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ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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LESSON 5 : AI GOVERNANCE AND REGULATION

Content

- The need for AI governance

- International and national AI regulations

- The role of organizations like the AI Ethics Committee

THE NEED FOR AI GOVERNANCE

- The importance of AI Governance

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

The GDPR is a European regulation that governs the collection, use, and retention of personal data in 2018.

Obtain consent from individuals before collecting or using their personal data.

Provide individuals with clear information on how their personal data is collected, used, and disclosed.

Enable individuals to access, correct, and delete their personal data.

Implement security measures to protect personal data.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

How GDPR is enforced:

- A company wishing to collect the personal data of a European customer must obtain explicit consent from the customer.

- A company collecting the personal data of a European customer must provide clear information to the customer on how their personal data is collected, used, and disclosed.

- A European customer has the right to access, correct, and delete their personal data.

- A company processing personal data of a European customer must implement security measures to protect this data.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

- The AI Act is a draft European regulation aimed at regulating the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the European Union.

- It is still under negotiation and is expected to come into effect in 2025.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

The United States does not have a single national regulation on AI, including:

- Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA): This law protects the privacy of children under 13 years of age on the Internet.

- Telephone Consumer Protection Act: This law prohibits unsolicited telephone calls.

- California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA): This law gives California residents some control over their personal data.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

Concrete examples of how these laws and regulations may apply to AI:

- A company developing an AI system that collects personal data from children under 13 in the United States must comply with COPPA.

- A company using an AI system to send unsolicited telephone calls in the United States must comply with the TCPA.

- A company developing an AI system that uses personal data of California residents must comply with the CCPA.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

- **The United States** has a more individualistic approach to privacy protection. They place significant importance on individuals' rights to control their personal data.

- **Europe** has a more collective approach to privacy protection. They prioritize the protection of personal data as a public good.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL AI REGULATIONS

Concrete examples of these differences:

- In the United States, companies are generally allowed to collect and use personal data of their customers without explicit consent, as long as the data is collected legitimately and customers have the option to refuse to provide their data.

- In Europe, companies must obtain explicit consent from customers before collecting or using their personal data.

THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONS

Concrete examples of companies and institutions that have established ethics committees in AI:

- Companies Google has created an AI ethics committee to oversee the development of its products and services. The committee consists of experts in ethics, technology, and law.

- Microsoft has established an AI ethics committee to guide the development of its products and services. The committee is composed of experts in ethics, technology, and business.

- IBM has formed an AI ethics committee to ensure that its products and services are developed and used responsibly. The committee comprises experts in ethics, technology, and business.

THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONS

Institutions

- Oxford University has established an AI ethics committee to oversee AI research conducted by the university. The committee consists of experts in ethics, technology, and law.

- Stanford University has created an AI ethics committee to guide the development of its products and services. The committee is composed of experts in ethics, and technology.

- The Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton has formed an AI ethics committee to study the ethical implications of AI. The committee comprises experts in ethics, technology, and law.

These committees have different roles and responsibilities. Some committees are tasked with overseeing the development of specific products and services, while others are responsible for studying the ethical implications of AI more broadly.

THE BEST PRACTICES

Best Practices for AI Ethics Committees.

- Committee Composition: The composition of the committee is an important factor to consider. The committee should consist of experts from various disciplines, including ethics, technology, law, and business. This diversity of perspectives is essential to ensure that the committee can identify and mitigate a wide range of ethical risks.

- Decision-Making Process: The committee should have a clear and transparent decision-making process. Committee members should have the opportunity to share their views and participate in the decision-making process.

- Communication: The committee must effectively communicate its findings to stakeholders. This can be done through reports, recommendations, or other means of communication.

THE BEST PRACTICES

- **Independence**: The committee must be independent of stakeholders who have an interest in the development or use of AI. This independence is essential to ensure that the committee can provide objective and impartial advice.

- Concrete Examples of Best Practices for AI Ethics Committees:

  1. Committees can organize public consultations to gather feedback from stakeholders.

  2. Committees can conduct audits of AI systems to identify potential ethical risks.

  3. Committees can develop guidelines for developers and users of AI.