

Technology Ethics Standardization

IEEE Summit on Communications Futures A G Hessami, ECPAIS VC & Process Architect 18 Jan 2020, Honolulu



Overview of the Talk

- Definitions and Concepts
- Current Technology Challenges
- IEEE Global Initiative
- The Ethics Certification Programme
- > Way Forward



Definitions

Ethics

 A branch of knowledge that deals with moral principles (that govern a person's behaviour)

Morals

 Considerations of right & wrong behaviour (acceptable in a particular society/culture)



Principal Ethics Theories

Consequentialism/Utilitarianism (JS Mill)

- Deals with Happiness & Well being
- Everyone ought to act to bring greatest happiness for greatest No. of People

Deontological/Duty (E Kant-Categorical Imperative)

- put yourself as a universal law maker and whether the object will influence people, destroy, threaten or create values?
- Also WD Ross on prima facie duties covering Fidelity, Reparation, Gratitude, Promoting Max Good & non-Maleficence

Top Management's Personal Ethics impacting on decisions to align with stakeholders expectations

Virtue Ethics (Aristotle)

- What stakeholders are affected? Virtues are character qualities borne by persons
- How is virtuous behavior impacted?
- Vice is opposite to virtue but core principle is to "be good" hence Virtue



Context

- We are all dependent on Technology
- Our influence on these is declining/vanishing
- Decisions on functionality, pricing and customization is made by Multinationals Enterprises (MNEs)
- Technology & Apps pose unknown Risks
- There's insufficient regulation and control



Context II

- Our interactions are our Personal Profile
- Our activities are monitored by Apps
- Our Transactional Data is of commercial value/interest
- Not all services are honest and transparent to the users



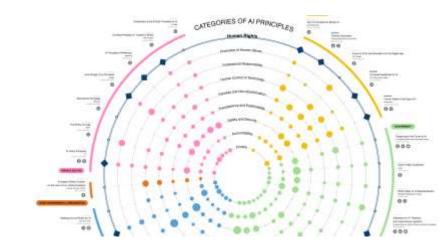
Context III

- There's a need for Transparency of Services
- There's a need for Accountability of Service Providers
- There's a need for Explainability of Automation
- Not every immoral behavior is Illegal !
- There's a need for a new responsive paradigm



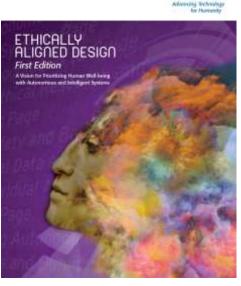
Technology Ethics

- I. Algorithmic Bias
- II. Transparency
- III. Accountability
- IV. Privacy
- V. Safety & Security



IEEE Initiative - Ethically Aligned Design-EAD

	EAD Pillars			
	Universal Human Values	Political Self-Determination Data Agency	Technical Dependability	
Human Rights		-		
Well-being		i		
Data Agency				
Effectiveness				
Transparency				
Accountability				
Awareness of Misuse				
Competence				





Ethically Aligned Design-Principles

- **1. Human Rights**–A/IS shall be created and operated to respect, promote, and protect internationally recognized human rights.
- 2. Well-being–A/IS creators shall adopt increased human well-being as a primary success criterion for development.
- **3. Data Agency**–A/IS creators shall empower individuals with the ability to access and securely share their data, to maintain people's capacity to have control over their identity.
- **4. Effectiveness**–A/IS creators and operators shall provide evidence of the effectiveness and fitness for purpose of A/IS.
- **5. Transparency**–The basis of a particular A/IS decision should always be discoverable.
- **6. Accountability**–A/IS shall be created and operated to provide an unambiguous rationale for all decisions made.
- 7. Awareness of Misuse–A/IS creators shall guard against all potential misuses and risks of A/IS in operation.
- 8. Competence–A/IS creators shall specify and operators shall adhere to the knowledge and skill required for safe and effective operation.



