

- Law, University of Bologna
- Humanities & Econ, University of Bologna School of Advanced Studies
- Info, University of California, Berkeley
- Polsci, Dickinson College



- Infosys Bangalore, IN
- Google Mexico City, MX

Other "cool" stuff

- European Al Alliance, Member & Contributor
- Design Thinking Course Golinelli Foundation
- University of Bologna Law Review
- UNESCO Italian Youth Forum 2020, Organizer

->

FRANCESCA TERNULLO

More about me:

-> Fav AI Principle: Contestability -> Areas of Interest: AI Development, Data Ethics, Public Policy & Sustainable AI Languages I am fluent: English, Italian, Spanish [Latin & Ancient Greek]



Clàudia Figueras @ClawiFig

PHD ON SOCIAL IMPACT OF AI

2012-2016

BSc in Human Biology, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona)

• Responsible Design of Al • Bias and discrimination by Al • Al Ethics and regulations

2016-2018

2

MSc in Health Informatics, Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University

2018/2019

3

- Research Analyst (Folkhälsomyndigheten)

- Data Analyst (Greensway)
- Data Collector/Annotator (Tobii)

Kimon Kieslich M.A.



Department of Social Sciences, University of Düsseldorf

- Personal Background
 - Master of Arts in Communication Science
 - PhD candidate
- Research Interests
 - Human fairness perceptions of AI systems
 - Subsequent effects of fairness perceptions
 - Threat perceptions regarding AI
 - Public opinion on AI
- Projects
 - MeMo:KI (Opinion Monitor: Artificial Intelligence)
 - FAIR (Fair Artificial Intelligence Reasoning)
 - PhD project on the 'limits of fairness' regarding politically relevant AI applications

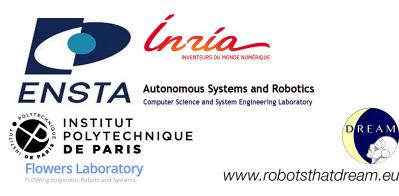




Background Psychology & Human Factors

Topic How do users understand algorithmic decision-making threatening their online privacy? How can we make this more transparent? *empirical qualitative end-user interdisciplinary*

Interests Societal & ethical impacts of AI, fairness



RESEARCH TOPICS +

About me: Natalia Díaz Rodríguez, PhD



LIFELONG LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN ROBOTS AND HUMANS

TEAM

PUBLICATIONS +



The Flowers project-team, at Inria and Ensta ParisTech, studies mechanisms that can allow robots and humans to acquire autonomously and cumulatively repertoires of novel skills over extended periods of time.

ROBOTS +

SOFTWARE

MEDIA +

BLOG

IOBS

This includes mechanisms for learning by self-exploration, as well as learning through interaction with peers, for the acquisition of both sensorimotor and social skills. Sensorimotor skills include locomotion, affordance learning, active manipulation. Interactive skills include grounded language use and understanding, adaptive interaction protocols, and human-robot collaboration.

Our approach is organized along two strands of research:

Artificial intelligence: constructing machines and robots, inspired by animal cognitive development, and capable of lifelong development, adaptation and interaction with the physical and social world.

Cognitive Science: Elaborating computer and robotic models as tools for understanding developmental processes in humans.

Our project-team, headed by Plerre-Yves Oudeyer (Inria) and co-started with David Filliat (Ensta ParisTech Cognitive

Robotics Group), focuses in particular on the study of developmental mechanisms that guide efficient open-ended learning of novel skills in large real world environments. In particular, we study:

- · Intrinsically motivated multitask learning and exploration, information seeking and active learning, including artificial curiosity;
- · Social learning, e.g. learning by imitation or demonstration, which implies both issues related to machine learning and human-robot interaction;
- · Mechanisms for learning to sequence and compose actions to reach goals, especially within the framework or reinforcement learning;
- The role of embodiment, in particular through the concept of morphological computation, as well as the structure of motor primitives/muscle synegies that can leverage the properties of morphology and physics;
- · Maturational constraints which can allow the progressive release of novel sensorimotor degrees of freedom to be explored;

Continual (Lifelong) Learning, Robotics (DL, RL), eXplainable AI (XAI) NataliaDiaz.github.io

