

BUILDING TRUST IN AI SYSTEMS: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

A DISCUSSION OF APPROACHES IN MOTION









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Discussion Outline

- Why Trust?
 - Why is it important?
 - Different names and flavors Transparency, Trustworthiness, Explainability
- Driving Forces
 - GDPR, XAI, EU AI ACT, AI Bill of Rights

This discussion reviews both the regulatory policy as well as the steps being taken by a significant industry player





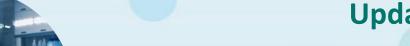






Driving Forces for Explainable Al









Al Bill of Rights



Safe and Effective Systems



Algorithmic
Discrimination
Protections



Data Privacy



Notice and Explanation



Human Alternatives, Consideration, and Fallback



BLUEPRINT FOR AN

AI BILL OF RIGHTS

MAKING AUTOMATED
SYSTEMS WORK FOR
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OCTOBER 2022

FROM PRINCIPLES TO PRACTICE

A Techincal Companion to the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights





Explainable Al

- EU GDPR Right of Explanation
- IEEE Standard for XAI eXplainable Artificial Intelligence for Achieving Clarity and Interoperability of AI Systems Design
- IEEE Guide for an Architectural Framework for Explainable Artificial Intelligence
- DARPA's XAI Initiative













EU AI ACT

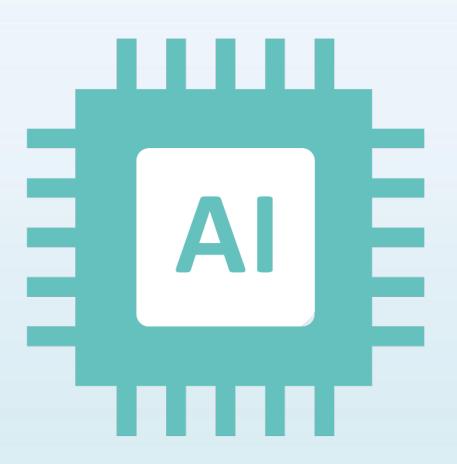
What is it?
Why are we talking about it?
Where does it stand?











Al System – Commission Definition

Proposed AIA Art. 3(1)

an AI system is

software that is developed with one or more of the techniques and approaches listed in Annex I and can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, generate outputs such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing the environments they interact with.

Annex I (can be updated through delegated act)

- a) Machine learning approaches, including supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement learning, using a wide variety of methods including deep learning;
- b) Logic- and knowledge-based approaches, including knowledge representation, inductive (logic) programming, knowledge bases, inference and deductive engines, (symbolic) reasoning and expert systems;
- c) Statistical approaches, Bayesian estimation, search and optimization methods





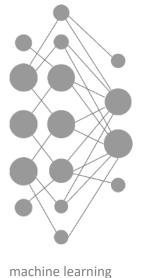


definition

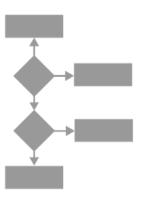
reads as

Al system = any software application

In listing technologies considered AI, Annex I tries to compensate for a vague AI system definition, but as technologies can be added or removed over time, it increases legal uncertainty











inference and deductive engines

reasoning and expert systems

search & optimization methods

logic- and inductive programming

Al Act contains mandatory requirements for High-Risk Al systems

=

regulated products or safety components of regulated products which are subject to third-party assessment under the relevant sectorial legislation

and for AI systems with transparency risks

Implication:

medical devices that are or that contain software as safety component and that are class IIa/B or higher are subject to AI Act





