

Title

Can AI Go to Jail? – Consequences for the Corporate Governance

Speaker/Company

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence developments face us with new problems which need to be solved sooner or later. This is also true for corporations, since according to legislation the board is finally accountable for the company's activities which include AI.

Currently this issue is solved legally and ethically by stating that the technical solutions including AI should always be at the benefit of mankind and therefore the human species should be in control of AI in the broadest sense of the word. Regulators require that the AI supported or even fully controlled processes should always be explainable which is a challenge in itself. Ethical science sometimes even declare that it is a human obligation to be in control. If this cannot be warranted, humans should not use the AI instrument in the first place.

Although the authors fully agree that AI should always be to the benefit of humans, they also believe that the legal and ethical proclamations including the regulatory requirements regarding the explainability of AI is a risk exposure for human beings. If AI is true AI and start learning better and quicker than we do, our explanation capacity may fall short quickly. Moreover our governance structures are not built for handling such problems in a timely fashion.

The authors research the following question:

How can AI be sufficiently controlled considering the speed and the magnitude of its current and potential future development to ensure its contribution to the benefit of human beings and not exposing them to an uncontrollable risk exposure?

In this work the authors will explore current literature related to AI, legal frameworks, corporate governance, regulatory requirements and ethics to describe the state of AI governance. Potential shortcomings will be discussed and consequential risk exposures will be elicited.

In the second part of this research the authors explore potential solutions inside of the AI sphere. The question to be answered here is if AI can be run with a kind of an "included conscience" based on our ethical standards, which is able to develop itself quick enough and therefore protects ourselves against detrimental effects? We will explore a framework which is based on the network field model. This model was borrowed from the physics science.

The authors are aware of the magnitude of the problem which might not be just solved in one contribution. Therefore the authors plan a third part which will deal with the framework for potential further research in this area.

Biography

Steeff C.A. Peters:

After studying mathematics and physics at the University of Amsterdam and a Ph.D. in Elementary Particle Physics, Steeff Peters stepped outside of academia to design and implement an electronic payment system and develop artificial intelligence applications in the financial sector. This resulted in a professorship at the Free University of Amsterdam, visiting researcher position at the Henley Business School, and visiting professor position at the Beijing Institute of Technology. Afterward, he started companies in the Netherlands and the Philippines focused on the design and implementation of decentralized personal information systems. In order to apply this knowledge, he joined a social domain company as a director, resulting in a talent identification and matching model that is now being developed in a new company, wallet79. Currently, he is teaching at the Hague University of Applied Sciences in the field of risk management, cybersecurity, blockchain and GDPR

Gerrit Jan van den Brink:

After studying economics and auditing (Chartered Accountant registered in the Netherlands) at the Erasmus University Rotterdam and a Ph.D in Economics Gerrit Jan van den Brink worked in the financial and energy industry as a CRO (PCF14 CBI), CFO, Operations Director, Auditor and Consultant. He implemented risk models and risk governance and delivered on programmes establishing a country strategy, efficiencies, internal models and the BREXIT-solution for an European Insurer with UK headquarters. He was accountable for the risk and compliance framework and business oversight in Europe. Gerrit Jan found a consulting company which is focusing on ESG, Risk and Compliance and Governance topics including AI. Gerrit Jan is lecturing at the Goethe University Frankfurt, the Goethe Business School, the Actuarial Institute, the Hague University of Applied Sciences and the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam on Insurance, Strategy, Risk management, Corporate Finance and Cybersecurity topics..