Yannic Blaschke, European Commission, Joint **Research Centre**



laura.smillie@ec.europa.eu

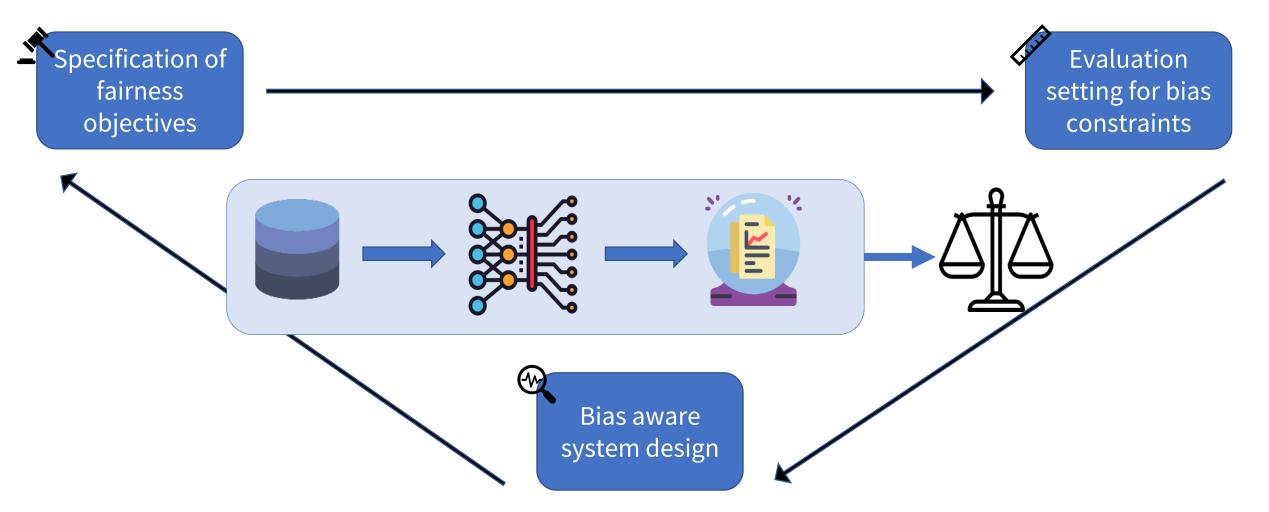


Commission

Agathe Balayn, PhD student



Data-Centric Treatment of Bias for Designing Fair Decision Support Systems



Gabriel Lima

Senior Undergraduate, School of Computing, KAIST Research Intern, Data Science Group, Institute for Basic Science

How to embed the public opinion into policymaking and development of AI? How to deal with public misperceptions and contradictions?

 Liability, Accountability, Retribution Gaps → How would people assign responsibility and punishment for damages caused by AI/robots?

Punishment Gap

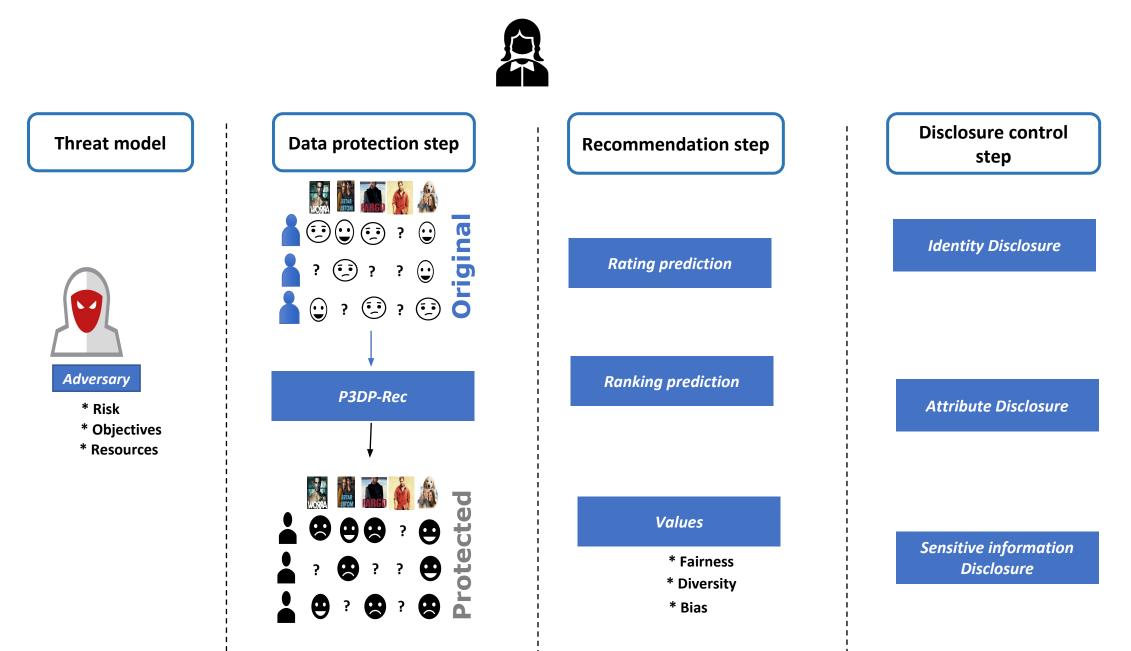
People want to punish Al/robots, but they are not willing to grant them liability requirements nor believe their punishment is satisfactory 2) Al and Robot Rights → EU Parliament Recommendation, philosophical/moral question