Legislative Lasagna





EU Data Act*

EU Health Data Space*

Artificial Intelligence Act*

Radio Equipment Directive

Machinery Directive

Medical Device Regulation

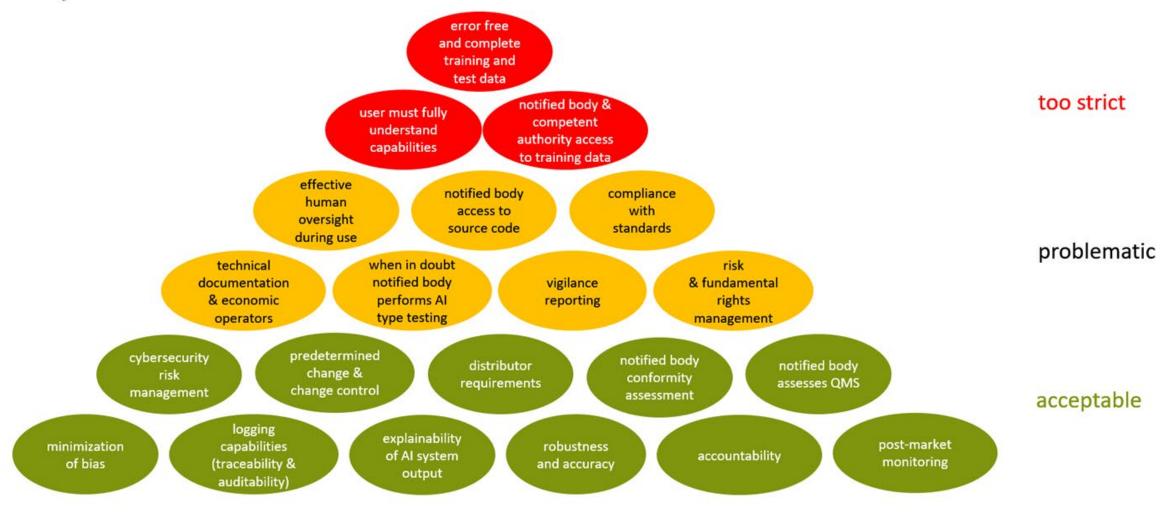
Today, technical documentation of a closed-loop insulin pump needs to demonstrate compliance with three different legislations before the CE-mark can be assigned.

*In the future, three additional legislations may come on top.









EP LIBE/IMCO Reporting deadline: where applicable max 72 hours after awareness, immediately if reasonable cause link **EP JURI/ITRE** 'sufficiently understand"

EP JURI resolve economic operator

Imp <-> auth. rep cybersecurity

> minimization of bias

change control management logging capabilities (traceability & auditability) EP LIBE/IMCO

technical

documentation

& economic

operators

EP ITRE

Appropriately vetted

for errors and

completeness

effective

human

oversight

during use

predetermined

change &

EP JURI provide IFU explainability of AI on durable medium

system

EP JURI

Delete 'error free

and complete'

error free

and complete

training and

test data

notified body

access to

source code

distributor

requirements

EP JURI make conformity assessment public

EP LIBE/IMCO

report not just

serious incidents,

but all malfunctions

compliance

with

standards

notified body

conformity

assessment

EP JURI translate technical documentation in language user

assesses QMS post-market monitoring Council (MS) Micro enterprises do not need a quality management system

EP JURI

delete access to source code

EP ITRE

Source code access subject to trade secret and IP protection

> EP LIBE/IMCO provide access to source code

too strict

EP JURI

ethical technology assessment

problematic

acceptable

risk

explainability of AI system output

user must fully

understand

capabilities

when in doubt

notified body

performs Al

type testing

robustness and accuracy

notified body &

competent

authority access

to training data

vigilance

reporting

accountability

EP JURI

'may request access'

risk

& fundamental

rights

management

notified body

Standards with high operationalization value

for implementing AI Act requirements

Overlaps & Conflicts:

extra costs, for little or no added value

- ISO/IEC 4213 Information technology Artificial Intelligence Assessment of ML classification performance
- ISO/IEC 5259-3 Data quality for analytics and ML Part 3: Data quality management requirements and guidelines
- ISO/IEC 5338 Information technology Artificial intelligence Al system life cycle processes
 - ISO/IEC 5469 Artificial intelligence Functional safety and AI systems
- ISO/IEC 23894-2 Information Technology Artificial Intelligence Risk Management
 - ISO/IEC 24027 Information technology Artificial intelligence
 (AI) Bias in AI systems and AI aided decision making
 - **ISO IEC 24029-1** Artificial Intelligence (AI) Assessment of the robustness of neural networks Part 1: Overview
 - ISO/IEC 38507 Information technology Governance of IT Governance implications of the use of artificial intelligence by organizations
- ISO/IEC 42001 Information Technology Artificial intelligence Management system

List complied by AI Watch, joint initiative of European Commission and EC Joint Research Council Above listed ISO/IEC SC42 standards are still under development









Lessons from Industry



Where are we headed?