IEEE P7000- Standard

Model Process for Addressing Ethical Concerns During System Design

Purpose

- help to create a shared mission around values, value priorities and value harms to avoid and
- help to assure value based system engineering, by building a bridge between

the value mission and the actual development of a system.





Draft IEEE P7000 - Process

Ethical Mission Analysis

- Define System of Interest and Context of Use
- Collect unstructured Ideas as Harms & Benefits and weight these
- Use Life Cycle as per ISO/IEC TR24748-1:2010

Value Needs Refinement

- Identify Harms and Benefits' Underlying Values
- Conceptually Investigate Value Qualities

Risk Based Value Sensitive Design

- Treat Values as System Qualities at Risk
- Analyse, Evaluate and Treat Values at Risks
- Identify and select System Controls for all System Qualities at Risk



IEEE P7000[™] Standardization Projects

- **IEEE P7000[™]** Model Process for Addressing Ethical Concerns During System Design
- **IEEE P7001[™]** Transparency of Autonomous Systems
- **IEEE P7002**[™] Data Privacy Process
- **IEEE P7003**[™] Algorithmic Bias Considerations
- IEEE P7004[™] Standard on Child and Student Data Governance
- **IEEE P7005**[™] Standard on Employer Data Governance
- **IEEE P7006**[™] Standard on Personal Data AI Agent Working Group
- **IEEE P7007**[™] Ontological Standard for Ethically driven Robotics and Automation Systems
- **IEEE P7008**[™] Standard for Ethically Driven Nudging for Robotic, Intelligent and Autonomous Systems
- **IEEE P7009**[™] Standard for Fail-Safe Design of Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Systems
- **IEEE P7010[™]** Wellbeing Metrics Standard for Ethical Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems
- **IEEE P7011[™]** Standard for the Process of Identifying and Rating the Trustworthiness of News Sources
- **IEEE P7012[™]** Standard for Machine Readable Personal Privacy Terms
- **IEEE P7013[™]** Inclusion and Application Standards for Automated Facial Analysis Technology.
- IEEE P7014[™] Standard for Ethical considerations in Emulated Empathy in Autonomous and Intelligent Systems



Developing metrics and processes towards the implementation of a certification methodology addressing transparency, accountability and algorithmic bias

The Ethics Certification Program for Autonomous and Intelligent Systems (ECPAIS) has the goal to create specifications for certification and marking processes that advance transparency, accountability, and reduction in algorithmic bias in autonomous and intelligent systems. ECPAIS intends to offer a process and define a series of marks by which organizations can seek certifications for their processes around the A/IS products, systems, and services they provide.

For More Information:

standards.ieee.org/industry-connections/ecpais.html



Expert Focus Groups - Formation

- 1) Experts to self-declare interests and competencies
- 2) Formed Three Expert Focus Groups for workstreams:
 - 1) Accountability (AEFG)
 - 2) Algorithmic Bias (BEFG)
 - 3) Transparency (TEFG)
- 3) Assigned Members, leads, support etc.
- 4) Identified Gaps, Overlaps, need for extra resources,





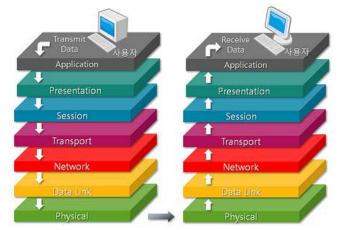
Expert Focus Groups - Working Process

- > Appointed a Chair, Secretary and a panel of experts
- > Developed 6 months Work Plan
- Key Tasks were;
 - Develop Expert Competence Criteria and Invitation to Experts
 - ✓ Develop Terms of Reference (ToR)
 - Develop/Adopt Specific Reference Model from ECPAIS Generic Reference Model
 - Develop Ethical Foundational Requirements (EFRs) & Validate
 - Develop Satisfaction Criteria for EFRs
 - Plan/initiate pilot trials and refine the EFRs
 - > Develop & release final Certification guidelines by 2019 Q4