Cruelty Against Al and Robots

ΚΔΙΣΤ

People are against cruelty towards AI and robots, and somewhat neutral towards their IP rights and freedom of speech

- Manel Slokom, PhD Student at MMC group, TU Delft.
- Purpose-aware Privacy-Preserving Data Publishing for Recommender Systems: P3DP-Rec



MAYRA RUSSO BOTERO

Valencia, Spain

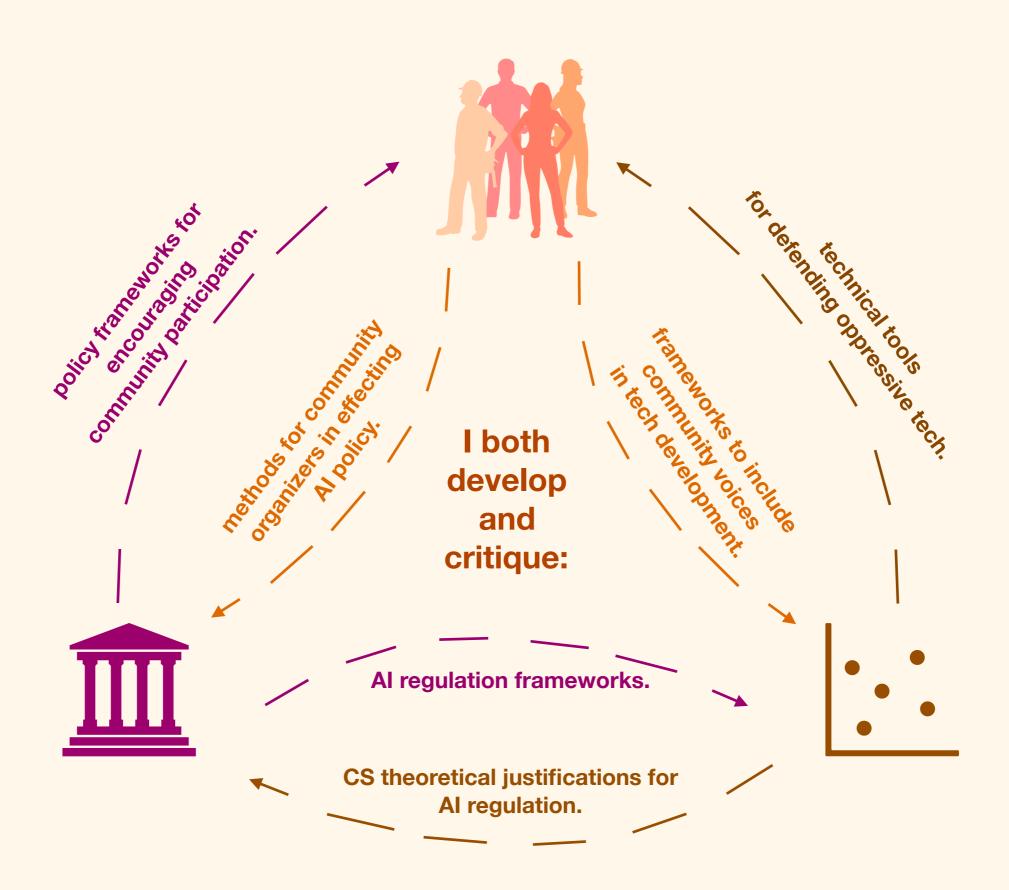
University Of Valencia

MSc. Data Science (on-going) BSc. Accounting and Finance (2010-2014)

Project management (on hold!)

