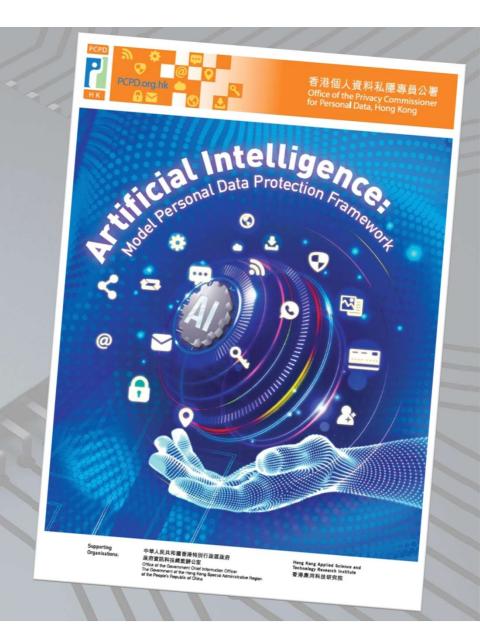


香港個人資料私隱專員公署 Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong

Artificial Intelligence and Personal Data Protection: Best Practices and Recommendations

Cecilia SIU

Assistant Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (Legal, Global Affairs and Research)



Guidance on the Ethical Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence (2021)









1. Being Respectful

2. Being Beneficial 3. Being **Fair**





1. Accountability



2. Human Oversight



3. Transparency & **Interpretability**





4. Data Privacy



5. Fairness



6. Beneficial AI



7. Reliability, Robustness & Security

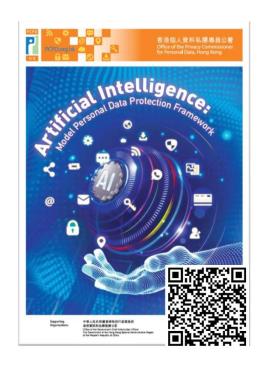




Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence: Model Personal Data Protection Framework (Jun 2024)







Recommendations and best practices for organisations procuring, implementing and using any type of AI systems, including generative AI, that involve the use of personal data





Assist organisations in complying with the requirements of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance



Nurture the healthy development of AI in Hong Kong



Facilitate Hong Kong's development into an innovation & technology hub



Propel the expansion of the digital economy not only in HK but also GBA

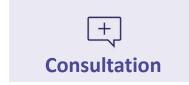




Supporting organisations, Consultation and References



- Office of the Government **Chief Information Officer** (OGCIO), now Digital Policy Office (DPO)
- Hong Kong Applied Science and **Technology Research Institute** (ASTRI)



- PCPD's Standing Committee on **Technological Developments**
- m Public bodies
- Universities
- 📗 Industry associations 🛭 🔦 AI suppliers



- Guidance & publications of international bodies, governmental bodies, other data protection authorities
- Reports by relevant professional industries





International Standards

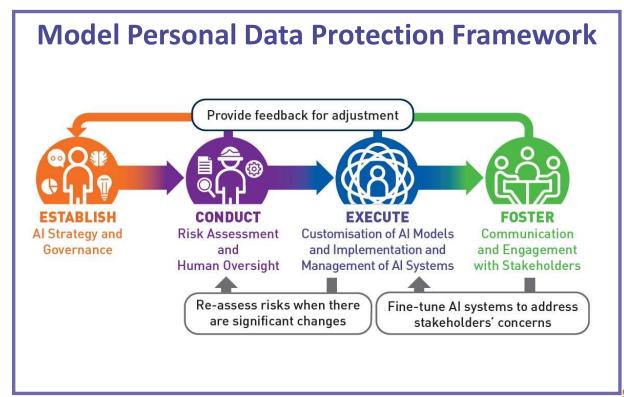
3 Data Stewardship Values



- 1. Being Respectful
- 2. Being Beneficial
- 3. Being Fair

7 Ethical Principles for Al

- 1. Accountability
- 5. Fairness
- 2. Human Oversight
- 6. Beneficial AI
- 3. Transparency & Interpretability
- 7. Reliability, Robustness & Security
- 4. Data Privacy









AI Governance Strategy

Al Strategy

Governance
Considerations for
Procuring Al
Solutions

Governance Structure



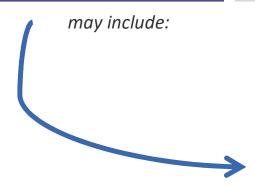




AI Strategy

Governance Considerations for Procuring Al Solutions

Governance Structure



Defining the functions that AI systems would serve in the technological ecosystem of the organisation

Setting out the ethical principles for the procurement, implementation and use of AI solutions

Determining the unacceptable uses of AI systems in the organisation

Establishing an AI inventory

Establishing specific internal policies and procedures on how to ethically procure, implement and use AI solutions







Al Strategy

Governance Considerations for Procuring AI Solutions

Governance Structure

- **Sourcing AI Solutions** 1.
- 2. Picking the Appropriate Al Solution
- 3. **Collecting and Preparing Data**
- 4. **Customising Al Model for Particular Purpose**
- 5. Testing, Evaluating and Validating AI Model
- Testing and Auditing System and Components for 6. **Security and Privacy Risks**
- Integrating AI Solution into Organisation's System









