



Ethical AI: Towards Defining a Collective Evaluation Framework

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The AI Ethics Challenge

AI's Transformative Potential:

- Healthcare innovation
- Financial services
- Autonomous systems
- Enhanced productivity

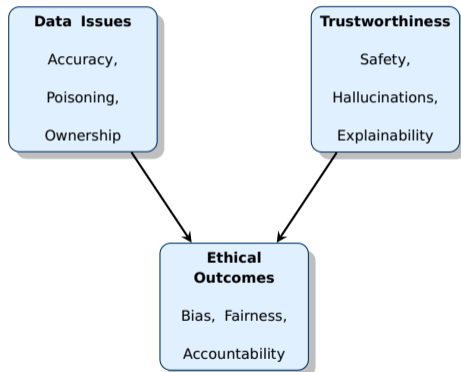
Core Problem

- To cope with changes,
 - ▶ Guidelines and Legislation keep on changing.
 - ▶ AI systems often operate as "black boxes":
 - Generating decisions for critical digital infrastructure,
 - May not consider ethical considerations.

Research Motivation

- Need for comprehensive frameworks that:
 - ▶ Embed ethical principles directly into AI systems from design to deployment

Emerging Ethical Concerns:



Research Objectives

This work addresses key challenges by proposing:

1 Unified Observation

→ For AI outcomes aligned with EU AI Act and global regulations

2 Ontological Blocks Evaluation

→ Feasibility of using ontological blocks of meaning for ethical assessment

3 FAIR Principles Integration

→ Incorporating Findable, Accessible, Interoperable,

→ Reusable principles into ontological frameworks

Goal: Transparent, accountable, and fair AI systems

Research Methodology

Methodological Framework

- **Type:** Descriptive research with qualitative observation
- **Focus:** Exploring ethical AI pathways through synthesis

Key Variables Examined:

- **Ethical Outcomes** – Benchmarks set by experts in ethics, AI, and policy
- **Verification Methods** – Approaches to automate assessments against benchmarks
- **Scalability** – Applicability across varied AI systems and domains

Analyzed

- Synthesize literature, expert insights, and theoretical models:
 - ▶ To propose an actionable frameworks rather than empirical simulations

Ethical AI Landscape

Frameworks & Principles:

- WHO's 6 core principles
- EU AI Act regulations
- IEEE ethical guidelines
- Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI)

Current Limitations:

- Lack technical grounding
- Static, not dynamic
- Domain-specific gaps

Technical Challenges:

- Deep RL as closed-box systems
- Limited explainability (XAI)
- Human-in-the-loop integration
- Real-time assessment needs

State-of-the-Art:

- SHAP^a & LIME^b for interpretability
- Bias mitigation techniques
- Risk-based regulations

^a SHAP → SHapley Additive exPlanations

^b LIME → Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations

Use Cases: Domain-Specific Ethical Concerns

Domain	Key Concerns	Identified Gaps
<i>Finance</i>	Credit scoring bias → Discriminatory outcomes	Independent bias detection tools needed
<i>Healthcare</i>	Patient privacy → Treatment fairness	Real-time explainable AI scalability challenges
<i>Autonomous Vehicles</i>	Safety decisions → Accountability	Real-time ethical decision-making

Common Thread

→ All domains require scalable, transparent, and auditable ethical assessment mechanisms

Framework: Ontological & FAIR Approaches

Ontological Models:

- Semantic Web standards (W3C)
- Structured ethical representations
- Scalable principle encoding
- Examples: [Medical ontologies](#)
 - ▶ National Cancer Institute Thesaurus,
 - ▶ Cancer Care

Application:

- Support openness &
- [Standardization](#) of ethical modules.

FAIR Principles:

- [Findable](#): Persistent identifiers
- [Accessible](#): Open protocols
- [Interoperable](#): Standard vocabularies
- [Reusable](#): Clear licensing

Challenge:

- [Manual effort](#) for building &
- [Maintaining](#) interoperable frameworks.

What are Ontological Blocks of Meaning?

Definition

- *Ontological blocks* are discrete, machine-readable constructs,
- That encode specific ethical principles while preserving their philosophical meaning.

