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# Accountability Taxonomy for AI Software Bill of Materials

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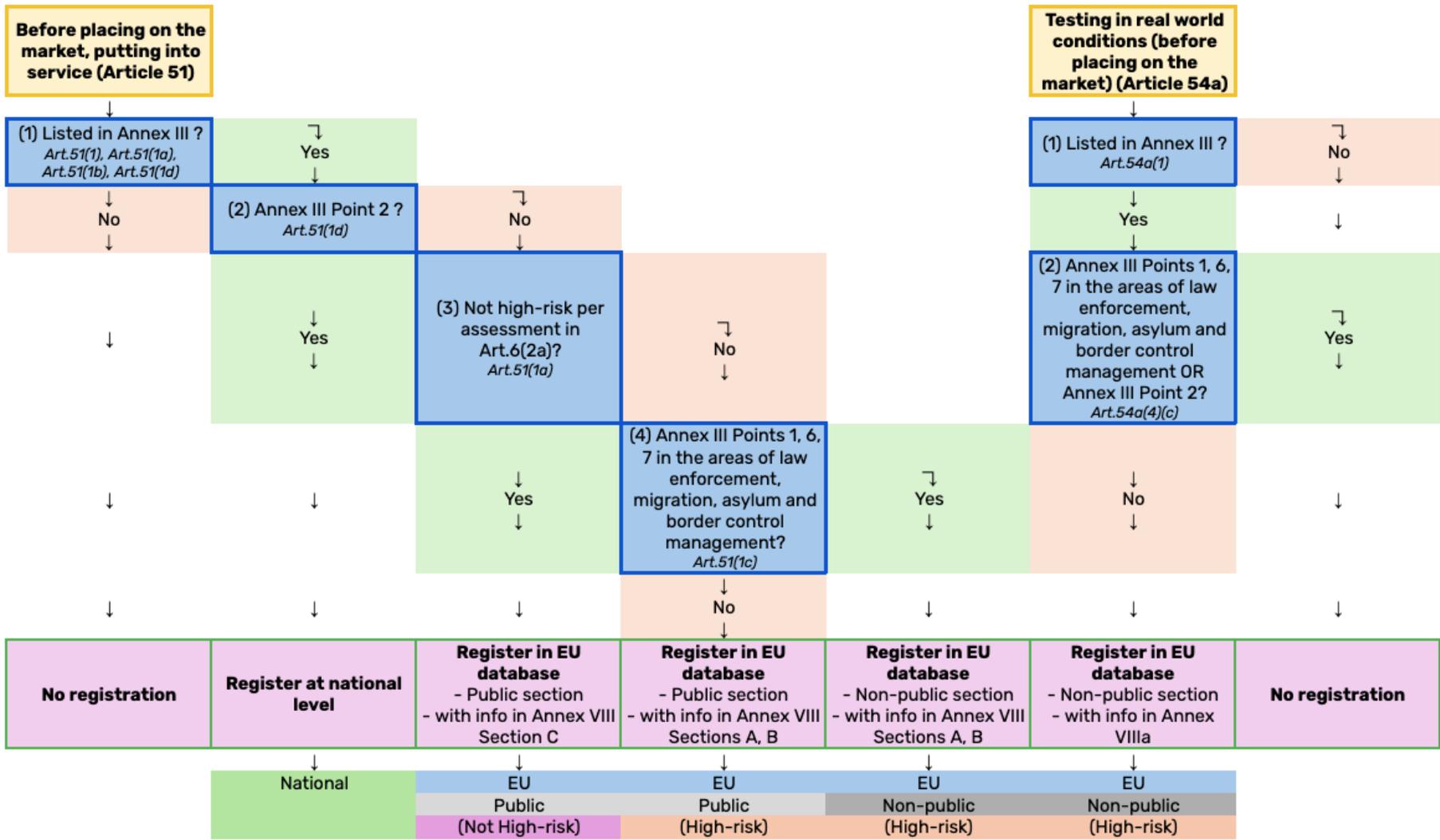


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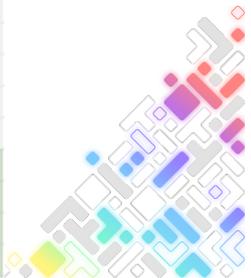
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16 April 2024



