What Responsible AI is the practice of designing, developing and deploying AI with good intention to empower businesses and employees and to fairly impact customers and society allowing organisations to engender trust and scale AI with confidence. Instances where AI has failed was AI to fight cancer could kill patients this happened where another failure cost US$62 million which was spent by IBM to develop an AI system to aid in the battle against cancer. However, the outcome was unsatisfactory once again. The product, according to a doctor at Jupiter Hospital in Florida was a complete failure. In relation to the Implications of when AI fails the GDPR Law explains that the UK GDPR has provisions on automated individual decision making which means making a decision solely by automated meaning without there being any human involvement and profiling automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about individual. Profiling can also be a part of the decision-making process.

What organisations should do to make sure that they are being responsible with AI and the wider use of data in general is there should be leadership support and the power of holding leadership accountable. Making sure the right technical guardrails creating quality assurance and governance to create auditability and traceability for AI systems. Another way in how organisations can make sure they are being responsible with AI is to be transparent because every organisation needs to be open and honest both internally and externally about how they are using AI for example if you are in a company for example a bank and you want to improve some of the services you provide to your clients you have to be clear and transparent with your customers about what data they were collecting and how that data is being used and what benefits are the customers getting from it.

Another way organisations should make sure they are being responsible with AI is organisations should make artificial intelligence explainable because when we use modern AI tools like deep learning they can be black boxes where humans don’t really understand the decision making process within their algorithms. Organisation feed them data the Ais learn from that data and then they make a decision. But if you use deep learning algorithms to determine who should get health care treatment and who doesn’t or who should be allowed to go don parole and who shouldn’t these are massively big decisions with huge implications for individual lives. Its very important for organisations to understand exactly how AI makes decisions and be able to explain those systems. A lot of work has recently gone into development of explainable Ais. As we now have ways to explain better even the most complicated deep learning systems, so there’s no excuse for having a continued air of confusion or mystery around your algorithms.