Province of Fryslân, Rijks ICT Gilde & the Z-Inspection® Initiative

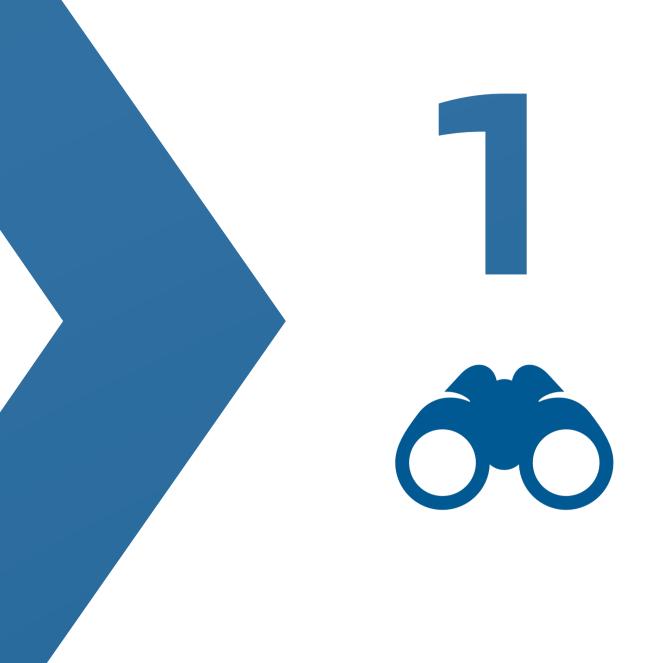
Assessing the trustworthiness of an Al system in practice

Summary of the domain expert examination of the AI system "Monitoring grassification of heather fields"

The goal

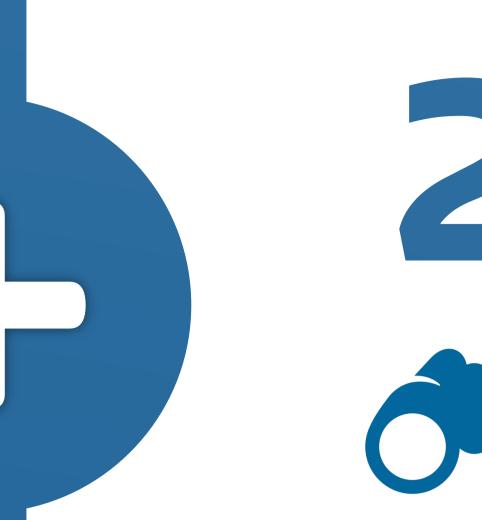
In addition to ethical and technical assessment, domain experts - in this case ecologists - assessed the AI system.

The ecologists looked at the AI system in **two ways**.



From manual to automated

The transition from a completely manual field monitoring system to an automated system based on satellite imagery.



The algorithm

Using the algorithm to create maps based on satellite imagery to monitor the natural area.

Nrust

Sessing

actise

Assessment

The ecologists raised their three main concerns. These were then linked to the EU ethical principles and requirements for trustworthy AI.



The model tends to underestimate the grassification effects



The model classifies two grass species but there are more species that determine heather fields' biodiversity



Managers and staff are reluctant to use the model



Prevention of harm





Prevention of harm Accountability







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Summaries assessment

The AI system was examined on three components: technical, ethical and ecological. The findings were captured in three different reports. A summary has been prepared for each report. In addition to substantive reports, lessons learned from applying the Z-inspection method were also identified. This is summarized in the lessons learned overview.

