Human Rights Across the GenAl Value Chain



Agenda

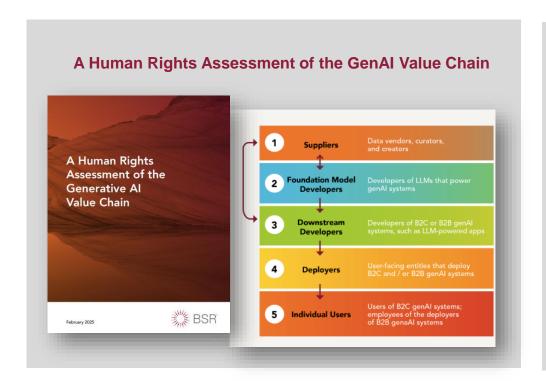
- 1. Intro to Generative AI and Human Rights
- 2. The Generative Al Value Chain
- 3. The Human Rights Impacts of Generative AI
- 4. Recommendations
- 5. Q&A



Why Human Rights and GenAl?



Human Rights and the GenAl Value Chain



Responsible Al Practitioner Guides

- Overview of Responsible Al Practitioner Guides
- Fundamentals of a Human Rights-Based Approach to Generative Al
- 2 Governance and Management
- 3 <u>Impact Assessment</u>
- 4 Risk Mitigation
- 5 Conducting Stakeholder Engagement
- 6 Policies and Enforcement
- 7 Aligning Transparency & Disclosure Practices with Human Rights
- 8 Remedy for Generative Al-Related Harms



BSR Speakers



Lindsey Andersen Associate Director San Francisco



Hannah Darnton Director San Francisco



J.Y. Hoh Associate Director Singapore



Samone Nigam Manager San Francisco



01 Introduction





What is Generative AI?

Generative Al (genAl): A type of Al that is capable of producing content in various modalities, including natural language text and speech, image, audio, video, and computer code.

Key Capabilities

- Text generation
- Image creation
- Audio and video synthesis
- Code generation

How it Works

- Trained on large datasets
- Learns patterns, structures, and relationships
- Generates outputs in response to prompts

Examples

- ChatGPT
- DALL-E
- Zoom Al Companion
- Microsoft Copilot

... & many more



Known Risks and Challenges Associated with GenAl and LLMs

Inaccuracy / Hallucinations **Privacy Breaches Under-representative Outputs** Harmful Content

A prominent airline pays damages after chatbot outputs false information about discounts to a customer

Staff at a top tech company input top secret, proprietary data into ChatGPT

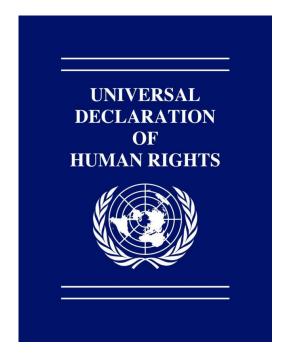
Image generation models reinforce stereotypes by only generating men when asked to produce images of doctors and CEOs

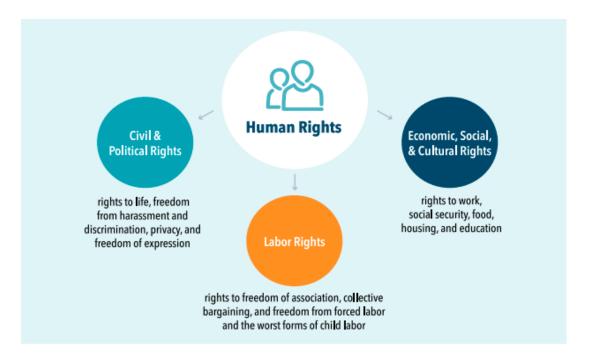
The National Eating Disorder Association chatbot generates harmful instructions about weight loss and diet culture



What are Human Rights?

Human rights are **inherent** to us all, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. They are globally agreed upon standards of achievement for all, covering a wide range of independent yet interconnected civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights.







What are Human Rights?