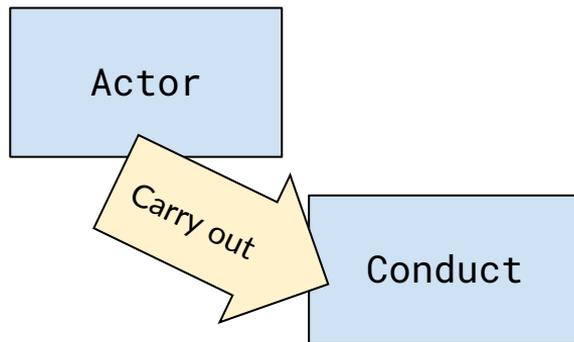


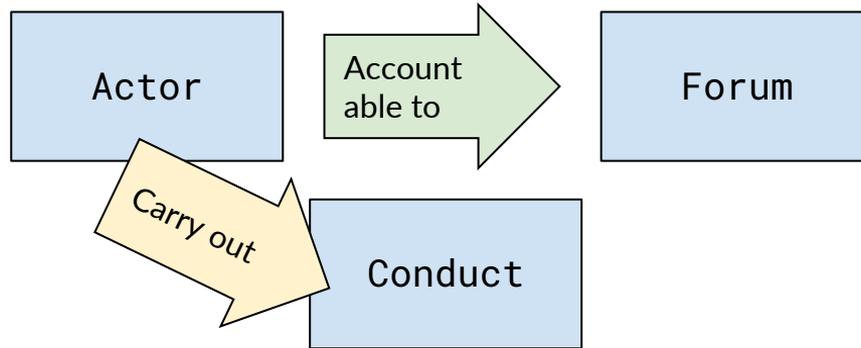
	Before placing on the market, putting into service (Article 51)			Testing in real world conditions (Article 54a)
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	with info in Annex VIII Section C	with info in Annex VIII Sections A, B	with info in Annex VIII Sections A, B	with info in Annex VIIIa
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	(Not High-risk)	(High-risk)	(High-risk)	(High-risk)
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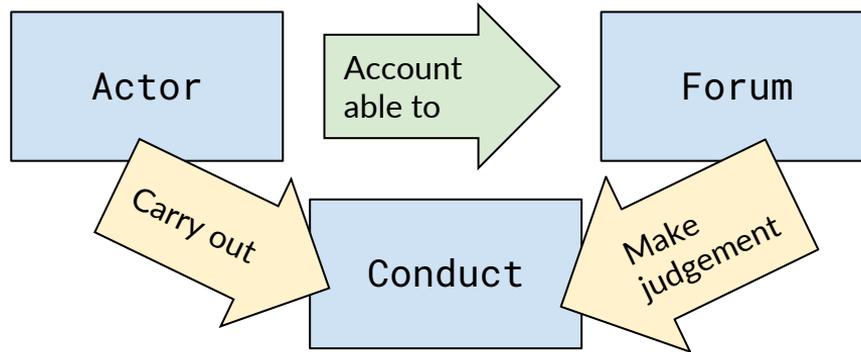


