

Background of Kleros Case #554:

In the Proof of Humanity application, users can participate in curating pending submissions by “challenging” those they deem to be in noncompliance with the PoH Registry Policy(2). There are four different categories of challenges, each with a different set of governing rules and conditions.

The four different challenge types are:

- Duplicate: The submitter is already registered in the list.
- Does Not Exist: The submitter does not exist.
- Deceased: The submitter has existed but does not exist anymore.

And finally, the type of challenge this case has been brought to Kleros arbitration for:

- Incorrect Submission: The elements required for the submission are incorrect
 - This kind of challenge does not claim that the submitter is trying an attack, but just that the submission does not comply with the submission rules

Since the challenge category introducing this case to Kleros Humanity Court is “Incorrect Submission”, particularly in regard to the submission photo(1), it is important to not lose sight of the sole criteria for determining if this is indeed a valid challenge, the guidelines.

The validity of a submission photo is governed by guideline #2, which is as follows:

2. Front-facing Submitter Picture - Required

- The picture should include the face of the submitter facing the camera and the facial features must be visible.
 - Face should not be covered under heavy make-up, large piercings or masks hindering the visibility of facial features. Headcover not covering the internal region of the face is acceptable (For example, a hijab is acceptable for a submitter but a niqab is not).
 - It can include items worn daily (ex: headscarf, turban, wig, light makeup, etc) provided they do not violate the previous point. It cannot include special items worn only on special occasions that can, voluntarily or involuntarily, distract humans or algorithms from being able to detect identical faces.

The submission photo was identified by the original challenger as being noncompliant with the following subsection of guideline #2:

“The picture should include the face of the submitter facing the camera...”

In respect to the proper procedures of Proof of Humanity challenges and Kleros arbitration, jurors have been tasked with determining if the submitter photo is indeed in violation of the guidelines and if the subject’s face qualifies as facing the camera. Jurors must not deviate from this important task of considering the relevant evidence and applying the guidelines in a commonly understood manner. This is not a question about the humanity of the submitter, but if he followed the guidelines correctly according to a commonly accepted English reading of the guidelines.

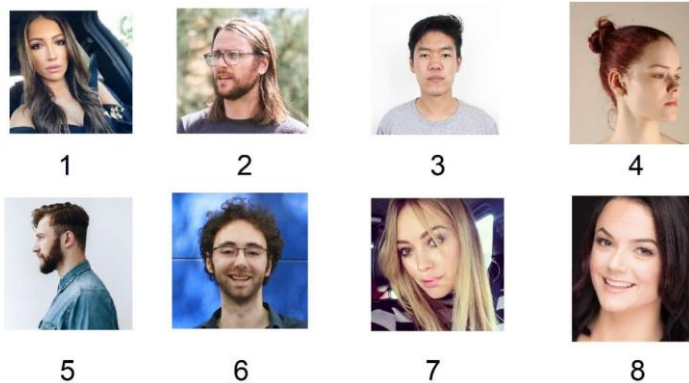
Why Must Jurors Make Their Determination by a Commonly Accepted Reading of the Guidelines?:

The purpose of Kleros is to enforce contracts through decentralized arbitration. It can be strongly asserted that the submitter implicitly agreed to a specific contract, the PoH Registry Policy (2), by entering a submission for consideration by the PoH registry. This contract allows a challenger to challenge a particular submission based on submission guideline violations alone, regardless of the valid humanity of the submitter. In this case, a challenger rightfully challenged the submission on that very basis, requesting for the contract to be enforced and the registration request removed due to a submission photo guideline violation. The previous juries have unjustly denied the challenger the rightful reward for a good faith challenge based on a commonly understood reading of “the picture should include the face of the submitter facing the camera[...]” and have instead opted for an unsound and extrajudicial interpretation of the guideline wording, resulting in the previous unjust “yes” rulings.

Proving That a Commonly Accepted Reading of the Guidelines Does Not Allow the Submission Photo:

The only relevant counter-argument in this case is that the common English understanding of “[...]the face of the submitter facing the camera[...]” is somehow so broadly interpreted that it includes the challenged submission photo. The appealing side has taken substantial effort to prove that the common English understanding of a face “facing the camera” excludes the submission photo by conducting a study polling random people on the street by posing the following question regarding a collection of numbered faces: “By corresponding number, which faces are facing the camera?”

Which Faces are Facing the Camera?



This collection of faces accompanying the question includes the submission photo inconspicuously mixed in with other headshots of varying angles relative to the camera. These varying head angles allowed the research team to determine the allowable margin for a face to be considered “facing the camera” in a common English interpretation.

