

The socio-legal relevance of artificial intelligence

and the normativity of algorithmic design



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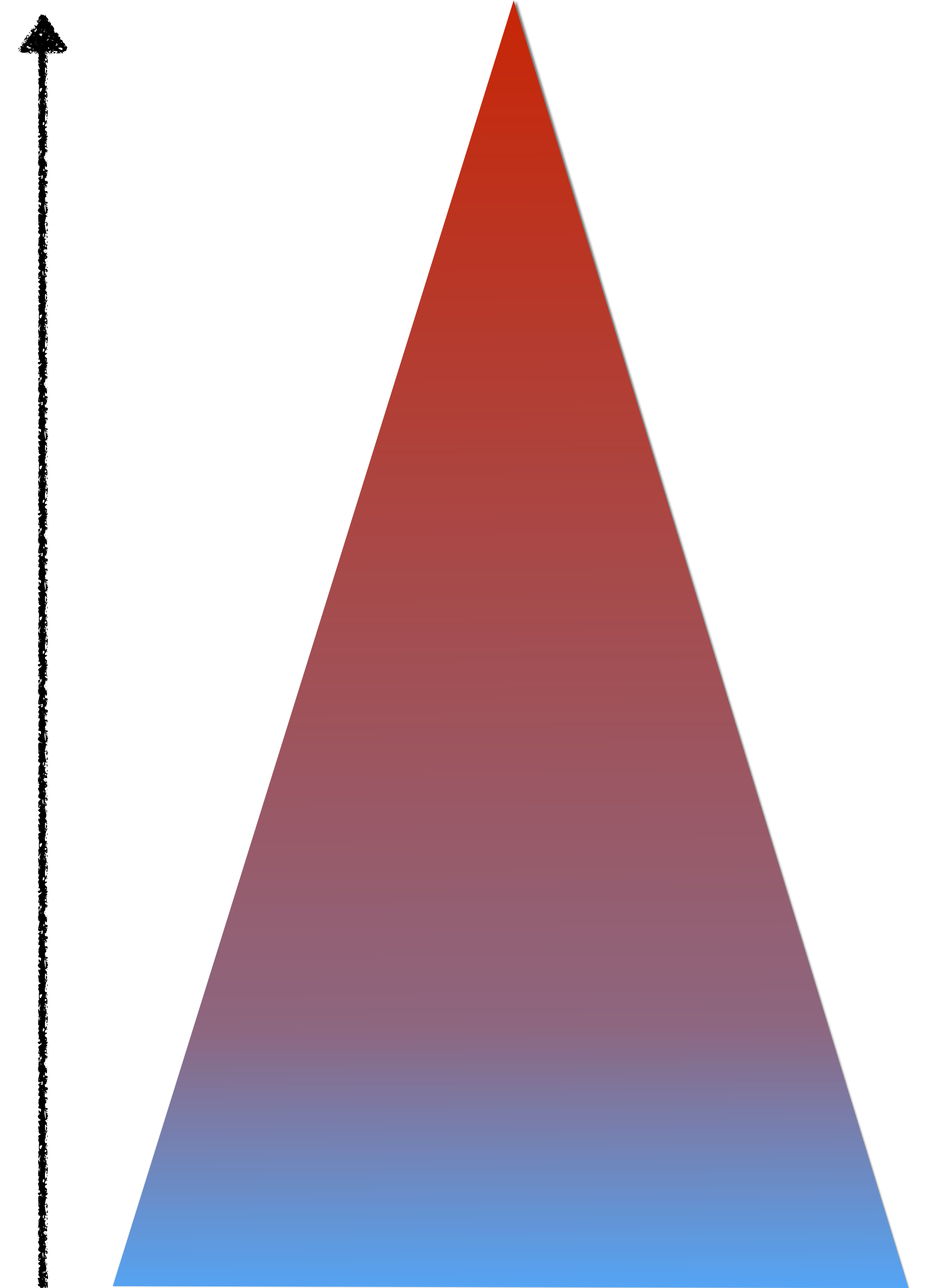
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- Military drones / warfare
- Autonomous vehicles
- Cancer diagnosis
- Predictive policing
- Welfare distribution
- Fraud detection
- Credit assessment
- Insurance risk assessment
- Spam filters
- Social media content moderation
- Language translators
- YouTube video recommendations
- Search engine results
- Individual social media feeds
- Music recommendations
- Targeted marketing

Stakes



Although algorithmic systems bring myriad benefits, they also contain inherent risks, such as

- codifying and entrenching biases; not only reproducing but - at worst - amplifying;
- reducing or obscuring accountability
- and, are hard to detect and prove.

