

14:01:30 Today, and as we wait for everyone to get connected and join the call, it would be great if people could start introducing themselves in the chat.

14:01:39 And so you can see that in the bottom by you can see the chat.

14:01:42 If you pull up you can just put in there your name and what it is that you do your job, and maybe where you're joining from as well, because it's always good to know kind of where people are based on what nationalities we have with us i'm

14:01:57 joining you today from our London office. and I'm here with my colleagues, the Pasha and Helen, who have been running everything today.

14:02:05 So for all of you who are joining april this call for the first time, Maybe it's this first event that you've that you've signed up for we are a network and learning platform used by over a 100 and

14:02:17 70,000 public servants and policymakers from 170 different countries, and our mission is to build 20 first century governments that work for people and the planet, and by putting the best knowledge and skills at the fingertips of public

14:02:32 servants around the world, And we do this through events like this one.

14:02:35 I our courses and our knowledge sharing platform and network and I can see we've already got some nice representation from those countries that I just mentioned.

14:02:46 So we've got people dialing in from Canada the Uk India.

14:02:53 Ottawa, Canada again, Trinidad and Tobago Brazil. a warm, warm welcome to all of you.

14:03:03 Please keep those introductions coming, for those of you who have just joined.

14:03:05 People are introducing themselves in the chat with their names.

14:03:09 Maybe the role that they do, and where they're joining from today.

14:03:14 So before we jump into the content i'm just gonna get a few kind of technical notes out of the way. And so you will have seen that we're recording this session, and we will host it online on the

14:03:24 April website via Vimeo afterwards we're doing this for the participants, and a political members can review the content on demand to further their learning, and it will also enable us to share the content with any participants who are unable to

14:03:35 make the session today, and please be aware that if you do come off mute and you will be able to see your username on the recording.

14:03:46 And if you have your camera on, then you'll also be able to see your face along with any information that you have in the background,

14:03:53 Just let me or my colleague for Pasha know if you have any questions or concerns about a plus or making the recording available in the manner I just described.

14:04:02 And if you have further questions you can find the contact details of our data protection officer.

14:04:06 At the foot of a homepage, which I guess is very fitting for the conversation.

14:04:11 We're gonna have today. We also have a live transcript available on this call that you will be able to see on your screens.

14:04:18 If you want to turn this off, you can locate that at the settings at the bottom of your screen by clicking on live translation and selecting hide.

14:04:29 So, as I said, my name is Daisy i'm going to be moderating the session today, and I'm joined by Tom Oral and Victoria fell before I introduce them in more detail.

14:04:40 It would be great to see who else we've got joining us in the virtual room.

14:04:43 So if you're comfortable doing so you can go into gallery view in the top left-hand corner of your screen, turn on your camera, and just give everyone a nice friendly wave to get us started so I can see my colleague,

14:04:56 Helens popped up and net. Hello! hello, Jacqueline!

14:05:00 Hello, Troy! Hello, Brad! Hello, Larissa it's great to have you joining.

14:05:06 Thanks for taking the time today. i'm sure it's going to be a really interesting conversation.

14:05:12 So before before we get to our speaker presentations we're gonna start with a few quick polls just to take a bit of a pulse.

14:05:22 Chat how everyone is feeling today, and kind of your thoughts on the topic.

14:05:26 So my colleague with Pasha is gonna pull those up for us.

14:05:29 Now and She'll also share them in the chat in case you can't see the polls as they come up on your screen, and I'm also going to read them out Now, as well, so the first question we want to know is

14:05:41 How often do you read or think about how your data is being used?

14:05:47 Are you thinking about this multiple times a day around once a day around once per week, once per month, once per year, or basically never

14:05:56 And if it's something in between that please share it in the chat and then the second question we wanna know from you is, do you understand what it means for your data to be misused?

14:06:08 And just yes, no, or maybe you're not sure so we'll give everyone just a few moments to put their responses into the poll, and you can see the questions there in the chat as well if you can't see it on your screen and

14:06:22 feel free to put your answers, in there i'll confess for me. I'm, i'm barely thinking or reading about how my data is being used, and that's maybe something I want to brush up on slightly so

14:06:39 we'll just give everyone a few seconds longer and then the Pasha. when you can see enough people have responded, you can pull up the answers to the pover

14:06:57 Okay, so unlike me, lots of you, 36% are actually thinking about how your data is being used.

14:07:03 Multiple times a day, and I suppose as well, if lots of you are kind of working with data in your day to day jobs, then that that might make sense.

14:07:13 And yeah. So kind of it's really it's really tired, actually there to kind of people thinking about it on a fairly regular basis.