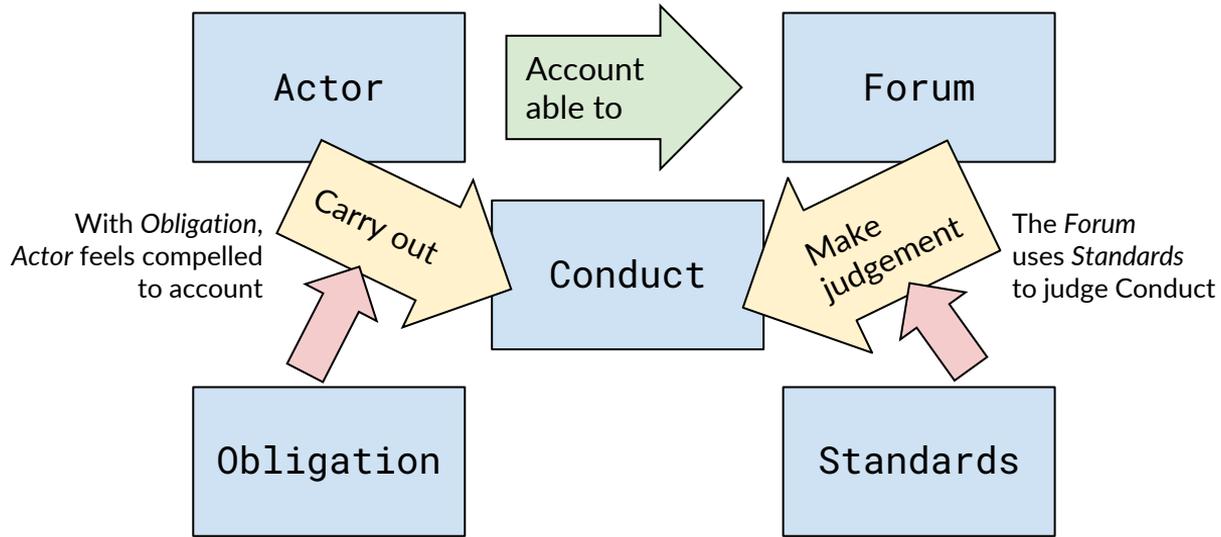
# Accountability?



