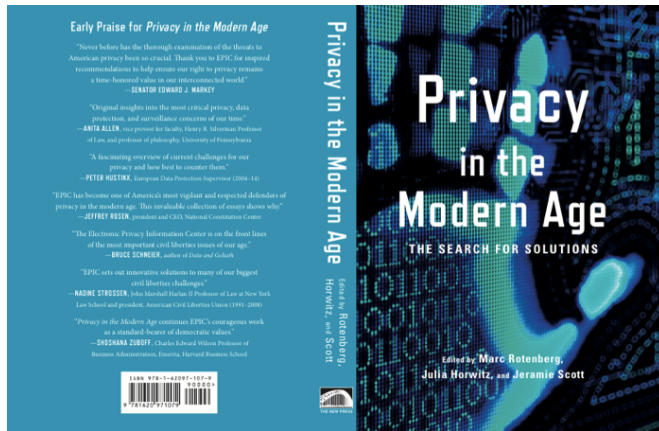# Toward an International Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence

Marc Rotenberg, President EPIC
Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica
Amsterdam
15 November 2018

About EPIC

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focus public attention on emerging privacy and civil liberties issues

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"At the core of modern privacy law is a single goal: to make transparent the automated decisions that impact our lives."

"As decisions are automated, processes become more opaque, less accountable."

Admission

Employment

Housing

Insurance

Commerce

Access to knowledge

"Even large, powerful organizations, such as the National Security Agency (NSA), do not fully understand the systems they are building"

Slide 1

"We need a new way to talk about 'Internet policy,' one that builds on familiar paradigms, but is more far-reaching and more forward-looking"

Slide 2

"At the intersection of law and technology — knowledge of the algorithm is a fundamental right, a human right"

Slide 3

EPIC Cases

EPIC Asks FTC to Stop Secret Scoring of Young Athletes (2017)

EPIC Files Lawsuit For Details of Government Profiling System" (2014)

EPIC Objects to Secret Profiling of Air Travelers (2013)

Student Privacy Bill of Rights calls for algorithmic transparency (2013)

EPIC Calls for Suspension of Homeland Security's "Risk-based" Profiling System" (2012)

Slide 4

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Policy Issues   Our Work   Press   EPIC Bookstore

algorithmic transparency   children   COPPA   FTC   kids   privacy

EPIC Asks FTC to Stop System for Secret Scoring of Young Athletes

EPIC has filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission to stop the secret scoring of young tennis players. The EPIC complaint concerns the "Universal Tennis Rating", a proprietary algorithm used to assign numeric scores to tennis players, many of whom are children under 13. "The UTR score defines the status of young athletes in all tennis-related activity; impacts opportunities for scholarship, education and employment; and may in the future provide the basis for 'social scoring' and government rating of citizens," according to EPIC. EPIC urged the FTC to "find that a secret, unprovable, proprietary algorithm to evaluate children is an unfair and deceptive trade practice." In 2015, EPIC launched a campaign on "Algorithmic Transparency" and has pursued several cases, including one for rating travelers and another for assessing guilt or innocence, that draw attention to the social risks of secret algorithms.

MAY 17, 2017 | Share:

« EPIC v. FBI: Agency Cyber Hack Notification Procedures Fall Short | Main | EPIC FOIA: EPIC Seeks Memos of Trump Conversations with FBI Director »

Privacy Group Challenges Secret Tennis Scoring System

By Shayna Posses

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Law360, New York (May 17, 2017, 7:14 PM EDT) -- The Electronic Privacy Information Center urged the Federal Trade Commission on Wednesday to look into a proprietary algorithm used to assign scores to tennis players, including athletes under the age of 13, saying the use of a secret system to rate kids constitutes an unfair and deceptive trade practice.

The complaint says Universal Tennis LLC's Universal Tennis Rating, or UTR, violates the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act and Section 5 of the FTC Act by using a secret algorithm to assign ratings to young tennis players, leaving athletes in nearly all organized U.S. and many international leagues unable to determine how their scores are calculated, challenge the accuracy of the ratings or opt out.

