

MAGNETO

**Multimedia Analysis and Correlation Engine for
Organized Crime Prevention and Investigation**

**Artificial Intelligence for Law Enforcement:
Legal & Ethical Considerations & Strategies in MAGNETO**

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Introduction

- **Big data analytics**
 - Establish (hidden) trends and correlations in large volumes of data
- **Predictive policing**
 - Identify locations, persons and circumstances likely to be involved in crime
- **Robotics, drones and cameras**
 - Real-time facial recognition, gait analysis, augmented reality
- **Algorithmic profiling**
 - Risk assessments and behavioral analytics

 **Augment human decision-making & Inform police strategy**

Consequences of Police AI

- Efficient, fast and accurate analysis of large datasets
- Effective allocation of resources and manpower
- Supporting police personnel by enhancing cognitive abilities
- Applied risk assessments and data-driven strategies

- Risks to human rights and individual liberties
- Cementation of bias and discriminatory practices
- Chilling effects on citizen behavior
 - Possibility of function creep with novel technologies

Legal & Ethical Considerations

■ Discrimination & Bias

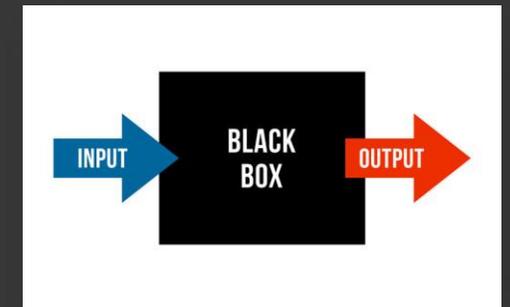
- Algorithms are “taught” to interpret data based on our perceptions
- Replication and institutionalization of prejudicial practices

■ Technical inaccuracies

- “Garbage in, garbage out”
- Faulty designs or model shortcomings

■ Opacity & Unaccountability

- “Black box” systems are inscrutable to both users and citizens
- Lack of transparency and inability to provide satisfactory justifications



Unintended & harmful results that are difficult to detect and challenge

- **European Union – Law Enforcement Directive 2016/680**
 - Domestic activities now subject to European DP rules (in effect: 2018)

- **Regulates processing of “personal data” in policing / criminal justice**
 - Information regarding an identified / identifiable natural person
- **Sets out general principles for data collection, storage, analysis and transfer**
 - Purpose limitation, data minimization, fairness / lawfulness, security
- **Places certain responsibilities and behavioral standards on LEAs**
 - Profiling, impact assessments, sensitive data, disclose information...
- **Awards citizens with right to (some) control over their data**

- **Privacy** (art. 7-8 EU Charter, 8 ECHR)
 - Protection against unreasonable interferences in private life and personal data
 - Limits on police data use (contrast with big data analytics)
- **Equal treatment** (art. 21 Charter, 14 ECHR)
 - All persons are treated equally before the law, without discrimination
- **Fair Trial** (art. 47 Charter, 6 ECHR)
 - Presumption of innocence
 - Equality of arms (access to evidence & reasoning behind the charges)
 - Overall fairness of the trial (including other rights)
- **Limitations**
 - Proportionality, objective / reasonable justification, public interest, safeguards



Tensions with novel police technology

MAGNETO Mitigation Strategies

MAGNETO Approach

Relevant strategies for all legal principles

Extensive legal and ethical **guidelines** (and **translate** them **into design strategies**)

Active involvement of and **interactions** **between** different **stakeholders** (such as system developers, end-users, legal and ethics specialists)

Extensive **training** and **awareness raising** activities for end-users

- **Review of the legal & ethical framework**
 - Drafting of general guidelines in collaboration with LEA's / technical partners
- **Consider legal-ethical risks at the design and development phase**
 - Human rights, data protection, ethical / societal values
 - Explore safeguards and counter-measures at the beginning
- **Data Protection Impact Assessment**
 - Continuous process
 - Interim & Final DPIA
- **Start with the most secure and privacy-oriented option by default**

- **Purpose Limitation**
 - Database integration / restrictions to limit processing to specified & explicit purposes
- **Data Minimization**
 - Access controls for use of relevant, adequate and non-excessive data processing
 - Limiting certain functionalities / datasets to specific user profiles
 - Pseudonymisation/anonymization of less/non relevant data
- **Accuracy**
 - Alerts to users to preserve accuracy / update information
 - Easily rectifiable/updateable information
- **Security (integrity and confidentiality)**
 - Access, authorization and user control, communication control, input control
 - Recovery and back-up

- **Time limits for storage & review**
 - Built-in processes with reminders to reflect legal / organizational periods
- **Distinction between categories of data & data subject**
 - Automated / manual tagging of different types of data to enable distinction
- **Sensitive categories of data**
 - Restricted processing operations + tagging of data
- **Record-keeping and logging**
 - Of all system processes and user interactions – enabled by the tools themselves
- **“Automated decision-making”**
 - Prohibition on certain categories of data, human in the loop, explanation

- High quality, diverse, large **training datasets**
- System **testing and validation** to confirm accuracy and lack of bias
- **Explainable and understandable system processes**
 - Enabling assessment of the reasoning behind specific actions, decisions & outcomes
- **Foreseeability and verifiability** of system behaviors and actions
- **Auditable documentation** on algorithms, datasets, machine learning methods
- **Emphasize human oversight**
 - Validate outcomes of decision-making (meaningful human intervention)
- **“Whitelisting” and “blacklisting” rules** that the system should always follow or never disregard

Concluding Remarks

Conclusion

- 1. Conducting impact assessments and mitigation measures**
- 2. Value-sensitive design and deployment**
 - Counter bias in datasets (data quality) & validating methodological fairness
- 3. Prioritizing transparency and accountability (+ redress)**
- 4. Following data protection principles**
- 5. Emphasizing a capable human in the loop**
 - Avoid rubberstamping and decisions made solely on the basis of algorithms
 - Ensure direct human control over “reasonable suspicion” and outcomes
- 6. Establishing independent oversight and auditing**
- 7. Adhering to established human rights standards**
 - Objectivity, proportionality, pertinence

Thank you

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