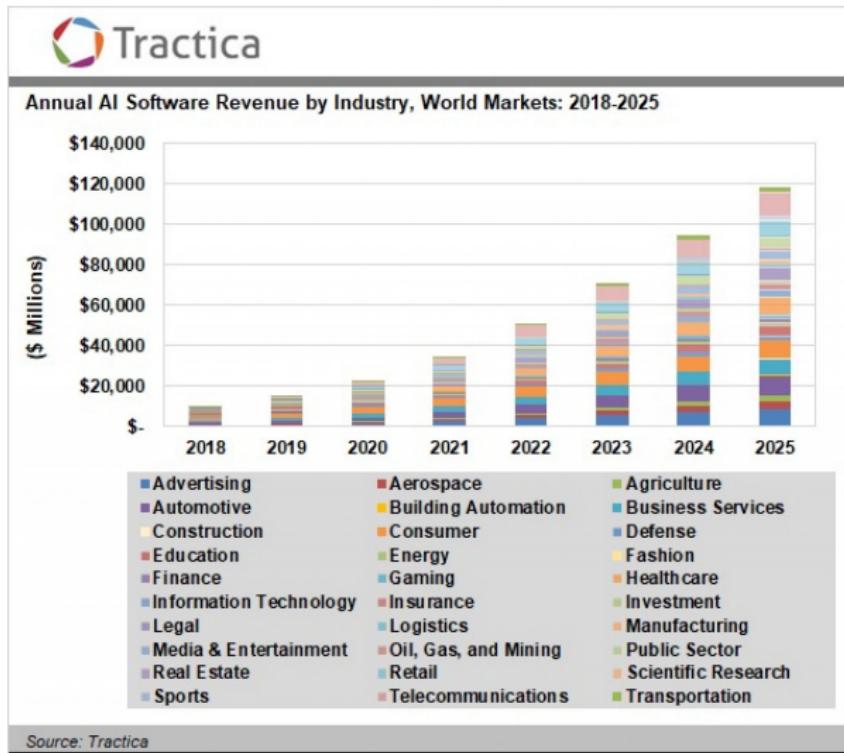


ZJULogAI, 26. Oktober, 2020

Overview

- 1.** What is AI?
- 2.** Own position
- 3.** How to create trust & how to control?

What is AI?



Steam engine of the 21st century?

What is AI?

NEWS

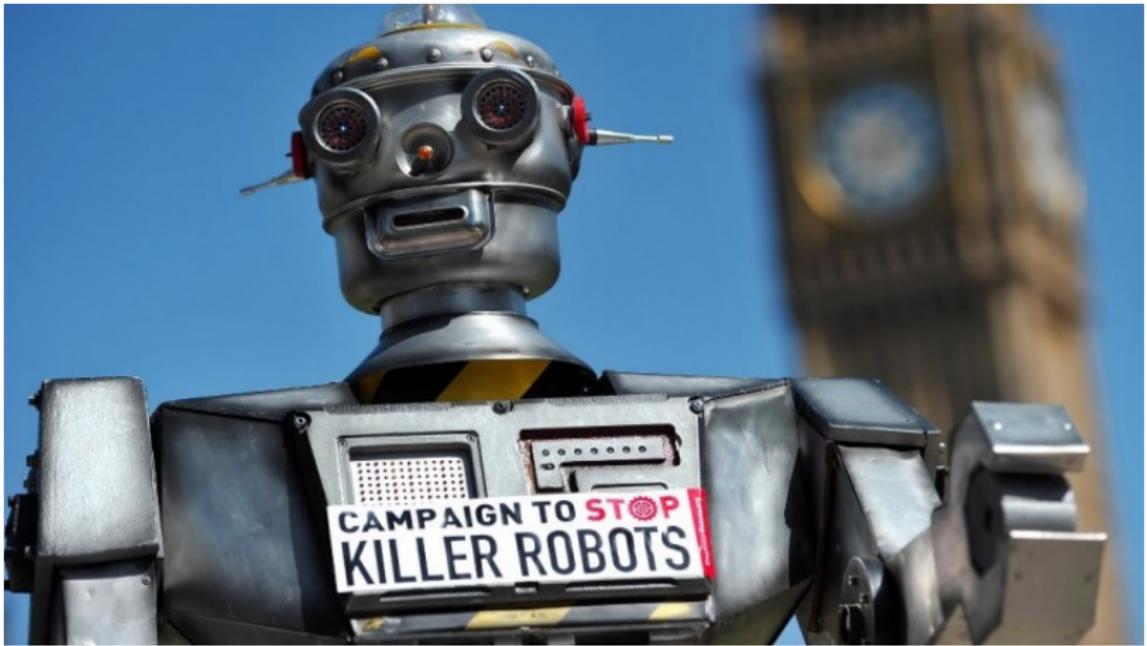
Bitkom: Digitalization to wipe out millions of jobs in Germany

Millions of workers in Germany will likely lose their jobs and be replaced by robots and AI algorithms by 2023, German IT association Bitkom said in a study. The group urged politicians to take the issue more seriously.

Source: Deutsche Welle, Feb, 2018

A source for social tensions
and diverging wealth distribution?

What is AI?



Source: Deutschlandfunk/AFP, Carl Court, 2019

A danger regarding military escalation?

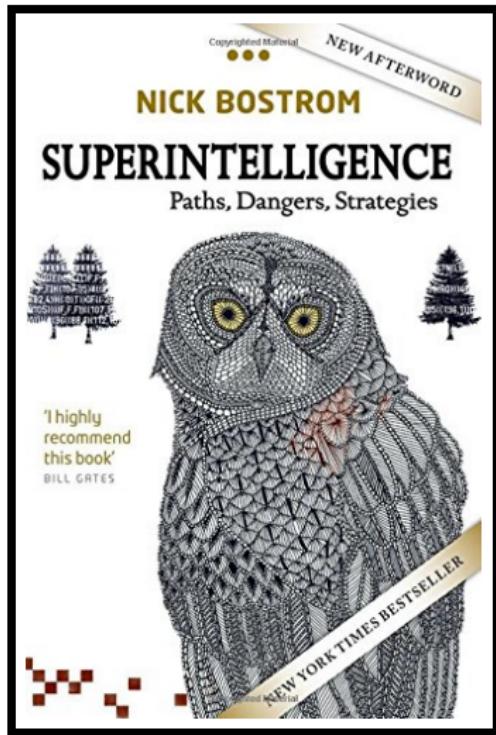
What is AI?



Source/Photograph: Qiangjing Evening News

An interesting option for future partnerships?

What is AI?



A new evolutionary step that leaves people behind?

What is AI?

How Innovative AI Solutions Can Help Combat Global Warming



Asokan Ashok Forbes Councils Member

Forbes Technology Council COUNCIL POST | Paid Program
Innovation

Source: Forbes, 2020

A tool for combatting our environmental sins?

What is AI?

Artificial intelligence / Machine learning

Training a single AI model can emit as much carbon as five cars in their lifetimes

Deep learning has a terrible carbon footprint.

by **Karen Hao**

June 6, 2019

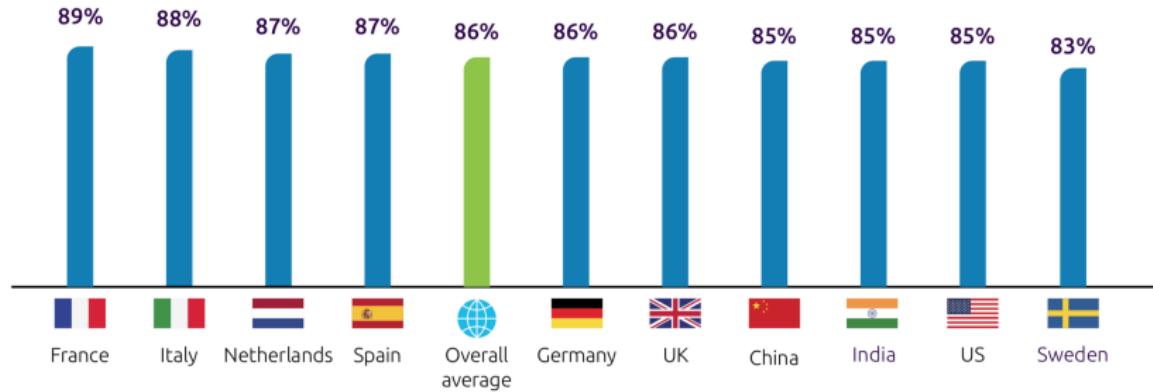
Source: MIT Technology Review, 2019

Itself the next big environmental sin?

What is AI?

Figure 4. Nearly nine in ten organizations across countries have encountered ethical issues resulting from the use of AI

In the last 2-3 years, have the below issues resulting from the use and implementation of AI systems, been brought to your attention? (percentage of executives, by country)

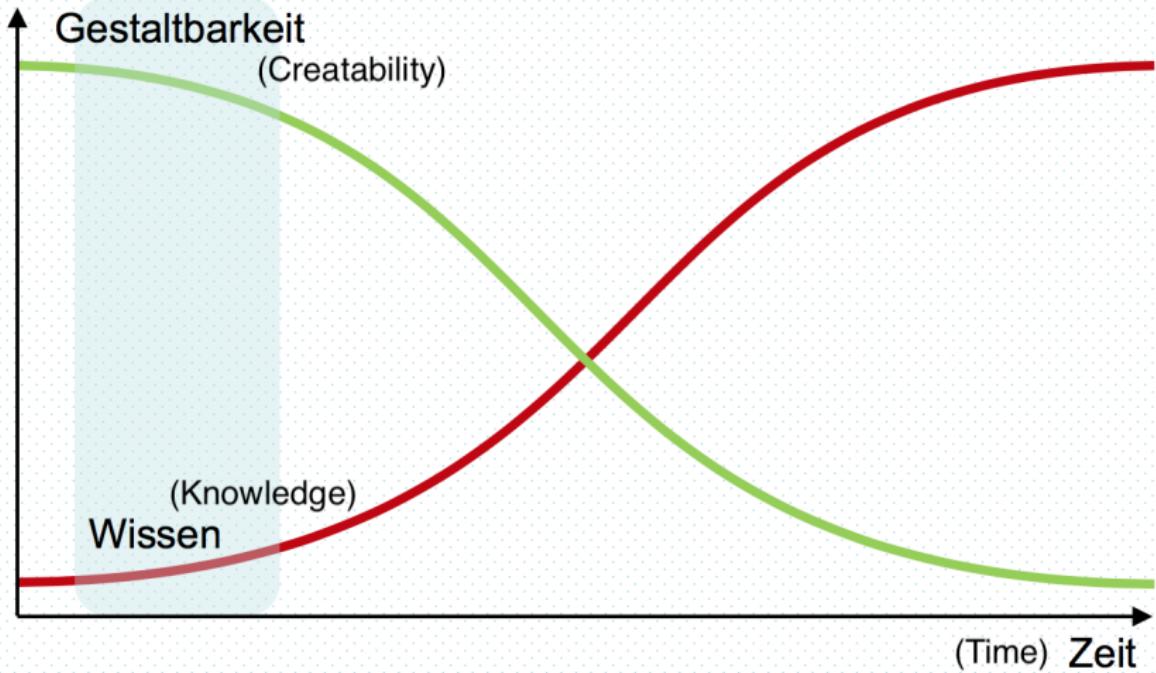


We presented over 40 cases where ethical issues could arise from the use of AI, to executives across sectors. We asked them whether they encountered these issues in the last 2-3 years.

Source: Capgemini Research Institute, Ethics in AI executive survey, N = 1,580 executives, 510 organizations.

Source of ethical and legal conflicts?

What is AI?



Challenge for active participation!

What is AI? – Many definitions, no consensus

Weak/Applied AI

Limited, 'smart' systems that simulate intelligence

vs.