Core Process/Reference Model & Workstreams

- There's a need for Generic Reference Model (GRM) to provide a common thread in the whole ECPAIS' work
- The ECPAIS contexts will be tailored derivatives as Specific Reference Models (SRMs) for each Workstream
- There's also a Terms of Reference for each workstream to ensure clarity, transparency & provide a schedule





Expert Focus Groups Terms of Reference - ToR



ECPAIS Accountability Expert Focus Group

Issue 1 Draft 2, April 2019

Terms of Reference

Topics

1. Remit

- Develop accountability requirements for autonomous intelligent systems (A/IS)
- Focus on accountability requirements during the desig and verification, manufacture and deployment stages

2. Scope

- Identify System Level Accountability Requirements (S/ the design, testing and verification, manufacture/prod deployment stages
- Ensure relevance to Products, Systems and Services in A/IS
- Adopt the P7000 Core Process Model or an equivalent Accountability in A/IS implementations
- Develop SAR structure:
 - Objectives
 - Foundational Accountability Requirements
 - Consolidation of Accountability Requirements
 - Apportionment of Accountability Requirement
- Develop Accountability Specific Reference Model (ASR ECPAIS Generic Reference Model
- Develop Accountability Ethical Foundational Requirem
- Develop Accountability Satisfaction Criteria (ASC)
- Trial/pilot SAR, ASRM, AEFR and ASC on a suite of diverse use cases to ensure coverage, completeness and integrity

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Expert Focus Group ToR

ECPAIS Algorithmic Bias Expert Focus Group

Issue 1 Draft 1, April 2019

Terms of Reference

Topics

1. Remit

- Requirements for identifying illegal/undesirable blas in algorithmic systems
- Requirements for a system that <u>minimises</u> unintended an unjustified blas
- Application of Value Sensitive Design & EAD principles

2. Scope

- Cover system design & development processes
- Cover system deployment processes
- Cover system monitoring and recall processes
- Address Human (e.g. team diversity), Data, and Computar optimization target definitions) levels
- Address products, systems and processes