Most importantly, after controlling for incoherent responses excluding the perfect control examples, **3** and **6**, **not one of the 33 remaining coherent responses** considered the submission photo, **2**, as representing a face “facing the camera”. This only leaves one correct choice for the jury:

Reject the registration and “VOTE ‘NO’ ON CASE #554”

A video recording of the study being conducted is linked below to prove the validity of the data set gathered for full transparency with the jurors of the court.

Source:

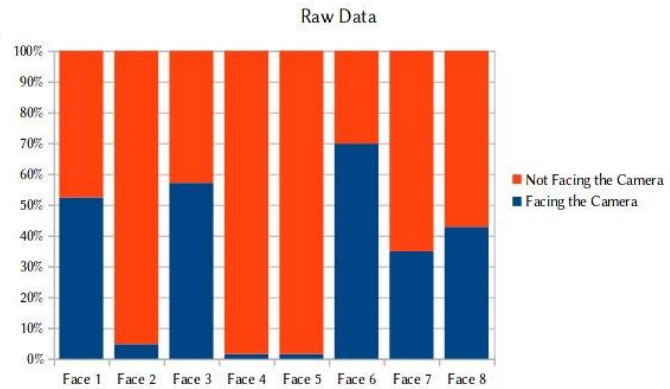
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A65BVdJPMk>

<https://gateway.pinata.cloud/ipfs/QmdG6BcbagJH5pwndsEwCnx4Xu8VBC3DAJVBs4ch9XQUVu>

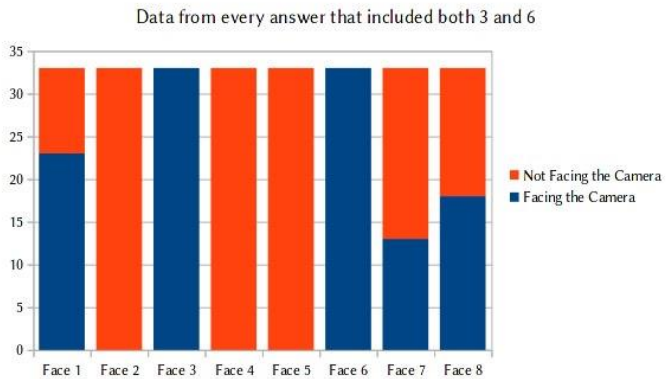
The data gathered from the study is graphically represented in the following pages accompanied by explanations of methodology.

8 total invalid child
 lady who says "all" and then is asked specifically and she states "3"
 man with previous lady
 lady who says all and then asked to specify
 lady with the previous lady
 Man - 63 says 6 and 3 and man says 'whatever she said'
 2 men stated numbers higher than 8

Raw data - Removing the 8 invalid answers		
	Facing the Camera	Not Facing the Camera
Face 1	33	30
Face 2	3	60
Face 3	36	27
Face 4	1	62
Face 5	1	62
Face 6	44	19
Face 7	22	41
Face 8	27	36



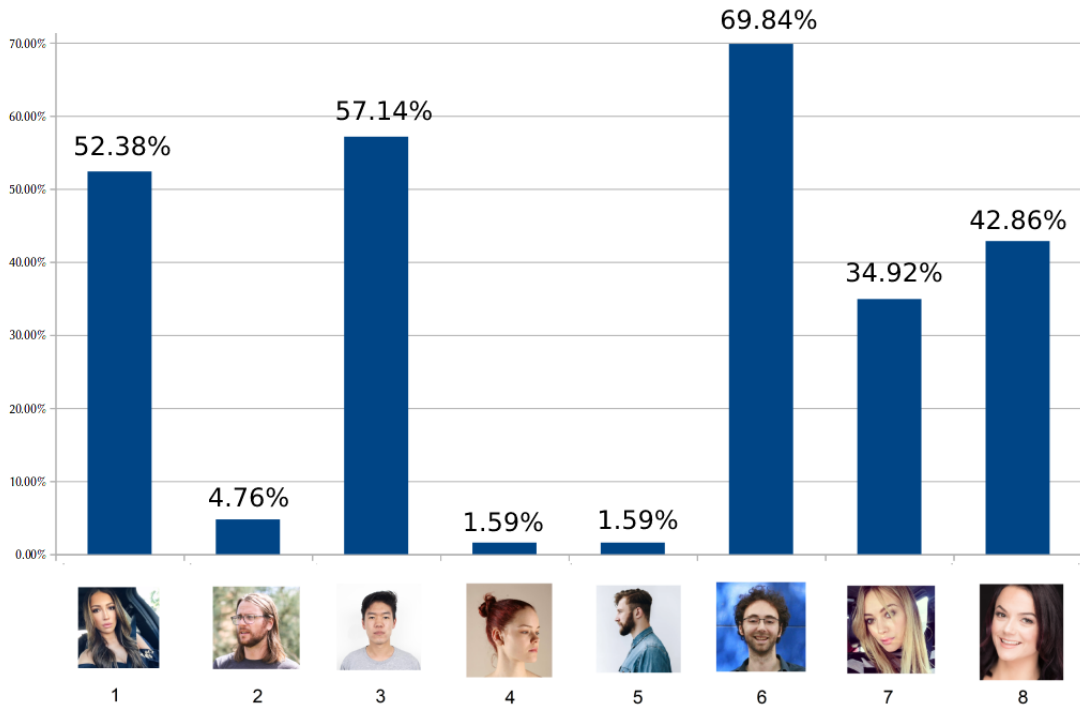
Data from every answer that included both 3 and 6		
	Facing the Camera	Not Facing the Camera
Face 1	23	10
Face 2	0	33
Face 3	33	0
Face 4	0	33
Face 5	0	33
Face 6	33	0
Face 7	13	20
Face 8	18	15



