

Brussels
November 29, 2018

Algorithm-driven systems and ‘Smart registrations’: Potential Uses, Possible Limits, and Liability Risks

ELRA Workshop

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ROADMAP

REALITY

ECOSYSTEM OF EMERGING
TECHNOLOGIES
– AI + Robotics + IoT

LEGAL CONCEPTUALIZATION



SUBSUMING IN
EXISTING
CONCEPTS

NEED OF NEW
CONCEPTS

POLICY

TECHNOLOGICAL NEUTRALITY
FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE
NON-ALTERATION OF RULES

POINTS OF DISRUPTION

SCOPE AND AREAS

ATTRIBUTION
LEGAL EFFECTS

LIABILITY

A CASE FOR
HARMONIZED
LEGISLATIVE ACTION



**I.- CONTEXT: The Second Generation
of Digital Transformation**

Disruptive

Dynamic

Multidimensional

Point of disruption

Existing legal concepts

**First Generation of Digital
Transformation**

**Second Generation of Digital
Transformation**

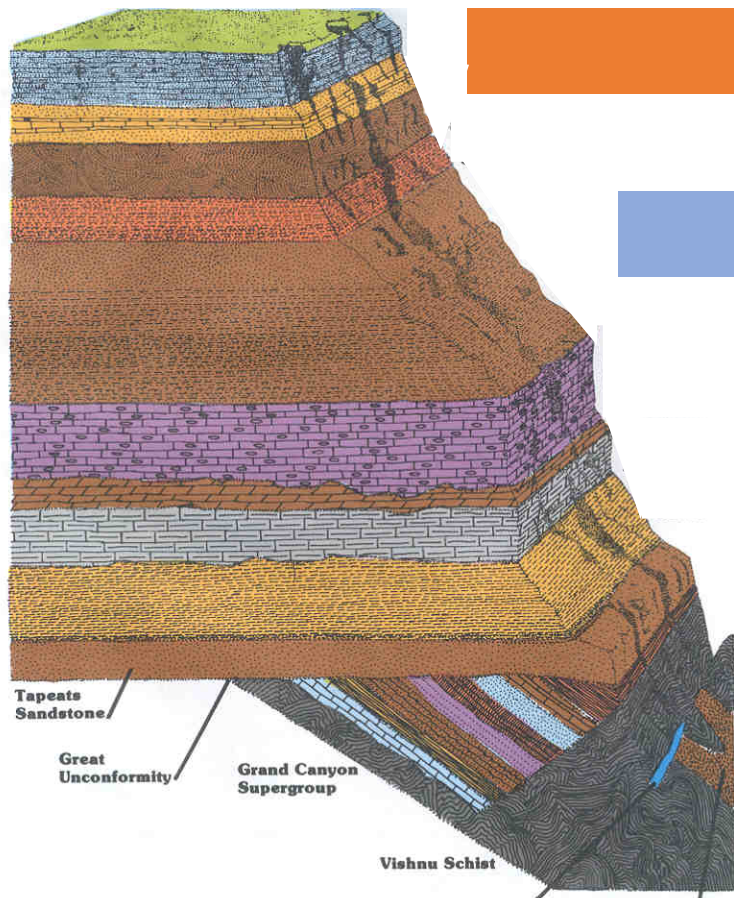
**TECHNOLOGICAL
NEUTRALITY**

FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE

**NON-ALTERATION OF
EXISTING RULES**

...under consideration

II.-APPROACH: The Layers of Digital Financial Innovation Theory



Structural Layer

Players Layer

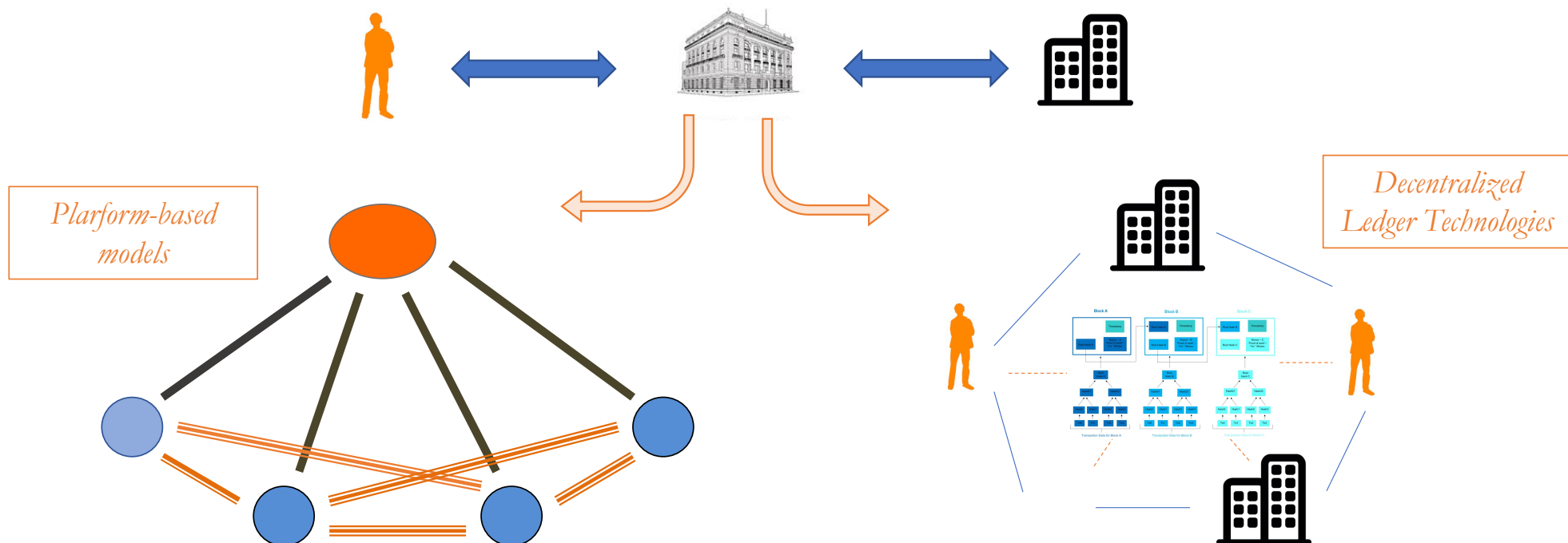
Service Layer

II.-APPROACH: The Layers of Digital Financial Innovation Theory

1.

