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2

L'etica? (un esempio)

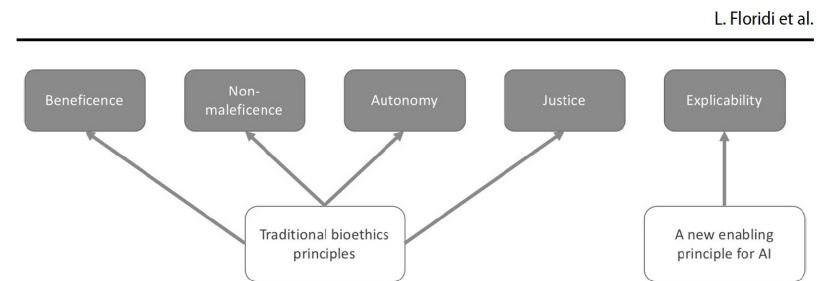
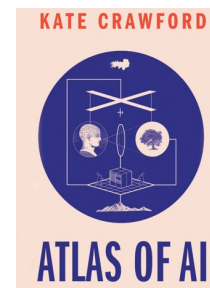
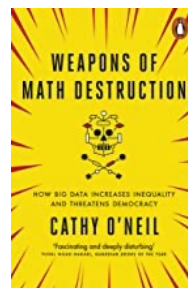
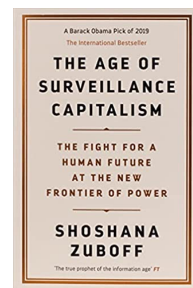


Fig. 2 An ethical framework for AI, formed of four traditional principles and a new one

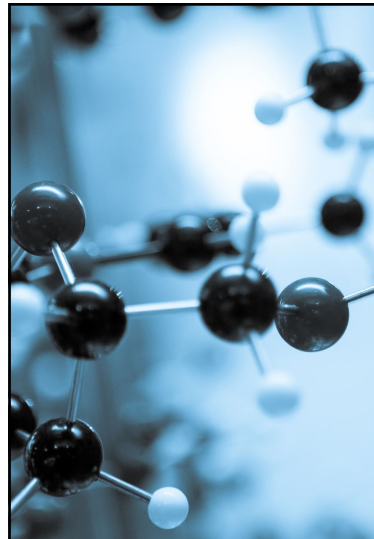
L. Floridi et al. "AI4People—An Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society" (2018) *Minds and Machines*

3

Limitazione dei poteri (privati)?



4



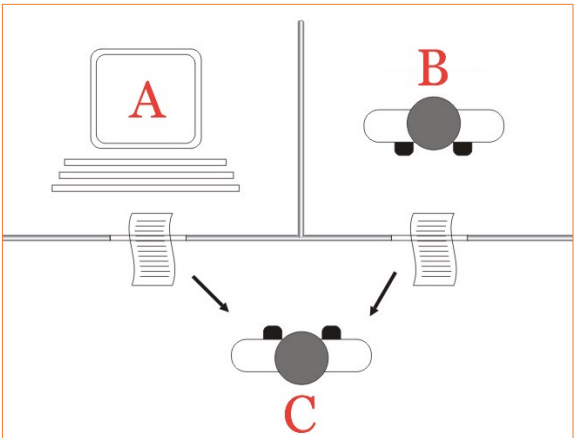
I diritti: l'approccio

- AI: non una tecnologia come le altre (infosfera, onlife)
- Non 1, ma tante AIs (model-based v. ML)
- Work in progress
- Diritti ritagliati su misura
- 2 blocchi: (3) vecchi e (4) nuovi (sperimentazione e medicina)

5

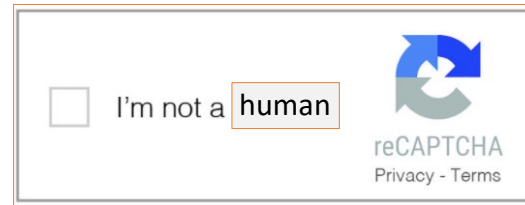
1. Il test di Turing ...

e la possibile confusione



6

1.
Diritto di
conoscere
natura di
interlocutore
(explicability)



AIA: AI systems intended to interact with natural persons are designed and developed in such a way that natural persons are informed that they are interacting with an AI system. (52)

7

Es: Loi de bioéthique (Agosto 2021)

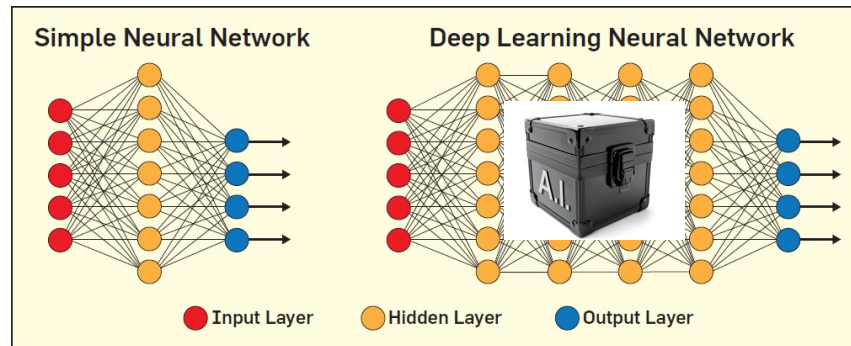
Art. 17

L'operatore sanitario che decide di utilizzare ... un dispositivo medico che comprende un'elaborazione algoritmica ... deve garantire che la persona interessata

- ne sia stata informata...

