

Human-centric AI challenges and opportunities



Sabrina Kirrane, 27.01.2020
AMLD – AI & Policy track

Setting the Scene

About me

Access Policies

Consent Policies

Licenses

Regulatory Constraints

Encryption

Privacy

Enforcement

Administration

Transparency

Compliance

Web Standards

**Normative Multi-Agent
Systems**

**Intelligent
Agents**

Cyber Physical Social Systems

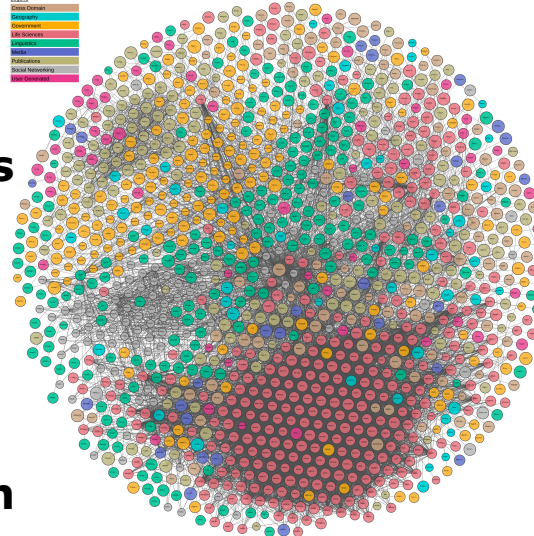
Blockchain

Decentralisation

**Data
Science**

**Artificial
Intelligence**

Big Data



Linked Open Data Cloud <https://lod-cloud.net/>

The World Wide Web



Information Management: A Proposal

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN

March 1989, May 1990

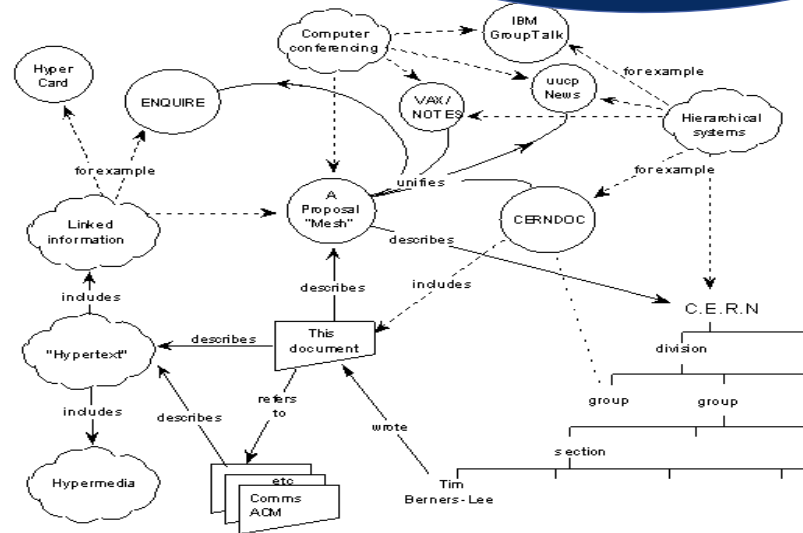
This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.

Overview

Many of the discussions of the future at CERN and the LHC era end with the question - "Yes, but how will we ever keep track of such a large project?" This proposal provides an answer to such questions. Firstly, it discusses the problem of information access at CERN. Then, it introduces the idea of linked information systems, and compares them with less flexible ways of finding information.

It then summarises my short experience with non-linear text systems known as "hypertext", describes what CERN needs from such a system, and what industry may provide. Finally, it suggests steps we should take to involve ourselves with hypertext now, so that individually and collectively we may understand what we are creating.

