Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines especially computer systems. Specific applications of AI include expert systems, natural language processing, speech recognition and machine vision.

Responsible AI is a governance framework that documents how a specific organization is addressing the challenges around artificial intelligence from both an ethical and legal point of view. It should flow directly from the company’s overall purpose and values.

1. Development Principles, policies and training
2. Establish human + AI governance
3. Conduct Responsible AI reviews
4. Integrate tools and methods
5. Build and test a response plan

AI operations and processes is one factor but there are many other reasons that lead to failure of data science projects. These include: Absence of comprehension about AI tools and methodology. Working with outdated data, duplicates, incorrect or even missing information may lead a team through frustration and the project to fail.

Since AI is built by humans, they can have built-in bias by those who either intentionally or inadvertently introduce them into the algorithm. If AI algorithms are built with a bias or the data in the training sets, they are given to learn from is biased, they will produce results that are biased.

Under strict liability, manufactures including those making AI products can be held liable for unsafe defects without requiring an inquiry as whether the defect arose from an identifiable failure, such as a design defect, a manufacturing defect, or manufacturer negligence. In line with its risk-based approach, GDPR subjects to additional requirements only those decisions based on automated processing and/or profiling that produce legal effect or a similarly significant effect for individuals.

These additional protections therefore only apply to the most impactful Automated Decision Making. It requires a high threshold to cover only ADM producing an impact on someone’s legal rights or something that affects a person’s legal status or rights under a contract, or a decision with similar effects and significance.

Similarly, GDPR provides individuals with a right to access their data, which includes an obligation for the controller to provide information on the existence of ADM, including profiling, as well as meaningful information about logic involved and the significance and envisaged consequences of the processing for the individual. Where automated processing and decision making directly affect individuals, they will want to understand how the algorithm will come or has come to a decision concerning them.

Organisations must think of AI technology in a holistic way- understanding where AI sits in the value chain and creating the right structures to ensure long-term governance by: Ensuring the right technical guardrails, creating quality assurance and governance to create traceability and auditability for AI systems. This is an important part of every organisation’s toolkit to allow operational and responsible AI to scale.