OPEN THE CODE

epic.org

Algorithmic Transparency

BAYESIAN DETERMINATIONS ARE NOT JUSTICE

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END SECRET PROFILING

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OPEN THE CODE

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STOP DISCRIMINATION BY COMPUTER

epic.org/algorithmic-transparency

Petition to US Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) for Open Debate on US AI Policy

Artificial Intelligence   testimony

EPIC, Scientific Societies Call for Public Input on U.S. Artificial Intelligence Policy

In a petition to the Office of Science and Technology Policy, EPIC, leading scientific organizations, including AAAS, ACM and IEEE, and nearly 100 experts urged the White House to solicit public comments on artificial intelligence policy. The Open AI Policy petition follows a White House summit on "AI and American Industry" that was closed to the public and ignored issues such as privacy, accountability, and fairness. EPIC has filed a Freedom of Information Act request seeking records about the establishment of the Select Committee. In advance of a recent hearing on Artificial Intelligence, EPIC also told the House Science Committee that Congress must implement oversight mechanisms for the use of AI by federal agencies. In 2014, EPIC led a similar petition drive for a White House initiative on Big Data.

JULY 3, 2018| Share: 🐦📘🔒💼✉🖨

« FTC Announces Another Privacy Settlement, But Again Imposes No Penalties | Main | Senate Committee Confirms 2016 Russian Cyberattack on Democratic Institutions »

July 4, 2018

Mr. Michael Kratsios, Deputy U.S. Chief Technology Officer
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Eisenhower Executive Office Building
1650 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20504

Re: Petition to OSTP for Request for Information on Artificial Intelligence Policy

Dear Mr. Kratsios:

The undersigned technical experts, legal scholars, and affiliated organizations formally request that the Office of Science and Technology Policy ("OSTP") undertake a Request for Information ("RFI") and solicit public comments so as to encourage meaningful public participation in the development of the nation's policy for Artificial Intelligence.[1] This request follows from the recent establishment of a Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence and a similar OSTP RFI that occurred in 2016.[2]

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algorithmic transparency   Artificial Intelligence

EPIC To Congress: Public Participation Required for US Policy on Artificial Intelligence

In advance of a hearing concerning the Office of Science and Technology Policy, EPIC said that OSTP should ensure public participation in the development of AI policy. EPIC told the Senate Commerce Committee that Congress must also implement oversight mechanisms for the use of AI. EPIC said that Congress should require algorithmic transparency, particularly for government systems that involve the processing of personal data. In a recent petition to OSTP, EPIC, leading scientific organizations, including AAAS, ACM and IEEE, and nearly 100 experts urged the White House to solicit public comments on artificial intelligence policy. EPIC has pursued several criminal justice FOIA cases, and FTC consumer complaints to promote transparency and accountability. In 2015, EPIC launched an international campaign for Algorithmic Transparency.

AUGUST 21, 2018| Share: 🐦📘🔒💼✉🖨

« EPIC to FTC: Algorithmic Decision-Making Requires Transparency | Main | Following EPIC Complaint, FTC Acknowledges Review of Google Consent Order »

AI   Artificial Intelligence

Following EPIC Petition, National Science Foundation Seeks Public Comment on AI Policy

The National Science Foundation has announced that it is seeking public comment on US policy for artificial intelligence The decision follows a petition by EPIC, leading scientific organizations including AAAS, ACM, FAS, and IEEE, and nearly 100 experts calling for public participation in the work of the White House Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence. In May, the White House held a secret meeting with government agencies and federal officials. Several key AI challenges, such as accountability, transparency, ethics, and fairness, were ignored. EPIC recently urged the Senate Commerce Committee to ensure public participation in U.S. AI policy. In a FOIA request, EPIC obtained communications between the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Science Foundation. Last month EPIC urged the Senate Commerce Committee to ensure public participation in US AI policy. And EPIC is hosting a Public Voice conference in Brussels on "AI, Ethics, and Fundamental Rights." Comments on US AI policy are due to NSF by October 26.