Currently completing Master's Thesis

Research Topic: Algorithmic Bias; What is it and how to develop a sense of accountability in Data Scientists through FairML and Ethical decision making

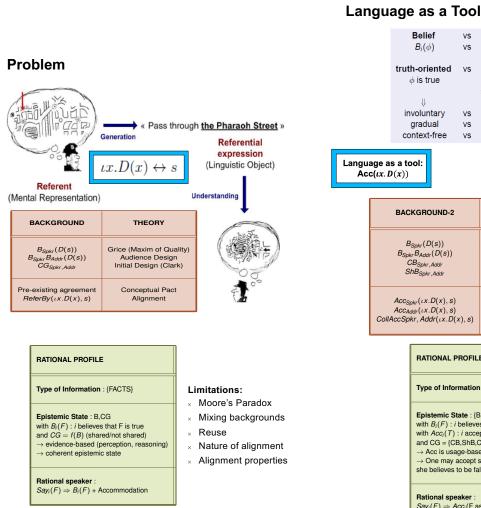


Ezra Goss | Georgia Tech

Language as a tool: A rational and Symbolic Approach

Sylvie Saget

Centre for Linguistic Theory and Studies in Probability, Department of Philosophy, Linguistics and Theory of Science, University of Gothenburg.



BeliefvsAcceptance $B_i(\phi)$ vs $Acc_i(\phi)$ truth-orientedvsgoal-oriented ϕ is true ϕ is suitable for the success of a certain goal \downarrow \downarrow involuntaryvsgradualvscontext-freevsftftbs/ger/ftftbs/ger/ftftbs/ger/ftftbs/ger/ftftcoll/accSpkr, (x, D(x), s) coll/accSpkr, Addr(x, D(x), s) ftcoll/accSpkr, Addr(x, D(x), s) coll/accSpkr, Addr(x, D(x), s) collaccSpkrft								
truth-oriented vs goal-oriented ϕ is true ϕ is suitable for the success of a certain goal ψ ψ involuntary vs gradual vs context-free vs context-free vs context-free vs context-free vs context-dependant true PROCESS BACKGROUND BackGROUND-2 PROCESS BACKGROUND Bsper(D(s)) Cooking up a tool BSper(D(S)) Cooking up a tool AccSper(x.D(x), s) Reusing a tool Accader(x.D(x), s) Reusing a tool RATIONAL PROFILE Type of Information : {FACTS, TOOLS} Epistemic State : {B,Acc,CB,ShB,CollAcc} with $Acc(T) : i accepts to use T a and CG = (CB,ShB,CollAcc) and CG = (CB,ShB,CollAcc) and CG = (CB,ShB,CollAcc) with Acc(T) : i accept something she believes to be false she believes to be false she believes to be false Rational speaker : Itational speaker : itational speaker : itational speaker : $					•			
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Type of Information : {FACTS, TOOLS} Epistemic State : {B,Acc,CB,ShB,CollAcc} with $B_i(F)$: <i>i</i> believes that F is true with $Acc_i(T)$: <i>i</i> accepts to use T and CG = {CB,ShB,CollAcc} \rightarrow Acc is usage-based \rightarrow One may accept something she believes to be false Rational speaker :	Coll	Acca	$_{ddr}(\iota x.D(x),s)$			-Accs	okr (D (S	
$Say_i(F) \Rightarrow Acc_i(F \text{ as a linguistic tool})$			Type of Info Epistemic S with $B_i(F)$: <i>i</i> with $A_{CC}(T)$ and $CG = \{CI$ $\rightarrow Acc$ is usa $\rightarrow One may$ she believes Rational spe	rmatior tate : {E believe : <i>i</i> acce B,ShB,G ge-bas accept : to be fa	n : {FACTS, TOO B,Acc,CB,ShB,C B, sthat F is true pts to use T CollAcc} ed something lse	iollAcc}		
		$Say_i(F) \Rightarrow Acc_i(F \text{ as a linguistic tool})$						

Towards a cognitive architecture

- · Epistemic state is information meta-container
- · Explicit properties, cognitive balance and use-cases
- · We have refashioned the distinction in term of kind of content

Cognitive architecture: Starting point

> 2 basic types of memory

Type of content : Fact

Shape by evidence

Context-free / absolute

Data structure : ϕ , concepts

Belief Memory Box

Acceptance Memory Box

- Type of Content : Tool Data structure : Type of Tool
 - Function
 - Manipulation
- Shape by action
- Context-dependant / embodied

> Involved differently at all level of a cognitive architecture

	Bel-Memory-Box Acc-Memory-Box
Long-Term Memory	Declarative Memory Procedural Memory
Working Memory	Theoretical reasoning Practical Reasoning
Perception	Event and facts Movement Perception Control
Verbalisation	Easy Hard

References

Cohen, L. J. (1989). Belief and acceptance. Mind, 98(391), 367-389

Paglieri, F. (2006). Belief dynamics: From formal models to cognitive architectures, and back again. PhD Thesis, University of Siena.