Expert Focus Group Toll

ECPAIS Transparency Expert Focus Group

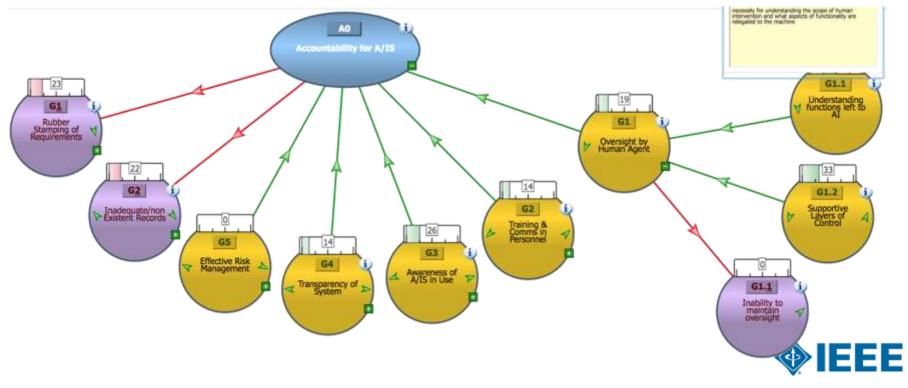
Issue 1 Draft 2, April 2019

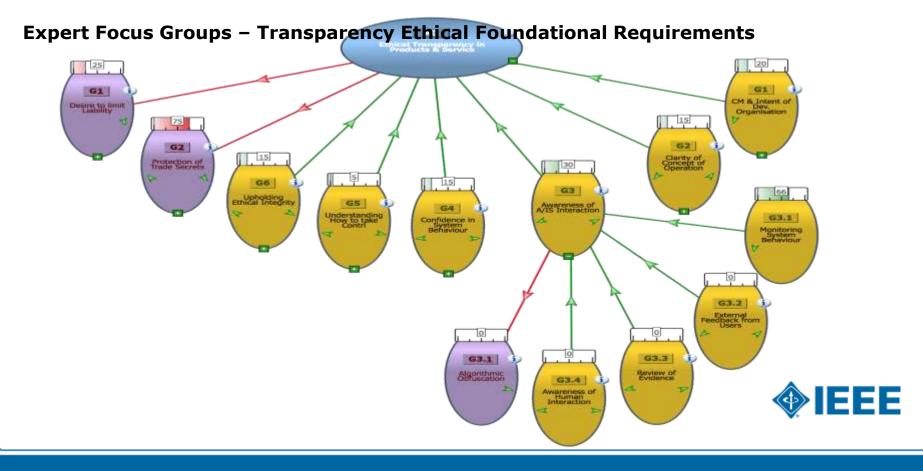
Terms of Reference

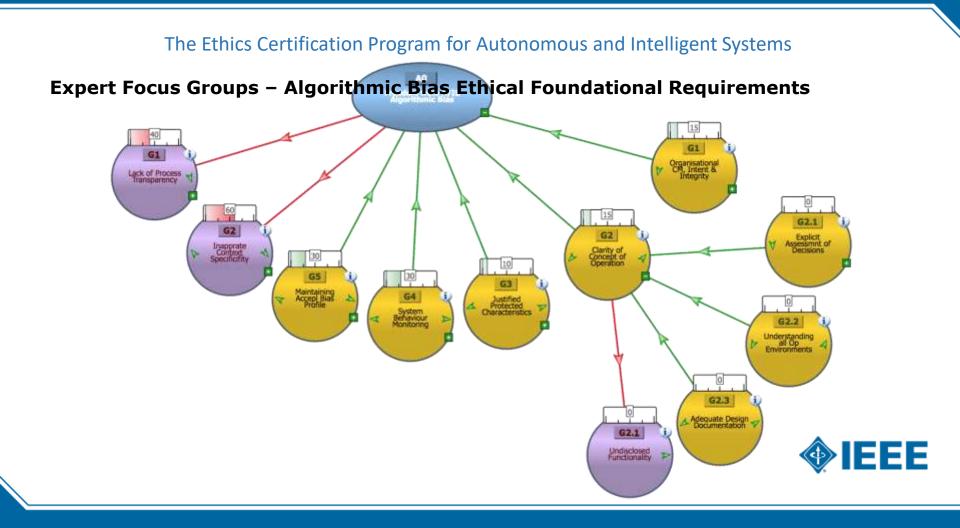
	Tapics	Members & Status
o For	in whop transparency (inclusive of explainability) requirements autonomous and intelligent systems (A/S) certification us on transparency requirements during the design, testing, ification, manufacture and deployment stages of A/S	
(Ne Un tra	mine extant draft AI Ethics Principles from various sources tional Gowernments, Department of Defense, European ons, Standards Bodies, etc), select articles that relate to rsparency, and diatif them into a syncretic working list that can cinctly covers the main points.	
o Re	erring to this research. Not, then: Identify System-Level Transparency Requirements (STR) covering the design, testing and verification, manufacture/production and deployment stages.	
	 Ensure relevance to Products, Systems and Services Incorporating A/IS. Adopt the P7000 Care Process Model or an equivalent and adopt for Transparency/Epitainability in A/IS implementations. 	
o De	velop STR structure: • Objectives; • Foundational Transparency Requirements; • Consolidation of Transparency/Explainability	
	Requirements; Apportionment of Transparency Requirements, welop Transparency Specific Reference Model (TSRM) from Visi Genetic Reference Model,	



Expert Focus Groups – Accountability Ethical Foundational Requirements







Schedule & Targets

- > All three Expert Focus Groups progressed on Target
- Final Outcomes by early December 2019
- Process Trials:
 - Members Volunteered real-world Use Cases/Case Studies
 - ECPAIS supported Use Case Specification with bespoke Template
 - > Interim Trials run by any of the Expert Focus Groups' Processes
 - > Outcome shared with Members as Value from Support & Participation
 - > Any Learning taken Onboard with Processes Enhancements
 - Can revisit Trials at the end of Expert Focus Group Work as Appropriate