- They are codified in United Nations international human rights instruments
- They have been incorporated into international treaties, regional human rights instruments, and national constitutions and legal codes
- They are overseen by the UN Human Rights System tasked with monitoring and protecting human rights and further developing them / releasing guidance about what they mean in practice

International Human Rights Instruments

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights
- Thematic Conventions e.g. labor rights, child rights, rights of persons with disabilities



UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)

UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



State Duty to Protect

Safeguard human rights through appropriate policies, regulation, and adjudication.

RESPECT

Corporate Responsibility to Respect

Company must "know and show" human rights impacts and steps to mitigate and eliminate.

REMEDY

Provide Access to Remedy

States and companies must remedy abuses through judicial and non-judicial means.



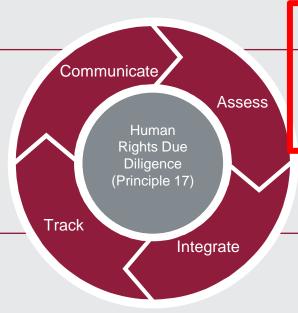
Human Rights Due Diligence and Human Rights Assessments

Communications (Principle 21)

"In order to account for how they address their human rights impacts, business enterprises should be prepared to communicate this externally"

Tracking (Principle 20)

"In order to verify whether adverse human rights impacts are being addressed, business enterprises should **track the effectiveness of their response**"



Assessing Impacts (Principle 18)

"In order to gauge human rights risks, business enterprises should **identify and assess any actual or potential adverse human rights impacts**"

Integration and Action (Principle 19)

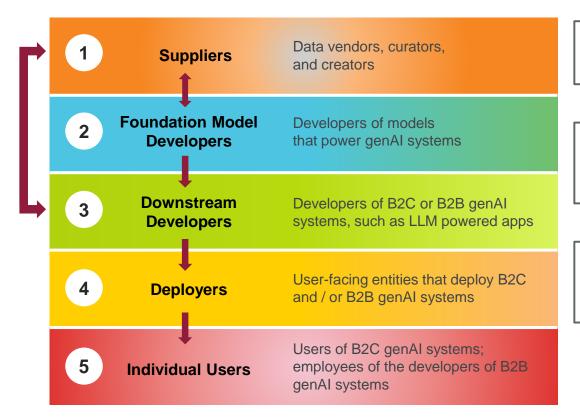
"In order to prevent and mitigate adverse human rights impacts, business enterprises should integrate the findings from their impact assessments across relevant internal functions and processes, and take appropriate action"



102 The Generative Al Value Chain



The Generative Al Value Chain



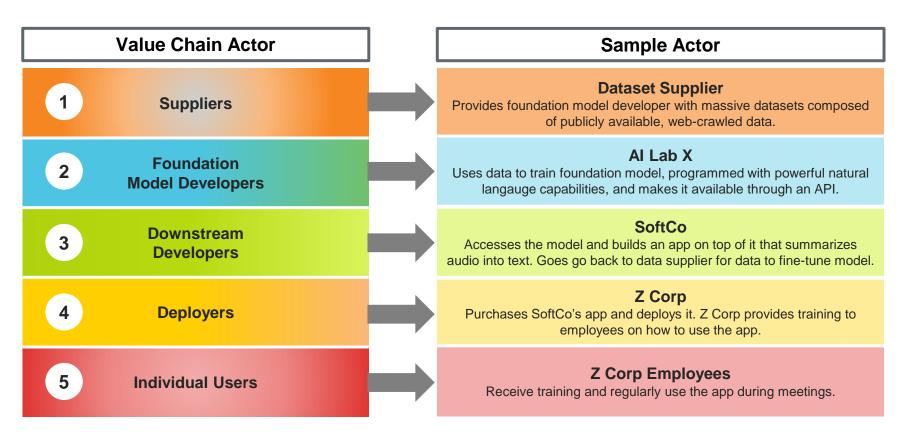
Some entities straddle multiple categories. For instance, OpenAl is a supplier, a foundation model developer, and a deployer.

Actors across the value chain work closely together, particularly during the training and evaluation process. Developers may go back to suppliers multiple times for additional data.