Saget, S. and Guyomard, M. (2006). Goal-oriented dialog as a collaborative subordinated activity involving collective acceptance. In Proceedings Brandial 2006, p. 131-138, Potsdam, Germany.

centre for

linguistic theory



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For additional information, please contact: Name: Svlvie Saget E-mail: Sylvie.saget@guse and studies in probability Website: www.clasp.gu.se



Sandy Manolios

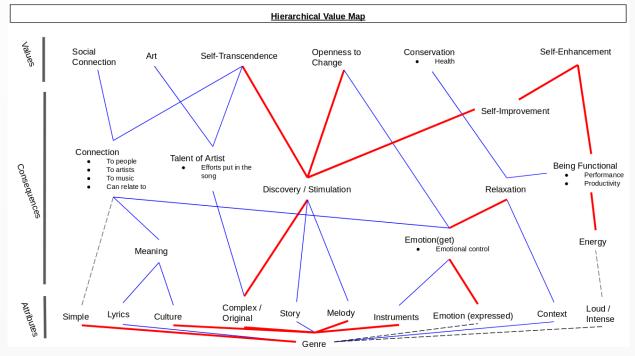
Personal value-aware music recommendations



- Understanding the connection between music taste and personal values
- Music recommendations that :

TUDelft

• Support users' personal values





Lola Sarria

Filologist and Executive Master in Big Data & Analytics. Secretary at the County Council of Sevilla during the last 14 years.

"I see ICTs as critical tools to improve public policies"

Linked to the public sector since the end of 2005, I have performed various administrative and communication tasks. During my last stage in local administration, my concern for new technologies and the potential impact of their application in public policies, has led me to train in disciplines such as Big Data & Analytics and digital transformation. In June 2019, I presented a draft for creating an Open Data County Agency. Last november I started a project to create a platform for controlling and monitorizing electrical consumption in middle sized/little municipalities.

Avital Shulner Tal

Ph.D. student and research fellow,

Information Systems Department, University of Haifa, Israel.

Contact: AvitalShulner@gmail.com

Affiliate Member at:





המרכז לחקר סייבר משפט ומדיניות THE CENTER FOR CYBER LAW & POLICY



Research interests: Algorithmic Transparency and Fairness.

Algorithmic system components and potential biases

It is well known that users' perception plays an important role in technology acceptance. Recent research focusses mainly on formal verification of fairness and absence of biases. The perceived bias is related to the perception of the correlation between the input and the output of the system. Hence, objective ("formal") fairness is not enough. Systems should also be perceived to be fair by their users.

Perceived fairness is a cornerstone of the overall fairness of a system.

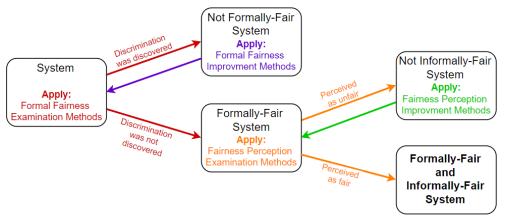
Systems that are considered to be fair should combine "formal" fairness verification methods with methods for enhancing the perception of their fairness by their users.

- RQ: How to integrate the concept of perceived fairness into an overall fairness and transparency verification framework of algorithmic systems?
- **Goal 1**. Examination of the fairness perception of (formally fair) algorithmic systems (e.g. what factors, from both system and human perspective, affect the fairness perception of the users and how it can be measured).
- Goal 2. Creation and demonstration of a holistic framework for ensuring the overall fairness of an algorithmic system.
- Goal 3. Providing practical guidelines for ensuring the creation of fair systems and fixing them.

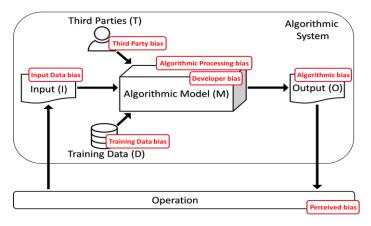
Fairness Verification Pipeline

Our goal is to produce formally fair systems that are also perceived to be fair. A fair system that is not perceived as fair, is unlikely to be widely adopted (unjustly). Formal fairness is a pre-requisite to avoid deceptive practices.

The research will apply a design based research (DBR) approach. Prototypes will be developed and evaluated in users studies and surveys.