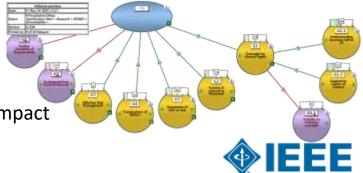
Ethical Foundational Requirements – Transparency Example

Goal	Requirement	Measurement	Acceptable Evidence
G1- Suitable & Sufficient Man- agement (This comprises the capability, maturity, and intent of the development organization in having the right motivation and resources, processes, etc, to achieve transparency.	The duty holder shall fulfill the following Transparency Requirement(s); -Demonstrate that a suitable and sufficient organizational governance framework is in place reflecting capability, maturity, and processes to ensure legal responsibility and ethical accountability.	Two-fier approach to encourage adoption: 1. Top-level finding: 'no critical find- ings in the detailed requirements' / 'areas requiring attention for im- provement" 2. Organizational readiness finding: on 1-5 scale (based on aggregate of satisfying sub level goals) such as: 5- excellent 4- good 3- average 2- poor 1- unacceptable	 The following item(s) shall be presented as evidence for conformity against the Transparency Requirement(s): Organigramme showing lines of responsibility and accountability including the supply chain Designated positions for risk man agement, data protection compliance, legal compliance, stake-holder management, and ethical profile management and coordination across all roles Minimum assessment requirements comprising a) sector risks, including web-based global operation risks; b) potential harms/adverse impacts from A/IS; c) enduser needs (e.g. privacy); and d) supply chain awareness and com pliance with minimum assessment requirements. Implementation of local laws and requirements relevant above minimum assessment requirements. Overall legal compliance (dependent on cross-jurisdictional reach

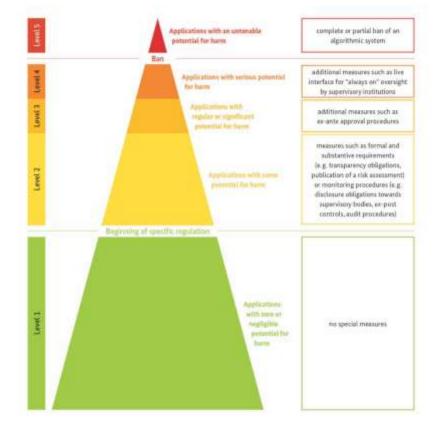


ECPAIS Approach

- > Three suites of A/IS Ethics Certification Criteria based on Expert Schema
- Associated Satisfaction Criteria per Criterion
 - Ethical Foundational Requirements EFRs
 - Claim-Evidence for Conformity
 - Evaluation scale, units and Benchmarks
- Guidelines for key Stakeholders
 - Developers, Integrators, Operators & Regulators
- Three Levels for Conformity & Certification according to Impact
 - Baseline (LI), Compliant (MI), Critical (HI)



Affinity to Emerging Regulatory Framework





Deliverables for the Programme & all Streams AEFG, BEFG and TEFG

- > Bespoke Reference Model and Terms of Reference
- > Generic Schema to third level of Taxonomy with Goal Descriptors
- > Satisfaction Measures for all Criteria
- Two Comprehensive Reports for each Work Stream
 - Development Process Reports for Transparency, Accountability & Algorithmic Bias
 - Criteria and Satisfaction Measures, Constraints and Way Forward
- Overall ECPAIS Report and Strategy for next Steps

IEEE ECPAIS Certification Criteria for Autonomous & Intelligent Systems A/IS

Transparency Certification Requirements

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Next Steps

- The three Certification suites finalized and all Reports Issued
- Consultation with ECPAIS Members Continue with Pilots and New Developments
- A Press Release will be issued next week
- A number of Generic PoC projects are planned for launch in Q1-2020
- > A number of Sector Tailoring Expert Panels are formed for development of Criteria derivatives



rt Focus Group



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