Strong AI

Machines with (at least) general human intelligence

Cognitive Simulation

Exploring and testing theories of human cognition with computers

What is AI? – Many definitions, no consensus

Weak/Applied AI

Limited, 'smart' systems that simulate intelligence

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Strong AI

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Cognitive Simulation

Exploring and testing theories of human cognition with computers

- ▶ *AI is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. It is related to the similar task of using computers to understand human intelligence, but AI does not have to confine itself to methods that are biologically observable. (McCarthy)*
- ▶ *The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better. (Rich and Knight)*
- ▶ ...
- ▶ *Intelligence is a very general mental capability that, among other things, involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly and learn from experience. It is not merely book learning, a narrow academic skill, or test-taking smarts. Rather it reflects a broader and deeper capability for comprehending our surroundings – 'catching on', 'making sense' of things, or 'figuring out' what to do. (Gottfredson, 1997)*

What is AI? – Many definitions, no consensus

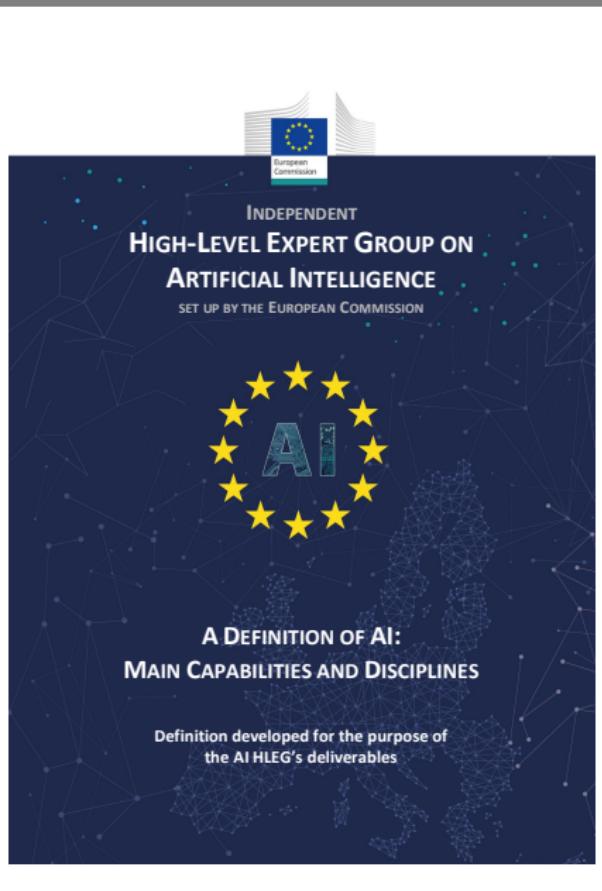
Weak/Applied

Limited, 'smart' systems simulate intelligent behaviour

- ▶ *AI is the science and engineering of computer programs that can perform tasks that require human intelligence, such as solving complex problems or learning from experience.*
- ▶ *The study of how computers can be made to think better. (Rich and Deep)*
- ▶ ...
- ▶ *Intelligence is a very broad concept, involving the ability to reason, learn quickly and easily, apply academic skill, or make a capability for communicating things, or 'figuring things out'.*

Strong AI

Ability (at least) general intelligence



s, especially intelligent systems, especially intelligent computers to understand methods that are

moment, people are

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AI – Own working definition

Def.: Artificial Intelligence

A science of computational technologies that are developed to achieve and explain **intelligent** behavior in machines.

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Def.: Intelligence

Collection of (mental) capabilities that enable an entity

1. to **solve** specific (difficult) **problems** (or to learn how to solve them),
—**solve problems**—
2. to **master the unknown**: to act successfully in known, unknown and dynamic environments (perception, planning, agency, etc.)
—**master the unknown**—

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—**be social**—

AI – Own working definition

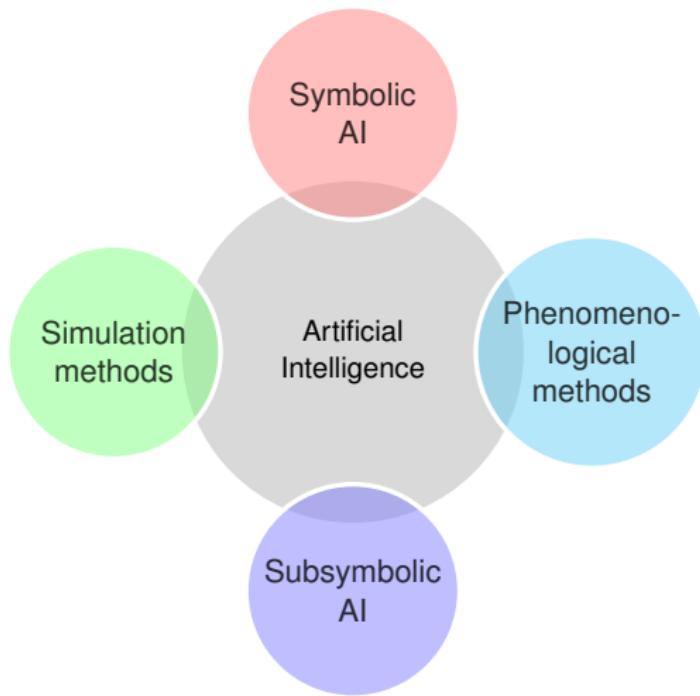
The problem (in my opinion) is not an emerging superintelligence!

The problem is:

- ▶ use of »severely limited« AI technology (lacking competencies 3-5)
 - ... within increasingly complex system environments
 - ... to serve most critical applications
 - ... in (semi-)autonomous mode

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AI – The notion (unfortunately) has changed



- ▶ Knowledge Representation
- ▶ Logical Reasoning
- ▶ Planning
- ▶ Multi-Agent Systems
- ▶ Search
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Robotics
- ▶ Pattern Recognition & Machine Learning
- ▶ Neural Networks

Current (very narrow/limited) notion of AI: **Neural Networks & ML**

ML not tied to Neural Networks

LOGIC JOURNAL
of the
IGPL

Article Navigation

Automatic Learning of Proof Methods in Proof Planning

Mateja Jamnik, Manfred Kerber, Martin Pollet, Christoph Benzmüller

Logic Journal of the IGPL, Volume 11, Issue 6, November 2003, Pages 647–673,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/jigpal/11.6.647>

Published: 01 November 2003

PDF

See e.g. also: Inductive Logic Programming

Neural Networks & Machine Learning

Source: Fjodor van Veen, asimovinstitute.org, 2016

A mostly complete chart of

Neural Networks

©2016 Fjodor van Veen - asimovinstitute.org

○ Backfed Input Cell

○ Input Cell

△ Noisy Input Cell

● Hidden Cell

○ Probabilistic Hidden Cell

△ Spiking Hidden Cell

○ Output Cell

○ Match Input Output Cell

● Recurrent Cell

○ Memory Cell

△ Different Memory Cell

● Kernel

○ Convolution or Pool

Perceptron (P)



Feed Forward (FF)



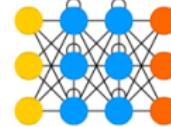
Radial Basis Network (RBF)



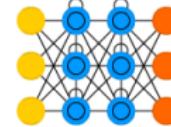
Deep Feed Forward (DFF)



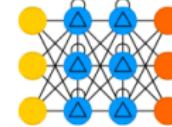
Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



Long / Short Term Memory (LSTM)



Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



Auto Encoder (AE)



Variational AE (VAE)



Denoising AE (DAE)



Sparse AE (SAE)



Neural Networks & Machine Learning

Source: Fjodor van Veen, asimovinstitute.org, 2016

Markov Chain (MC)



Hopfield Network (HN)



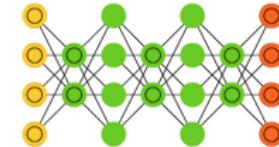
Boltzmann Machine (BM)



Restricted BM (RBM)



Deep Belief Network (DBN)



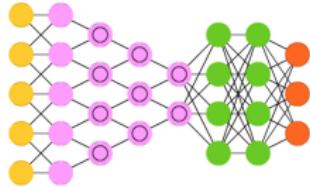
FF

GRU

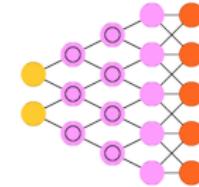
ELM

AE

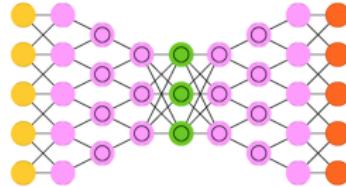
Deep Convolutional Network (DCN)



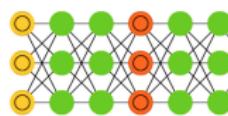
Deconvolutional Network (DN)



Deep Convolutional Inverse Graphics Network (DCIGN)



Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)



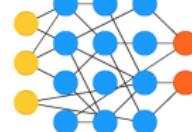
Liquid State Machine (LSM)



Extreme Learning Machine (ELM)



Echo State Network (ESN)



Deep Residual Network (DRN)



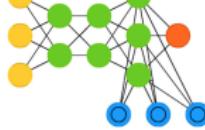
Kohonen Network (KN)



Support Vector Machine (SVM)



Neural Turing Machine (NTM)



Neural Networks & Machine Learning

Source: Fjodor van Veen, asimovinstitute.org, 2016

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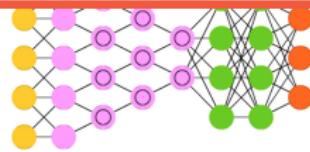
Deep Belief Network (DBN)



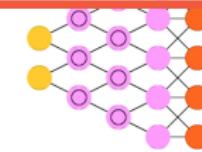
FF

Sub-/Non-Symbolic AI, since

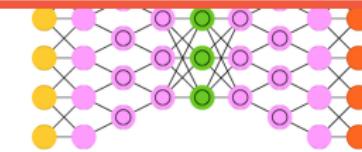
- ▶ nodes do not carry any semantic meaning



Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

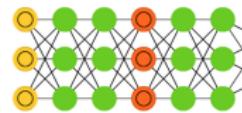


Liquid State Machine (LSM)

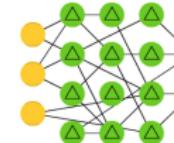


Extreme Learning Machine (ELM)

GRU



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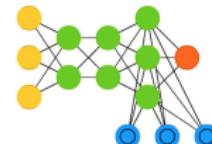
GRU

Pros:

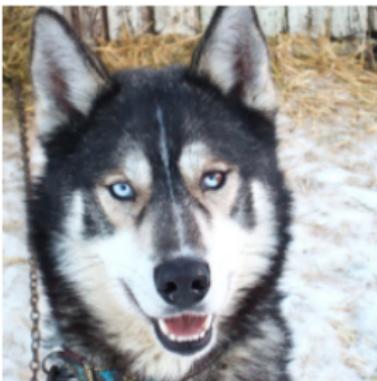
- ▶ robust & very strong in specific domains

Cons:

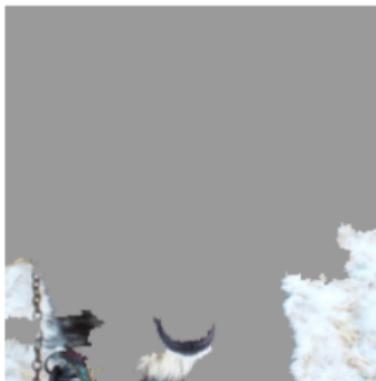
- ▶ data-intensive training, requires substantial human expertise, intransparent, bias, adversarial attacks



Neural Networks & Machine Learning



(a) Husky classified as wolf



(b) Explanation

Figure 11: Raw data and explanation of a bad model's prediction in the "Husky vs Wolf" task.