8

2. Opacità: la black box



9

2. Il diritto alle motivazioni (explicability)

- High-risk AI systems shall be designed and developed in such a way to ensure that their operation is sufficiently transparent to enable users to interpret the system's output and use it appropriately (AIA, 13)
- CAN: ... a meaningful explanation to affected individuals of how and why the decision was made



10

Es: Loi de bioéthique (Agosto 2021)

Art. 17

L'operatore sanitario che decide di utilizzare ... un dispositivo medico che comprende un'elaborazione algoritmica ... deve garantire che la persona interessata

- è, se del caso, informato dell'interpretazione che ne deriva

11

3. Errori e Bias

• <https://scim.ag/3DwULim>

BOOKS ET AL. | PODCAST

f t in

Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism

Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism Safiya Umoja Noble NYU Press, 2018. 256 pp.

SCIENCE • 29 Oct 2021 • Vol 374, Issue 6567 • p. 542 • DOI: 10.1126/science.abm5861

12

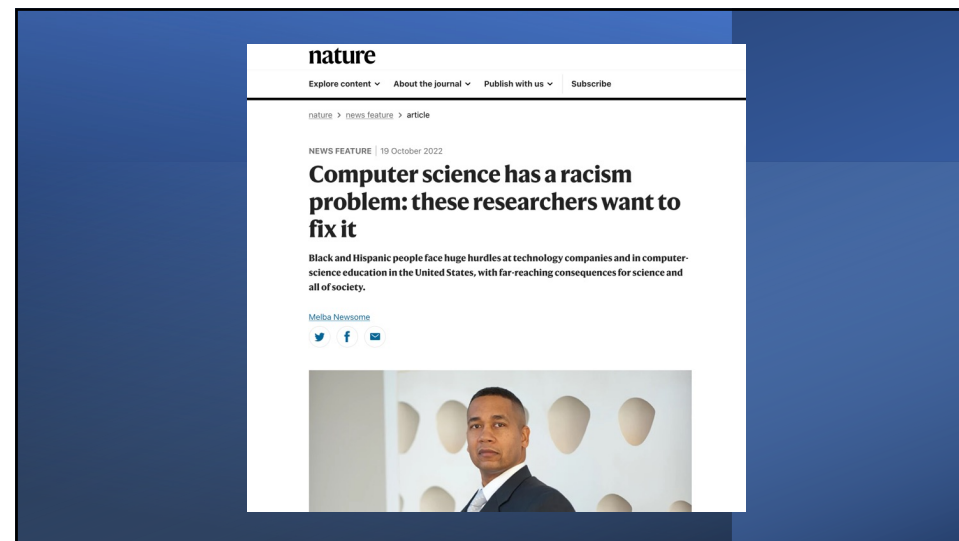
The New York Review of Books

Sentenced by Algorithm

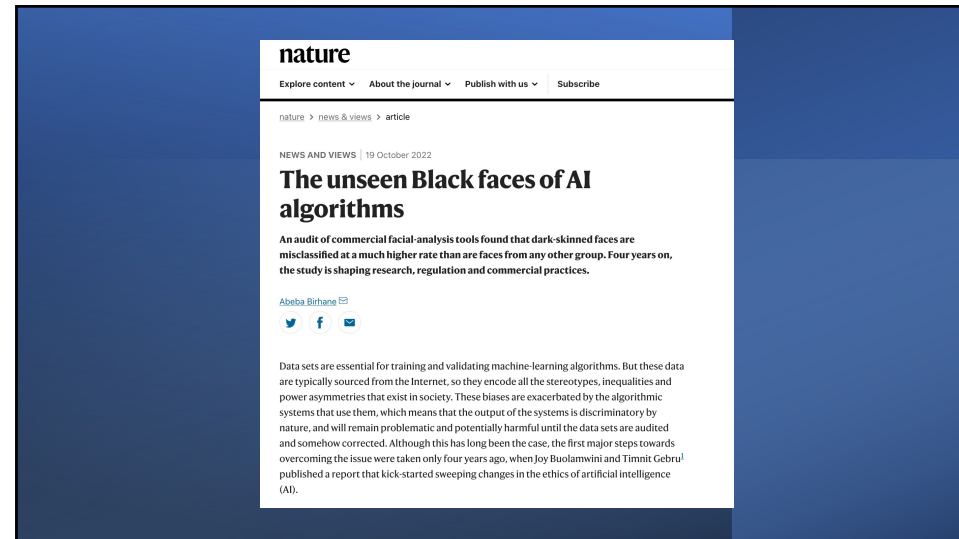
Jed S. Rakoff
June 10, 2021 issue

Computer programs used to predict recidivism and determine prison terms have a high error rate, a secret design, and a demonstrable racial bias.