14:07:19 So I think you know, only a small percent of people are thinking about this less and kind of once a month.

14:07:25 Which is good to see. and then the second poll question response as well.

14:07:37 Oh, I scroll down So do we understand what it means for data to be misused?

14:07:44 70%. Yes, they feel like they do have a good understanding of that.

14:07:48 20% kind of not quite sure, And then only 4% who are not really sure what that means.

14:07:55 And thank you everyone for getting involved with those so as I said, We've got 2 speakers joining us today.

14:08:00 I'm gonna introduce them briefly Now and then i'm gonna hand them over for some opening remarks before we go into a Q and A.

14:08:09 So we have. Victoria fell joining us. Give us away, Victoria.

14:08:13 Yeah, there she is. She is the head of strategic communications and engagement at the Center for data, ethics and innovation.

14:08:19 And has worked on some of the biggest issues in government over the last few years. In her previous role at the Cabinet office. She was a key part in communicating the Government's plan for jobs and coordinated government-wide

14:08:31 campaigns to mark international women's day and black history month before joining government.

14:08:35 She worked as a features writer at Mary Clare magazine and an early year's teacher in East London. so that kind of varied very profile there from Victoria We also have Tom Morrel joining Tom give us a

14:08:48 wave. Yeah, Tom is managing Director of Data ready. Tom founded data ready in 2,018, having identified a need for less technical and more governance orientated services in the sustainable development and humanitarian

14:09:03 sectors, Tom's expertise lies in the links between digital and data policy sustainable development and human rights.

14:09:10 Tom has over 14 years of experience, working for Uk agencies, and Ethiopia and Toga Tech orientated civil society and social purposes, companies and london-based law firms specializing in human rights law So again, a very kind

14:09:26 of varied profile, and lots of interesting insights to kind of bring to the discussion today.

14:09:33 So, as I said, i'm now gonna hand over for some opening remarks, and then we will head into the Q. and A.

14:09:38 So feel free as You're listening to our speakers as questions come up for you, pop them into the chat, and we will get to them in a moment.

14:09:46 But for now, Victoria, over to you hi there thanks so much, Daisy i'm lovely to meet all of you virtually.

14:09:55 What I would kind of like to speak about today is how the Cde i.

14:09:59 . iteration at the heart of our work But I think, just before I go into that answer, i'm going to give a quick introduction to the center of the data ethics and innovation.

14:10:07 And what we do. So the first in the world of its kind, the

center of the data ethics and innovation otherwise known as the Cde.
14:10:15 I needs the UK Government's work to enable trustworthy innovation using data and AI.

14:10:21 Our mission is simple. We facilitate responsible and trusted innovation, and create the lives of citizens, and to support growth.

14:10:27 And we do this by partnering with organizations in the UK.

14:10:30 Across the public sector, industry and academia to help help them innovate with trust.

14:10:34 And unleash the potential of AI. So in the past year this is included working with the Ministry of Defense to develop ethical principles for the use of AI and Defense the Department for Education on Guidance for

14:10:46 data, analytics and children's social care and the recruitment and employment confederation to develop industry guidance on the use of data driven tools in a treatment.

14:10:56 So on to the question, How do we put ethical considerations at the heart of our work?

14:11:01 So, as AI and digital technology has become ever more essential to our lives, we have to ensure that our approaches to using and developing these technologies remain inclusive and ethical.

14:11:11 And that's where the cdei comes in 2 things frame and ground responsible innovation with data and AI digital ethics.

14:11:20 The importance of having maintaining and strengthening public trust in data.

14:11:24 And AI I just mentioned a few examples of the partnership where we've undertaken and now I'd like to move on to a few more examples of the systemic work that we're undertaking so the

14:11:33 first of these is around algorithmic transparency.

14:11:36 So the Cdi has worked with the Central Digital and data office.

14:11:40 Cdo and the cabinet office which is one of the world's first public sector algorithmic transparency standards put simply, we've developed a standard that helps public sector organizations.

14:11:52 Provide clear information about the algorithmic tools that they use and why they're using them.

14:11:56 Just as a bit of background, and I apologize.

14:11:59 If this is too much information that you know already. an algorithm is a step by step process to solve a problem.

14:12:05 And then in this context, a good example of a low impact algorithm is a chat box suggesting a web page to a user on a government website.

14:12:11 And a good example of a high impact algorithm would be assigning a certain application to a given queue.

14:12:18 So why is providing this kind of transparency with algorithms so important?

14:12:22 Well, the reasons are twofold. firstly, for development, this transparency helps developers test their thinking and enables civil service society and others to feedback; and secondly, it's important to improve understanding and an accountability and a

14:12:37 recent tracker survey that we released. We found just over how long 52% of respondents reported, knowing just a little or nothing at all about how their data is collected and used in their

everyday.