Ongoing user study questionnaire: <u>https://haifasocialsciences.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0dodXlwT7pNf8wZ</u>



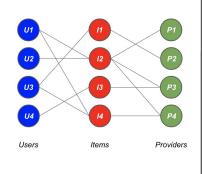


Fair Recommender Systems for Graphs and Sequence Data Student Francesco Fabbri



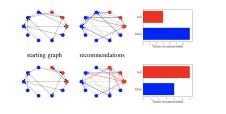
Motivation

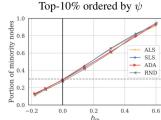
"in recommender systems we are dealing with unequals who should be treated unequally and the real question is how and in what ways is it appropriate to treat them unequally."



The Effect of Homophily on Disparate Visibility of Minorities in People RecSys [under review]

In graphs with homophilic minority, there is a disparate visibility in favor of the minority class.



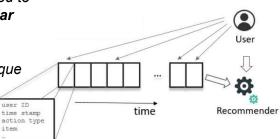


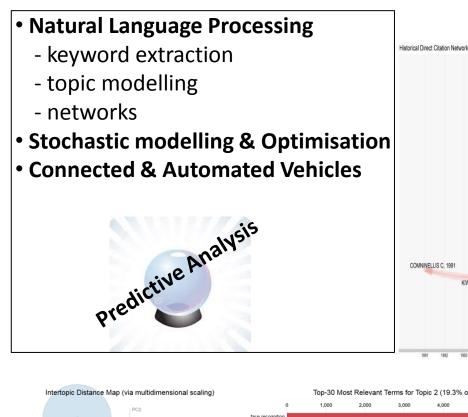
Research Gap

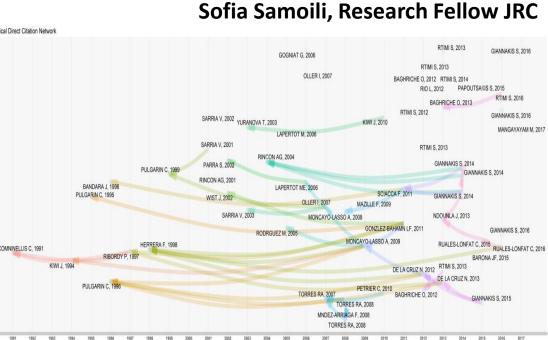
- Fairness & Recsys contributions mainly focus on user-item interaction.
- No contributions around discrimination consequences stimulated by recommendations in social network.
- Really little work in sequence-aware recsys, considering providers unfairness.

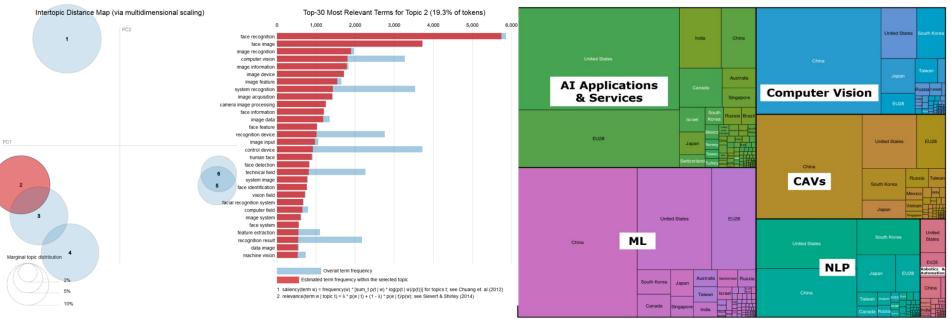
Bias Analysis in Session-based RecSys [ongoing work]

- State-of-the-art algorithms proved to discriminate small-sized popular providers
- Design of new mitigation technique able to account for providers unfairness.