Other actors, such as regulators or investors, may be "value-chain adjacent" – meaning that their activities have impacts across the value chain.



The GenAl Value Chain | Example: Call Summarization Tool





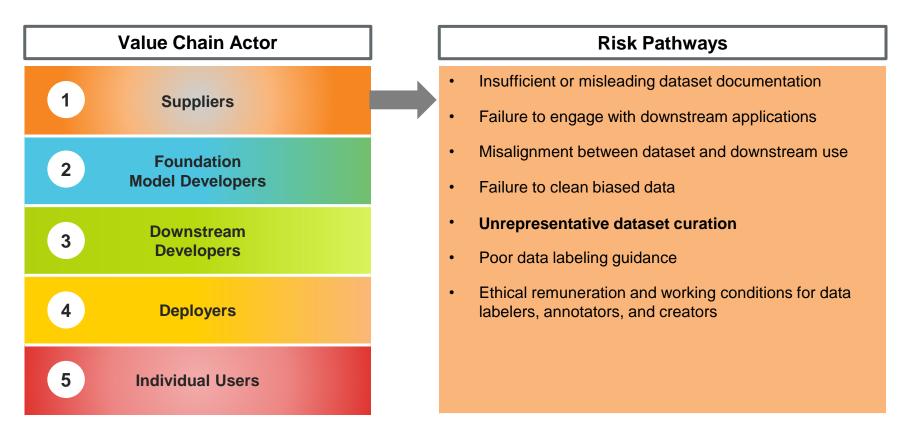
The GenAl Value Chain | Core Activities and Risk Pathways

Value Chain Actor	Core Activities	
1 Suppliers	 Data curation Data sourcing Data set documentation Data labeling, annotating, & enriching 	
2 Foundation Model Developers	 Data procurement & Model evaluation creation Model fine-tuning Release decisions 	
3 Downstream Developers	 Data procurement System evaluation Model fine-tuning Development of technical standards 	
4 Deployers	 Integration Capacity-building Oversight of use 	
5 Individual Users	Prompt creation Use case-related operations	