14:12:46 Lives. However, in our public engagement on algorithmic transparency, there was a strong desire from participants that the information that algorithms use in the public sector should be made available to them and experts to build public trust So

14:12:59 we are helping to meet this need and the second example of systemic change that I'd like to talk to you about is our work on Ai assurance which also has ethics and responsible innovation at its heart So ai

14:13:11 assurance. Artificial intelligence assurance operates similarly to tools like audit and certification in other complex industries, like cybersecurity or financial services.

14:13:22 It has a huge role in unlocking the adoption of artificial intelligence.

14:13:25 We need it because number one: Legality companies need better tools to understand.

14:13:30 If Ai products and services are delivering against legal standards, or even technical and ethical standards.

14:13:37 Secondly, advisor for trust and the ai contacts show us tools and services, and necessary to provide trustworthy information about how a project is performing on issues such as fairness, safety, or reliability.

14:13:49 And we're appropriate and sharing that bit is complying with relevant standards.

14:13:52 So that is why I lasted the Cde. I published our Ai Assurance ecosystem Roadmap, which comes as part of the new case, National Ai Strategy.

14:14:03 The very roadmap which is the first of its kind, aims to capitalize the development of the ecosystem and provide clarity on the way ahead by setting out what different actors need to do for us to build a leading

14:14:13 Ai assurance ecosystem, and our program will help to position the UK as a global leader on it.

14:14:18 Provide opportunities for trade in assurance projects and services to wrap up, as with most of the work in the digital and Ai space, we can't build a world leading Ai assurance sector on our own with all our work our aim is to be

14:14:34 catalytic foster in collaboration, learning from an and amplifying best practice, from industry with ethics and responsible innovation at the heart.

14:14:42 All our work. Thanks very much, Daisy, and thanks very much.

14:14:45 Everyone. Thank you, Victoria. really interesting stuff, and looking forward to digging into some of that in the Q. and A. I'm.

14:14:54 Gonna hand it over now to Tom for his opening remarks.

14:14:56 Thanks very much, Daisy, for having me and thank you Victoria for those opening remarks.

14:15:03 It's really interesting to hear how the UK government approaches some of these issues. and welcome to everyone.

14:15:09 I hope you find this this talk engaging. Please do feel free to drop questions in the chat.

14:15:13 We will be monitoring, and try to answer as many as possible during the the space of this call.

14:15:19 So, and Stacy kindly said in her introduction: I I manage it already limited, which is a small boutique consultancy based here in London.

14:15:31 And it focuses primarily on supporting international organizations that work in the sustainable development in humanitarian fields.

14:15:39 And the work that I do with those organizations centers on a number of different issues, all relating somehow to data governments, and they governance for those who don't know is is just the the controls and the way in which

14:15:53 we exert in influence over over information and data. So data governance can relate to international norms and standards and relate to national laws.

14:16:04 And it can relate to specific policies or specific issues around data sharing or accessibility or things like that.

14:16:10 So I basically provide advisory services and research on those kinds of issues for mostly the United Nations, but also big international Ngos and sometimes governments.

14:16:22 Now the the reason i'm really interested in this particular session is because in the last few years data ethics so called data ethics, have really permeated every nook and cranny in every corner of the work that

14:16:38 I do I mean it's an area that i've already had a deep interest in as a human rights floor by background.

14:16:46 But i'm i'm even taking the back and i'm surprised by the degree to which ethical considerations and now prominently reflected in public discourse when it comes to digital and data transformations in the

14:17:00 public space. We have, you know, very lively public debates going on about the role of social media in public discourse.

14:17:08 A lot of that has to do with data processing.

14:17:12 On the one hand, you have, you know, the facebooks of this world and their business model, which which relies on the processing of personal data to generate revenue.

14:17:22 And in the process that they're establishing these enormous platforms which which can augment certain voices or certain interests, sometimes real, sometimes not real, in many different ways.

14:17:32 And what we've seen in the past few years is that this can have both a very positive effect on society by bringing people closer together.

14:17:39 But it can also have a hugely detrimental effect on society, and it can cause enormous schisms, sometimes real, sometimes not between people.

14:17:47 It can affect political outcomes and elections. And so questions about how these kinds of platforms should be regulated, how the data that flow in and out of these platforms should be regulated, or at heart, ethical questions within my world within
14:18:02 my world of work. These kinds of issues are equally, you know, pertinent

14:18:08 In the past few years. There have been an unfortunate series of events which which have re-exposed the dangers of utilizing personal data in the humanitarian world, especially So, for example, last year the United

14:18:25 Nations Human Rights Committee on Hcr. came under enormous criticism from

14:18:32 Sharing the by biometric details of Rohingya refugees with the government of Myanmar.