Roman Bieda

MARUTA \



Centre for Legal Issues in Technology and New Technologies

Digital Chair of Ethics and Law

Attorney-at-law and patent attorney



Supervisor and lecturer

Postgraduate program IT Law

Ministry of Digital Affairs Artificial Intelligence Working Group

'Assumptions behind AI strategy in

PhD Candidate

The Institute of Law Studies of the

Polish Academy of Sciences

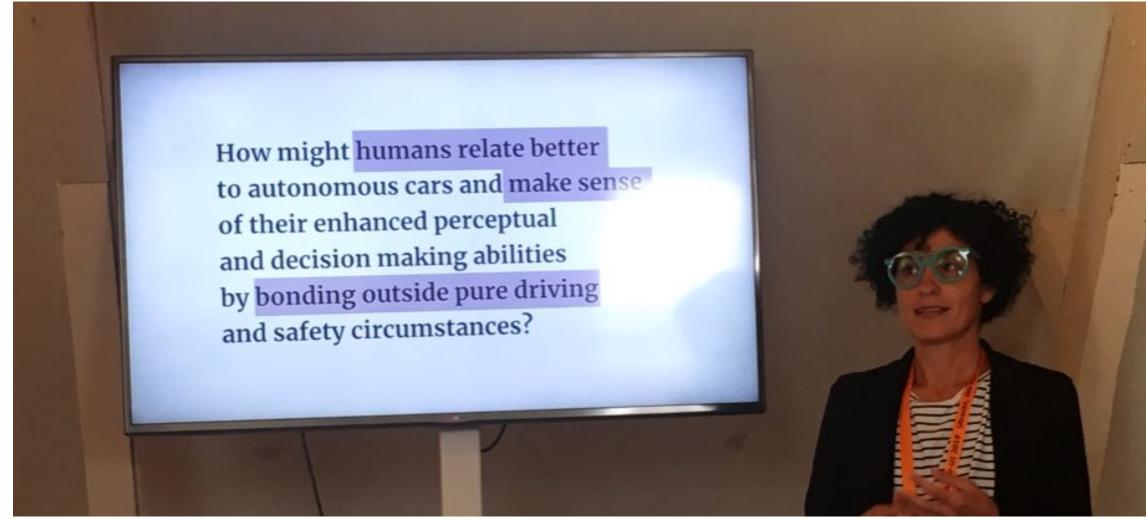
AGREEMENTS FOR THE PURPOSES

OF USING A DATABASE

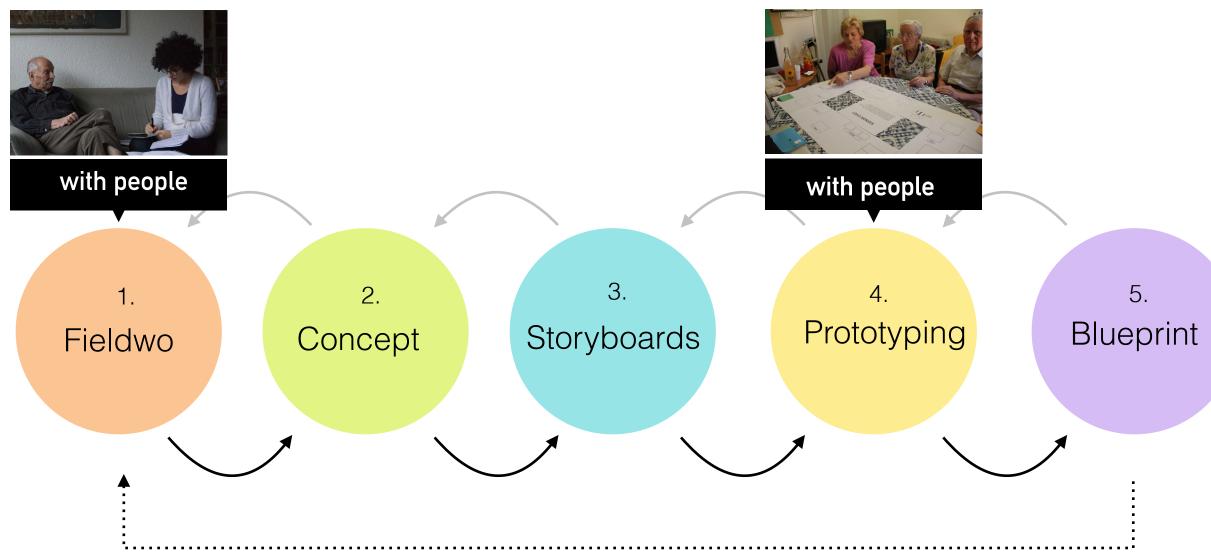


www.linkedin.com/in/roman-bieda-219a79/

Hi! I am Laura Boffi, interaction & service designer from Italy



People centred design process





Co-Drive / PhD research



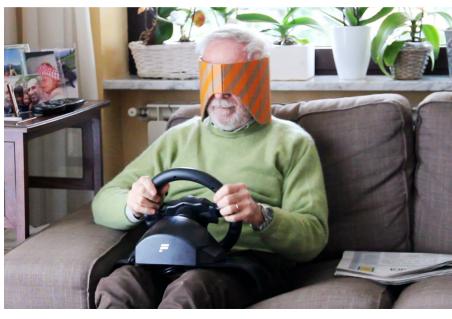














Quick & dirty /







MIGUEL MOLINA-SOLANA PhD in Computer Science



Currently: Marie Curie Fellow @ Universidad de Granada (Spain) Before: Marie Curie Fellow @ Imperial College London (UK)

Working on

Smart automation of energy control in buildings with Deep Learning techniques

Interested in

- Reliable AI results
- Trust in AI algorithms
- Human Centric ML





Hello, I am Chiara Casser!



