1-Find out what Responsible AI is?

The notions of ethical and accountable artificial intelligence (AI)—also referred to as “responsible AI”—have been adopted by many stakeholders from government, industry, civil society, and academic institutions. Making AI systems transparent, fair, secure, and inclusive are core elements of widely asserted responsible AI frameworks, but how they are interpreted and operationalized by each group can vary. The practice of designing AI that positively impacts people by considering fairness, reliability & safety, privacy & security, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability.

2-Find instances where AI has failed? Or been used maliciously or incorrectly.

Another failure cost US$62 million, which was spent by IBM to develop an [AI](https://www.analyticsinsight.net/top-5-real-estate-companies-using-ai-and-ml-to-attract-more-buyers/) system to aid in the battle against cancer. However, the outcome was once again unsatisfactory. The product, according to a doctor at Jupiter Hospital in Florida, was a complete failure. He went on to say that they acquired it for marketing purposes. Watson advised physicians to give a cancer patient with serious bleeding a medication that might aggravate the bleeding, according to medical experts and customers. Multiple cases of dangerous and erroneous therapy suggestions were reported by medical experts and customers

3- Implications of when AI fails. There is a specific article in the GDPR Law that covers this, especially with automated decision making. (opt in and out options).

Specific rules are being formulated in certain sectors to deal with the risks posed by AI systems. For example the UK is proposing to introduce rules under which the insurer will generally bear primary liability in the case of accidents caused by autonomous vehicles. In the absence of legislation relating to AI, redress for victims who have suffered damage as a result of a failure of AI would most likely be sought under the tort of negligence.

The claimant would need to establish that the defendant (whoever that may be) owed a duty of care, breached that duty and that the breach caused injury to the claimant. Ultimately, liability for negligence would lie with the person, persons or entities who caused the damage or defect or who might have foreseen the product being used in the way that it was used. In the event that the damage results from behaviours by the AI system that were wholly unforeseeable, this could be problematic for negligence claims as a lack of foreseeability could result in nobody at all being liable

4-What should organisations do to ensure that they are being responsible with AI and the wider use of data in general?

AI should always be human-centered. AI, as a tool, needs to help humans and society reach higher goals, and must be supervised by humans to prevent unfairness and bias. Because AI is trained on existing data and environments, and because some of this data can expose or reflect inherent biases.