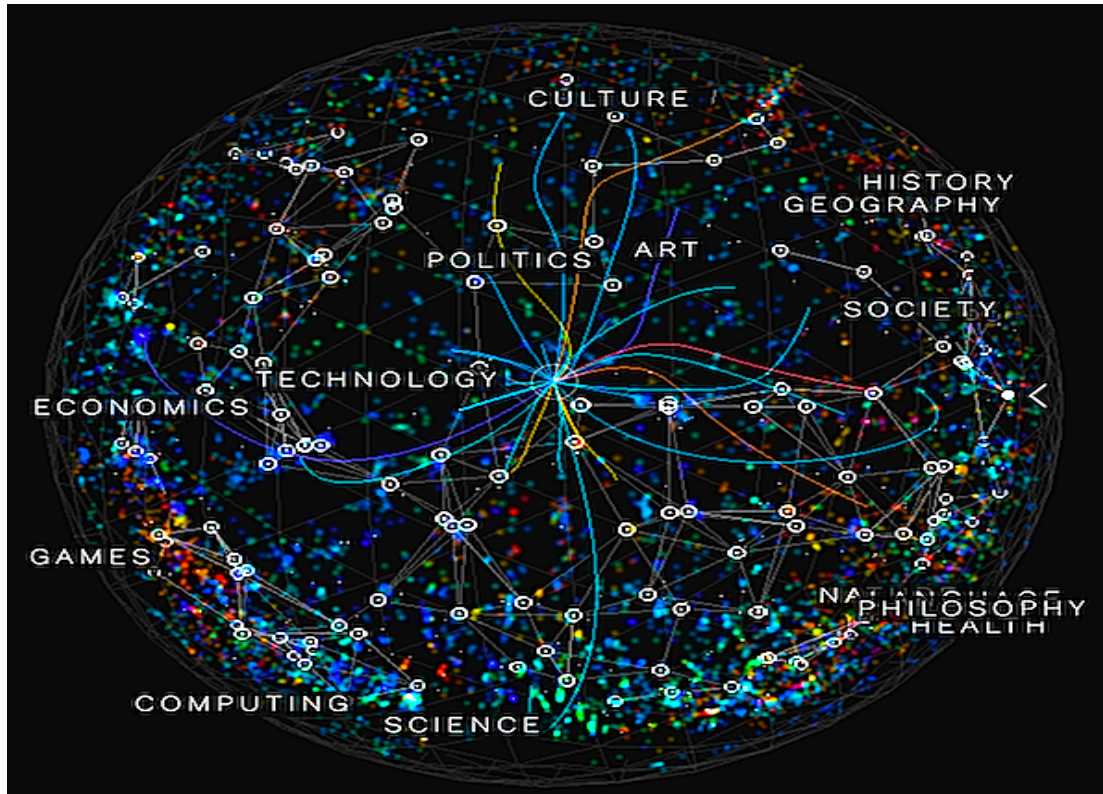
In 1989
 Tim Berners Lee
 invented the World
 Wide Web



1989 The original proposal for the Web
<https://www.w3.org/History/1989/proposal.html>

The World Wide Web

As a disturbed data source

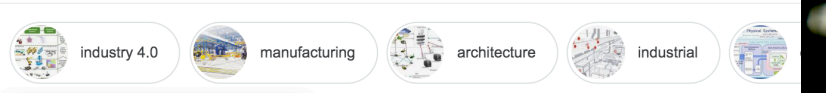
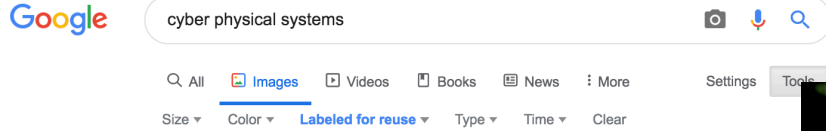


30 years later the Web has become indispensable!