SEPTEMBER 26, 2018| Share: 🐦📘🔒💼✉🖨

« NTIA Seeks Comments on 'Desired Outcomes' Framework for Privacy Protection | Main | EPIC Opposes OMB FOIA Regs that Block Access to Public Information »

About OECD and International Frameworks

Many OECD International Policy Frameworks

OECD Privacy Guidelines (1981, 2013)

OECD Computer Security (1992, 2007)

OECD Cryptography Guidlines (1996)

OECD Consumer Protection (1999)

OECD AI Guidelines (2019-2020)

GOING DIGITAL
Making the transformation work for growth and well-being

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Artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming every aspect of our lives. It influences how we work and play. It promises to help solve global challenges like climate change and access to quality medical care. With these enormous benefits come real challenges for governments and citizens alike.

Learning algorithms already greet us on our digital devices, influence our purchases, govern our news feeds, and will soon drive our cars. **What sort of policy and institutional frameworks should guide AI design and use,** as autonomous and self-taught machines become part of our everyday lives?

And as it permeates economies and societies, **how can we ensure that AI benefits society as a whole?**

Abstract
Artificial intelligence is a game-changer. It could boost global productivity from 0.8% to 1.4% a year. But with thorny issues like job automation and data privacy, does AI-spurred growth come at a cost?

Garry Kasparov
3 hrs

Honored to have been invited by the OECD to make this little intro video to their new expert group on artificial intelligence. Like steam power, electricity, and the Internet, AI is going to change everything in ways both small and large, and unexpected. Bringing experts together with public and private institutions for an ongoing conversation is the best way to avoid unpleasant downsides and make the most of the remarkable opportunities offered by our increasingly intelligent machines.
https://www.oecd-forum.org/.../38969-garry-kasparov-endorses-...
https://youtu.be/X6triYOzhsY

OECD-FORUM.ORG
"A good move" for OECD on artificial intelligence
In this video, Garry Kasparov supports the new OECD expert group on...

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AI R&D [9] PRINCIPLES
Tentative Translation

To **promote the benefits** of AI systems

I. Collaboration

To **mitigate the risks** of AI systems

II. Transparency   **III. Controllability**

IV. Safety   **V. Security**

VI. Privacy   **VII. Ethics**

To **improve acceptance** by users and other stakeholders

VIII. User Assistance   **IX. Accountability**

The Universal Guidelines for AI

The Public Voice coalition was established in 1996 to promote public participation in decisions concerning the future of the Internet. The Public Voice has pursued issues ranging from privacy and freedom of expression to consumer protection and Internet governance.

AI Universal Guidelines

The AI Universal Guidelines inform and improve the design and use of AI. The Guidelines are intended to maximize the benefits of AI, to minimize the risk, and to ensure the protection of human rights.
Learn More»

AI, Ethics, and Fundamental Rights: 23 Oct 2018

This Public Voice event will review the impacts on AI, from debates on human rights, consumer protection, competition; on how to enforce existing laws in the age of AI; on the relationship between ethics and the law and more. 23 Oct 2018. More information»

January 28th: International Privacy Day

January 28th is International Privacy Day, which commemorates the Jan. 28, 1981, signing of Convention 108, the first legally binding international treaty dealing with privacy and data protection.

Universal Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence

23 October 2018
Brussels, Belgium

New developments in Artificial Intelligence are transforming the world, from science and industry to government administration and finance. The rise of AI decision-making also implicates fundamental rights of fairness, accountability, and transparency. Modern data analysis produces significant outcomes that have real life consequences for people in employment, housing, credit, commerce, and criminal sentencing. Many of these techniques are entirely opaque, leaving individuals unaware whether the decisions were accurate, fair, or even about them.

We propose these Universal Guidelines to inform and improve the design and use of AI. The Guidelines are intended to maximize the benefits of AI, to minimize the risk, and to ensure the protection of human rights. These Guidelines should be incorporated into ethical standards, adopted in national law and international agreements, and built into the design of systems. We state clearly that the primary responsibility for AI systems must reside with those institutions that fund, develop, and deploy these systems.

1. **Right to Transparency.** All individuals have the right to know the basis of an AI decision that concerns them. This includes access to the factors, the logic, and techniques that produced the outcome.

2. **Right to Human Determination.** All individuals have the right to a final determination made by a person.