- CONTACT: chiara.casser@bmas.bund.de
- STUDIES: Law @ Humboldt University Berlin with focus on (Int.) Criminal Law and Anti-discrimination law
- PREVIOUS Research Services of the German Parliament, WORK: Berlin Data Protection Authority, European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights

• CURRENT WORK: German Federal Ministry of Work and Social Affairs

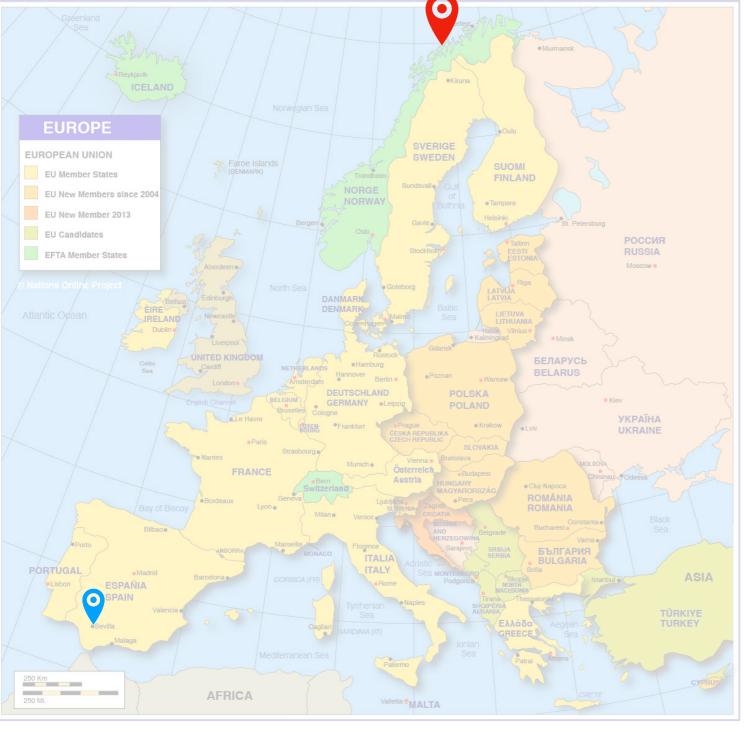
- Policy Lab Digital Working Society in Berlin
- "AI Observatory" and employee data protection

Jessica De Jesus de Pinho Pinhal

PhD Student & Research Associate Technische Universität Berlin

THE BERLIN ETHICS LAB

for Responsible AI and Human Machine Interaction (PhD & Post-Doc Club of the Berlin Ethics Lab)



Goal: Privacy-preserving Analytics

- Nutrition
- Sports
- Healthcare

Ongoing work examples

- 1. Privacy perception in Dietary Assessment
- 2. Secondary (privacy) leaks in social media using Machine Learning (ML)
- 3. Assessing privacy leaks in studies

Aakash Sharma Ph.D. (UiT - The Arctic University of Norway) M.S. (TU Darmstadt, Germany)

VICKY CHARISI

Child Development Human-Robot Interaction

EEE

Society

Computational Intelligence

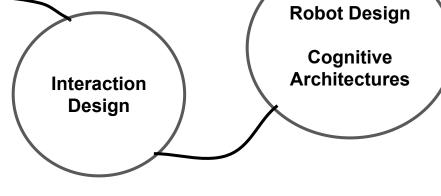
Honda Research Institute JP



Developmental Psychology

Joint Research Centre

HUMAINT



unic

User-centred Evaluation

Real-life Future Scenarios

https://vickycharisi.wordpress.com

Songül Tolan



Background: Public/Labour/Empirical Economics

Research areas:

- The impact of AI on the labour market
 - Which occupations are, in what way, affected by AI?
- Labour supply of AI skills on online labour markets (OLMs)
 - How much bargaining power do workers with AI skills have on OLMs?
- Fairness in automated decision making
 - How and where does discrimination creep into automated decision making systems?
- Data-driven policy making
 - Can AI improve targeted policy making?

Marius Miron Joint Research Centre mariusmiron.com

PhD in Computer Science, 2018

Audio signal processing

Deep learning

Fairness in machine learning

Explainable machine learning

Recidivism prediction