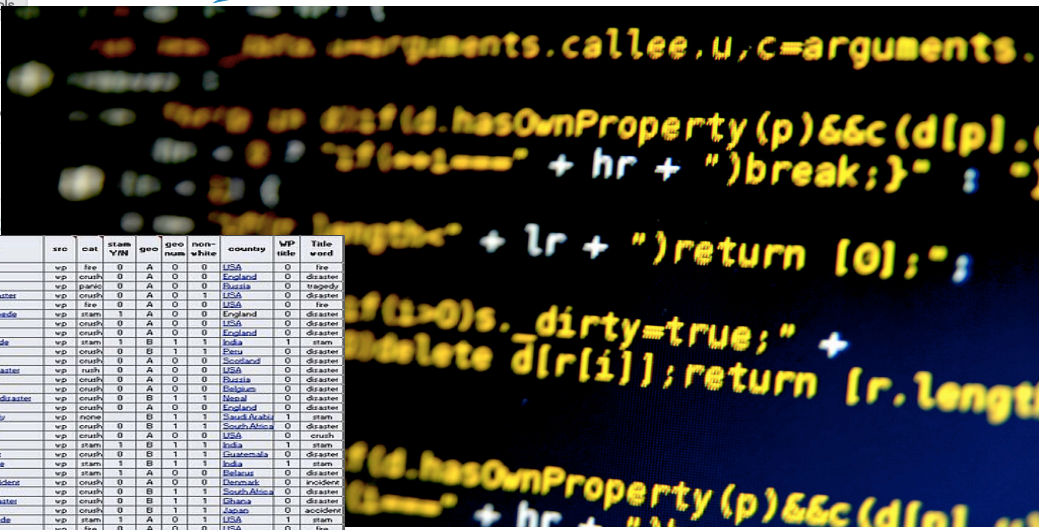
Contracts & Terms of Use

The compliance challenge

- ❖ There are many resources without any terms of us
- ❖ We need compliance tools