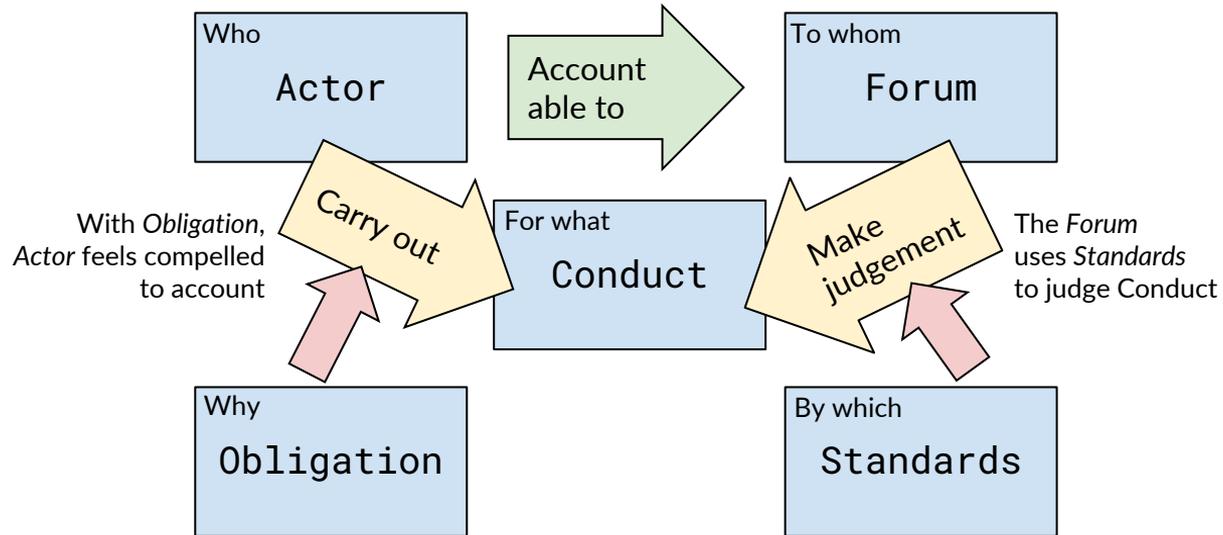






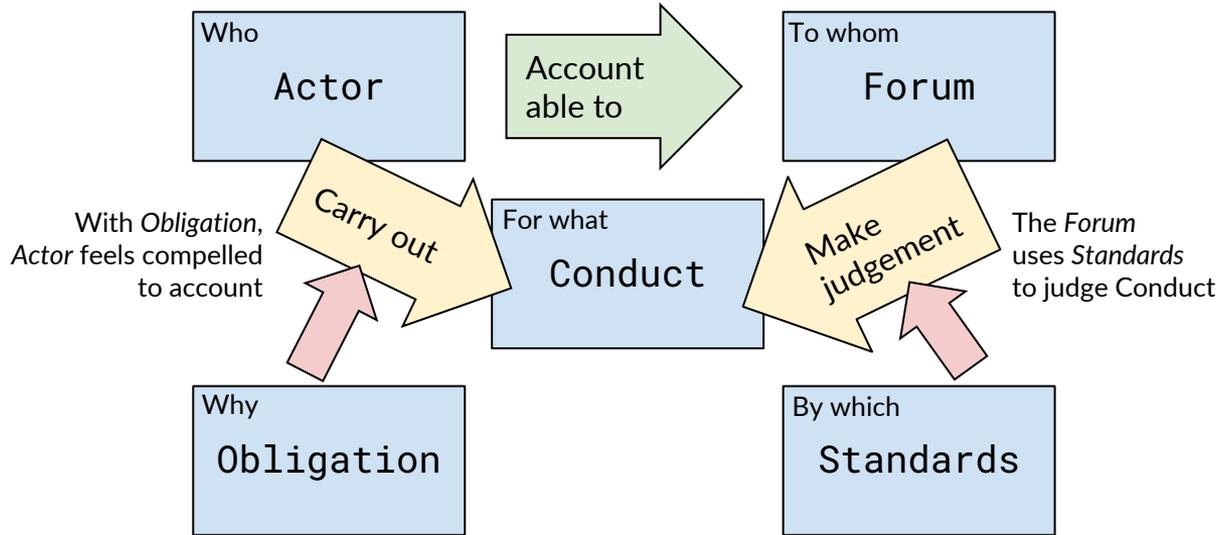


**Who** is accountable to **whom**, for **what**,  
by **which** standards, and **why**?



# Who is accountable to whom, for what, by which standards, and why?

Voters, Parliament (political accountability)  
 Management board, Minister (managerial)  
 Regulators, Ombudsmen (administrative)  
 Courts (legal)  
 Professional bodies  
 Affected 3rd parties, stakeholders (social)

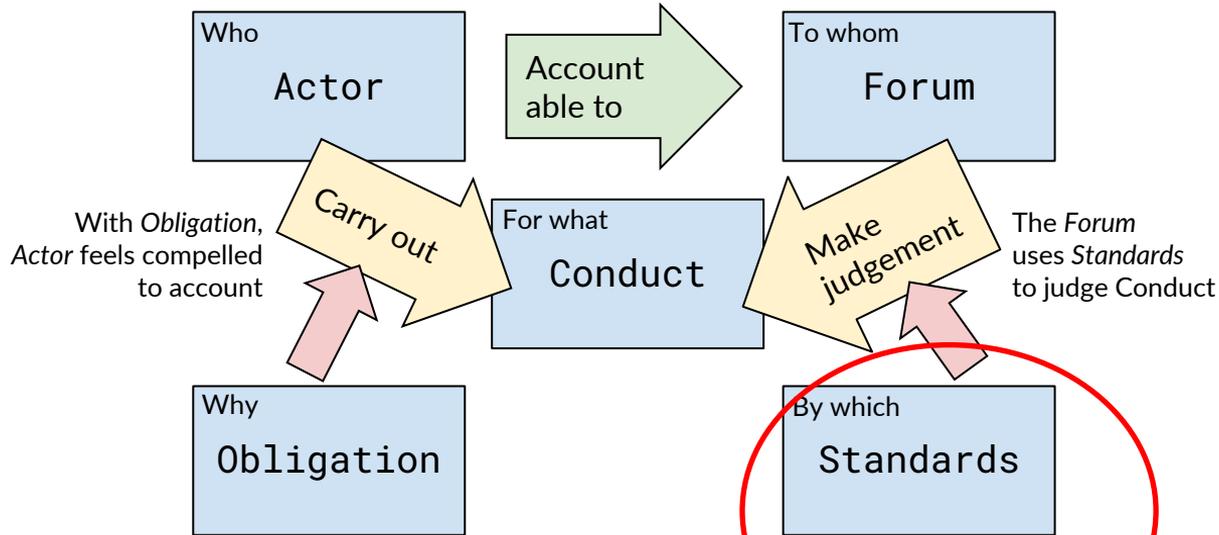


Mandatory accountability  
 Voluntary accountability  
 Quasi-voluntary accountability