Source: Ribeiro et al., arXiv:1602.04938

**Explanation of black box AI systems: often without sense!!
How could »opening this black box« possibly create trust?**



Symbolic AI – Example: Logical Reasoning

$A \cup B ::= \dots$

$A \cap B ::= \dots$

$A \subseteq B ::= \dots$

$A = B ::= \dots$

\dots

\dots

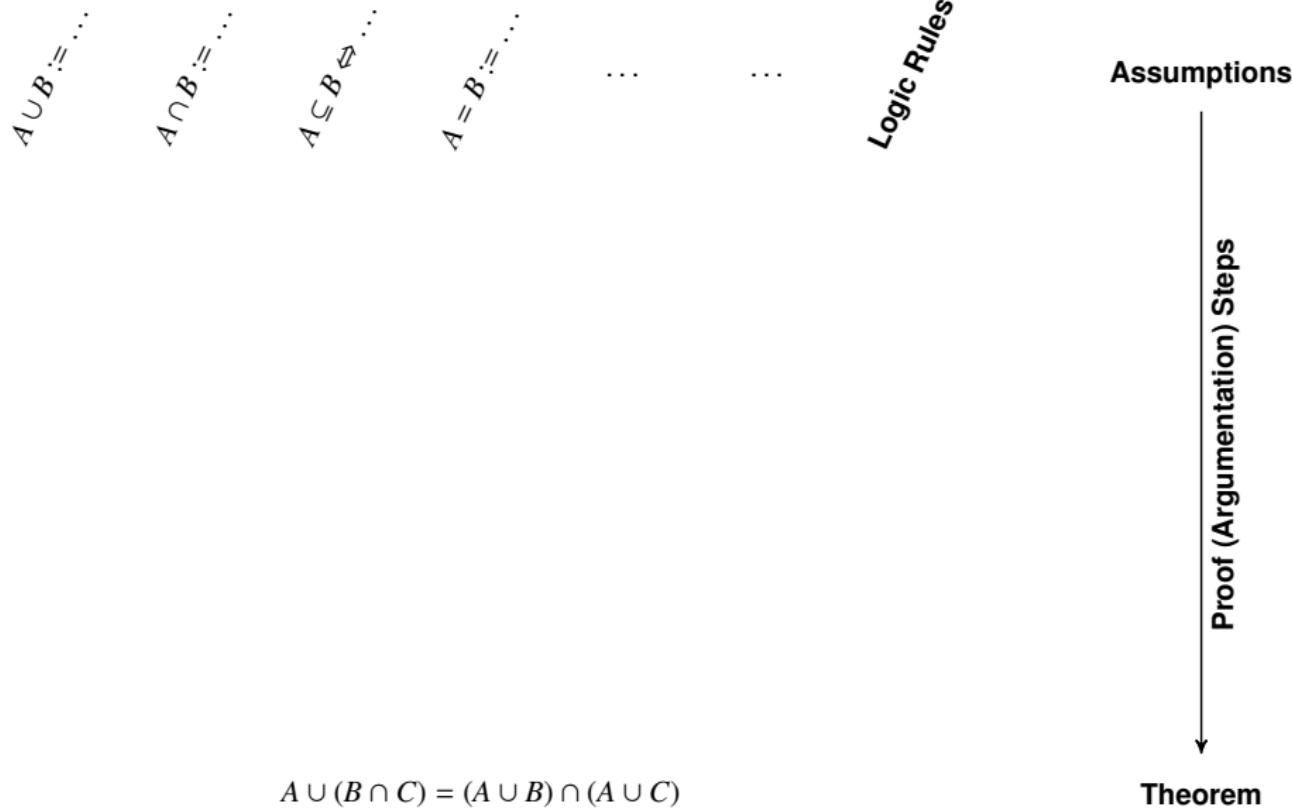
Logic Rules

Assumptions

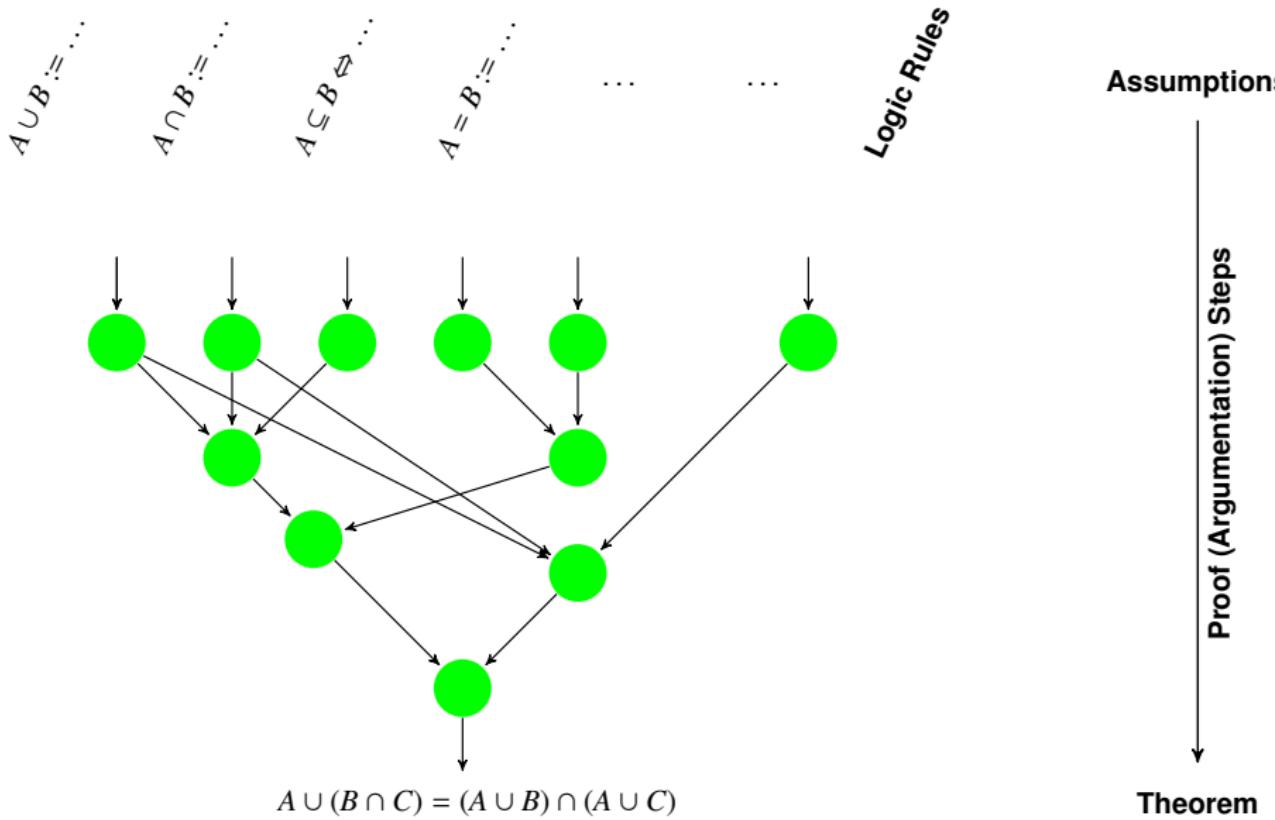
$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

Theorem

Symbolic AI – Example: Logical Reasoning



Symbolic AI – Example: Logical Reasoning



Symbolic AI – Example: Logical Reasoning



Automated (Symbolic) Reasoners:

AI systems...

... which automatically search for such proof arguments

Own tools: Leo-prover family (Leo-I/II/III)

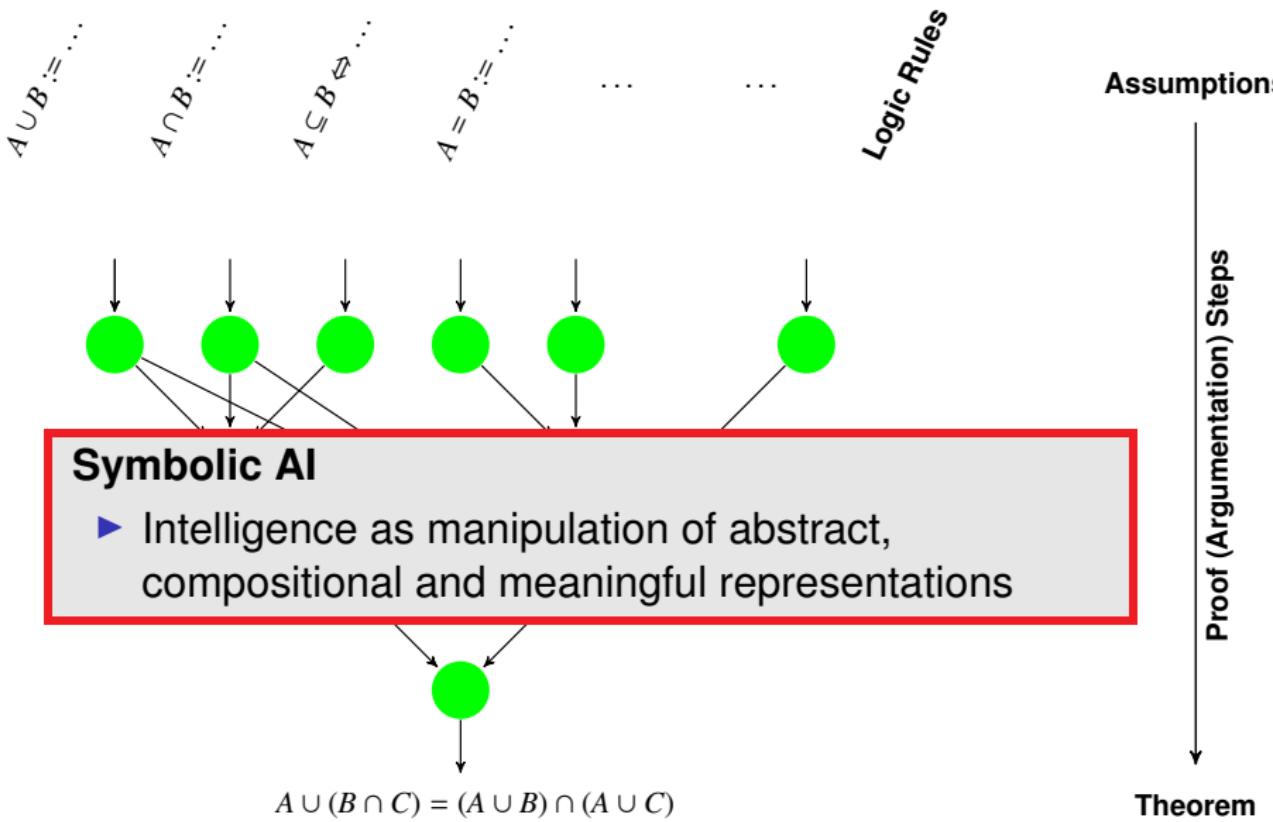
Many applications, including

Rational Argumentation (Philosophy, Ethics&Law)

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

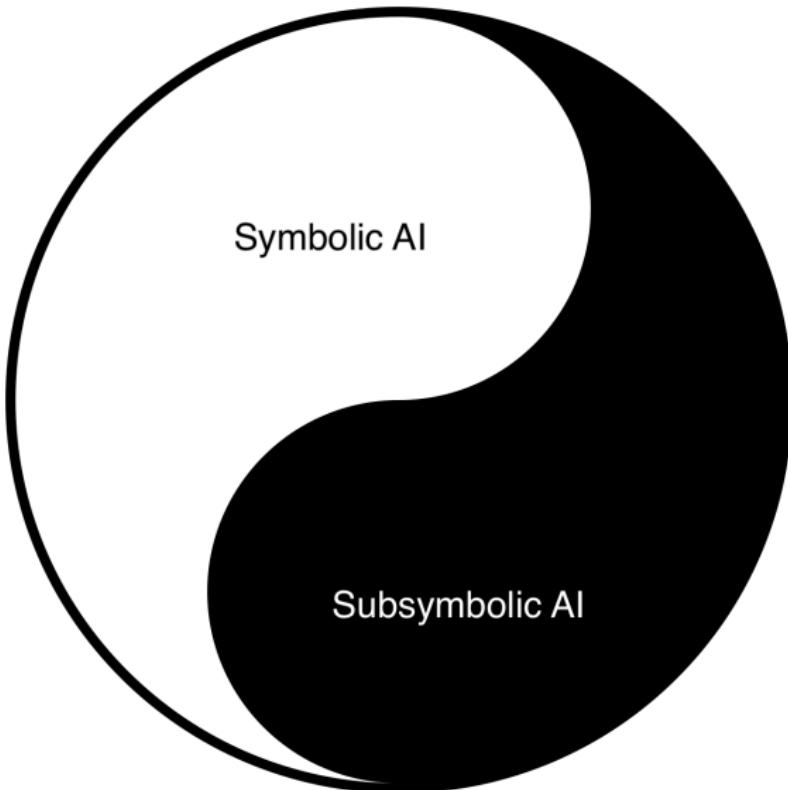
Theorem

Symbolic AI – Example: Logical Reasoning



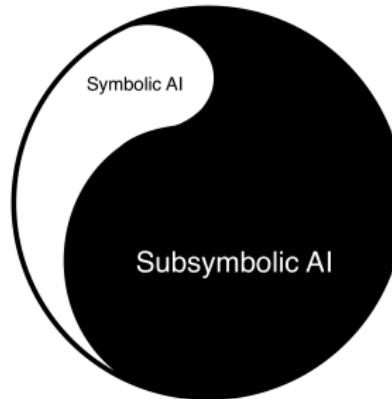
Own Position

Yin and Yang of AI — Own Position



There are many recent calls for a “**Neuro-Symbolic AI**”
(but actually this is an “old hat”, isn’t it?)