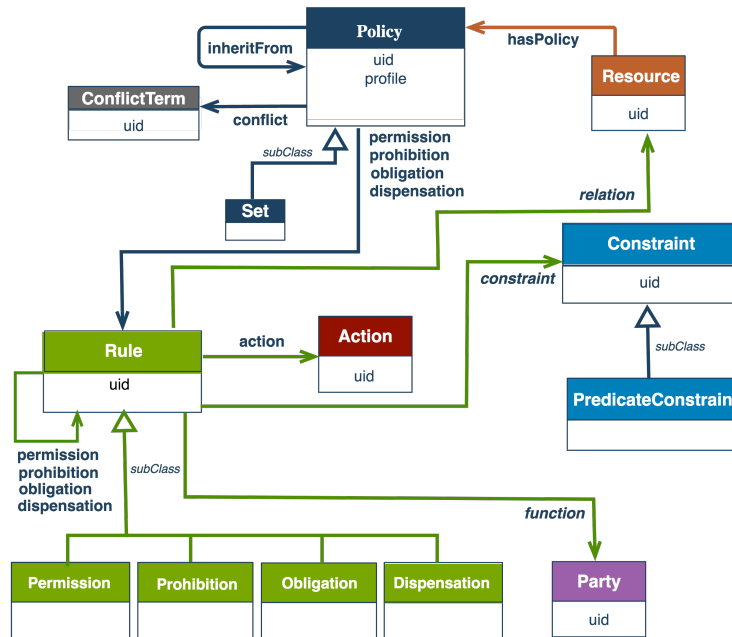
event	year	dead	injur ed	crowd size	event type	event type name	moor type	relig.	indoor	counterflow	bridge	populat on	populat on killed	specific trigger	crowd mgmt failure	escape panic	Event name	src	cat	stam Y/N	geo	non-white	country	WP title	Title word	
5	1876	278	1,000	1	1	0	Y										Brooklyn Theatre fire	wp	free	0	A	0	USA	0	fire	
7	1883	183	1,800	1	0	3	0	Y									Victoria Hall disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	England	0	disaster	
8	1898	1309	1300	6,000	P	3	0	N									Shedden tragedy	wp	crowd	0	A	0	USA	0	tragedy	
3	1902	175	6,000	5	5	1	0	Y									Shiloh Baptist Church disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	USA	0	disaster	
10	1903	602	2,600	2	6	1	1	0	Y								Wagon Theatre fire	wp	fire	0	A	0	USA	0	fire	
11	1908	36	40	2	8	0	0	Y									Barley Public Hall stampede	wp	stam	1	A	0	England	0	disaster	
12	1913	73	480	7	6	1	0	Y									Wagon Theatre fire	wp	crowd	0	A	0	USA	0	disaster	
14	1948	33	400	65,000	S	7	7	0	N								Bunden Park disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	England	0	disaster	
15	1954	800	2000	5,000,000	R	5	5	1	N								1954 Kumbh Mela stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	India	1	stam	
17	1964	309	51,000	5	7	1	0	Y									Lancashire National disaster	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	Scotland	0	disaster
19	1971	66	200	80,000	S	7	7	0	N								1971 Theatre disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	England	0	disaster	
19	1979	11	26	16,700	M	2	2	0	N								1979 The Whiston disaster	wp	rush	0	A	0	USA	0	disaster	
20	1982	66	61	16,643	S	7	7	0	N								Luchyn disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	Russia	0	disaster	
21	1992	39	600	59,000	S	7	7	0	N								Hopwood Stadium disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	England	0	disaster	
22	1998	93	100	3,000	S	7	7	0	N								1998 Kumbh Mela stampede disaster	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	India	1	stam
24	1999	36	768	55,000	S	7	7	0	N								Hillsborough disaster	wp	crowd	0	A	0	England	0	disaster	
25	1998	192	713	5	5	1	0	Y									1998 Madras stampede	wp	crowd	0	A	0	India	1	stam	
26	1991	40	30,400	S	7	7	0	N									Dhaka Stadium disaster	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	South Africa	0	stam
32	1983	73	71,745	S	7	7	0	N									The Dome Electrical Club	wp	crowd	0	A	0	USA	0	disaster	
34	1994	113	500	55,000	PCJ	4	4	0	N								1994 Gujarat stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	India	1	stam	
35	1996	83	147	50,000	S	7	7	0	N								1996 Kumbh Mela stampede	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	India	1	stam
37	1999	53	100	5	5	1	0	Y									2000 Sabarwal stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
38	1999	53	100	5	5	1	0	Y									Namibia stampede	wp	stam	1	A	0	Belarus	0	disaster	
39	2000	0	2	2	2	0	0	N									2000 Kumbh Mela stampede	wp	crowd	0	A	0	Belarus	0	disaster	
40	2001	43	120,000	S	7	7	0	N									Ellis Park Stadium disaster	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	South Africa	0	disaster
42	2001	127	1	1	7	7	0	N									Accra Sports Stadium disaster	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	Ghana	0	disaster
43	2001	11	247	1	3	3	0	N									2001 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	crowd	0	B	1	1	India	1	stam
45	2003	21	50	1,500	M	2	2	0	Y								2003 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	stam	1	A	0	USA	0	stam	
47	2003	100	230	462	F	1	1	0	Y								The Saitama sports fire	wp	fire	0	A	0	USA	0	fire	
52	2005	241	300,000	F	1	1	1	0	N								Manjira Dam stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
53	2005	953	1,000,000	R	5	5	1	N									2005 Muhammadan Bridge stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
54	2006	345	283	2,150,543	R	5	5	1	N								2006 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
56	2006	73	400	30,000	S	7	7	0	N								PhilSports Stadium stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	Philippines	1	stam
64	2001	762	47	1,000	R	5	5	1	N								2001 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
66	2008	224	425	25,000	R	5	5	1	N								2008 Jodhpur stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
68	2008	18	18	36,000	R	5	5	1	N								Hosegowet-Bogoy Arena stampede	WPJ	crowd	0	A	0	Cote d'Ivoire	0	stam	
73	2010	31	508	250,000	M	2	2	0	N								2010 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	crowd	0	A	0	Senegal	0	disaster	
74	2010	347	756	4,000,000	P	3	3	1	N								2010 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
75	2011	102	100	1	1	1	0	Y									2011 Kumbh Mela stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
79	2013	60	200	50,000	P	3	3	0	N								2013 Houghout-Bogoy stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	Cote d'Ivoire	1	stam
81	2013	242	360	1,500	F	1	1	0	Y								2013 Kumbh Mela stampede	wp	fire	0	B	1	1	India	1	stam
82	2013	36	39	1	1	1	0	Y									2013 Kumbh Mela stampede	wpJ25	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
83	2013	185	100	500,000	R	5	5	1	N								2013 Madaya Pradesh stampede	wpJ26	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
85	2014	20	84	1	1	1	0	N									2014 EPC Nagar stampede	wpJ27	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
85	2014	71	40	1	4	4	0	N									2014 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	Balistan	1	stam
86	2014	11	40	30,000	R	5	5	1	N								2014 EPC Nagar stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	Senegal	1	stam
87	2014	36	49	300,000	P	3	3	0	N								2014 EPC Nagar stampede	wpJ20	stam	1	B	1	1	China	1	stam
88	2015	28	5,000	S	7	7	0	N									2015 Jodhpur Stampede	wpJ20	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
89	2015	18	78	1	1	1	0	Y									2015 Houghout-Bogoy stampede	wp	stam	1	B	1	1	India	1	stam
92	2015	954	934	2,000,000	R	5	5	1	N								2015 EPC Nagar stampede	en	stam	1	B	1	1	Saudi Arabia	1	stam