Artificial Intelligence Principles @Google



1. Be socially beneficial.



2. Avoid creating or reinforcing unfair bias.



3. Be built and tested for safety.



4. Be accountable to people.



5. Incorporate privacy design principles.



6. Uphold high standards of scientific excellence.



7. Be made available for uses that accord with these principles.





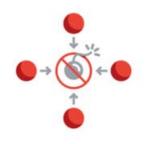


Which includes things we will not do

We will not pursue certain AI applications...



likely to cause overall harm



weapons or those that direct injury



surveillance violating internationally accepted norms



contravenes international law and human rights





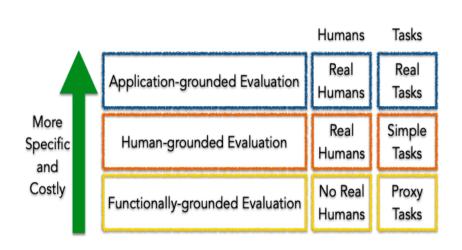


Figure 1: Taxonomy of evaluation approaches for interpretability

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1702.08 608.pdf

Model Cards for Model Reporting

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.03993.pdf

Model Card

- Model Details. Basic information about the model.
 - Person or organization developing model
 - Model date
 - Model version
 - Model type
 - Information about training algorithms, parameters, fairness constraints or other applied approaches, and features
 - Paper or other resource for more information
 - Citation details
 - License
 - Where to send questions or comments about the model
- **Intended Use**. Use cases that were envisioned during development.
 - Primary intended uses
 - Primary intended users
 - Out-of-scope use cases
- **Factors**. Factors could include demographic or phenotypic groups, environmental conditions, technical attributes, or others listed in Section 4.3.
 - Relevant factors
 - Evaluation factors
- Metrics. Metrics should be chosen to reflect potential realworld impacts of the model.
 - Model performance measures
 - Decision thresholds
 - Variation approaches
- Evaluation Data. Details on the dataset(s) used for the quantitative analyses in the card.
 - Datasets
 - Motivation
 - Preprocessing
- Training Data. May not be possible to provide in practice.
 When possible, this section should mirror Evaluation Data.
 If such detail is not possible, minimal allowable information
 should be provided here, such as details of the distribution
 over various factors in the training datasets.
- Quantitative Analyses
 - Unitary results
 - Intersectional results
- Ethical Considerations
- Caveats and Recommendations

Figure 1: Summary of model card sections and suggested prompts for each.



Explainable Al

Understand AI output and build trust

Explainable AI is a set of tools and frameworks to help you understand and interpret predictions made by your machine learning models, natively integrated with a number of Google's products and services. With it, you can debug and improve model performance, and help others understand your models' behavior. You can also generate feature attributions for model predictions in <u>AutoML Tables</u>, <u>BigQuery ML</u> and <u>Vertex AI</u>, and visually investigate model behavior using the What-If Tool.







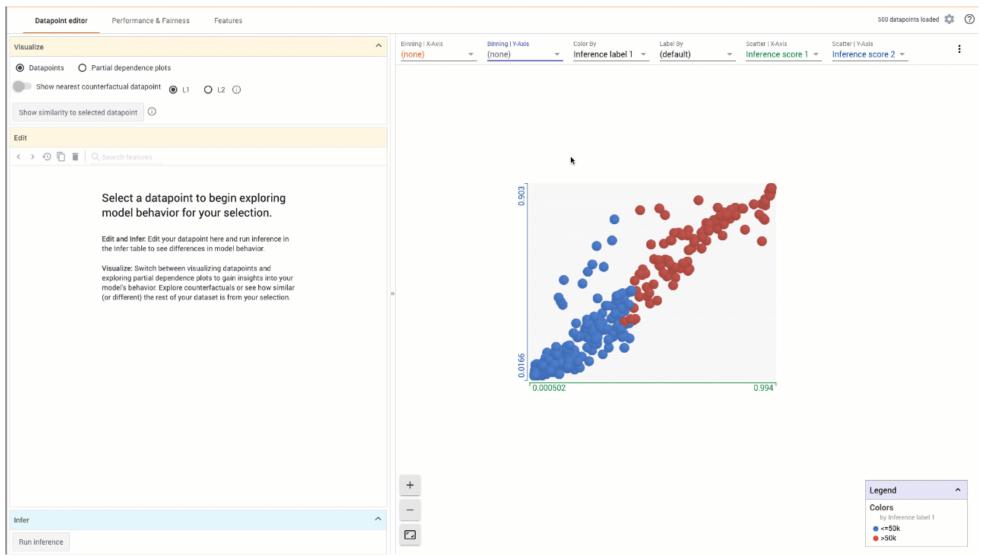


What - If Tool

Interactive, visual debugging of black - box models

Website

Probe classification and regression models, performing what -if analysis and analyzing fairness.





