Enslaving the Algorithm: From a ‘right to an explanation’ to a ‘right to better decisions’?
Authors: Lilian Edwards¹ and Michael Veale²

As concerns about unfairness and discrimination in “black box” machine learning systems rise, a legal “right to an explanation” has emerged as a compellingly attractive approach for challenge and redress. We outline recent debates on the limited provisions in European data protection law, and introduce and analyze newer explanation rights in French administrative law and the draft modernized Council of Europe Convention 108. While individual rights can be useful, in privacy law they have historically unreasonably burdened the average data subject. “Meaningful information” about algorithmic logics is more technically possible than commonly thought, but this exacerbates a new “transparency fallacy”—an illusion of remedy rather than anything substantively helpful. While rights-based approaches deserve a firm place in the toolbox, other forms of governance, such as impact assessments, “soft law”, judicial review and model repositories deserve more attention, alongside catalyzing agencies acting for users to control algorithmic system design.

¹ Strathclyde Law School, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK
² Department of Science, Technology, Engineering & Public Policy (STeAPP), University College London, UK