liuwen/3260095534

Policies for constraint representation

The interoperability challenge



Draft Specification

- Modeling regulatory obligations using an adaption of the Open Digital Rights Language
- Automated compliance checking for business policies

ODRL Regulatory Compliance Profile
version 0.1

Unofficial Draft 29 May 2019

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A third 'AI Winter'

The explainability challenge

Explainable AI should help us avoid a third 'AI winter'

AI researchers are worried that GDPR will limit availability of training data, but there's an upside too, says Gary Richardson



MOST READ



5 things women in tech want to see at an event



5 reasons we still need events for women in tech



Why self-care is especially important for women in tech



Huawei CEO Ren Zhengfei admits US sanctions will cut revenues by \$30bn



UK Government unveils security standard for surveillance cameras

Gary Richardson – MD of Emerging Tech at 6point6 a technology consultancy with strong expertise in digital transformation, emerging technology and cyber security

- The AI winters of the 1970s and 1990s, which saw research funding slashed and interest in AI wane, were the result of unrealistic expectations and a failure to scale.
- A third AI winter could be caused by **inadequacies and biases** in the AI algorithms leading to negative impacts on the whole of society.
- **Bias simply does not build value in business**, particularly with regards to important decisions like access to credit and healthcare or increasing diversity through recruitment.

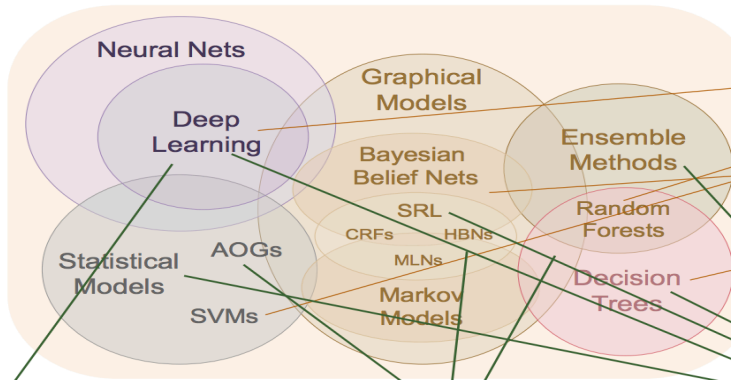
Explainable AI

The human centricity challenge

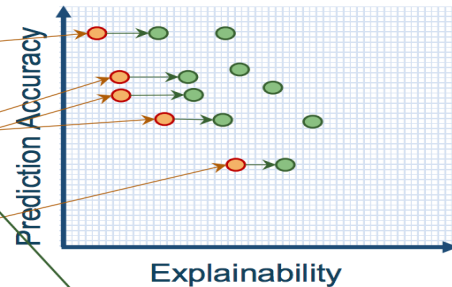
New Approach

Create a suite of machine learning techniques that produce more explainable models, while maintaining a high level of learning performance

Learning Techniques (today)



Explainability (notional)



Deep Explanation
 Modified deep learning techniques to learn explainable features