Interactive, extensible, visual debugging of NLP models and beyond

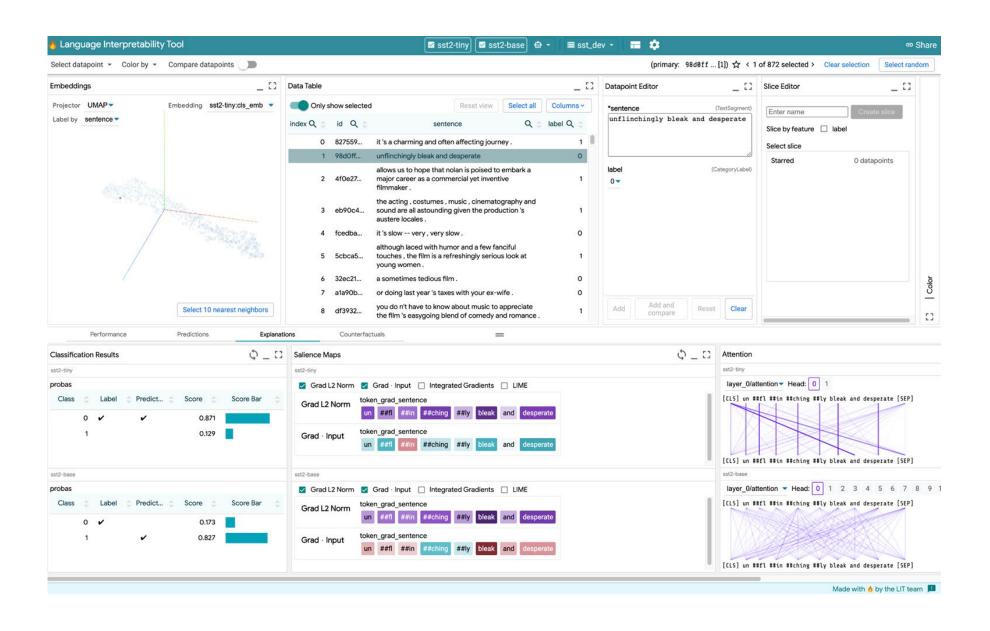
Website

Tool

Successor to the What - If Tool.

Probe models of all types (with a focus on NLP), explore model internals, prediction explanations, fairness, counterfactual generation, and more.

google logo

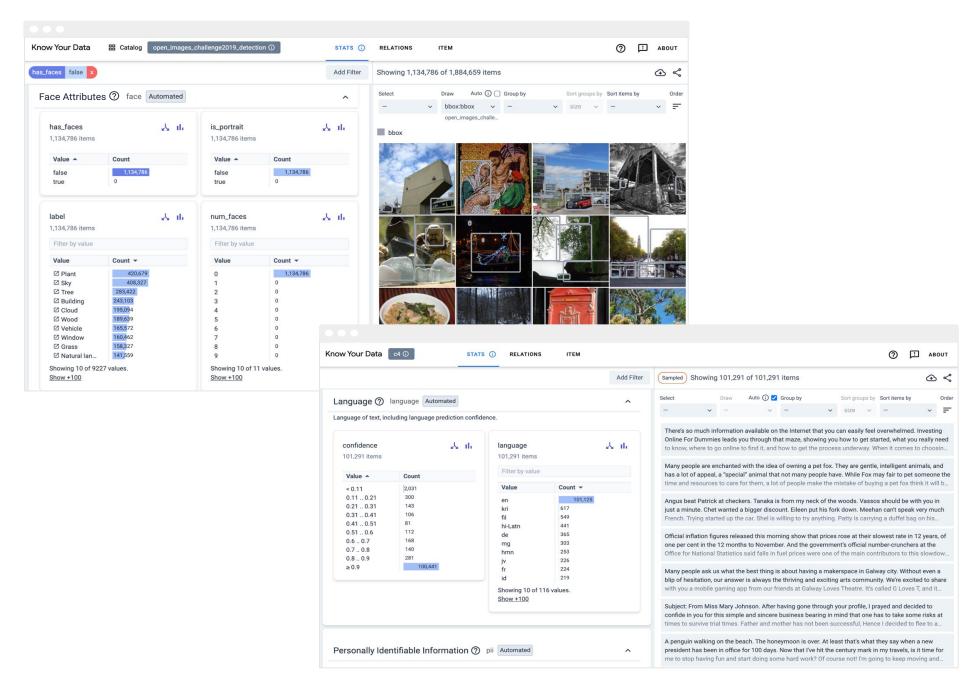




Know Your Data

KYD is an ML-based dataset exploration tools for rich, unstructured data

- Automatically computes signals
- Surface most biased data feature automatically through sorting and coloring



