Police Artificial Intelligence Principles

A set of principles agencies can use when evaluating software that utilizes artificial intelligence, such as TRULEO.

TRULEO
RECOGNIZING POLICE PROFESSIONALISM

truleo.co

ANZPAA
Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency

Australia New Zealand

POLICE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PRINCIPLES

PURPOSE

The Principles guide the ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI) by Australian and New Zealand Police and promote cross-jurisdictional consistency. The Principles reflect Police's commitment to community safety, harm minimisation and maintaining community confidence in the adoption and deployment of AI systems.

CONTEXT

There is no universally accepted definition of AI. For the purpose of these Principles, AI is defined according to commonly used definitions such as those published by the Australian Government Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources[1] and the AI Forum of New Zealand[2].

The Principles exist within the context of established legal, human rights and privacy obligations and reflect organisational commitments to building trust with First Nations people and communities. The Principles recognise that the technological and social landscape will continue to evolve, requiring ongoing review of police practices and commitments to using AI ethically and responsibly.

Transparency

Police organisations should ensure clear and understandable information about the use of AI systems is made publicly available to the greatest extent possible without undermining policing objectives.

Explainability

Police organisations should ensure AI systems are able to be appropriately described in a meaningful and accessible manner so their use can be understood and challenged.

Accountability

Police organisations should employ appropriate layers of governance and engagement at all stages to ensure they retain primary accountability for the AI system and the decision-making it informs. Police organisations should remain accountable for use of AI systems obtained through external vendors.

Human Oversight

Police organisations should ensure that AI is only used to inform decision-making, rather than to independently make decisions or determine outcomes. There should be appropriate human oversight and control at all stages of the development, deployment and operation of the AI system. This includes oversight of decisions involving human discretion.

Fairness

Police organisations should design and/or use AI systems in a way that respects equality, fairness and human rights. AI systems should not be used to unjustly harm, exclude, disempower or discriminate against individuals, groups or communities. Potential harms and biases should be identified via risk assessments and appropriately managed.

Skills and Knowledge

Police organisations should ensure members have appropriate training, skills and knowledge to develop, deploy and operate AI systems. This includes understanding the capabilities, limitations and risks associated with the AI system. The level of skills and knowledge required is determined by the use and application of the AI system and should remain contemporary.

Proportionality and Justifiability

Police organisations should use AI systems in a reasonable, necessary, proportionate and lawful manner and respect human rights. In determining whether to use AI, police should consider all available policing options. On balance, the benefits to community safety should outweigh any potential negative impacts from the use of AI.

Reliability

Police organisations should continuously monitor, test and develop AI systems, and ensure they are derived from relevant and contemporary data. This helps to ensure optimal functionality and that AI systems continue to meet their intended purpose.

Privacy and Security

Police organisations should ensure privacy and security are at the forefront of the design and use of AI systems. This includes compliance with relevant privacy, data collection, data sharing, data access, security and records management requirements and legal obligations.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Defined as "a collection of interrelated technologies that can be used to solve problems autonomously and perform tasks to achieve defined objectives. In some cases, it can do this without explicit guidance from a human being (Hajkowicz et al. 2019:15). AI is more than just the mathematical algorithms that enable a computer to learn from text, images or sounds. It is the ability for a computational system to sense its environment, learn, predict and take independent action to control virtual or physical infrastructure."
2. Defined as "advanced digital technologies that enable machines to reproduce or surpass abilities that would require intelligence if humans were to perform them."