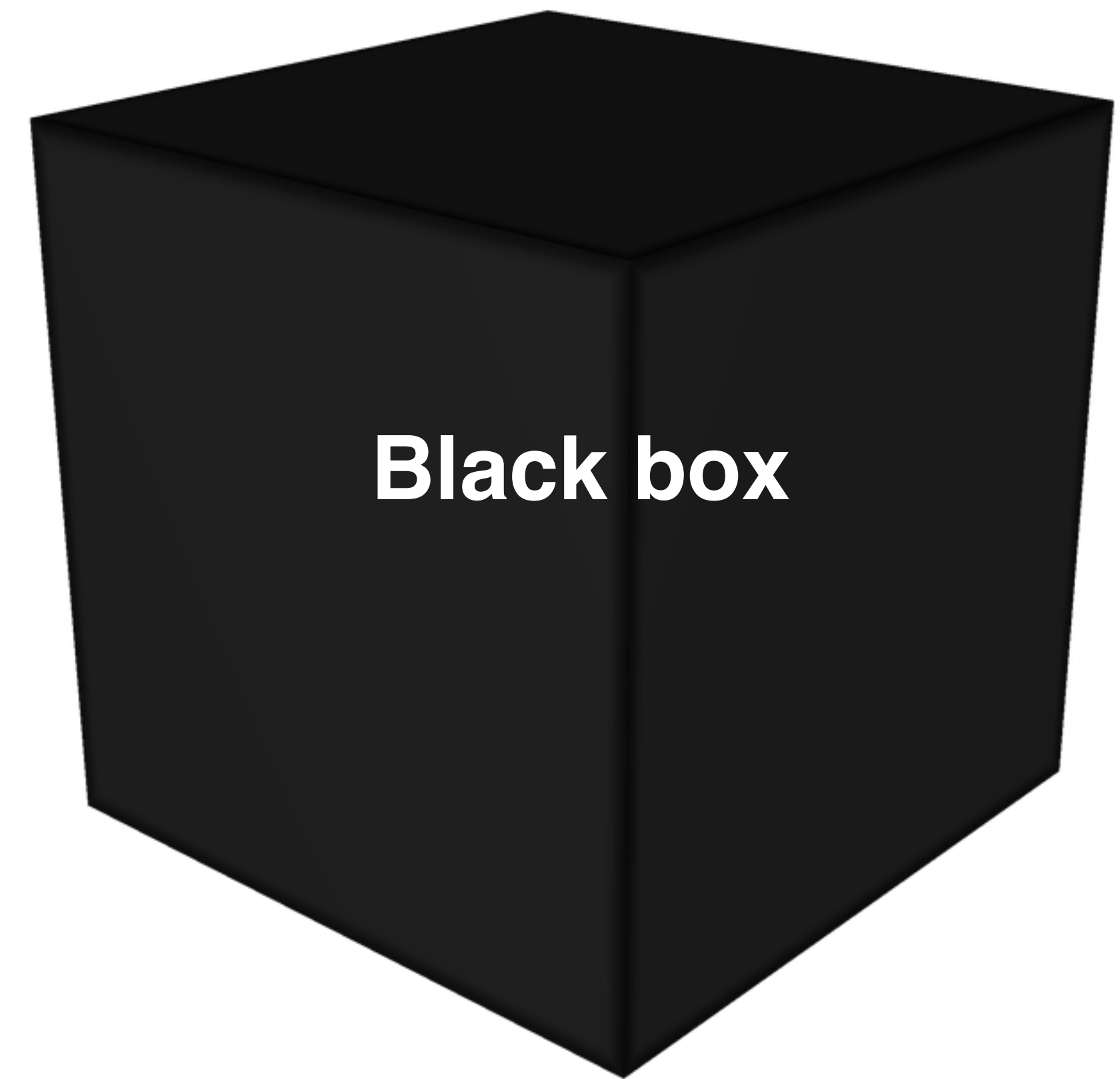


F A T

- **Fairness**
- **Accountability**
- **Transparency**

Algorithmic transparency - challenges

- 1. Competence / literacy**
- 2. Access / proprietary**
- 3. Gaming / defeat the purpose**
- 4. Complexity / ecology / brokerage**
- 5. Distributed / personalized outcomes**
- 6. Lingual / conceptual explanation**
- 7. True autonomy, lack of possible explainability**



Sum

- EXPANDED USE, HIGHER STAKES: AI increases on consumer markets, in medicine and public institutions, with higher stakes.
- NORMATIVE DESIGN: Should AI reproduce the world as it is or as we wish it to be? What norms should guide?
- NEEDED COMPETENCE: law *and* computer science - and more.
- CHALLENGES AHEAD: More autonomous and less explainable AI.

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