Due process (legal accountability)  
 Professional norms and standards  
 Political demands

# Who is accountable to whom, for what, by which standards, and why?

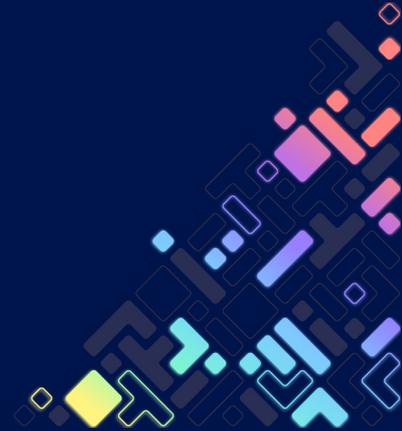
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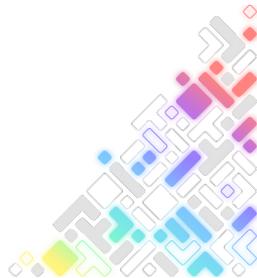
A working definition of accountability.



# “Accountability” definition

“A set of mechanisms, practices and attributes that sum to a governance structure which involves committing to legal and ethical obligations, policies, procedures and mechanism, explaining and demonstrating ethical implementation to internal and external stakeholders and remedying any failure to act properly”.

Derived from Felici et al. 2013. Used in [IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems](#) and in [“A governance framework for algorithmic accountability and transparency”](#) study report by European Parliamentary Research Service.



# Purposes of Public Accountability

(adapted from Bovens et al. 2010)

## Democratic perspective

Popular control

*Explainability (legitimacy) + Human oversight (lawful + ethical)*

## Constitutional perspective

Prevention of corruption and abuse of power

*Bias and drift detection (technically robust + ethical)*

## Learning perspective

Maximising public value

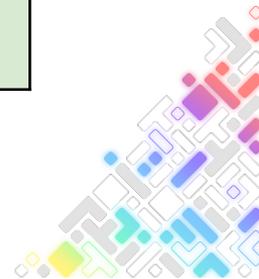
*Information that allow the improvement of the system  
(technically robust, organizational learning)*



# Accountability as a virtue and as a mechanism

Accountability as a virtue	Accountability as a mechanism
<b><u>Focus on Behaviour</u></b>	<b><u>Focus on governance of behaviour</u></b>
Focus on actual performance of agencies	Focus on institutional relation or arrangement in which an agent can be held to account by another agent or institution
Accountability is dependent variable; accountability has effect on behaviour	Accountability is independent variable; accountability may or may not have effect on behaviour
Virtue is more domain-specific	Mechanism is less domain-specific
In AI context: How the AI system performs (accuracy, drift, etc.)	In AI context: How the AI system get built and served
<b>AI regulations: Post-market monitoring</b>	<b>AI regulations: Quality management system, Technical documentation</b>

Adapted from Bovens, M., Schillemans, T., Goodin, R.E., 2014. Public Accountability, in: The Oxford Handbook of Public Accountability. Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York, pp. 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199641253.013.0012>



# “Non-algorithmic” accountability

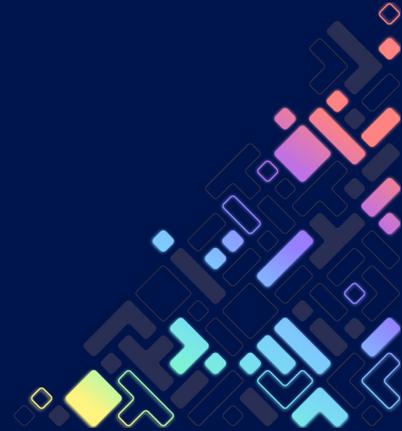
“Technical issues in algorithmic accountability are largely a question if the system behaves **according to specifications.**”

Accountability issues such as redress are beyond the technical challenges of the algorithm; these are more a question about the actions **implied by the specifications.**”

European Parliament. Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services. "A Governance Framework for Algorithmic Accountability and Transparency."