13



14



15

Bias

- Bias & discrimination
- Accuracy?

Individual	Risk Rating
Vernon Prater	LOW RISK 3
Brisha Borden	HIGH RISK 8

Borden was rated high risk for future crime after she and a friend took a kid's bike and scooter that were sitting outside. She did not offend.

J. Angwin et al. "Machine Bias" (2016) ProPublica

16

Bias in medicina

Physicians use these algorithms to individualize risk assessment and guide clinical decisions. By embedding race into the basic data and decisions of health care, these algorithms propagate race-based medicine. Many of these race-adjusted algorithms guide decisions in ways that may direct more attention or resources to white patients than to members of racial and ethnic minorities

Topic	Key findings	Key findings	Key findings
Introduction	Physicians use these algorithms to individualize risk assessment and guide clinical decisions. By embedding race into the basic data and decisions of health care, these algorithms propagate race-based medicine.	Many of these race-adjusted algorithms guide decisions in ways that may direct more attention or resources to white patients than to members of racial and ethnic minorities.	
Discussion	Physicians use these algorithms to individualize risk assessment and guide clinical decisions. By embedding race into the basic data and decisions of health care, these algorithms propagate race-based medicine.	Many of these race-adjusted algorithms guide decisions in ways that may direct more attention or resources to white patients than to members of racial and ethnic minorities.	
Conclusion	Physicians use these algorithms to individualize risk assessment and guide clinical decisions. By embedding race into the basic data and decisions of health care, these algorithms propagate race-based medicine.	Many of these race-adjusted algorithms guide decisions in ways that may direct more attention or resources to white patients than to members of racial and ethnic minorities.	

D.A. Vyas et al. "Hidden in Plain Sight" - Reconsidering the Use of Race Correction in Clinical Algorithms" (2020) NEJM

17

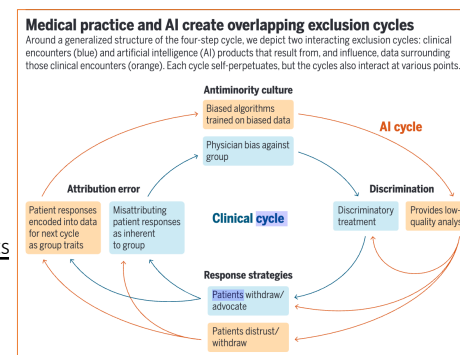
Bias in medicina

In medicine, substantial disparities exist

...

origins in systemic racism, implicit bias, historical practice, and social determinants of health...

particular dangers that may arise through expanding use of big data and AI-based systems in medicine, making bias especially intractable unless tackled directly and early.



Science, 8 Sep 2022, Vol 377, Issue 6611, pp. 1158-1160. - [DOI: 10.1126/science.abo2788](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abo2788)

18

3. Non discriminazione (Justice)	Common constitutional principle
	AIA, 10: “I data set ... devono essere pertinenti, rappresentativi, esenti da errori e completi ... proprietà statistiche appropriate, anche ... per quanto riguarda le persone o i gruppi di persone...”
	MA correttezza dati non basta <i>Law in the book v. Law in action?</i>

19

4. L'approccio probabilistico	L'io storico e il Conservative profiling (echo chamber)
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Il diritto alla discontinuità

NETFLIX | Centro assistenza

[← Torna alla pagina principale del Centro assistenza](#)

Come usare la funzione "Sorprendimi" per sfogliare i titoli

20

5. Human in the Loop (Autonomy)

- GDPR (22): “right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing”
- AI Act (14: Human oversight): “... they can be effectively overseen by natural persons”
- CAN: “an Automated Decision System allows for human intervention...”

OK, MA...

21

L'effetto “moutonnier”

- Adesione acritica
- De-responsabilizzazione
- De-umanizzazione



Il diritto all'eroe
(educazione e formazione...)

22

22



6.
L'effetto "Re Mida"
(la portata trasformativa della AI)

- Envelope
- Aeroporti, autostrade, smart cities, luoghi di lavoro, domotica... il mondo

Il diritto ad un ambiente a misura d'uomo

23

7.
When AI does it better...

- Medicina
- Traffico enveloped highways
- Agricoltura
- Climate change
- Publica amministrazione
- Giustizia...

Ogni individuo ha diritto ... di partecipare al progresso scientifico ed ai suoi benefici (1948)

Il diritto alla AI (Beneficence)

24

Justice:
Canada
(Ontario Superior
Court of Justice,
2018)

- AI will increasingly play a crucial role in assisting lawyers ... **cut the time** ...
- If AI sources were employed, no doubt counsel's preparation time would have been significantly reduced

25



26

I diritti (e l'etica)

VECCHI

- Conoscere interlocutore (explicability)
- Conoscere motivazioni (explicability)
- Non discriminazione (justice)

NUOVI

- Discontinuità (autonomy)
- Human in the Loop (autonomy)
- Ambiente umano (Justice)
- Diritto alla AI (Beneficence)

27



Educazione e
formazione

To be continued...

28