14:18:38 That was considered to be a, you know, quite significant breach of their ethical obligations towards those refugees.

14:18:45 And you know, a violation of the overarching humanitarian principle of do no harm.

14:18:50 Similarly, a few couple of years ago, those quite substantial controversy.

14:18:56 About a contract that the World Food Program entered into with volunteer, which is a data processing company.

14:19:04 Basically, the United States whose primary clients are defense contractors in the Us.

14:19:09 So the volunteer does a lot of work, the Cia, the Nsa.

14:19:15 For the Us. military and other organizations. And again, you know, the points of friction were essentially How do you reconcile your humanitarian mandate?

14:19:23 With entering into a partnership with a private company Who's who's primary clients are a military organization when you know the whole point of humanitarian lecture is to distinguish itself from military

14:19:36 intervention So for me. but ethical dilemmas persistent and pervasive across the spectrum of work that I do.

14:19:45 Whether it's thinking about how an organization like unhcr should should manage its data assets, including by metric data of refugees all the way through to the bigger bigger picture questions about you know what is right and

14:19:59 wrong when it comes to to organizations entering into partnerships with the private sector, or particularly governments.

14:20:06 What kind of data should they or shouldn't they be sharing there is a legal component to these questions, but more often than not, there's also an ethical component to these questions.

14:20:16 So in this conversation today. i'd like to draw a few examples in a bit more depth.

14:20:21 That i've been working on but with a focus really as well on, on on helping, you know, or at least having a discussion on on the kinds of considerations that we should be thinking about.

14:20:32 If we want to use data ethically, in the public space.

14:20:35 Thank you. Thanks, Tom. And yeah, I think you did a really great job that I've kind of drawing out all the many different ways that data ethics kind of present themselves kind of across different sectors and kind of different areas of

14:20:49 work So, as I said, we're gonna be going into A.

14:20:52 Q. A. Now we already have some questions that participants.

14:20:57 You guys have submitted ahead of time. so i'll be asking some of those.

14:21:01 But if new questions come up for you, please do post them in the chat.

14:21:03 And as Tom said, we'll try to get to as many as we can.

14:21:07 So first I want to put a question to you but Victoria, and for someone who's maybe new to working with data, and particularly maybe new to the area of data ethics could you go over some of the kind of key ethical considerations to

14:21:21 keep in mind. Yeah, thank you very much, Daisy, and thank you, Tom, for that.

14:21:26 That was pretty. yes, I am fairly new to the area of data ethics.

14:21:31 However, the area of ethics itself is something that I think I have have not only in my educational background as a as a law student, but also with the work I've previously done, and showing that we are working at a clean

14:21:43 we are celebrating ethically, and we are enjoying that.

14:21:46 Everyone is is is given the credit that they deserve.

14:21:50 So on that note i'd actually say it's kind of the same thing. A key ethical consideration in data would be the same key ethical consideration that I would have generally, which is about bias.

14:22:02 So data is a really powerful tool to see where bias is occurring and measure whether our efforts to combat it or effective.

14:22:10 It could also present problems with that. And there are lots of algorithms that have entrenched or amplified historic biases, or even created new forms of bias.

14:22:19 There's a there's a well-known sort of story about a major tech company where their algorithm was trained on data submitted by applicants over a 10 year period.

14:22:27 Much of which came from men, and because of that the system effectively taught itself, and male candidates were preferable.

14:22:33 So We've got to avoid entrenching these old school and and unfortunately still prevalence biases into our work now into the future.

14:22:41 The Cde is working with the recruitment and Employment Confederation on data driven technology in the recruitment sector.

14:22:47 To avoid these exacerbations, So not only did our 2020 review into bias in algorithmic decision, making highlight risks like this, we also worked with the recruitment and employment confederation at develop

14:23:01 a a space set of industry like guidance last year, and which combines our knowledge of data.

14:23:03 Different technology and the ethical and policy issues with the specific area of the recruitment issue.

14:23:10 Which has become particularly prevalent during Covid. So to go back to the beginning and to answer your question.

14:23:16 The ethical question is the same it's about bias But it's about how we look at bias and past, present in the future.

14:23:22 Yeah, I think that's yeah a really good kind of thing to have front of mind.

14:23:27 It's it's not that wholly different kind of other places that you would consider things from an ethical point of view.

14:23:33 And Tom, do you want to add anything to that? I I mean, I completely agree with with that.