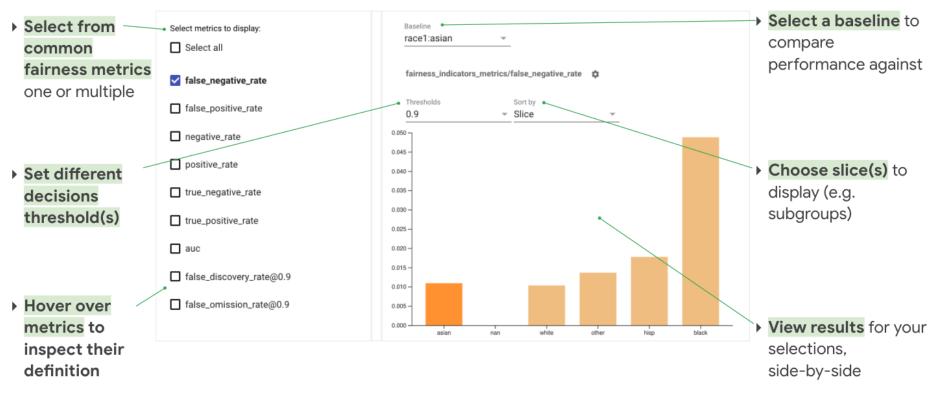
Fairness Indicators

Open-source library

that enables users to evaluate model performance for specific user groups ("sliced" analysis):

- Comes pre-loaded with common fairness metrics
- Provides interactive dashboard for rapid analysis & sharing insights with others
- Run analyses and visualize results in Jupyter notebooks or as part of TFX pipelines

Fairness Indicators dashboard





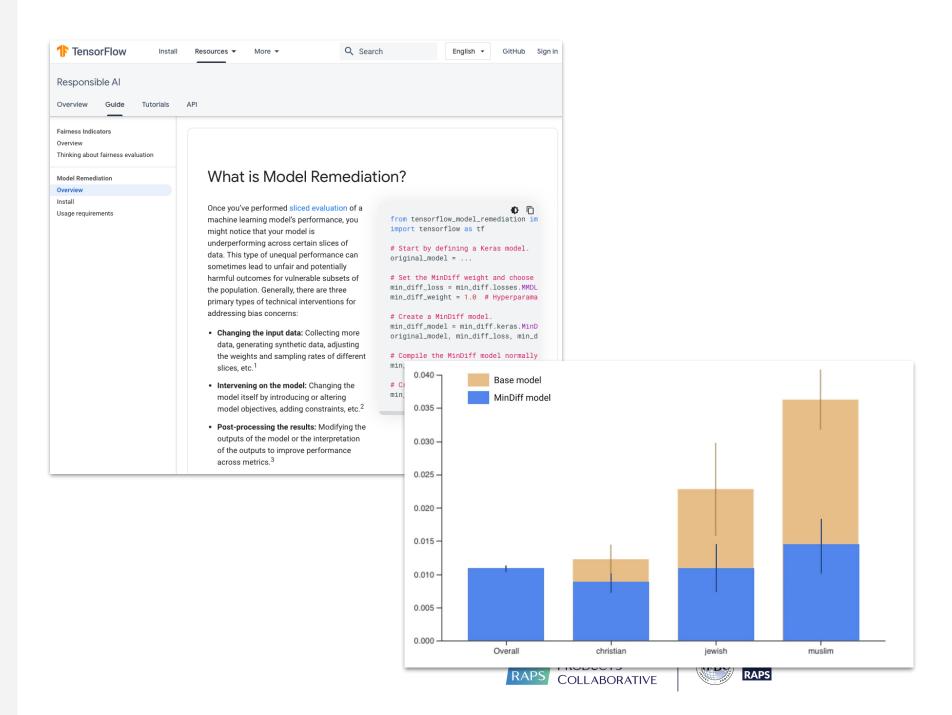


Model Remediation Library

Open-source library

that enables users to train classifiers that equalize performance (provide "equal treatment") across a dimension, e.g. demographic group