Yin and Yang of AI — Unhealthy Hype!

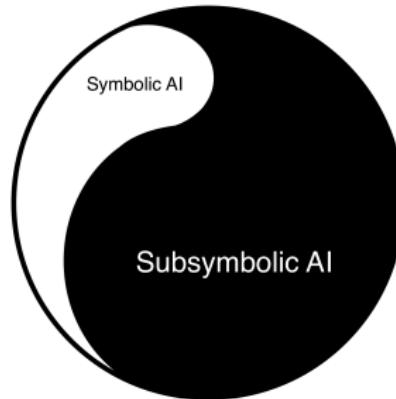


Examples

- ▶ ...
- ▶ AlphaGo und AlphaZero: world champion in Chess and Go

(**subsymbolic KI**)

Yin and Yang of AI — Unhealthy Hype!



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(**subsymbolic KI**)

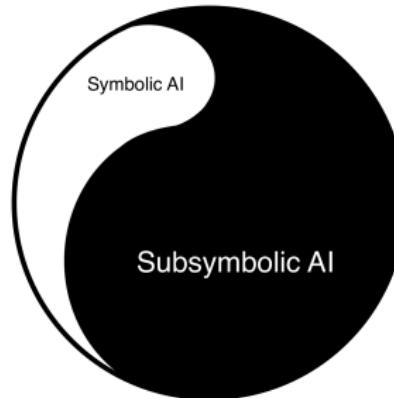


Yin and Yang of AI — Unhealthy Hype!

Examples

- ▶ ...
- ▶ SAT-Solver:
solution of open
maths problems

(symbolic AI)



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(subsymbolic KI)

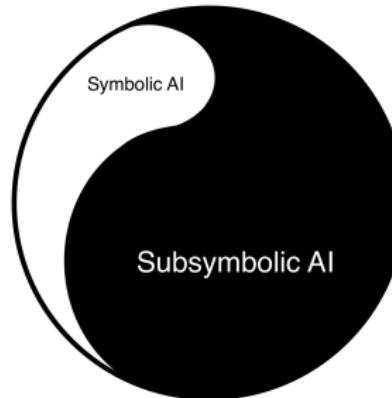


Yin and Yang of AI — Unhealthy Hype!

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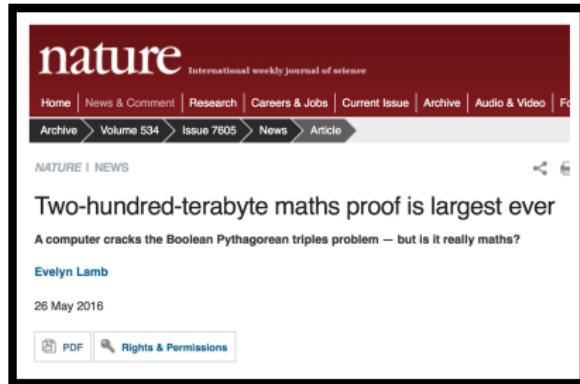
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Archive > Volume 534 > Issue 7605 > News > Article

NATURE | NEWS

Two-hundred-terabyte maths proof is largest ever

A computer cracks the Boolean Pythagorean triples problem — but is it really maths?

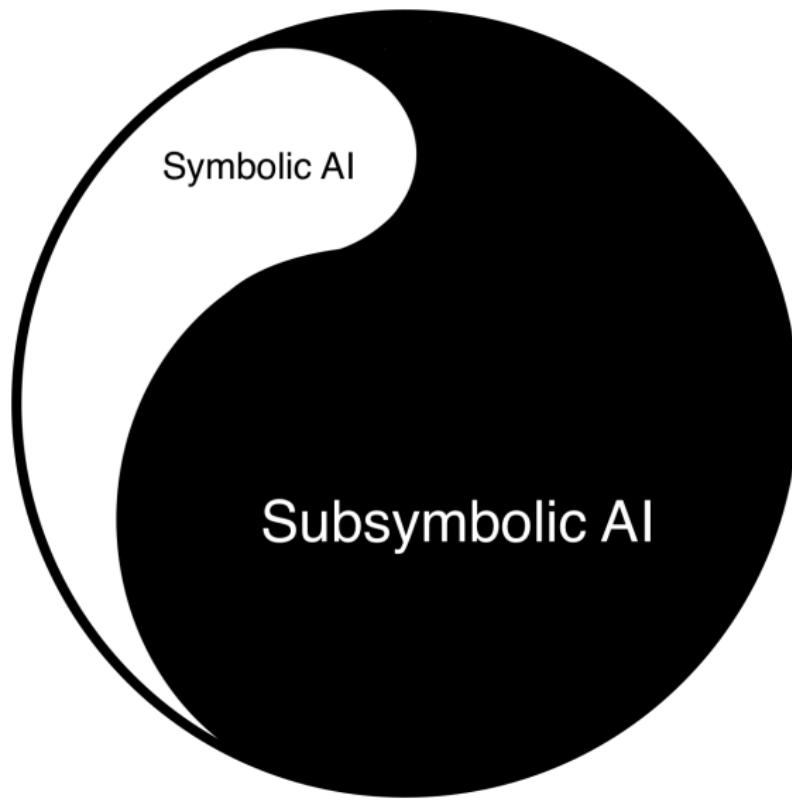
Evelyn Lamb

26 May 2016

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Yin and Yang of AI — Unhealthy Hype!



While many sharp minds are already rethinking!

Yin und Yang der KI — The Next (really) Big Thing?!

Causalities

Abstraction

Precise Reasoning

Explain-/Verifiability

...

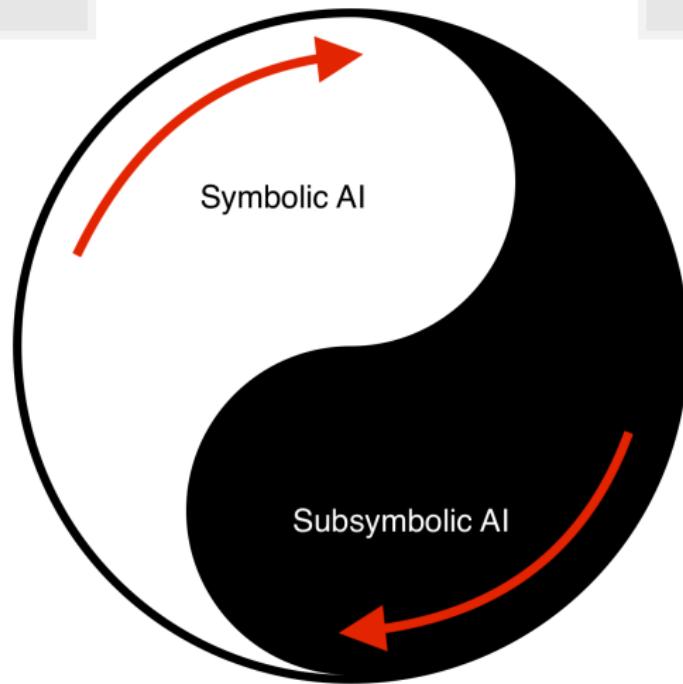
Correlations

Patterns

Robustness

Learning

...