14:23:37 I would just add, maybe a couple of points I think the for me to take it one step deeper, perhaps, although I completely agree with what Victoria was saying. the when it comes to the use of Ai in particular.

14:23:47 I think it's just start it's to start from a point where you recognize that the outcome is by definition going to be biased because you're looking for a specific outcome for me the key is how

do you control

14:24:00 unwanted biases. in the development of your automated systems.

14:24:05 And that is a very human question, and the problem is that over the past 1520 years.

14:24:10 We've left it to technologists to try and answer that question, and we then end up in a situation where it you have.

14:24:18 You know the examples that Victoria gave, and I can add many more.

14:24:22 But you know, I think people are well aware of the biases clear view.

14:24:26 There's a lot of North American participants you'll be well aware, with the the controversies surrounding use of clear views, facial recognition us by the police and others.

14:24:35 The other point of that is is in addition to bias.

14:24:36 The other overarching issue. Certainly, in my work at least, which which is a key part of the ethics.

14:24:43 Discussion is the concept of equity. and very often what i've seen in the for example, the open data movements in the open government movements is that there's been this assumption and and to be absolutely clean i'm part of these movements

14:24:57 and I've usually supported and I have been from that for the past 1015 years.

14:25:01 But the the I think that we we, as a as that movement made it, made this assumption that if we created equality of access to data by opening up data, we would be able to overcome barriers today, to use and I think

14:25:14 history has proved as tremendously wrong in that regard.

14:25:17 I think that there are, you know, when it comes down to it.

14:25:20 Those with the means to be able to to manipulate and to utilize open data will still be able to utilize it for better than than those who don't and in the development context that's hugely important because if

14:25:34 you're trying. if you're taking data from impoverished communities as you're trying to to open that up and create public goods.

14:25:42 It's very unlikely that those communities will be able to utilize the data in the way in which you envisage.

14:25:47 So for me that's an equity issue it's an equity of access issue, and it's an equity of outcome issue.

14:25:53 So part of the conversation for me also has to be about to take with you.

14:25:59 Not just bias. thanks, thanks, Tom, for for adding that on

14:26:04 And I wonder if I can stick there with kind of the open data question.

14:26:08 And you mentioned there, that kind of hasn't had maybe the outcomes that we were hoping. Could you mention any of the ways in which we're trying to level this up, that you have seen that have worked or is it still kind of

14:26:18 much a work in progress, I think it's a working progress but where I where I see potential products in the future is in work that's being undertaken to to try and establish models of community ownership over data

14:26:34 and you know I i'm trying to think now of how I can make

that a bit more concrete.

14:26:41 The there are. There are 2 kind of the normative models I mean inevitably might be the wrong with I don't like that. Would it?

14:26:47 Generally sorry, Victoria. I know it's part of your the the title, but the the there are 2 models, I think, which which helped overcome some of the barriers.

14:26:54 The first is data collectives, so groups of people who come together to try and and assert control over data about them in the community, and the second is, they trust So the idea that I I don't mean to get

14:27:10 too legal here, but it extends the concept of trust law here in the UK.

14:27:16 I it's called other things in other parts of the world which which essentially says it extends.

14:27:23 If I juice if I do 3 duty of care over data assets.

14:27:26 So what that means is like a pension fund, for instance.

14:27:30 When you give it money. they have to act in your best interest in investing your money, and there is legal liability if they don't do that.

14:27:39 Similarly in a in a trust model around data if you're handing your data over to a large company to be used in a particular way.

14:27:45 That they may have a fiduciary duty to act in your best interest in the use of that data.

14:27:51 I I quite like that model. it's still a bit niche.

14:27:54 There are examples of it working at very localized levels in various places.

14:28:00 I would like to see more experimentation in that regard. but I think those kinds of models which which try and bring communities of people who are affected by by how their data is used.

14:28:11 Into the into the decision making process ultimately that's what it's all about control.

14:28:18 Thanks, Tom, and we've had a question that I want to kind of put you in in a moment around that kind of community ownership. point.

14:28:25 But i'll get to that in A. moment and before we progress kind of any further into the Q.

14:28:32 And A. I want to quickly kind of bring to light the difference between data, ethics and data protection, because I know there are 2 things that are kind of quite often mentioned together.

14:28:41 But it would be great if we could kind of distinguish those.

14:28:45 I don't know who wants to take this first time or Victoria. Both of you can speak to it.

14:28:49 Victoria is nothing, Tom. So yeah, the difference between data ethics and data protection, i'll be super super brief thanks, Victoria.

14:28:56 Sorry i've spoken a lot so far so in my mind data protection is very much a a legal definition.