9 Governance Considerations



Purpose(s) of using AI



Criteria and procedures for reviewing AI solutions



Plan for continuously scrutinising changing landscape



Privacy and security obligations and ethical requirements



Data processor agreements



Plan for monitoring, managing and maintaining Al solution



International technical and governance standards



Policy on handling output generated by the AI system



Evaluation of AI supplier



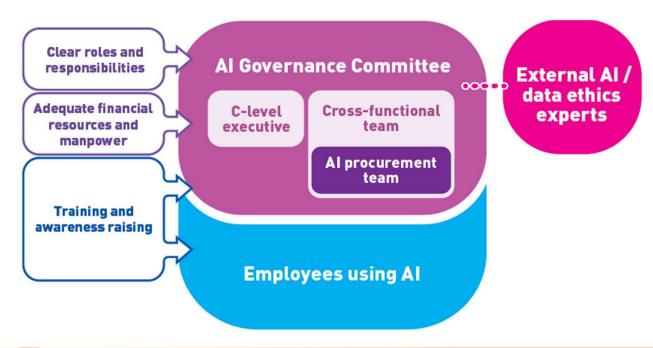




Al Strategy

Governance Considerations for Procuring Al Solutions

Governance Structure







2. Conduct Risk Assessment and Human Oversight



Process of Risk Assessment







2. Conduct Risk Assessment and Human Oversight



Risk-based Approach to Human Oversight

Lower

Risk level of Al system

An AI system likely to <u>produce an output</u> that may have <u>significant impacts</u> on individuals would generally be considered <u>high-risk</u>.

Higher





Human-out-of-the-loop

Al makes decisions without human intervention



Human-in-command

Human actors oversee the operation of AI and intervene whenever necessary



Human-in-the-loop

Human actors retain control in the decision-making process





2. Conduct Risk Assessment and Human Oversight



Examples of AI Use Cases that May Incur Higher Risk



Real-time identification of individuals using biometric data



Evaluation of individuals' eligibility for social welfare or public services



Assessment of job applicants, evaluation of job performance or termination of employment contracts



Evaluation of the creditworthiness of individuals for making automated financial decisions



Al-assisted medical imaging analytics or therapies





3. Execute Customisation of AI Models and Implementation and Management of AI Systems



Process

Selected Recommendations







Manage data quality





Document data handling



Customisation and Implementation of AI





Consider compliance issues based on the hosting of AI solution ('on-premise' or on a third-party cloud) prior to integration





Management and Continuous **Monitoring of Al**



Maintain proper documentation



Conduct periodic audits





Consider incorporating review mechanisms as risk factors evolve





3. Execute Customisation of AI Models and Implementation and Management of AI Systems

Al Incident Response Plan

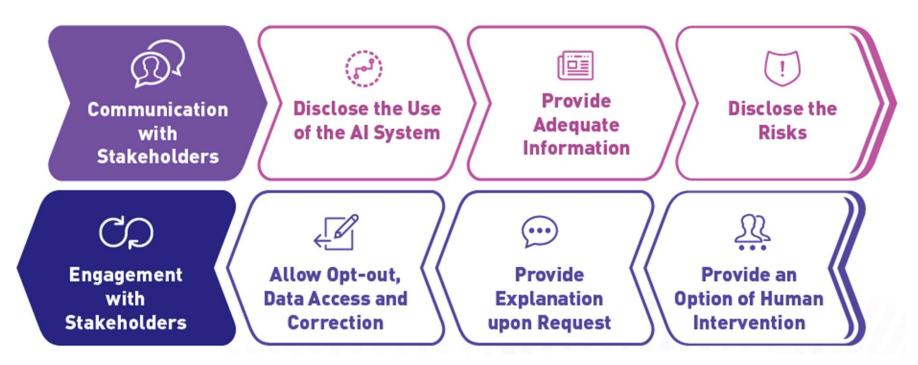






4. Foster Communication and Engagement with Stakeholders

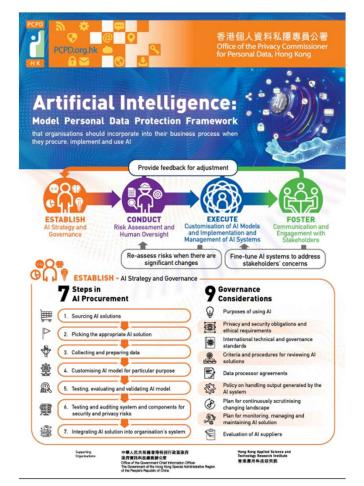


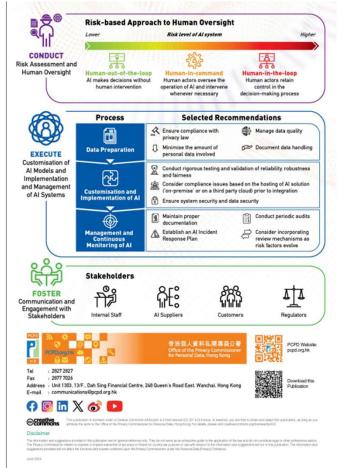






Leaflet











Contact Us





Fax 2877 7026

- Website www.pcpd.org.hk
- Email communications@pcpd.org.hk
- Address Unit 1303, 13/F, Dah Sing Financial Centre, 248 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong

保障、尊重個人資料私隱

Protect, Respect Personal Data Privacy