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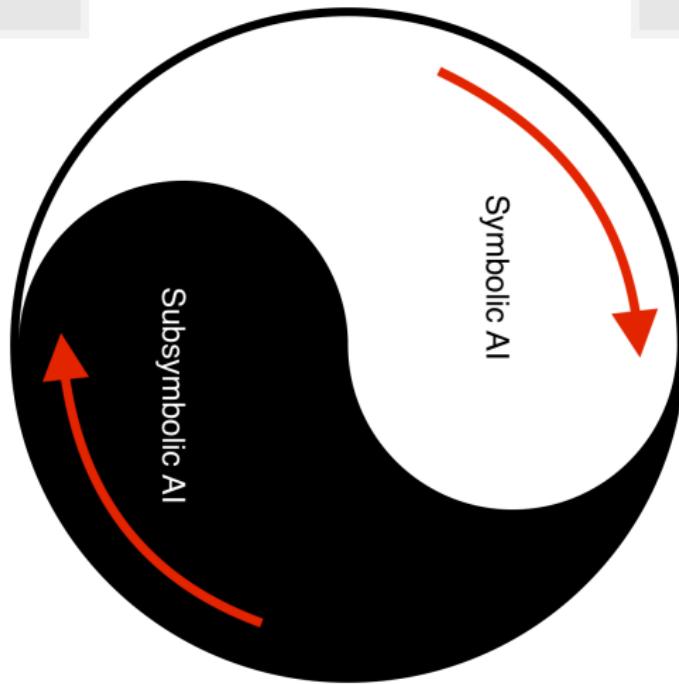
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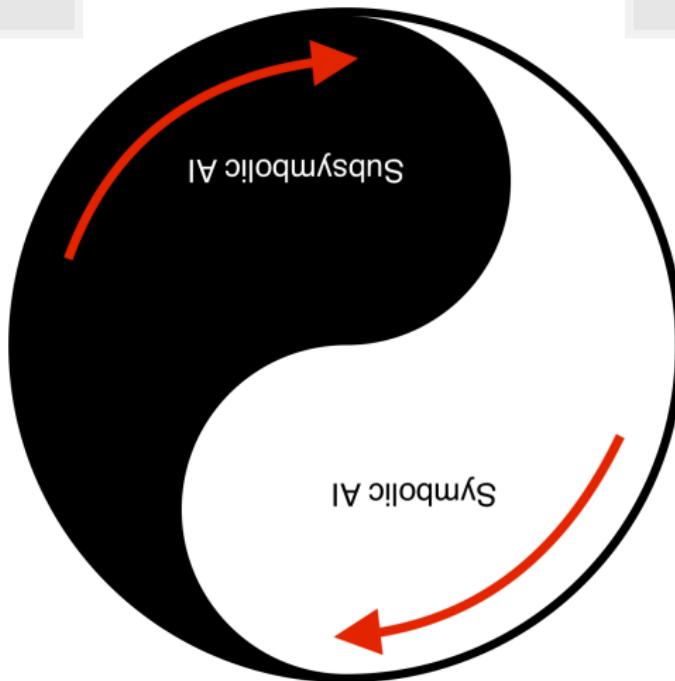
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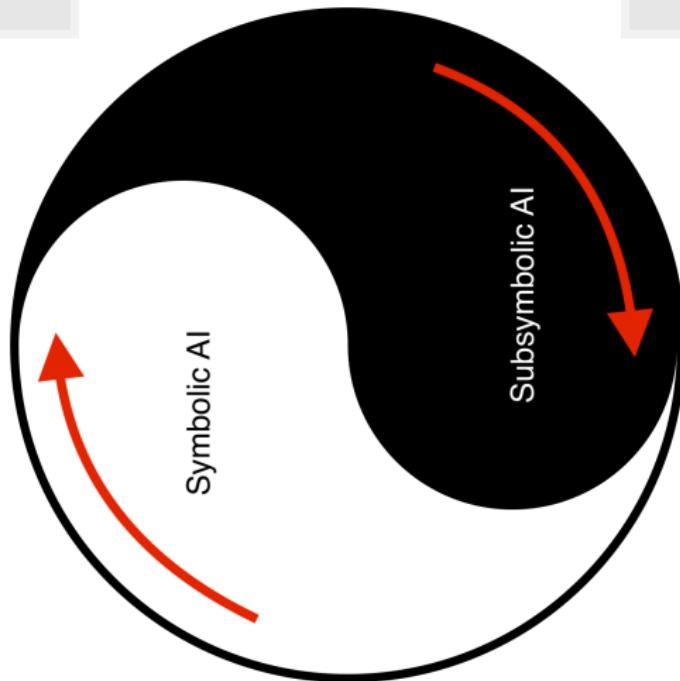
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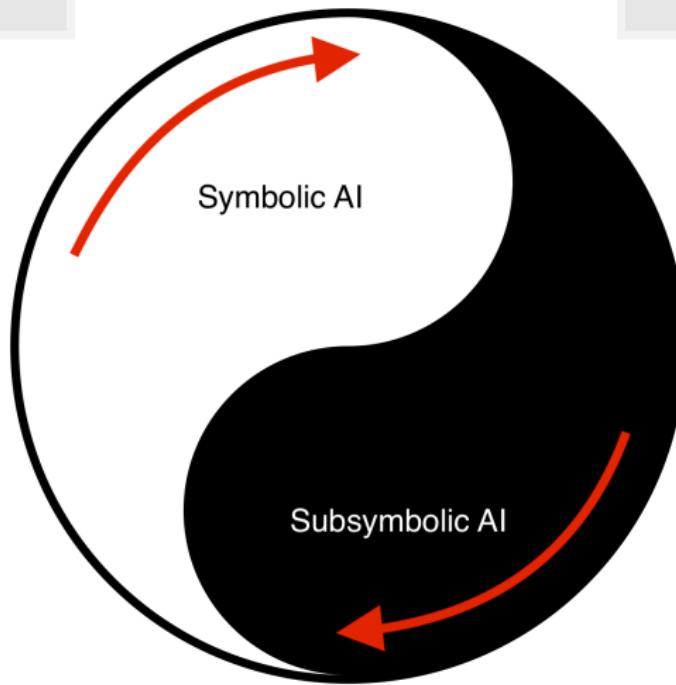
Correlations

Patterns

Robustness

Learning

...



How to create trust & how to control?

How to create trust?



How to create trust?



English title: "Rebel Without a Cause"

- ▶ Do our current AI systems know what they are doing?
- ▶ Do we know what we are doing when we entrust such AI systems with increasingly critical decisions?
- ▶ Is normative directionlessness and unpredictability the core character of future AI systems?
- ▶ Why should we trust such systems?

How to create trust?



English title: "Rebel Without a Cause"

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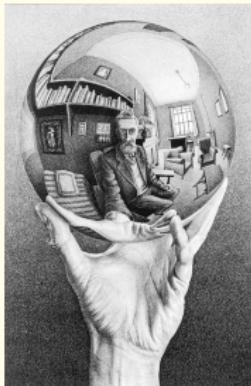
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How to create trust?



- ▶ Do our current AI systems know what they are doing?
- ▶ Do we know what we are doing



"Hand with Reflecting Sphere (1935)" by M.C. ESCHER.

- ▶ We need mature/responsible citizens capable of
- ▶ ... introspection & self-reflection
- ▶ ... engaging in **rational dialogues**
- ▶ Do erratic AI systems fit in this picture?
- ▶ Are they ready for societal integration?
- ▶ First, we need to create trust!



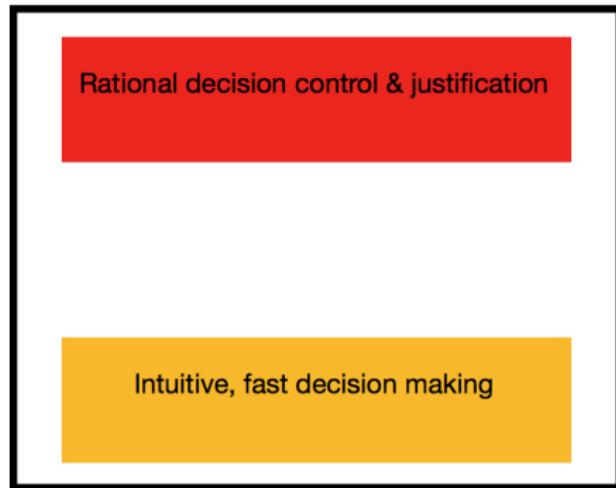
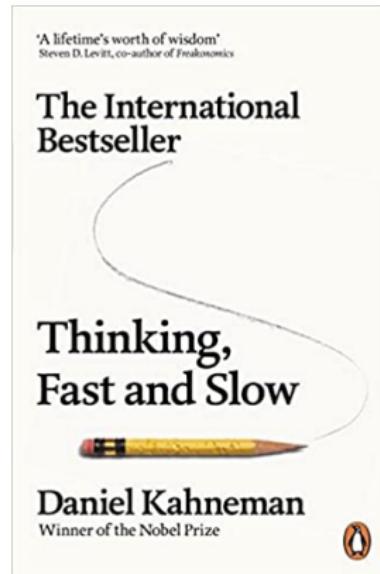
Humanoid "Sophia"



English title: "Rebel Without a Cause"

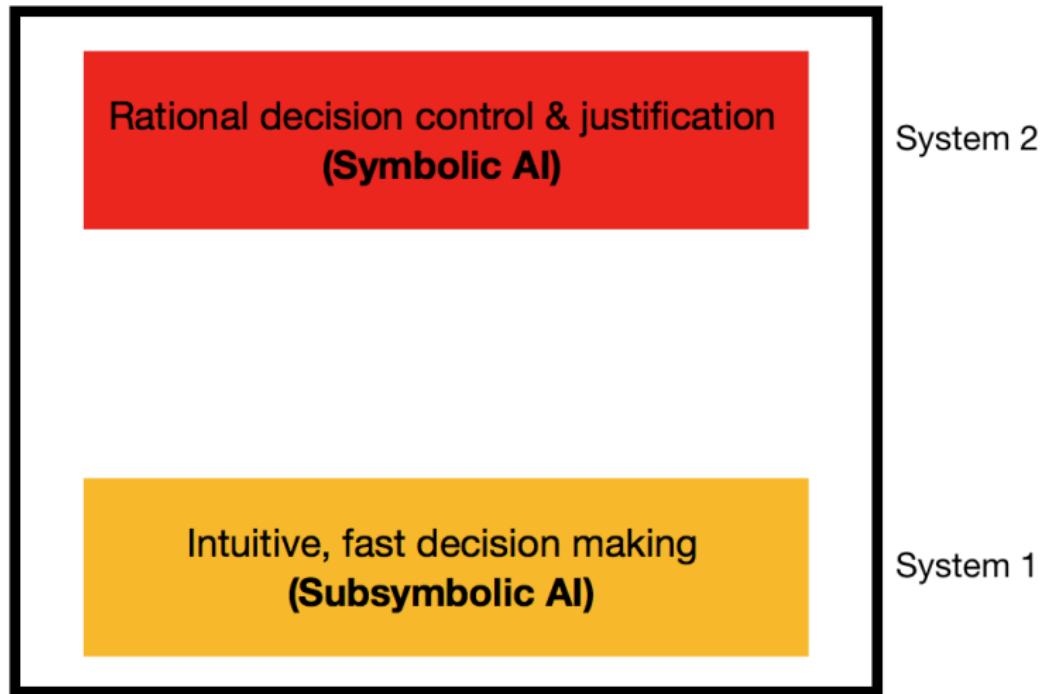
systems?

How to create trust? How to control?

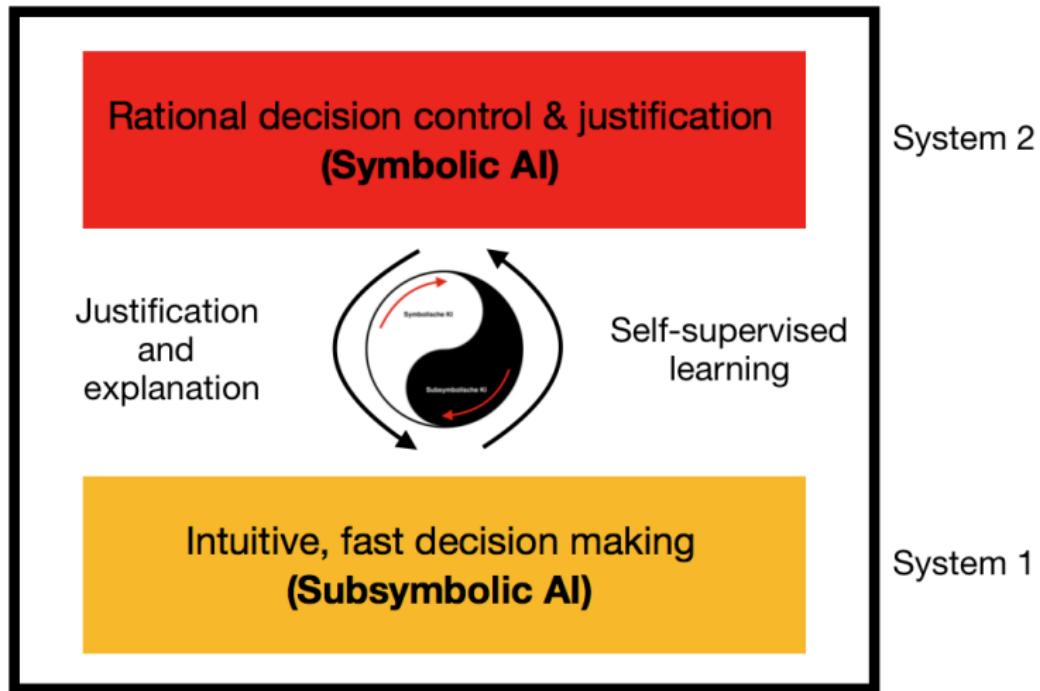


See e.g. also: **J. Haidt, The Emotional Dog and its Rational Tail, 2001**

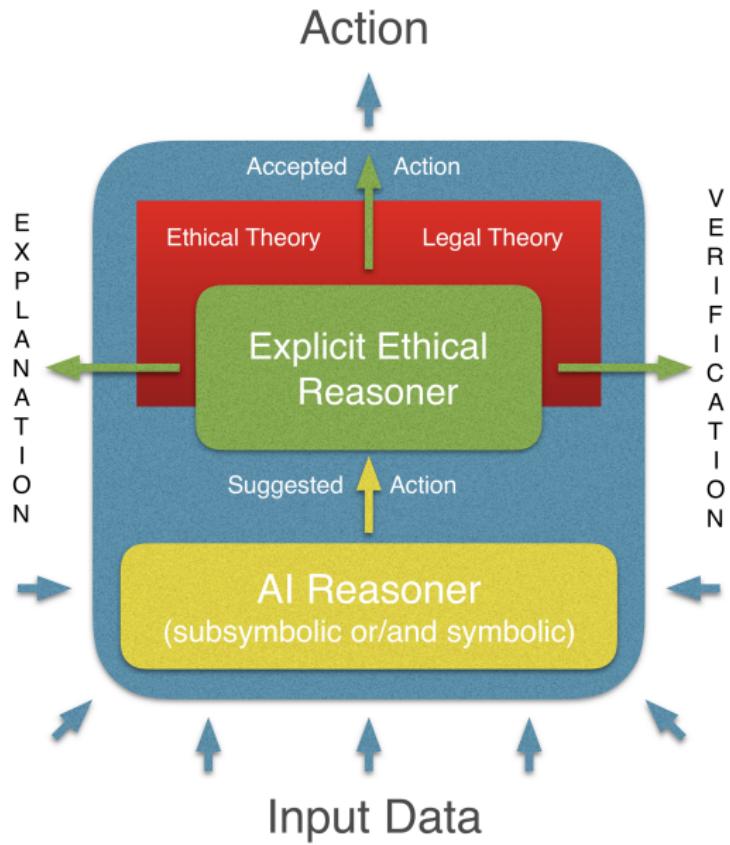
How to create trust? How to control?