Interpretable Models
 Techniques to learn more structured, interpretable, causal models

Model Induction
 Techniques to infer an explainable model from any model as a black box

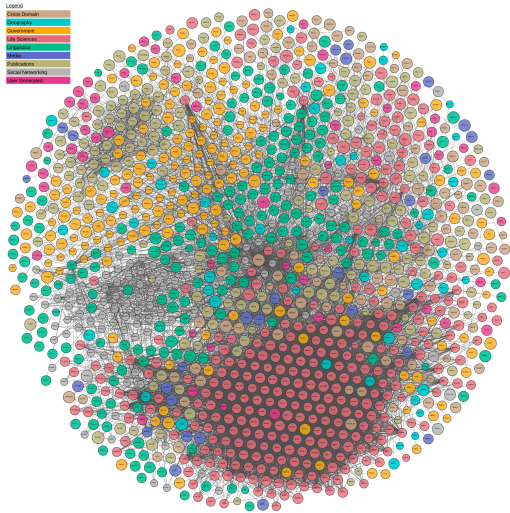
Policies & Knowledge Graphs

Towards Responsible & Explainable AI

Use cases: Industry 4.0, personalized medicine, open data, personal assistants, Web search, ...



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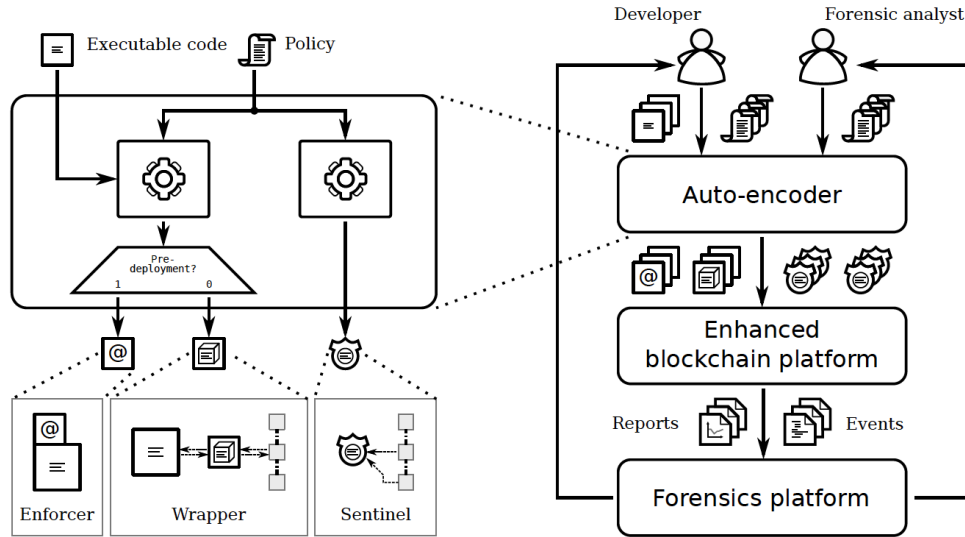


Linked Open Data Cloud <https://lod-cloud.net/>

- Knowledge aware machine learning
- Constraint aware reasoning and querying
- Using Knowledge graphs for explainability

Policies & Knowledge Graphs

Towards Responsible & Explainable AI



- Constraint representation
- Syntactic and semantic function annotation
- Enforcement and conformance checking
- Forensic architecture and protocols

Collaborators:

- Claudio Di Ciccio, Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy
- Ruben Verborgh & Anastasia Dimou UGent-imec, Belgium

Human-centric AI

Challenges & Opportunities

- Privacy is only the tip of the iceberg, from a usage control perspective we also need to consider other **regulations, licenses, social norms, cultural differences**
- There are **cognitive limitations** in terms of understanding how data is /will be used
- There is a need for standards, however **standardisation is difficult**
- Ensuring such systems are **comply with usage constraints** is a crucial to success (i.e., all usage policies are adhered to and the system as a whole works as expected)
- We need to embrace **distributed and decentralised systems**, which complicates things further

Thank you / contact details



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