# Information obligations

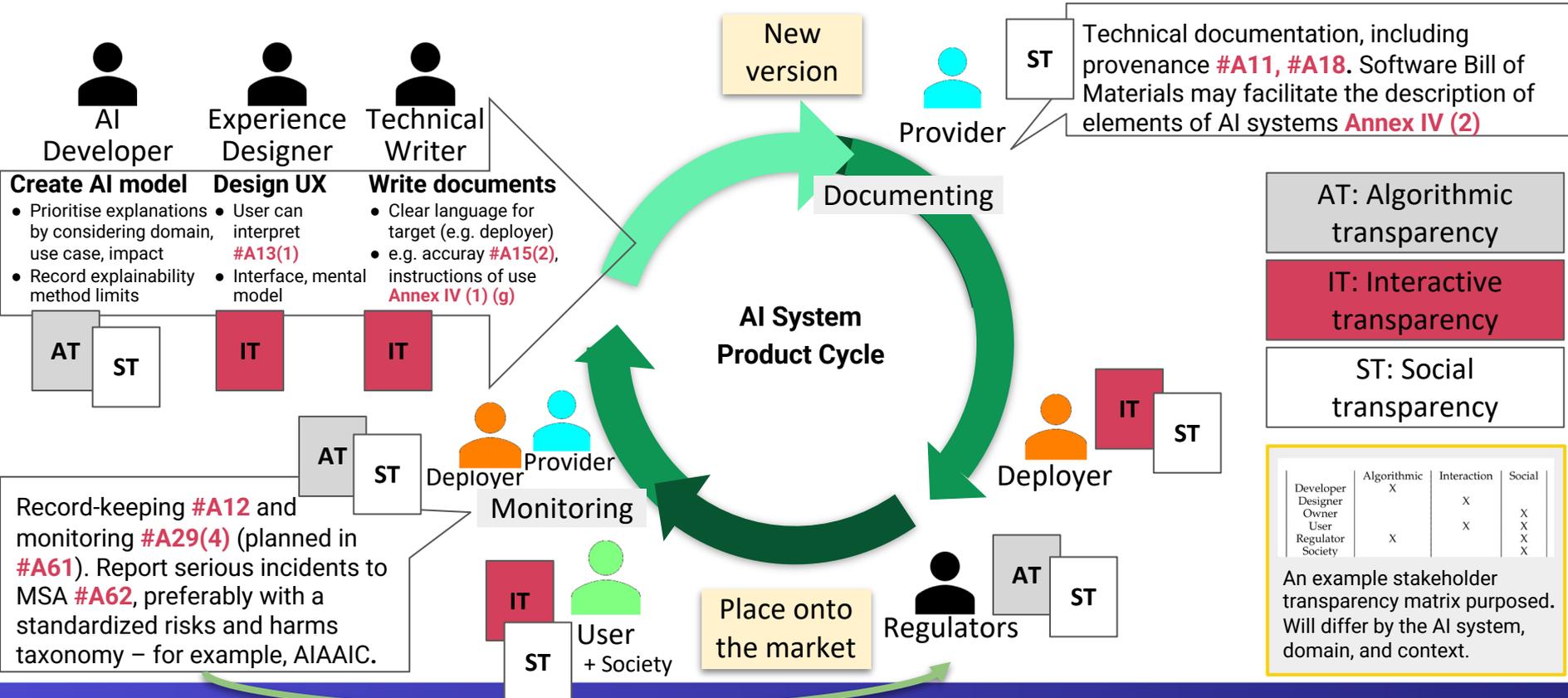


# Information obligations in EU AI Act that can support accountability (partial)

For high-risk AI systems
Provider name, registered trade name
Intended purpose
Instruction for use
Design choices
Standards applicable
Data origin, Collection original purpose
Possible biases, Measures to detect

For general purpose AI models
Intended tasks, Limitations
Instruction for use
Model design specification
Training process, Testing process
Information on the data used
Copyright protection policy
Acceptable use policies applicable

# Ensuring Transparency in AI Life-Cycle



- AT: Algorithmic transparency
- IT: Interactive transparency
- ST: Social transparency

	Algorithmic	Interaction	Social
Developer	X		
Designer		X	
Owner			X
User		X	X
Regulator	X		X
Society			X

An example stakeholder transparency matrix purposed. Will differ by the AI system, domain, and context.