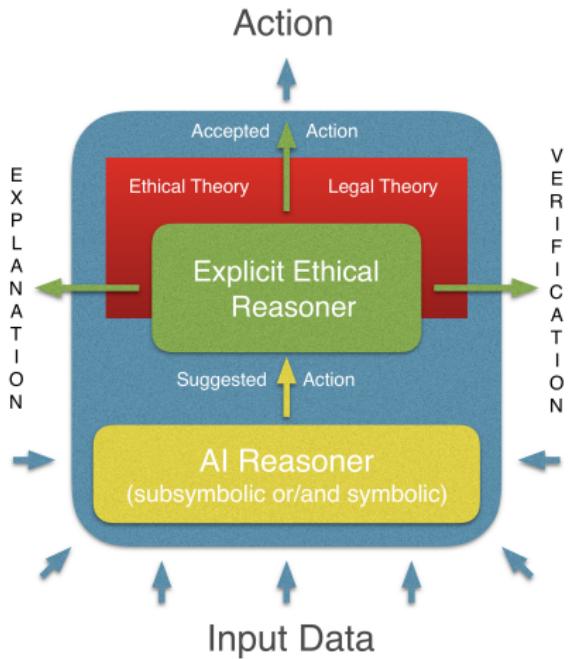
How to create trust? How to control?



How to control? Pseudo-Ethical AI Agent



How to control? Pseudo-Ethical AI Agent



Related Works

- ▶ Toward Ethical Robots
 - ▶ [ArkoudasEtAl., 2005]
- ▶ Artificial Moral Agents
 - ▶ [Wallach&Allen, 2008]
- ▶ Ethical Governors
 - ▶ [ArkinEtAl., 2009, 2012]
 - ▶ [Dennis&Fisher, 2017]
- ▶ Ethical Deliberation in ART
 - ▶ [Dignum, 2017]
- ▶ Programming Machine Ethics
 - ▶ [Pereira&Saptawijaya, 2016]

Addresses demands for explainability and verifiability:
⇒ but not at the level of AI black box systems!

[German Conference on Artificial Intelligence \(Künstliche Intelligenz\)](#)

... KI 2020: [KI 2020: Advances in Artificial Intelligence pp 251-258](#) | [Cite as](#)

Reasonable Machines: A Research Manifesto

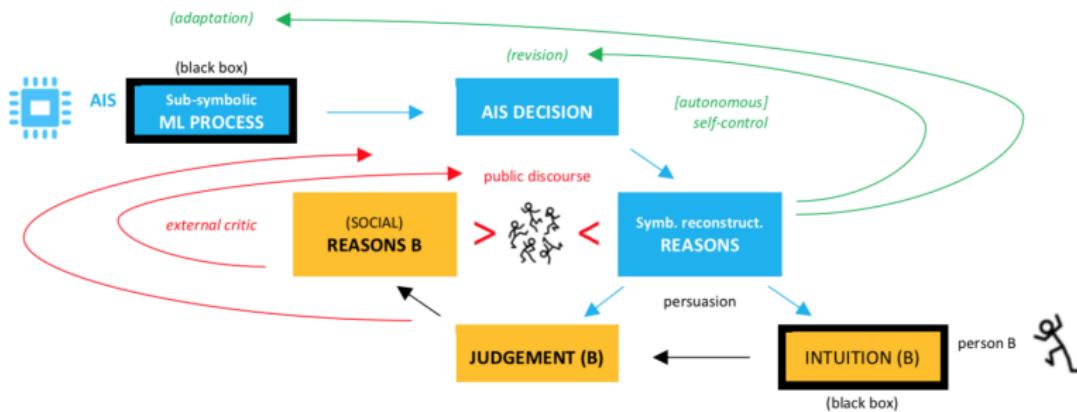
Authors

[Authors and affiliations](#)

Christoph Benzmüller  , Bertram Lomfeld



Artificial “Social Reasoning Model”



Building trust into AI systems through rational communication of »reasons«

Important:

- ▶ these reasons may actually be independent of the original motivational impulse to act
- ▶ should be possible to avoid opening the black-box, since this can increase vulnerability

Recent Research Focus: Experiments in expressive, symbolic KR&R in the fields of ethics and law



Designing normative theories for ethical and legal reasoning: LogiKEY framework, methodology, and tool support ★

Christoph Benzmüller ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, Xavier Parent ^{2, 6}, Leendert van der Torre ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

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arXiv Cornell University Computer Science > Artificial Intelligence arXiv:2006.12789 (cs) [Submitted on 23 Jun 2020] Encoding Legal Balancing: Automating an Abstract Ethico-Legal Value Ontology in Preference Logic Christoph Benzmüller, David Fuenmayor, Bertram Lomfeld

ECAL 2020
G.D. Giacomo et al. (Eds.)
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doi:10.3233/PALI200045

Normative Reasoning with Expressive Logic Combinations

David Fuenmayor ¹ and Christoph Benzmüller ²

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Computer-Supported Analysis of Arguments in Climate Engineering

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Harnessing Higher-Order (Meta-)Logic to Represent and Reason with Complex Ethical Theories

Authors Authors and affiliations

David Fuenmayor , Christoph Benzmüller

(some recent papers)

Recent Research Focus: Experiments in expressive, symbolic KR&R in the fields of ethics and law



Designing normative theories for ethical and legal reasoning: LogiKEY framework, methodology, and tool support *

Christoph Benzmueller^{1,2}, Ali Farjam³, David Fuenmeyer⁴, Leendert van der Torre^{4,5}

Show more ▾

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2020.103348>

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The image shows a screenshot of an arXiv preprint page. At the top, the arXiv logo and Cornell University logo are visible, along with a search bar and a menu icon. The title of the paper is 'Encoding Legal Balancing: Automating an Abstract Ethico-Legal Value Ontology in Preference Logic'. Below the title, it says '[Submitted on 23 Jun 2020]'. The abstract and author information follow.

ECAL 2020
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doi:10.3233/PALI200045

Normative Reasoning with Expressive Logic Combinations

David Fuenmeyer¹ and Christoph Benzmueller²

The image shows a SpringerLink search results page. The search term 'International Conference on Logic and Argumentation' is entered in the search bar. The results include 'CLAR 2020: Logic and Argumentation pp 104-115 | Cite as' and 'Computer-Supported Analysis of Arguments in Climate Engineering'. Below these, there are sections for 'Authors' and 'Authors and affiliations' with names like David Fuenmeyer and Christoph Benzmueller. Other results like 'Pacific Rim International Conference on Artificial Intelligence' and 'PRICAI 2019: PRICAI 2019: Trends in Artificial Intelligence pp 418-432 | Cite as' are also listed.

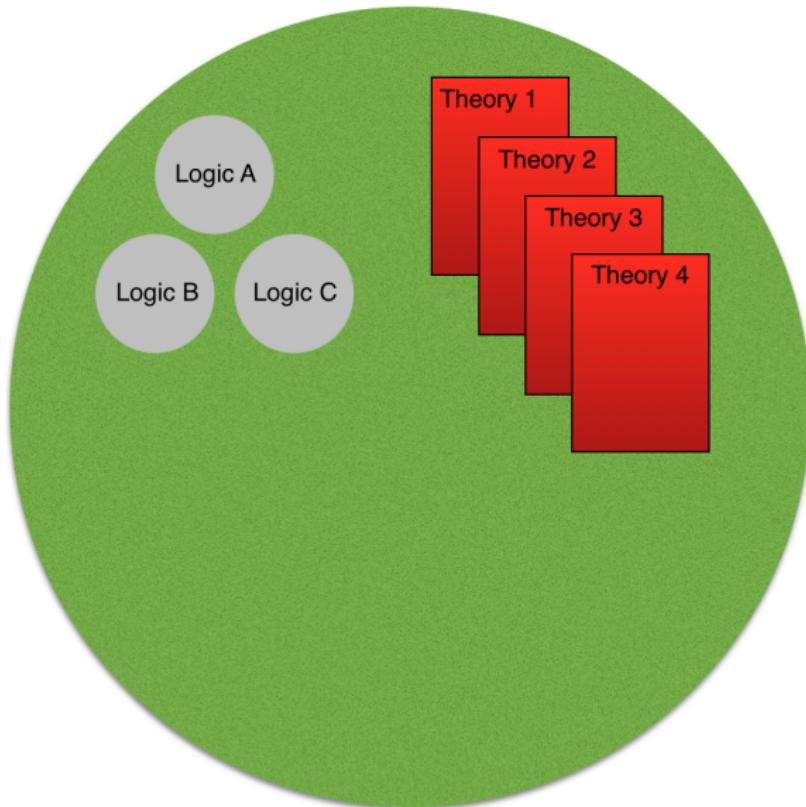
(some recent papers)



Normative Reasoning Experimentation Framework

(proposed in 2018 DEON keynote and much further developed since then)

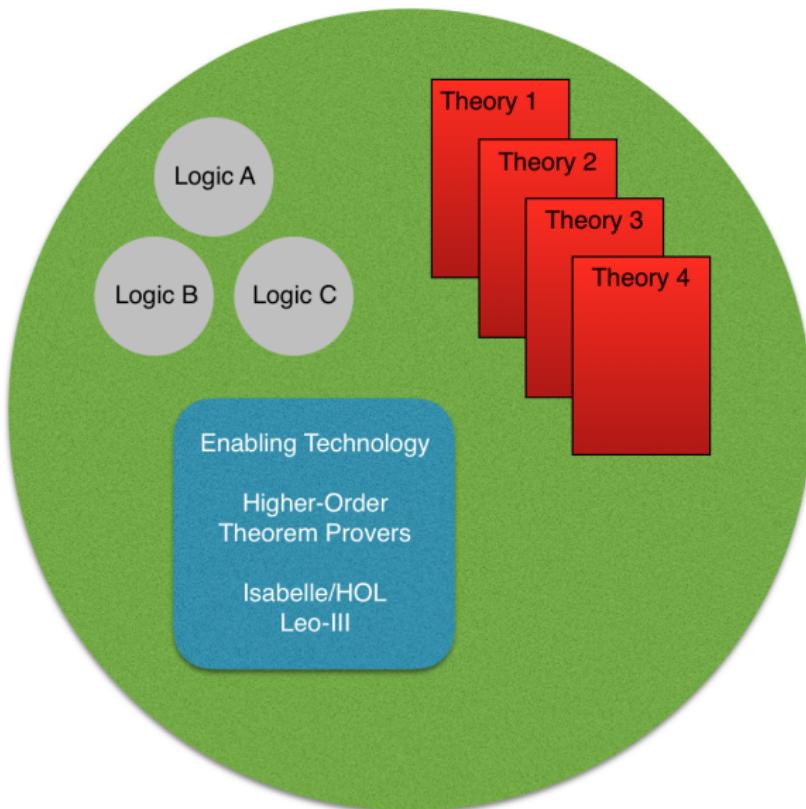
[AIJ (2020) vol. 287], [Data in Brief (2020) vol. 33], www.logikey.org