14:29:05 Data protection usually implies the protection law. In my world.

14:29:10 At least it implies there is standards and rules about what kind of can be done with data.

14:29:14 It usually refers to individuals data. So it's how you

protect individuals as data, whereas data ethics as far broader as we said, it covers It's more the should and shouldn't do of it you know if you have data what should you do

14:29:29 with it, even if you can do something with data it doesn't mean that you should do it So a good example of that is what I what I refer to earlier with unhcr you know legally the wasn't

14:29:43 anything stopping than this necessarily from sharing biometric data with the Government to mind more. Perhaps there should be something legally. but it was very much an ethical question of just because you can do it.

14:29:53 Should you do it, you know, and fundamentally, ethically, somebody probably should stop that from happening.

14:29:59 So so it's the difference between can and cons do which is data protection where there's enforcement in this liability and shouldn't shouldn't do which is the ethical considerations that's a very neat way

14:30:10 of breaking it down. thanks, Tom i'll try and remember that next time i'm i'm thinking about this so often when we talk about kind of data ethics it also comes up with trust as well and the kind of 2 topics

14:30:24 that that gets spoken about a lot. So I was wondering, Victoria, if you could speak to kind of how do we ethically collect data from the public and then get them to trust?

14:30:33 That government is kind of using that data in a way that you know they're happy about.

14:30:39 And if you can cite any examples of where you've seen this been done effectively before it'd be great to mention those Yeah, Absolutely.

14:30:48 Thanks. baby. yeah. So I think i'd like to focus on earning public trust in in government's use of data. I think it's important to mention the State away that trust in government doesn't operate in a

14:30:58 silo to use a word that we're very fond of

14:31:03 You know we can't expect just in data and where they might not be trusting other things.

14:31:06 They are all linked together. but what we can do, and what we want to do at the Cdi is, and that trust which we do do by partnering across the public sector industry academia both in the UK and then especially to identify

14:31:19 those barriers to responsible innovation. we did a snap projects as well.

14:31:24 What are that algorithmic transparency or Ai assurance?

14:31:27 I think something that's very it's almost hot off the press. on is our latest tracker survey, which came out sort of earlier this year. which gives good public insight into how public trust varies on how

14:31:43 government collects and uses data. So some of the key findings from this. actually, people are comfortable with personal data being used for a variety of purposes, particularly when I societal benefit is clear.

14:31:54 So people are actually more willing to say they really know it benefits all of us.

14:32:01 People report feelings of uncertainty about current data practices.

14:32:02 When those big about that earlier, and I think the survey the the polling that you did at the beginning getting at this, so I've illustrated that as well, I think that the audience, kind of more ahead of of where our

14:32:12 respondents were, which was 52% of them reported that they knew that or nothing.

14:32:17 But it is important for us to do in order to get that, just to explain exactly what the date is being used for

14:32:23 And then also concerns about the dates are strongly impacted by the organization question, and also the degree of data governance in place.

14:32:30 So security measures, such as anonymization and data inciting those are pretty interesting for for making sure that we have a high level of trust.

14:32:38 And then finally, sort of going back to the first point.

14:32:42 The respondents were concerned that benefits of day are 8, or in to an ai wouldn't be felt equally across society.

14:32:51 So not only is that a sort of last society or lens on things?

14:32:54 We also found that these things needed to be tangible so it's.

14:32:57 It's good what i'm going to talk about the general economic benefit.

14:33:00 But what there is one as well as how that will impact them.

14:33:03 Whether that is, for example, an effect on real-time wages, or for example, help with the cost of living.

14:33:09 It's those kind of things that inspire public trust in government. Thanks, Victoria.

14:33:16 And taking, You know, you just said there around an economic benefit.

14:33:19 We had a question come in from the chat around how companies in particular could use data.

14:33:27 And this person asked, How can the value of this data be regulated and become the property of the individual instead of a public commodity that anyone can monetize on

14:33:39 And I can see both of you kind of smiling and nodding at this question. so kind of open to either of you to pitch in fast on this

14:33:46 I'll i'll start off in this and i'll hand quite swiftly over to Tom.

14:33:50 Because I think this might be something to do submit to company law where it's.

14:33:56 When a company takes on a personal idea. When a company is just a company Tom, please feel free to come in now and totally contradict me.

14:34:01 But I do think this is a quite a legal question so if I understood correctly.

14:34:06 It's a question of How do you How do you how do you give an individual back the value of the data which is processed?

14:34:14 Of their data as well, which is processed by others.

14:34:16 And this is the this is literally the 1 million dollar question, right?

14:34:19 And the the question phrase is property and the reason i'm. laughing, is because this is in legal terms.