Structural Layer

Technology as Architecture

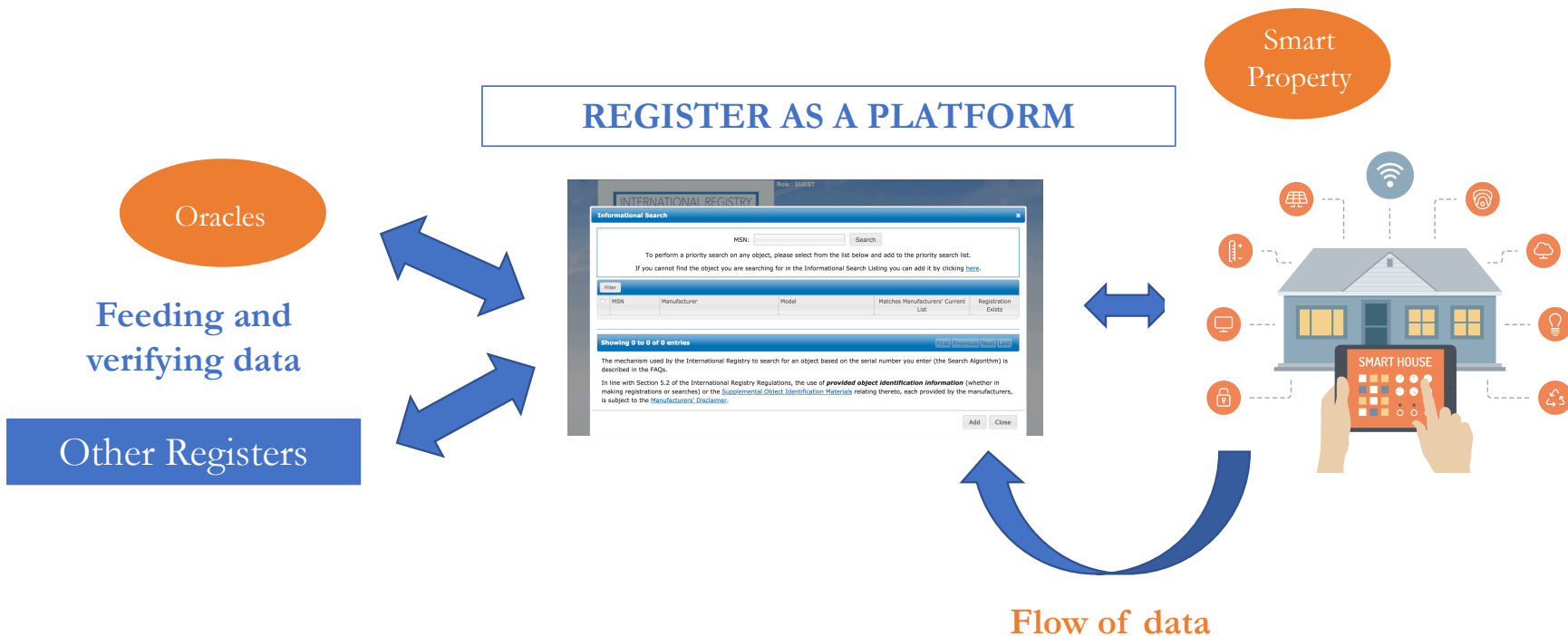


II.-APPROACH: The Layers of Digital Financial Innovation Theory

2. Players Layer

A highly-automatic registry model in a **ECOSYSTEM OF SMART CONTRACTS, SMART PROPERTY, AND TRUSTED THIRD PARTIES**

REGISTER AS A PLATFORM



II.-APPROACH: The Layers of Digital Financial Innovation Theory

2.

