52nd Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities Forum 2019: CIPL and TTC Labs Mini Design Jam on Al Explainability

Al Explainability – Sharing by Hong Kong Privacy Commissioner

3 December 2019, Ocean Pavilion, Shangri-La Mactan, Cebu, Philippines

Stephen Kai-yi WONG, Barrister Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong, China



Importance of Explainability

- Part and parcel of personal data protection and transparency
- Avoid distrust of and grievance against organisations
- Respect human dignity
- Ensure fairness

香港個人資料私隱專員公署 Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong



Explainability:

Core of AI governance principles worldwide

ICDPPC -"Declaration on Ethics and Data Protection in Artificial Intelligence" (2018)

- To verify continuous alignment with individuals' expectation
- To enable overall human control

China – "Governance Principles for Al" (2019)

 To ensure reliability, controllability and safety of AI

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Explainability

OECD – "Principles for Responsible Stewardship of Trustworthy AI" (2019) European Commission – "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy Al" (2019)

To enable the affected individuals to understand and to challenge the outcomes Ability to explain technical process of Al and human decisions

Automated decisions be understood by humans and be traceable

3

<u>China's National AI</u> <u>Standardization Group:</u>

Indicators of algorithmic ethics

Transparency

• Disclose source code or operation rules of AI (provided that IP rights are not compromised)

Reliability

• Produce results without errors within specified timeframe

Explicability

• Be able to explain the reasons for certain results

Verifiability

• Be able to reproduce the same results under specified conditions

Source: Report on Risk Analysis of Al Ethics (April 2019)





Source: Lilian Edwards & Michael Veale, *Slave to the Algorithm? Why a "Right to an Explanation" is probably not the remedy you are looking for* https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2972855



Lighting up Hong Kong as a Smart City



Source: OGCIO, Hong Kong



AI applications in Smart Lampposts

Panoramic cameras with Al

- Collect real-time traffic data for sharing to the public as well as traffic monitoring and incident management.
 Vehicle speed and types can be analyzed.
- Collect illegal dumping data and analyze patterns of illegal dumping activities. There will be auto-detection of illegal dumping activities.



To be explainable!

- Why and how the system generates a particular output or decision? What's the logic and rationale ?
- What is the process of machine learning? What combination of input factors contributed to the decision?
- Avoid "Black Box" algorithms that are opaque and complicated
- Explainability is crucial for building and maintaining the public's trust in the AI system



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Proceed with caution: Regulation for AI explainability ?

- Not yet a standalone regulation in Hong Kong
- The idea of explainability is embedded in data ethics and accountability and reflected in the some industry.
- E.g. "Guidelines on Online Distribution and Advisory Platforms" by the Securities and Futures Commission, Hong Kong, July 2019
- E.g. Ethical Accountability Framework for AI (Draft), to be published by PCPD



Guidelines on Online Distribution and Advisory Platforms

- The Guideline applies to:
 - Provision of financial advice in an online environment using algorithms and other technology tools
 - Uses of data and algorithms to profile clients and devise responses
- Requirements:
 - Information about the algorithm and its limitations must be provided to clients
 - Internal controls in place to supervise algorithm, prevent unauthorised access







PCPD's Ethical Accountability Framework for AI (Draft)

Building upon...

- Ethical Accountability
 Framework for Hong Kong,
 China PCPD (2018)
- Declaration on Ethics and Data Protection in Artificial Intelligence – ICDPPC (2018)
- Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI – EC (2019)

Thank you

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