14:34:26 This is the heart of the difficulty. that we all have because data isn't property.

14:34:31 So to give you a a good example, even my personal data.

14:34:35 So you know my name, Thomas, or all my date of birth, my location of birth?

14:34:39 My physical address, and these are just representations of real world things. You know there is a Thomas.

14:34:45 All I was born on a particular day I live in a particular place. I I don't get to own the words, Thomas are all, though I don't get to own the day on which I was born.

14:34:55 You know there's no there's no ownership of this.

14:34:59 They're just simply facts about me. so the law really struggles with this with this concept.

14:35:03 And and there are. there are some people who believe that in certain instances data can be property and can be owned.

14:35:09 And there are others who say that it can never be owned I won't get into the intricacies of that debate.

14:35:16 I think it's enough. it's enough to say that you know the models that I was talking about earlier.

14:35:22 So dates trust they've collectives and even to some degree. you know, data protection laws that put the individual at their heart and reflect the the principle of data sovereignty like the European model.

14:35:32 Does of individual data sovereignty, so that you know that means that an individual has the right absolutely to decide how his or her data is used. by others.

14:35:44 Those are some pools which are being experimented with to to see how far they go.

14:35:47 The reality is, you know, there is a quid pro quo when we use services which which process our personal data.

14:35:56 You know, platforms like Facebook twitter tiktok etc.

14:36:00 They're free to access you know there's no obligation for people to access them.

14:36:05 The difficulty in my view, and this is this is the big ethical question is at least in some parts of the world.

14:36:12 They've become really key to local economies and you know businesses run their whole business off of Facebook or you know people depend on what's up to be able to communicate with each other.

14:36:24 In countries where other systems don't exist so in that in that context they start to fulfill a vital public service.

14:36:32 Right. and that's where it becomes really difficult to work out how to control that, and how to regulate that I and I frankly don't have the answers to it.

14:36:44 These are very live discussions. but what I can tell you, for example, is I took part in a very lively discussion a bit like this with some Kenyan colleagues of mine.

14:36:53 When when what's up wanted to change its terms of service last year, which would have basically you know, opened up personal data.

14:37:03 And for for reprocessing and integration with other sources of data to be clear, they were never saying they would access people's, messages, or anything like that.

14:37:10 But all the metadata about New York contact lists.

14:37:12 The time slumps of calls the you know all the patterns that they could discern from that, especially if you had other Meta accounts like like a Facebook, counter, a messenger account.

14:37:23 They can build up a very detailed picture of your your behavior.

14:37:27 And there was huge controversy in Kenya about this, because precisely for this reason, because in Kenya what's up is used by businesses.

14:37:33 It's used by individuals who don't you know don't have many other means of being able to communicate with each other.

14:37:39 And it fulfills a vital public service so those uproar over over the company's desire to go down that route.

14:37:47 Ultimately the company backtracked because there was such a huge backlash, not just in Kenya, but globally. I remember.

14:37:53 You know my I have signal as well which is like what's up, but more ethical.

14:37:59 And you know my single pings were like off the charts those days, with, you know, access joint signal this person's joint signal precisely because they were they were hemorrhaging customers.

14:38:08 So I think public awareness and public pressure is also a really important factor in in helping to to indicate to companies and to governments where the line is, and what the public is willing to accept and what it's not willing to

14:38:22 accept Thanks, Tom. really interesting example is there to kind of bring that to light.

14:38:30 I'm aware that we're rapidly heading towards the end of the session, and so i'm going to try and squeeze in a few more questions.

14:38:38 And press upon our speakers. Nice short and sweet answers, so we can try and get to as many questions as we can in the last 5 min.

14:38:45 So we've had a question. Come in around the use of using data with indigenous populations.

14:38:52 So this person's coming from canada obviously where you know where this is happening.

14:38:57 Tom. I guess you might want to take this one first.

14:39:01 Could you point me to the question, though? Could you discuss the user of data with indigenous populations?

14:39:09 So they're pointing to kind of these principles where those populations have control over the data collected about them and their communities.

14:39:19 Okay, I I just to be clear I can't see the precise question.

14:39:23 But what I can say is but I do have a little bit of exposure to this world.

14:39:27 And indeed with with with individuals and organizations in Canada.

14:39:31 So a few a few months ago. and after I once I said i'll drop the i'll drop a link that might be of use to people but a few months ago.

14:39:41 I had a great conversation with I mean first Night's data rights activists in Canada.

14:39:48 Called Gwen Phillips Who's part of the Tunaa Nation in I think, British Columbia. and this conversation took part of the

project that I'm. a part of called the data values project which is run by the global

14:40:01 partnership for sustainable development data again i'll drop a link afterwards.