Players Layer

A PLURALITY OF ACTORS, PROVIDERS AND TRUSTED THIRD PARTIES

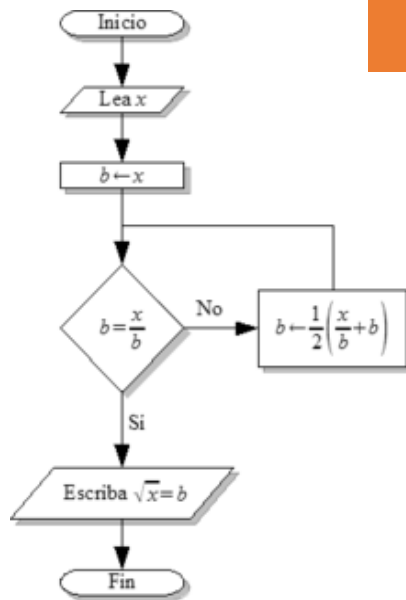


II.-APPROACH: The Layers of Digital Financial Innovation Theory

3. Service Layer

Automation

Tasks, processes and decision making



A.- Prioritise

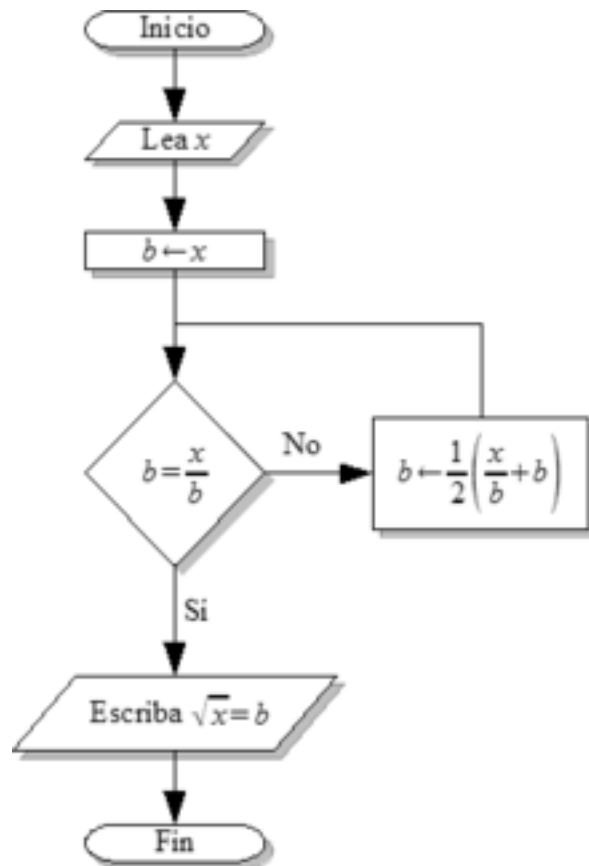
B.- Classify (*Content ID*)

C.- Associate to – similarity

D.- Filter (*Weibo*)