Key Characteristics:

- Modular design
- Machine-interpretable
- Philosophically grounded
- Domain-agnostic
- Composable

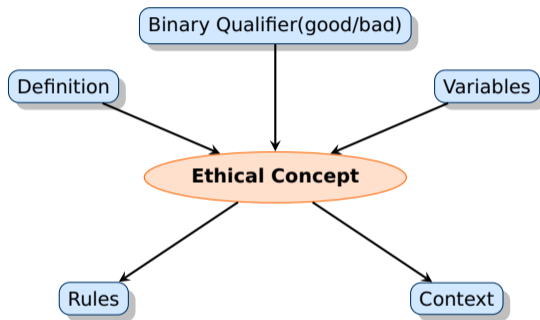
Creation Process:

- 1 Translate ethical concepts
- 2 Structure representations
- 3 Preserve ethical meaning
- 4 Ensure scalability
- 5 Enable precision

Analogy

- Like evolving definitions in physics (Newton to Quantum),
- Ethical terms must be redefined for AI while preserving core meaning

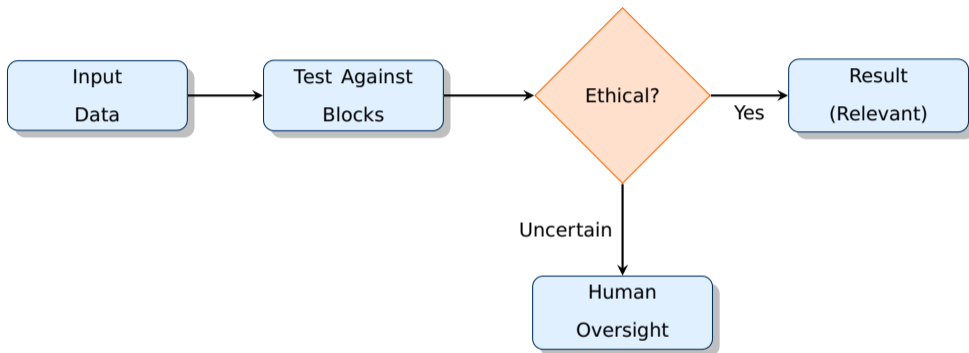
Ontological Block Structure



Example: "Stealing is bad"

- *Concept*: Unauthorized ownership transfer
- *Qualifier*: Bad (negative)
- *Variables*: Property, ownership, legitimate pathways

How It Works - Block Processing Workflow



Key Features:

- Generalization over rule-based examples
- Inference from incomplete data
- Human intervention for weak cross-references

Use Case: AI-Powered Investor Profiling

Context: Brokerage firms using AI voice assistants for investor classification

The Challenge

- Regulations require to distinguish:
 - ▶ Professional vs. retail investors to protect the latter from high-risk products,
 - ▶ But current binary systems overlook real-world behavioral risk tolerance.

Innovation: Ontological Product Classification

→ Financial products trigger "Riskier" blocks based on:

- *Financial risk* – Potential economic loss
- *Psychological risk* – Emotional reaction to stress

Enables real-time, context-aware, ethically grounded assessment

Comparison with Existing Approaches

Feature	Our Framework	SHAP/LIME	Rule-Based
Data Independence	Yes	No	Yes
Domain Flexibility	Yes	Limited	No
Explainability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Auditability	Yes	Limited	Yes
Real-time Capable	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automated Creation	Yes	Yes	No
Human-In-Loop	Yes	No	No

Unique Contribution

→ Open sourced framework with data independence, domain flexibility, & structured auditability.

Final Remarks

Core Message

- Ontological blocks offer a promising path toward explainable and auditable AI ethics,
- Balancing philosophical rigor with practical applicability.

Challenges Ahead:

- Scaling block creation
- Automating processes
- Community adoption
- Standardization efforts

Opportunities:

- Cross-sector collaboration
- Integration with existing frameworks
- Open-source community development
- Global standardization potential

The future of AI must be ethically grounded, transparent, and accountable

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*"Building Ethical AI Is Not A One-time Achievement,
Instead an ongoing commitment to transparency,
accountability, and collective progress."*

Questions & Discussion



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