Risk Pathways

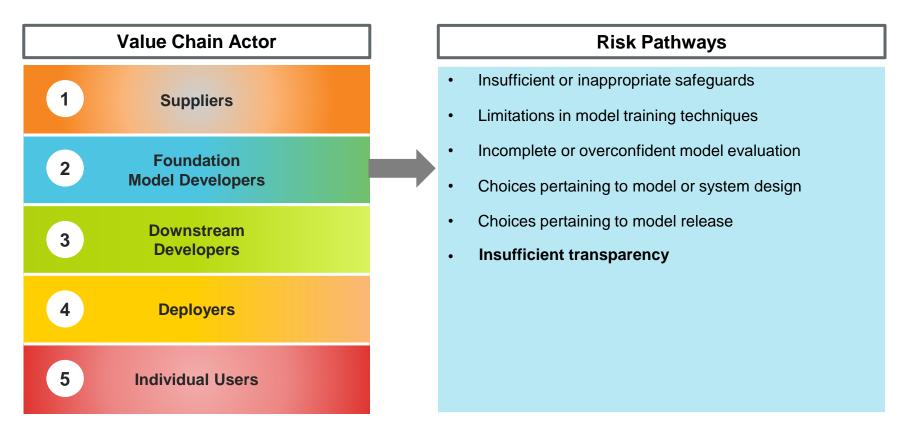


The GenAl Value Chain | Risk Pathways for Suppliers



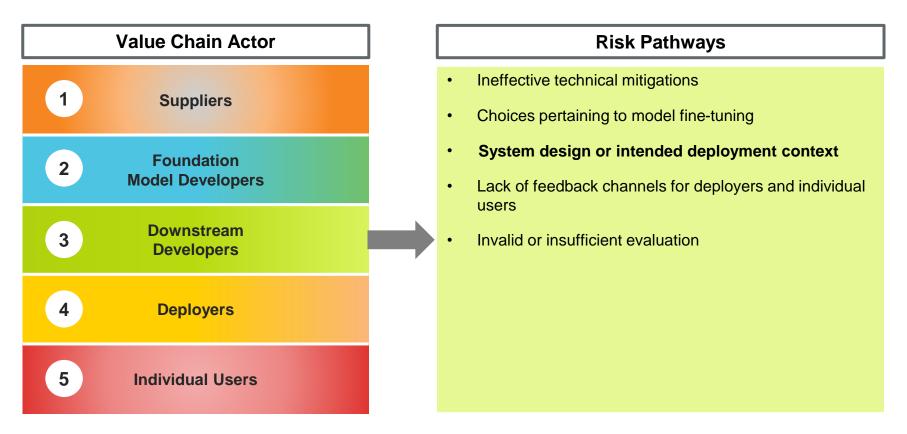


The GenAl Value Chain | Risk Pathways for Foundation Model Developers



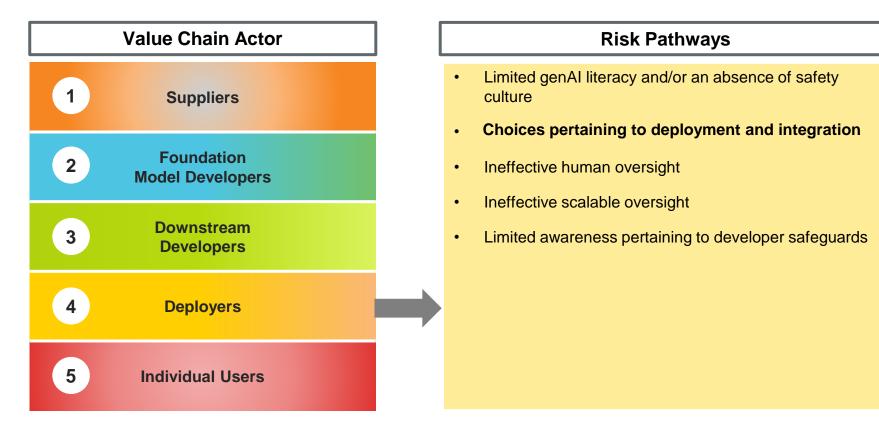


The GenAl Value Chain | Risk Pathways for Downstream Developers



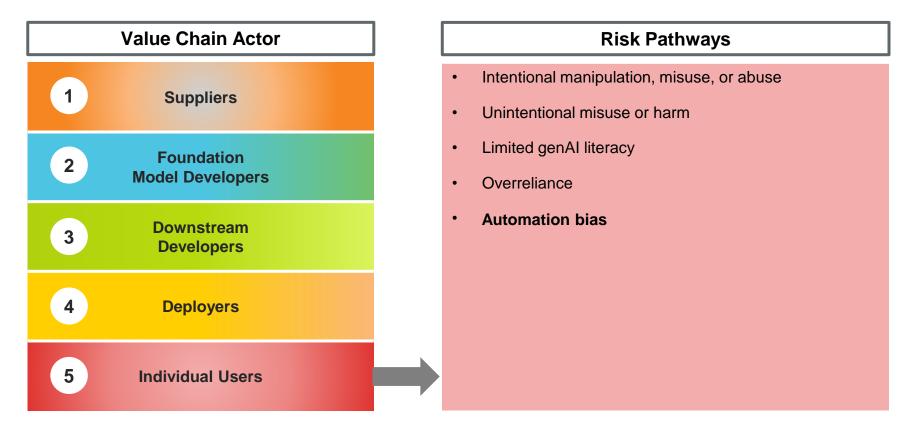


The GenAl Value Chain | Risk Pathways for Deployers





The GenAl Value Chain | Risk Pathways for Individual Users





Human Rights Impacts



List of Internationally Recognized Human Rights

- Right to equality and non-discrimination
- Right to life, liberty, and personal security
- Freedom from slavery
- Freedom from torture and degrading treatment
- Due process and fair trial rights
- Freedom from arbitrary arrest and exile
- Right to privacy
- Freedom of movement
- Right to asylum
- Right to a nationality and the freedom to change nationality
- Right to marriage and family
- Right to own property
- Freedom of thought
- Freedom of religion and belief
- Right to remedy