E.- Search

Anatomy of an Algorithm



PRE-CONDITIONS

DESIGN

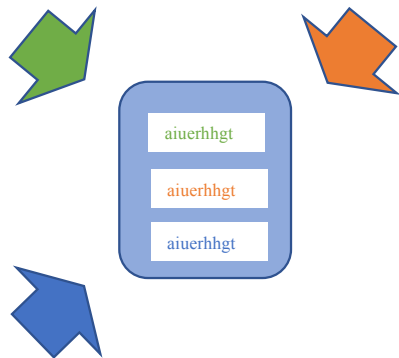
DATA

LEARNING

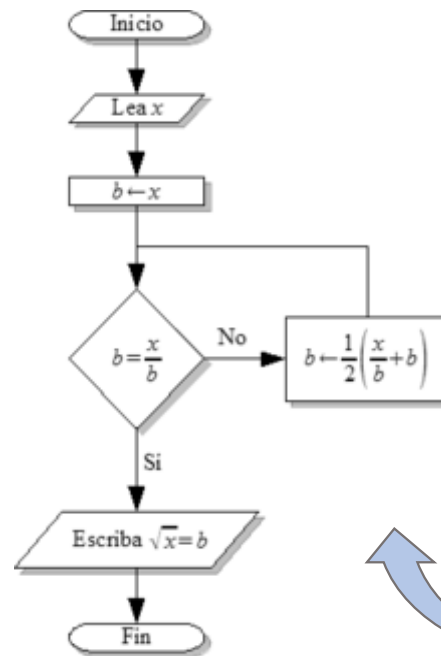
OUTCOMES

III.-POTENTIAL USES AND APPLICATIONS: “Smart Registrations”

MANAGEMENT OF
DYNAMIC / OPENED
REGISTRATION
Smart Registrations



AUTOMATION OF TASKS AND
PROCESSES



COLLECTION OF DATA – IoT
AND BIG DATA



IV-POSSIBLE LIMITS for SMART REGISTRATIONS - The need of a function-based approach

MANAGEMENT OF
DYNAMIC / OPENED
REGISTRATION
Smart Registrations



*I.- The need to store the chain of registrations
II.- If automatic: the need to guarantee the consent, where needed, or the verification of the Registrar, where required.
III.- The need to previously identify the authorized oracles and IoT sources*

AUTOMATION OF TASKS
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AUTOMATION OF TASKS
AND PROCESSES



- I.- The impossibility of codifying general principles, indeterminate concepts, standards.*
- II.- The limitations of algorithmic scope and language*
- III.- The inherent limits of algorithm-driven system to interpret the causa of transactions.*
- IV.- The dependence of standard terminology – restrictions on private autonomy*

COLLECTION OF DATA – IoT
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COLLECTION OF DATA – IoT
AND BIG DATA



- I.- Perfect compatibility*
- II.- Permanent interconnectivity*
- III.- Dependence upon IoT perfect functioning.*
- IV.- Control and accuracy of collected data*

V.-LIABILITY RISKS: Understanding DISRUPTIVE FEATURES

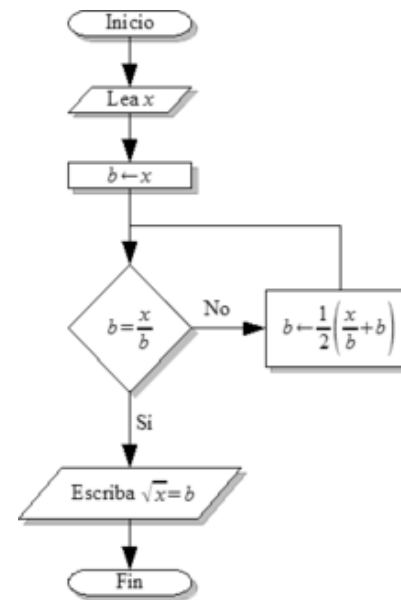
LEVEL OF AUTONOMY

Unpredictability

DEGREE OF VULNERABILITY

Data dependency

Cyber-security



COMPLEXITY LEVEL

Plurality of components and actors

V.-LIABILITY RISKS: Understanding DISRUPTIVE FEATURES

RISKS SCENARIOS

- Problem of design
- Inability to understand data
- Removal of registration
- Misunderstanding of the transaction
-
- Mistaken data
- No search results
- Misleading registration
- Expiration