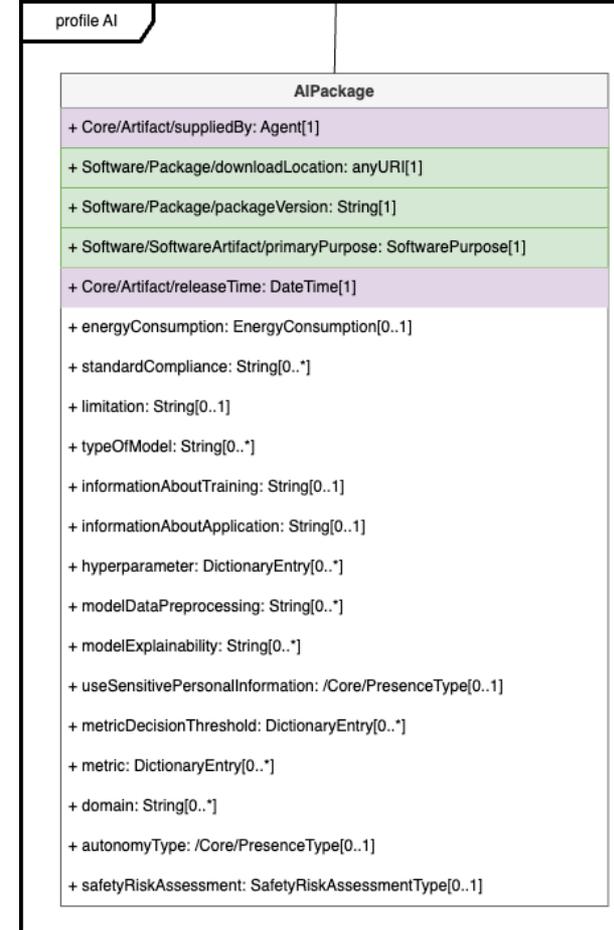
# Software Bill of Materials

“formal record containing the details and supply chain relationships of various components used in building software” – **Executive Order on Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity (EO 14028)**

