**Artificial Intelligence Ethics**

Responsible AI are systems which are trustworthy, fair and stable. The five dimensions of responsible AI are governance, interpretability and explainability, bias and fairness, robustness and security, ethics and regulation.

Unfortunately, there are instances where Artificial Intelligence has failed.

One example of AI failure was a facial recognition ID system developed by Apple.

The Apple iPhone X consisted of a front facing camera and machine learning. These helped in creating the three-dimensional shape of its user’s face. They introduced artificial intelligence to detect cosmetic changes which they thought would help in enhanced security.

However, hackers used 3D printed masks to defeat this technology.

Another example of AI failure is Facebooks’ Artificial Intelligence Systems inability to detect hate and illegal content. Its advanced algorithms are unable to detect negative posts and content and allow the user to upload it.

They are spending more time training machines according to human thinking strategy in order to overcome the problem.

AI system logic takes automated decisions without user consent. This conflicts with Article 22 of the GDPR concerning automated profiling and decision making which establishes the rights to individuals and the prohibition to companies not to process personal data strictly based on automated processes that may include profiling. If personal data is used incorrectly, it could have huge ramifications for the individuals concerned.

Organisations can ensure that they are being responsible by boosting AI security, creating transparent, explainable, provable AI models, creating systems that are ethical, understandable and legal, improving governance and testing for bias in data, models and human use of algorithms.