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Artificial intelligence — Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) —

Part 3: Data quality management requirements and guidelines

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 42, *Artificial intelligence*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 5259 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

The quality of analytics and machine learning (ML) based products and services depends on the quality of data used to train ML models. Hence, data quality management is essential as it often helps to ensure the success of analytics and ML technology.

The adoption of a data quality management system facilitates managing the quality of products and services that employ analytics and ML technologies. This document defines vocabulary, requirements and guidelines for communication, alignment and agreement for managing data quality. The data quality management system provides transparency and auditability, either through self-assessment or third party assessment. It facilitates achieving relevant stakeholder satisfaction and managing quality, performance and self-declaration requirements. Specifically, this document defines requirements for a data quality management system with references to data quality measures that are relevant for the most commonly used analytics and ML technologies.

As data quality requirements vary with context and application domain, this document provides a generic set of requirements and recommendations relating to common data life cycle stages. A data life cycle is typically tightly integrated with the accompanying AI system life cycle and therefore has several dependencies. This document does not prescribe what AI system life cycle to use. Instead, it provides generic interfaces that allow users of this document the flexibility to interface with several life cycle models as long as the life cycle processes can be mapped.

ISO/IEC 5259-1 describes the data quality terminology and concepts used in this document.

ISO/IEC 5259-2 describes the data quality model and data quality measures used in this document.

ISO/IEC 5259-4 describes the data quality process framework used in this document.

ISO/IEC 5259-5 provides a data quality governance framework as guidance for governing bodies.

ISO/IEC TR 5259-6 describes a visualization framework for data quality in analytics and ML.

[ISO/IEC FDIS 5259-3](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/cda43a2b-10d5-4b3d-b2c2-c4593045a3b4/iso-iec-fdis-5259-3)

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Artificial intelligence — Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) —

Part 3: Data quality management requirements and guidelines

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving the quality of data used in the areas of analytics and machine learning.

This document does not define a detailed process, methods or metrics. Rather it defines the requirements and guidance for a quality management process along with a reference process and methods that can be tailored to meet the requirements in this document.

The requirements and recommendations set out in this document are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size or nature.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 5259-1, *Artificial intelligence — Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) — Part 1: Overview, terminology, and examples*

ISO/IEC 5259-2, *Artificial Intelligence — Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) — Part 2: Data quality measures*

ISO/IEC 22989, *Information technology — Artificial intelligence — Artificial intelligence concepts and terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 22989, ISO/IEC 5259-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

data quality claim

statement to what degree data satisfy a data quality requirement

3.2

data quality plan

specification of practices, processes and allocation of resources to achieve data quality objectives as the outcome of data quality planning

3.3

data quality planning

part of data quality management focused on setting data quality objectives and specifying necessary operational processes and related resources to achieve the quality objectives

[SOURCE: ISO 8000-2:2022, modified — example removed]

3.4

development interface agreement

DIA

agreement between customer and supplier in which the responsibilities for activities to be performed, evidence to be reviewed, or work products to be exchanged by each party related to the development of items or elements are specified

Note 1 to entry: While DIA applies to the development phase, supply agreement applies to production.

[SOURCE: ISO 26262-1:2018]

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

DQMLC data quality management life cycle

5 Intended usage

This document may be used in one or more of the following modes:

- by an organization to establish and tailor a data quality management process for the use of data in analytics and ML, and continually improve processes;
- by an ML project to define, trace and evaluate data quality requirements;
- by a data user and data holder to establish a common understanding of data quality characteristics, and to ensure that agreed requirements have been met, facilitating an agreement for transacting data.

NOTE The organization can request assurances of confidentiality and proper use for supporting evidence.

6 Overall data quality management

6.1 Objective

The objective of a data quality management process is to establish appropriate (i.e. repeatable and auditable) processes to manage the quality of data and reliably meet a given set of requirements set by the organization.

6.2 General

Data quality impacts outcomes of analytics and ML algorithms. Data quality has an inherent constituent and a system-dependent constituent. Data can be suitable for one application but not suitable for another. This document helps to establish and maintain data quality for each analytics and ML application.

6.3 Requirements and recommendations

6.3.1 General

The following requirements and recommendations apply to the whole organization.

6.3.2 Data quality culture

The organization should sustain a data quality culture.

The organization shall:

- a) have rules and processes to achieve quality (according to this document) taking into account the data quality model as applied to the applicable products and services;
- b) define and implementing data quality management processes, and performing related data quality activities;
- c) integrate the data quality management processes and activities, to the extent appropriate, into other management processes and activities, such as general quality management and risk management;
- d) document the performed activities;
- e) provide resources sufficient to perform data quality management;
- f) monitor, and to the extent necessary, review and improv the data quality management processes;
- g) provide the required authority to involved personnel;
- h) communicate data quality policies within the organization.