14:40:06 Transparency, say, come on the Technical advisory Board, and I I coach the data governments working group. And this was a fireside chat to kind of literally surface.

14:40:16 Some of the issues that first nations and indigenous people's face when it comes to exerting this rate of of sovereignty of a over data about them in their communities.

14:40:26 Now the the it. It was a really fascinating and very emotional conversation.

14:40:31 For me for a number of reasons. but the the the essence of it is that from first nations point of view

14:40:43 What the State is trying to do. so what the Federal Government of Canada is trying to do when it collects statistics about them.

14:40:48 In the example that was given to me by Gwen was around health care statistics.

14:40:52 Is that in her view? the Federal Government is is trying to measure how sick her communities are.

14:40:58 They're trying to identify how many people suffer from ex illnesses, or you know what Malays and the community are suffering from.

14:41:06 But from her point of view, and her community's point of view you know they've had it far worse in their recent history.

14:41:13 So for them. it's it's not a measure of trying to find out how sick they currently are.

14:41:19 But they're trying to work out how far they've come and you know how far they have left to go when it comes to reasserting their right to self-determination as a first nations community so they're

14:41:32 indicators in their metrics, and the statistics and the things that they want to measure about themselves differ greatly than those the Federal Government want to measure.

14:41:40 So there is this ongo from what I understood, and then things may have changed since then. But from what I understood, there is this ongoing conversation taking place between an alliance of first nations communities in Canada and Federal government to try and establish new ways of

14:41:58 collecting data and new ways of processing data new metrics, new indicators and the consider alongside each other that measure, not just the the the the disease of the community, but also its actual health.

14:42:14 And the progress that it's making and this this also just a very smaller side.

14:42:17 This is this: comes back to the question on trust that was asked earlier.

14:42:22 If you can wrap up in 30 s cause I I know that we're almost about to get cut off.

14:42:27 So, it comes back to the question of trust because it it was

14:42:32 It was a question about essentially in her view. they're trying to measure our assimilation.

14:42:39 I think, is what she said into mainstream canada we're

trying to measure our self-determination.

14:42:43 So I think that there are. That is again another very big ethical challenge that a lot of communities around the world face.

14:42:50 Thank you. so much, Tom. again for another really interesting example.

14:42:54 So, as I said, we are heading towards the end of our session. now.

14:42:57 I know that we've got some questions that we didn't get to answer.

14:43:01 So I would have really encourage all of you to post those in our Q.

14:43:04 And a feature, and perhaps we can get our speakers to respond to those, and maybe also your peers as well can chip in there.

14:43:15 I want to say a big thank you to everyone for joining, and of course, a huge thank you to our speakers for leading such a brilliant discussion and sharing so many great insights.

14:43:27 And if you want to put in your one word, takeaways, kind of things that you're gonna walk away with top of mind into the chat, that would be great.

14:43:34 And I also asked Tom and Victoria for theirs as well.

14:43:37 So kind of one word takeaway from today i'll go to you first, Victoria.

14:43:43 Sorry I was starting to come off meet cause I was looking at everyone else's.

14:43:47 Comment I think. just variety to be honest with you

14:43:51 It's been fascinating to know about these different land landscapes, and me as well, seeing the intersection of law and ethics all over again, and especially you know, I think Tom's last answer was a really

14:44:04 good example of bios versus equity. So that was really great to come all the way back to that.

14:44:11 Yeah, nice linking. And, Tom, your one word takeaway I just say interest.

14:44:17 There's a huge amount of interest and that makes me very happy, and the interest is only growing. yeah great, i'm seeing as well.

14:44:24 We've got biometric ethics difficult says Wesley that's definitely true.

14:44:28 Ai assurance as well. in the last 1 min.

14:44:33 It would be great if you could all respond to the poll that's just about to pop up on your screen and give us a quick bit of feedback.

14:44:40 So on a scale of one to 10. Can you rank your agreement with this statement?

14:44:47 So one meaning that you completely disagree in 10, meaning that you completely agree.

14:44:49 This works was a valuable use of my time and hopefully we'll have lots of people saying at 10.

14:44:58 I hope that you guys can stick around for another session today.

14:45:03 We've got 3 more so coming up we have inclusive data practices.

14:45:06 Then we're going on to data driven policy making and then

the end of the day, wrapping up with a discussion session as well.

14:45:15 So stick around for the next session, starting in 15 min.

14:45:17 But for those of you that need to jump off and Please do
you'll see the recording as well shortly once again. big.

14:45:25 Thank you to our speakers, and thanks to everyone for their
time.