Based on MinDiff
modeling method
(paper: <u>Toward a better</u>
<u>trade-off between</u>
<u>performance and fairness</u>
<u>with kernel-based</u>
<u>distribution matching</u>)

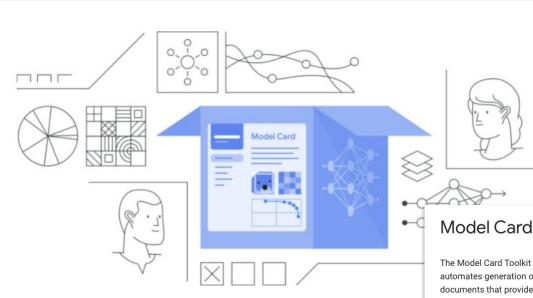


Model Cards

Model Cards offer a transparency framework for organizing & communicating key information about a model in a standardized way.

Open-source Model Card Toolkit library facilitates and streamlines the creation ofmodelcards

Model Cards for Model Reporting paper (2019)



Model Card Toolkit

The Model Card Toolkit (MCT) library streamlines and automates generation of Model Cards, machine learning documents that provide context and transparency into a model's development and performance. Integrating the Model Card Toolkit into your ML pipeline will allow you to share your model's metadata and metrics with researchers, developers, reporters, and more.

MCT stores model card fields using a JSON schema. MCT can automatically populate those fields for TFX users via ML Metadata (MLMD). Model card fields can also be manually populated via a Python API. Some use cases of model cards include:

- · Facilitating the exchange of information between model builders and product developers.
- · Informing users of ML models to make better-informed decisions about how to use them (or how not to use
- · Providing model information required for effective public oversight and accountability

import model card toolkit



- # Initialize the Model Card Toolkit with a path model_card_output_path = ... mct = model_card_toolkit.ModelCardToolkit(model
- # Initialize the model_card_toolkit.ModelCard, model_card = mct.scaffold_assets() model_card.model_details.name = 'My Model'
- # Write the model card data to a JSON file mct.update_model_card_json(model_card)
- # Return the model card document as an HTML pag html = mct.export_format()



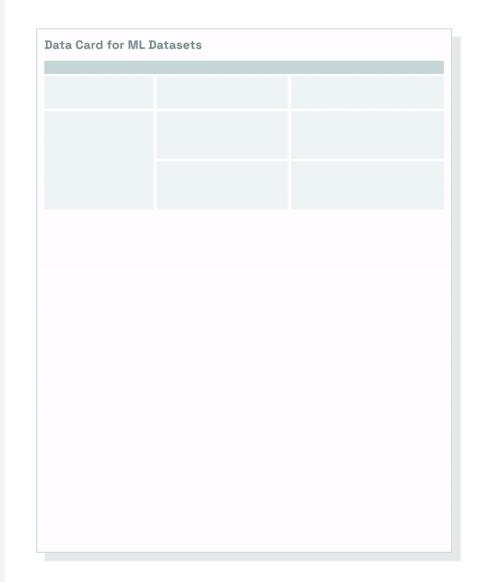


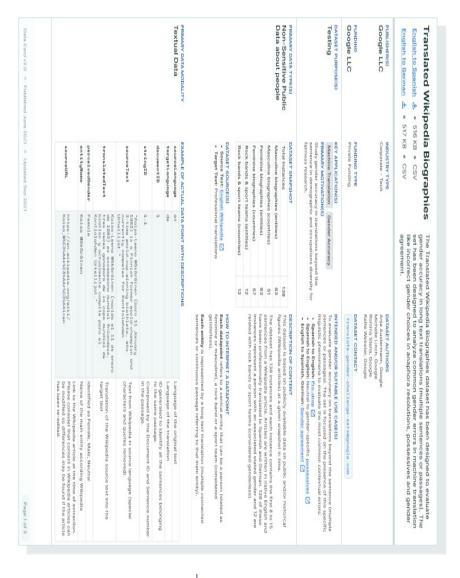


Data Cards

Data Cards offer a structured way to document datasets & facilitate informed decision making for various stakeholders.

The <u>Data Cards</u>
<u>Playbook</u> is a peoplecentered resource to
help teams create
customizable dataset
documentation.

















DISCUSSION



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