6.3.3 Management of data quality issues

The organization shall meet data quality requirements by:

- a) having processes for communicating, analysing, evaluating, resolving and closing data quality issues;
- b) documenting closed issues;
- c) escalating or delegating issues that cannot be closed.

NOTE 1 Resolving and closing issues of data quality can include limiting or adjusting the scope of the ML project.

NOTE 2 A data quality issue can be closed by implementing a resolution or determining a resolution based on defined acceptance criteria.

6.3.4 Competence management

The organization shall manage competence by:

- a) documenting required skills and tools to process the data;
- b) ensuring that involved personnel have sufficient skills to perform their activities and duties;
- c) maintaining records of persons and their proficiency on the required skills and tools;
- d) keeping appropriate records of training and experience that substantiate claims of appropriate skills.

The organization can use external sources of competencies.

6.3.5 Resource management

The organization shall provide the resources required for data quality management, including:

- a) software applications, training and support necessary to perform data quality management;
- b) IT infrastructure or services necessary to perform data quality management (e.g. compute, storage, networking);
- c) personnel with the skills required to perform data quality management.

6.3.6 Management system integration

The organization should integrate its data quality management activities into its existing management system, including its management systems for product or service quality, and for the development and use of AI systems. Implications from dual roles of stakeholders should be managed by the quality management system, including mitigation of any conflicts of interest.

NOTE 1 Stakeholder management can consider the potential of multiple roles for an individual. A user of analytics and ML based products or services can also be an owner or contributor of data.

NOTE 2 Organizations can use ISO/IEC 42001 to define a management system for the development or use of AI systems.

NOTE 3 Organizations can use ISO 9001 or other sector-specific quality management systems to define their quality management system.

6.3.7 Documentation

Documentation shall be intelligible to relevant stakeholders of the project in accordance with their role. Resources in a language that is not understood by a relevant stakeholder should be accompanied by a summary in a language that the stakeholder can understand.

The documentation shall be accessible to relevant stakeholders as appropriate and authorized. Access overhead should be minimized.

Documentation should include the context or references necessary to make it intelligible to future relevant stakeholders who are not part of the current project. This practice can enable these stakeholders to evaluate a dataset for potential reuse, partially or in total.

6.3.8 Data quality audit and assessment

The implemented processes shall be audited when appropriate, which shall be based on an evaluation of:

- a) the data quality plan against organizational rules and processes;
- b) arguments and justifications detailing how the requirements of the data quality model have been applied;
- c) arguments detailing how the objectives of data quality plan have been achieved;
- d) whether the data quality plan and all work products are complete, consistent and correct according to this document;
- e) recommendations for improvement of data quality.

The data shall be assessed using a data quality assessment, which shall be based on an evaluation of whether the data achieve the objectives of this document, the current state-of-the-art in technology and the applicable engineering domain knowledge.

The data quality assessment plan shall be included in the specification stage. The data quality assessment shall be performed before data provisioning (see [Figure 1](#), Stage 7: Data provisioning) or at an appropriate interval when using continuous learning or when using streaming data.

The data quality assessment may be performed on a subset of the data when it can be demonstrated that the quality of the subset is representative of the quality of the complete dataset.

6.3.9 Confirmation review and data quality measures

Data quality shall be confirmed by appropriate data quality measures in accordance with ISO/IEC 5259-2. A data quality review shall at least cover:

- a) confirmation reviews of key work products. Every confirmation review:
 - 1) shall be finalized before data provisioning;
 - 2) should be based on whether the objectives of this document are achieved;
- b) quality audits of the implemented processes;
- c) quality assessment of the data.

All work products shall undergo confirmation reviews.

The personnel performing these reviews shall have access to the involved personnel, relevant information and required resources.

NOTE Confirmation reviews of key work products can be delegated, but the responsibility stays with the designated person.

6.3.10 Project-specific data quality management

The organization shall manage project-specific data by:

- a) establishing a suitable project-specific data quality management process that meets all requirements of the specific ML project;
- b) maintaining a list of relevant data quality claims. Where applicable, quantitative and qualitative benchmarks for data quality measures shall be documented;
- c) adopting appropriate processes to identify and manage all data quality measures relevant for the project.

The project-specific data quality management process shall fulfil the requirements of [Clause 12](#).

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6.4 Work products

Work products of the data quality management process shall include:

- a) organization-specific rules and processes for data quality (e.g. according to ISO/IEC 5259-4);
- b) evidence of competence management;
- c) evidence of a data quality management system;
- d) identification of the used data quality measures;
- e) documentation of applicable data quality measure benchmarks;
- f) identified quality anomaly reports.

7 Life cycle-specific data quality management

7.1 Objective

The objective of a data quality management life cycle (DQMLC) is to establish and maintain data quality throughout the data life cycle. An example of a data life cycle model is described in ISO/IEC 5259-1:—, Figure 3.