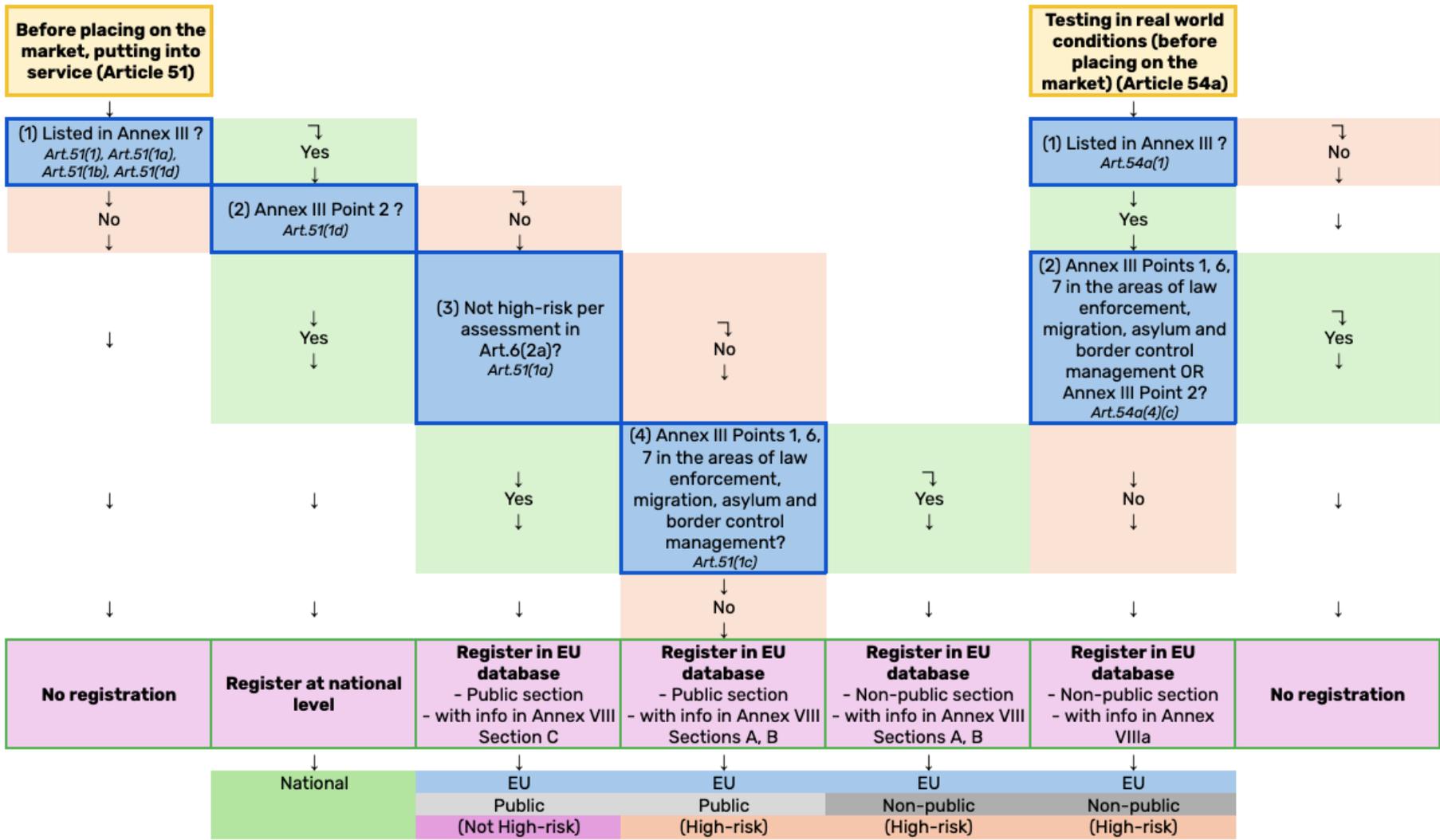
“analogous to a list of ingredients” “can help organisations or persons avoid consumption of software that could harm them.” – **Wikipedia**

“communicating a release: name, version, components, licenses, copyrights, and useful security references.” – **SPDX**

**ISO/IEC 5962:2021 Software Package Data Exchange (SPDX) Specification V2.2.1**







	<b>Register at national level</b>	<b>Register in EU database</b> - Public section - with info in Annex VIII Section C	<b>Register in EU database</b> - Public section - with info in Annex VIII Sections A, B	<b>Register in EU database</b> - Non-public section - with info in Annex VIII Sections A, B	<b>Register in EU database</b> - Non-public section - with info in Annex VIIIa
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Classification Articles	Art.51(1d)	Art.51(1a)	Art.51(1), Art.51(1b)	Art.51(1), Art.51(1b), Art.51(1c)	Art.54a
Classification	Annex III Point 2	Annex III Points 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Annex III Points 3, 4, 5, 8 AND Annex III 1, 6, 7 that is not in the areas of law enforcement, migration, asylum and border control management	Annex III Points 1, 6, 7 in the areas of law enforcement, migration, asylum and border control management	Annex III Points 3, 4, 5, 8 AND Annex III 1, 6, 7 that is not in the areas of law enforcement, migration, asylum and border control management
Information requirements in the EU database	n/a	Annex VIII Section C	Annex VIII Sections A, B	Annex VIII Sections A, B with Exceptions in Art.51(1c)	Annex VIIIa
Information obligations on	n/a	Provider	Provider, Deployer	Provider, Deployer	Provider, Prospective provider
Who can have access to the information	n/a	Public <i>Art.60(3)</i>	Public <i>Art.60(3)</i>	Only the Commission and national authorities referred to in Art. 63(5) (Market surveillance authorities) <i>Art.51(1c)</i>	Only to market surveillance authorities and the Commission, unless the prospective provider or provider has given consent for making this information also accessible the public. <i>Art.60(3)</i>



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# Demo



[regtech.adaptcentre.ie](http://regtech.adaptcentre.ie)





# Thank you

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## HOST INSTITUTION



## PARTNER INSTITUTIONS





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