Vegas-anon asked 63 individuals on the Vegas strip
Which Faces are Facing the Camera?

In this data set we are looking at every individual who answered anon n=63

Eight extra individuals are excluded from this group due to anon asking extra questions, a child answering, or the person giving a number higher than eight.



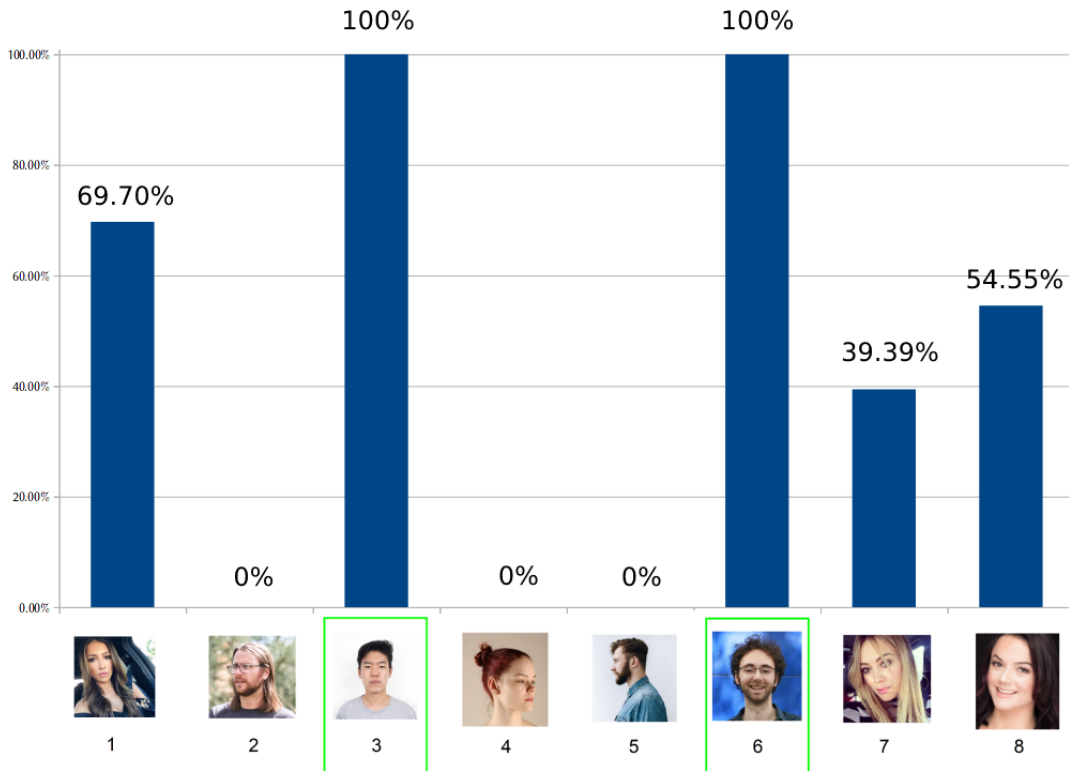
Two individuals who were together both simply answered #2 and gave no other answer.

One other individual gave the answer of "2, 4, and 5"

If we excluded these three individuals #2 would have 0% from this group

Vegas-anon asked 63 individuals on the Vegas strip
Which Faces are Facing the Camera?

In this data set we are looking at individuals who stated that 3 and 6 are both 'Facing the Camera' and the answers to the other faces from these individuals. n=33



These individuals had no trouble distinguishing that 2, 4, and 5 are not 'Facing the Camera.' In fact, not a single person in this group even questioned if Face 2 was 'Facing the Camera'

Resources:

(1) Submission photo in question:



(2) Link to PoH Registry Policy:

<https://ipfs.kleros.io/ipfs/Qmc7ag5XohnSAozvsKsLCUbvaFyasyLtyi3H7g3mmxnPU/proof-of-humanity-registry-policy.pdf>