3. **Identification Obligation.** The institution responsible for an AI system must be made known to the public.

4. **Fairness Obligation.** Institutions must ensure that AI systems do not reflect unfair bias or make impermissible discriminatory decisions.

5. **Assessment and Accountability Obligation.** An AI system should be deployed only after an adequate evaluation of its purpose and objectives, its benefits, as well as its risks. Institutions must be responsible for decisions made by an AI system.

6. **Accuracy, Reliability, and Validity Obligations.** Institutions must ensure the accuracy, reliability, and validity of decisions.

7. **Data Quality Obligation.** Institutions must establish data provenance, and assure quality and relevance for the data input into algorithms.

8. **Public Safety Obligation.** Institutions must assess the public safety risks that arise from the deployment of AI systems that direct or control physical devices, and implement safety controls.

9. **Cybersecurity Obligation.** Institutions must secure AI systems against cybersecurity threats.

10. **Prohibition on Secret Profiling.** No institution shall establish or maintain a secret profiling system.

11. **Prohibition on Unitary Scoring.** No national government shall establish or maintain a general-purpose score on its citizens or residents.

12. **Termination Obligation.** An institution that has established an AI system has an affirmative obligation to terminate the system if human control of the system is no longer possible.

Universal Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence: Endorsement

The following organizations and individuals have endorsed the Universal Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence.

The Challenge Ahead

HUMANS

China's Chilling 'Social Credit System' Is Straight Out of Dystopian Sci-Fi, And It's Already Switched On

Like Black Mirror. Totally like Black Mirror.

PETER DOCKRILL   20 SEP 2018

It's been in the pipeline for years: a sprawling, technological mass surveillance network the likes of which the world has never seen. And it's already been switched on.
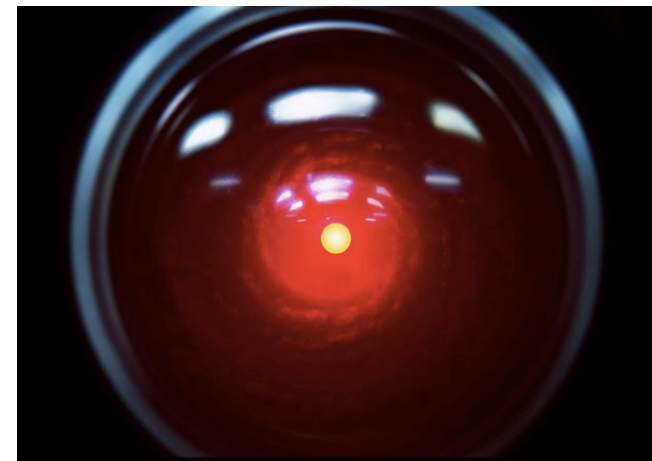
China's "Social Credit System" – which is expected to be fully operational by

China's largest ride-hailing company is now recording in-car audio during passenger trips

Rosie Perper Sep. 13, 2018, 2:06 AM
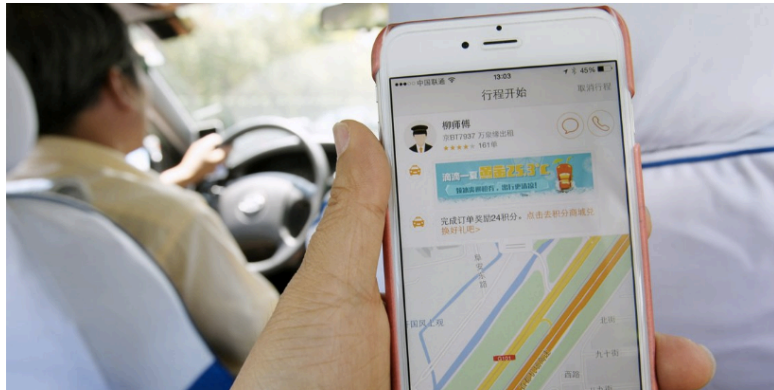
Taxi-hailing app Didi controls around 90 per cent of the Chinese market. Simon Song

(RIP Douglas Rain, voice of HAL 9000)