Normative Reasoning Experimentation Framework

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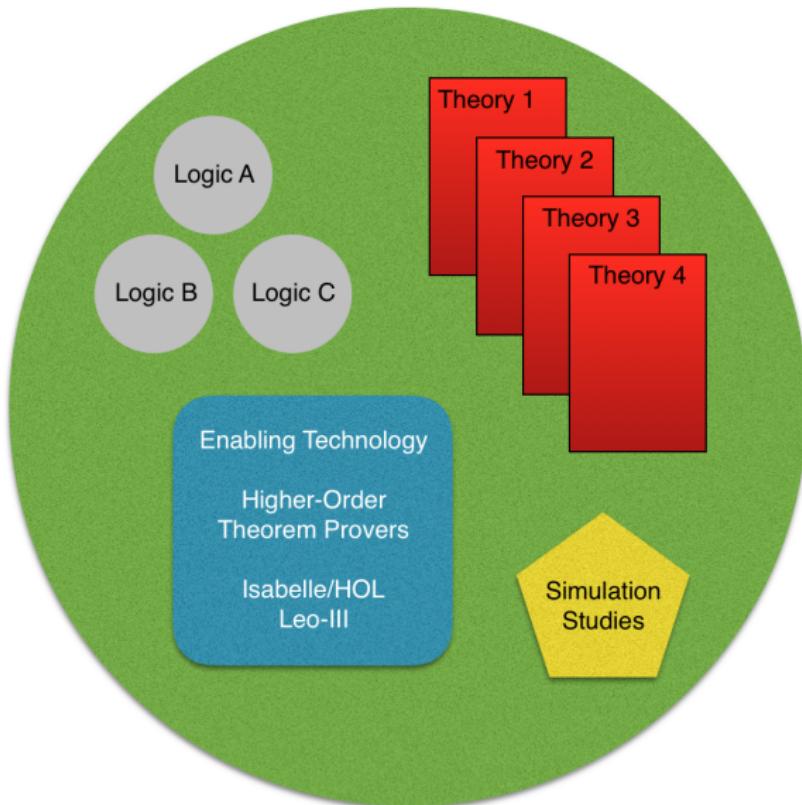
[AIJ (2020) vol. 287], [Data in Brief (2020) vol. 33], www.logikey.org



Normative Reasoning Experimentation Framework

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Universal (Meta-)Logical Reasoning in HOL

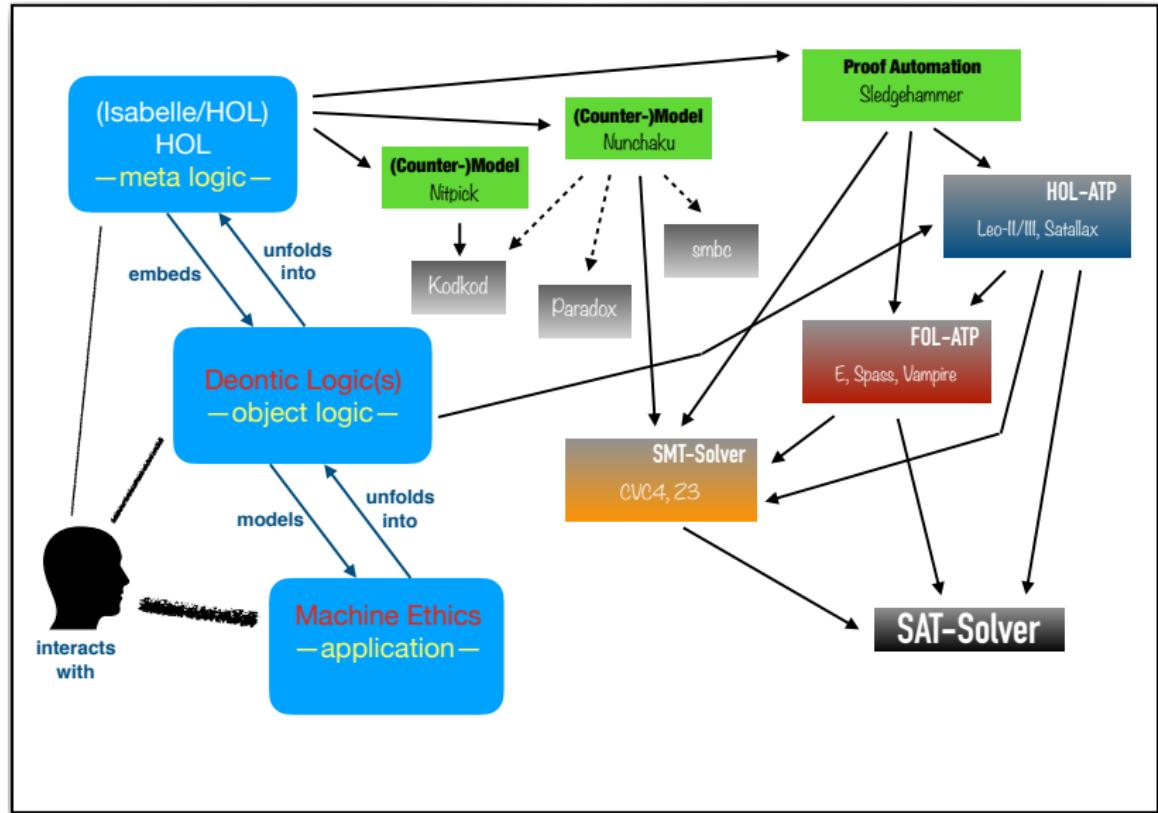
[SciCompProgr (2019) vol. 172]



How to Tame the Logic Zoo?

Universal (Meta-)Logical Reasoning in HOL

[SciCompProgr (2019) vol. 172]





Artificial Intelligence

Volume 287, October 2020, 103348



Designing normative theories for ethical and legal reasoning: LogIKEY framework, methodology, and tool support ☆

Christoph Benzmüller^{b, a}  , Xavier Parent^a , Leendert van der Torre^{a, c} 

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2020.103348>

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Volume 287, October 2020, 103348



Use Cases

Domain Knowledge

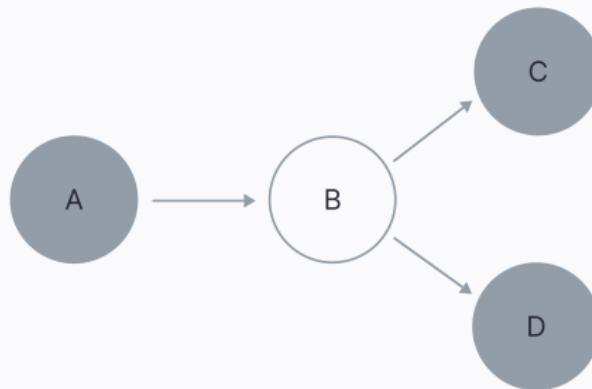
(Combinations of) Object Logic(s)

Meta-Logic HOL

LogKEy Methodology

LogKEy and Abstract Argumentation?

[CLAR (2020)], [CLAR (2018)], [MBR (2018)]

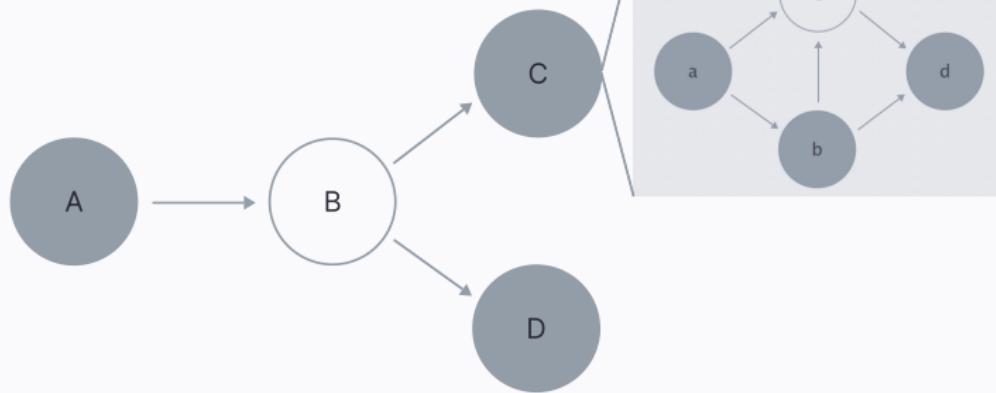


Pitch

Research goal: Show that the LogKEy framework supports
pluralistic semantics

LogKEy and Abstract Argumentation?

[CLAR (2020)], [CLAR (2018)], [MBR (2018)]

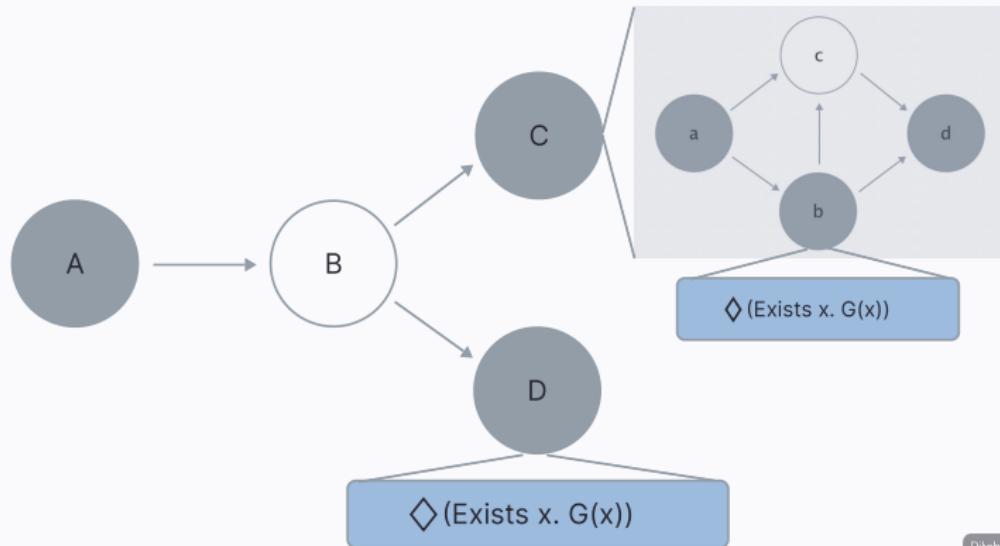


Pitch

Research goal: Show that the LogKEy framework supports
pluralistic semantics | nested arguments

LogKEy and Abstract Argumentation?

[CLAR (2020)], [CLAR (2018)], [MBR (2018)]



Research goal: Show that the LogKEy framework supports
pluralistic semantics | nested arguments | nodes with complex formulas

LogiKEY and Legal Balancing?

For example, Wild Animal Court Cases — [MLR@KR (2020)]



Post, a fox hunter, was chasing a fox through public land when Pierson came across the fox and, knowing it was being chased, killed the fox and took it away. Post sued Pierson for damages against his possession of the fox. Post argued that giving chase to the fox was sufficient to establish possession.

- ▶ A local court first ruled in favour of Post
- ▶ Pierson appealed, decision was changed

LogiKEY and Legal Balancing?

For example, Wild Animal Court Cases — [MLR@KR (2020)]



Post, a fox hunter, was chasing a fox through public land when Pierson came across the fox and, knowing it was being chased, killed the fox and took it away. Post sued Pierson for damages against his possession of the fox. Post argued that giving chase to the fox was sufficient to establish possession.