- Freedom of opinion, expression, and access to information
- Right of peaceful assembly and association
- Right to political participation
- Right to social security
- Labor Rights (e.g. safe working conditions, adequate remuneration, right to join unions)
- Right to rest and leisure
- Right to adequate living standards
- Right to health
- Right to education
- Right to participate in the cultural life of the community
- Right to benefit from scientific advancement
- Right to internet access
- Right to a healthy environment
- Disability rights (e.g. right to accessibility)
- Child Rights



Salient Human Rights Impacts

Equality and Nondiscrimination

- 1
- Outputs reinforce stereotypes / encourage discrimination
- Over / under / mis-representation
- Process discrimination
- Inaccessibility



Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

- · Decrease in employment opportunities
- · Infringement on intellectual property rights
- · Facilitation of cybersecurity attacks

Access to Information

- 2
- Hallucination
- Disinformation
- · Flooding of synthetic content



Bodily Integrity

- · Incitement of societal violence
- Facilitation of violence or harassment
- Connection to critical system failures

Privacy



- Personal data leaked in model outputs
- Personal data revealed through invasive analytics
- · Generation of non-consensual explicit imagery



Freedom of Thought and Opinion

- · Decline in critical analysis skills
- · Hyper-personalized behavioral nudging



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Risk Example

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Individual User	N/A	Chatbot's guidance relied upon without fact- checking



Risk Category: **Data leakage** – Model outputs may contain sensitive personal data.

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Downstream Developers	Ineffective technical mitigations	No product policy against queries that might result in personal data leaks.



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Deployers	N/A	(Downstream developer is also the deployer in B2C products)
Individual User	N/A	Users try to get the chatbot to leak information about people they know.



Vulnerable Groups

The UNGPs state that companies should pay "particular attention to the rights and needs of, as well as the challenges faced by, individuals from groups or populations that may be at heightened risk of becoming vulnerable or marginalized."

Vulnerable Group Analysis for Access to Information

- People with lower levels of technological literacy—such as children, older adults, or communities affected by digital divide—may be less able to identify and fact-check genAl hallucinations or synthetic disinformation.
- Access to poor quality information may have disproportionate impacts on rightsholders who live in countries with a weak information environment, such as countries lacking a free press or other reliable sources of information.



Recommendations



Summary of Recommendations

Cross-Ecosystem

- · Include all value chain in risk assessments
- Transparency and communications between value chain actors
- · Collaborate on safety standards
- · More collaboration with affected stakeholders

Suppliers

- Workflows for responsible data collection and curation
- Work with developers on data documentation standards
- Work with developers on standards for data annotation

Foundation Model Developers

- Create data procurement requirements and evaluate datasets
- · Create public documentation for model release
- Create responsible use guidance for downstream developers
- · Work with downstream developers to address risks

Downstream Developers

- Consider risks of B2C or B2B models
- Engage deployers and users throughout genAl product lifecycle
- Incorporate reporting mechanisms for deployers, users, and other stakeholders

Deployers

- Report issues to downstream developer
- Engage downstream developers in system design
- Invest in genAl literacy and safety culture
- Consider labor rights impacts before adopting genAl



Cross-Ecosystem Recommendations

- Consider the role of the value chain in risk assessment / HRDD efforts
- Transparency, communication, and collaboration across the value chain to mitigate risk



Supplier Recommendations

- Create workflows for responsible data collection, curation, and provision
- Work with developers on standards for data annotation and data documentation



Foundation Model Developer Recommendations

- Publish model documentation and responsible use guidance for downstream developers
- Collaborate closely with downstream developers to address risks



Downstream Developer Recommendations

- Consider the deployment context; engage deployers and users throughout product lifecycle
- Develop reporting mechanisms for product use issues



Deployer Recommendations

- Invest in capacity-building for developing genAl literacy and promoting a culture of safety
- Communicate proactively with developers about product use



Join us for Webinar 2!

Practitioner Guidance for Human Rights-Based Al Governance

May 21

8-9 am PDT and SGT

Register at www.bsr.org/events



Q&A