V.-LIABILITY RISKS: Understanding DISRUPTIVE FEATURES

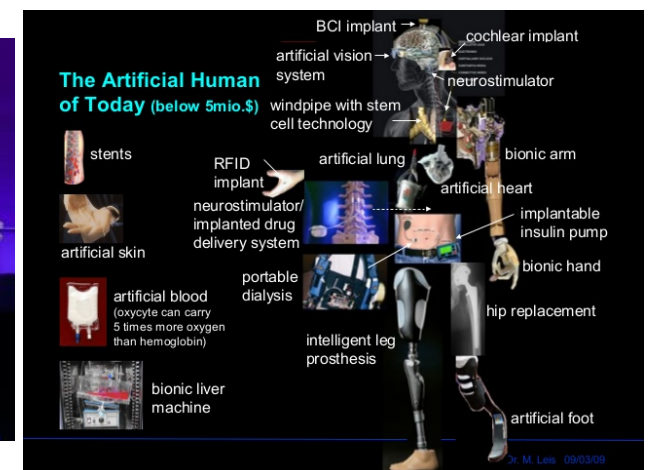
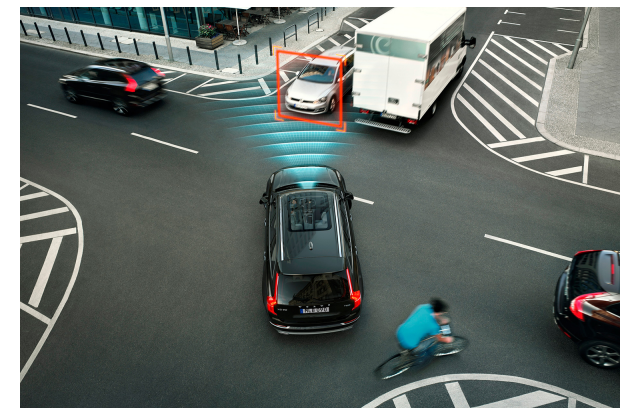
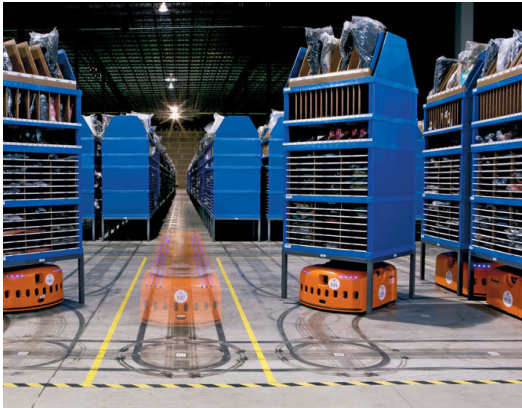
RISKS SCENARIOS

- Biased / discriminatory results
- Inability to understand data
- Removal of registration
- Misunderstanding of the transaction
-
- Mistaken data
- No search results
- Misleading registration
- Expiration

LIABILITY VARIABLES

- 1). Algorithm design
- 2). Data
- 3). Machine learning
- 4). Autonomous decision making
- 5). Hacking / Non-authorized access
- 6). Random or accidental operation

UNDERSTANDING REALITY: THE ECOSYSTEM OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES



VI.-POLICY DECISIONS ON LIABILITY REGIME OPTIONS

GENERAL RULES ON LIABILITY

Causation

Force majeure

*Mere tool in the performance of
functions*

DEFECTIVE PRODUCT (service? software?)

Concept of product

Concept of defect

Control over functioning

Unpredictability

PERSONALITY-BASED SOLUTIONS

Compulsory insurance

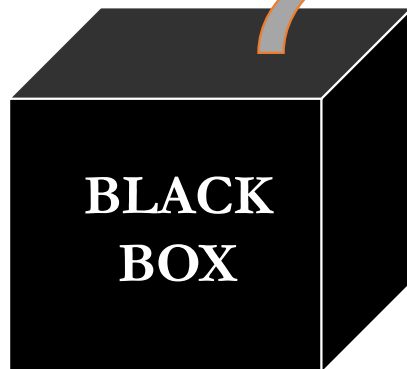
Compensation schemes

Separated patrimony

TRANSPARENCY AND EXPLAINABILITY

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Functionalities of the process | Specific decision |
| Ex ante | Ex post |

PRIVATE AUTONOMY AND AUTONOMOUS DECISION-MAKING



Article 22 GRDP EU

- 1). Right not be subject to a decision based *solely* on automated processing (profiling)
- 2). Right to explanation
- 3). Right to obtain human intervention

CONCLUSIONS

I).- A variety of possible uses and applications of algorithms: from partial to total automation of tasks, processes, and decision making

...BUT

II).- The inherent limitations of algorithmic systems to produce and manage “smart registrations” from the perspective of expected and due functions

...AND

III).- The liability risks arising from automation in the context of liability regime for emerging technologies

...the need for LIABILITY RULES AND SPECIFIC RIGHTS

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