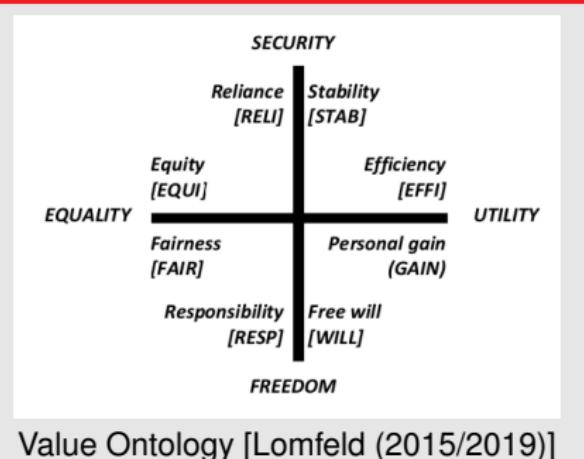
Chester, a parrot owned by the ASPCA (animal shelter), escaped and was recaptured by Conti. The ASPCA found this out and reclaimed Chester from Conti.

- ▶ Here the court ruled in favour of the ASPCA

- ▶ A local court first ruled in favour of Post
- ▶ Pierson appealed, decision was changed

LogIKEy and Legal Balancing?

For example, Wild Animal Court Cases — [MLR@KR (2020)]



Post, a fox hunter, was chasing a fox on public land when Pierson saw him. Post had been hunting the fox and, knowing it was being chased, killed the fox and took it away. Post sued Pierson for damages against his possession of the fox. Post argued that giving chase to the fox was sufficient to establish possession.

Value Ontology [Lomfeld (2015/2019)]



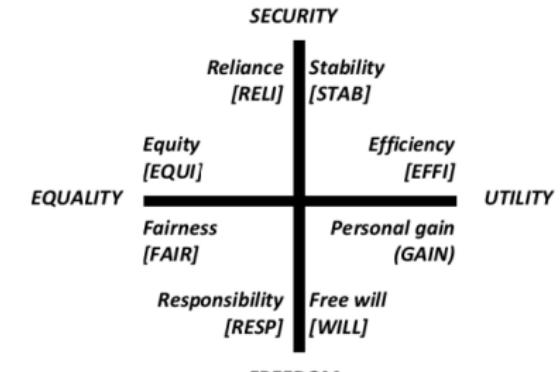
led by the ASPCA (animal rights group) was recaptured by Conti. The court and reclaimed Chester

- ▶ Here the court ruled in favour of the ASPCA

- ▶ A local court first ruled in favour of Post
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LogIKey and Legal Balancing?

For example, Wild Animal Court Cases — [MLR@KR (2020)]



Value Ontology [Lomfeld (2015/2019)]

Post, a fox hunter, was chasing a fox on public land when Pierson saw it. Post had given chase to the fox and, knowing it was being chased, killed the fox and took it away. Post sued Pierson for damages against his possession of the fox. Post argued that giving chase to the fox was sufficient to establish possession.

- ▶ A local court first ruled in favour of Post
- ▶ Pierson appealed, decision was changed
- ▶ The decision in favour of Pierson implies: legal **STABILITY** > **WILL** to possess

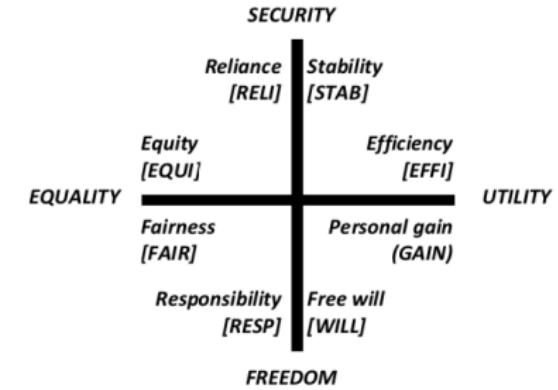


led by the ASPCA (animal welfare organization) was recaptured by Conti. Conti had been out and reclaimed Chester

- ▶ Here the court ruled in favour of the ASPCA
- ▶ For **domestic animals** value preference **STABILITY** > **WILL** does not apply
- ▶ For a **domestic animal** it is sufficient that owner did not give up the **RESPonsibility** for its maintenance
- ▶ **RESP** together with ASPCA's **RELIance** in the parrot's property > Conti's corporal possession (**STAB**) of the animal

LogIKEy and Legal Balancing?

For example, Wild Animal Court Cases — [MLR@KR (2020)]



Post, a fox hunter, was claiming public land when Pierson and, knowing it was his, went against his possessory rights that giving chase established possession

Value Ontology [Lomfeld (2015/2019)]

R1: "[appAnimal → (STAB^p ↼v STAB^d)]" and
R2: "[appWildAnimal → (WILL^{x-1} ↼v STAB^x)]" and
R3: "[appDomAnimal → (STAB^{x-1} ↼v RELI^x ⊕ RESP^x)]"

abbreviation "Pierson_facts ≡ [Fox α ∧ (FreeRoaming α) ∧ (¬Pet α) ∧ Pursue p α ∧ (¬Pursue d α) ∧ Capture d α]"

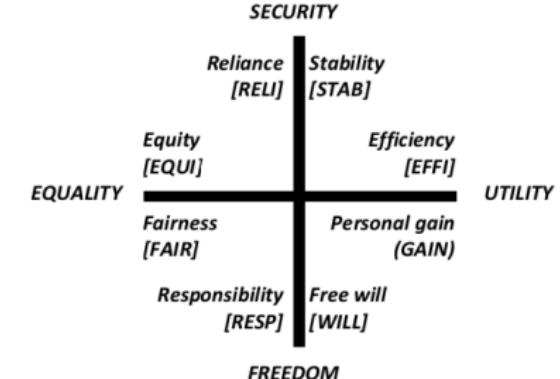
theorem assumes Pierson_facts **shows** "[For p ↼ For d]"
by (metis assms CW1 CW2 W6 W8 ForAx R2 F1 other.simps(2) rBR)

- ▶ A local court ruled in favour of Pierson
- ▶ Pierson appealed to the court of appeals
- ▶ The decision in favour of Pierson implies: legal **STABILITY** > **WILL** to possess

- ▶ RESP together with ASPCA's **RELIANCE** in the parrot's property > Conti's corporal possession (**STAB**) of the animal

LogIKEy and Legal Balancing?

For example, Wild Animal Court Cases — [MLR@KR (2020)]



Post, a fox hunter, was cited for hunting on public land when Pierson, a local landowner, saw him and, knowing it was illegal, stopped him and took it away. Pierson sued Post for trespass against his possession of the land, which was established by giving chase and capturing the animal.

- ▶ A local court ruled in favor of Pierson.
- ▶ Pierson appealed to the state supreme court.
- ▶ The decision upheld the legal **STABILITY**.

R1: " $\text{appAnimal} \rightarrow (\text{STAB}^d \prec_v \text{STAB}^d)$ " and
R2: " $\text{appWildAnimal} \rightarrow (\text{WILL}^{x-1} \prec_v \text{STAB}^x)$ " and
R3: " $\text{appDomAnimal} \rightarrow (\text{STAB}^{x-1} \prec_v \text{RELI}^x \oplus \text{RESP}^x)$ "
abbreviation "Pierson_facts" \equiv [Fox $\alpha \wedge$ (FreeRoaming $\alpha \wedge$ (\neg Pet $\alpha \wedge$ Pursue p $\alpha \wedge$ (\neg Pursue d $\alpha \wedge$ Capture d $\alpha)$))]"
theorem assumes Pierson_facts **shows** "[For p \prec For d]"
by (metis assms CW1 CW2 W6 W8 ForAx R2 F1 other.simps(2) rBR)

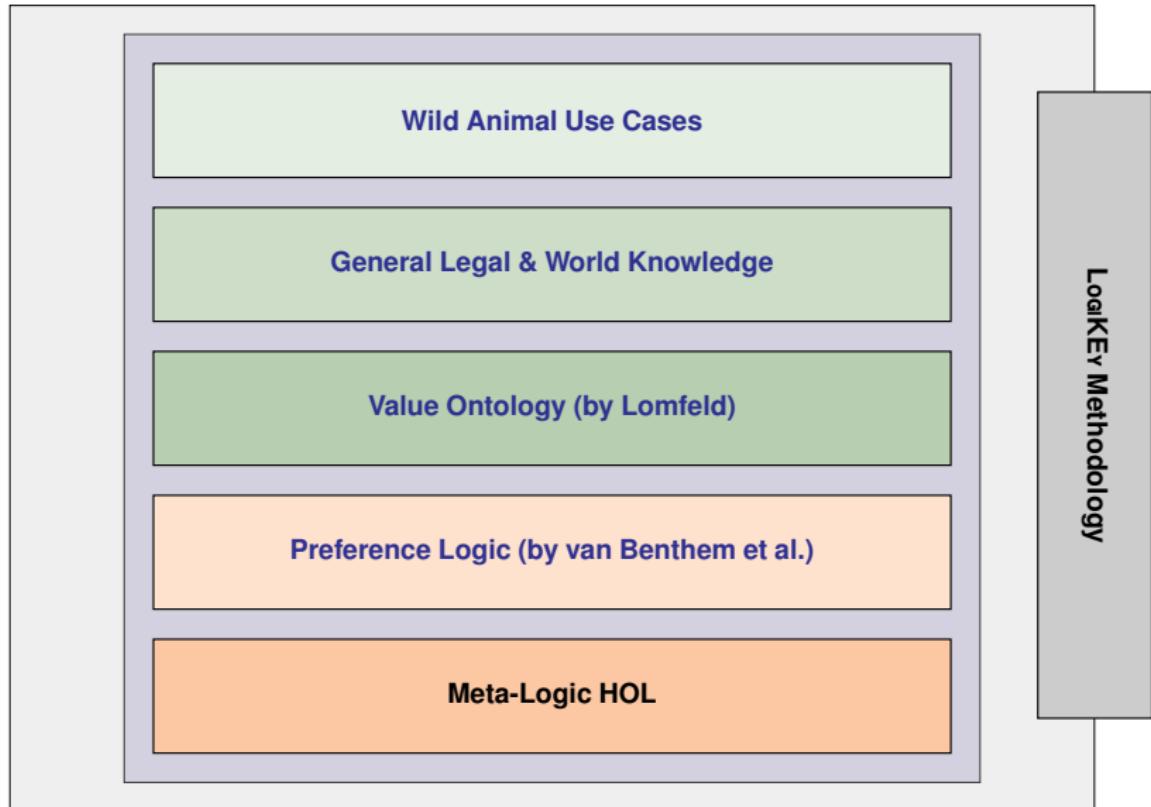
abbreviation "ASPCA_facts" \equiv [Parrot $\alpha \wedge$ Pet $\alpha \wedge$ Care p $\alpha \wedge$ Prop p $\alpha \wedge$ (\neg Prop d $\alpha \wedge$ Capture d $\alpha)$]"
lemma aux: **assumes** ASPCA_facts **shows** "[$(\text{STAB}^d \prec_v \text{RELI}^p \oplus \text{RESP}^p)$]"
using CW1 CW2 W7 assms R3 by fastforce
theorem assumes ASPCA_facts **shows** "[For d \prec For p]"
using assms aux CW5 ForAx F3 other.simps(1) rBR by metis

jurisdiction of the ASPCA
and the preference of the ASPCA
apply sufficient that
ESPonsability for

's RELIance in
is corporal
animal

LogIKEy and Legal Balancing

[MLR@KR (2020)]



Conclusion – How to create trust?

Can post-hoc normative reasoning competencies prevent AI systems from going rogue?

- ▶ Opening AI black box systems – Really a good Idea?
 - ▶ Transparency (in case of imperfect systems) will have limited impact on trust
 - ▶ Could even be seen as an invitation for adversarial attacks
- ▶ I instead argue for argumentation based harnesses
 - ▶ ... to control and justify decisions
 - ▶ They may be independent from encapsulated AI black boxes
 - ▶ They may benefit from opening the black box (inside the harness)
 - ▶ They may hide sensible information to the outside

