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# A. CGPT + Web (or I)

## How to structure an essay?

* Timelines of progress
* Kaggle grandmasters and their career trajectories
* Changing face of the competitions itself
* Is it apt to use AI to write an essay on AI?
* Speed of progress
* Scale of progress
* Future? Singularity? Phew! Haha.

## CGPT Advice, tips and tricks.

This sounds like an exciting competition! Given the context and goal, your essay will need to be informative, comprehensive, and engaging. Here's a general approach you can take:

1. \*\*Choose Your Topic\*\*: Start by picking a topic that you are most comfortable with or interested in. It seems like you have a lot of flexibility here. Your topic could be something you have worked on, read about extensively, or are passionate about.

2. \*\*Research\*\*: Begin by reviewing the latest research papers, blog posts, Kaggle competition summaries, and any other relevant sources of information from the last two years on your chosen topic. Make notes of significant advancements, popular algorithms, successful applications, controversies, ethical implications, and so on.

3. \*\*Outline Your Essay\*\*: Create an outline that includes all the major points you want to cover. This could include the state of the art before the past two years, major advancements in the last two years, real-world applications, ethical considerations, future implications, and your personal experiences or thoughts if applicable.

4. \*\*Write Your Essay\*\*: Start writing your essay based on your outline. Ensure that your essay is well-structured, clear, and concise. Use headings and subheadings to break up the text and make it easier to read.

Here are some additional tips and tricks:

\* \*\*Know Your Audience\*\*: The audience for this competition is likely to be the Kaggle community and the broader AI research community. They will have a good understanding of the subject matter, so you can use technical language where appropriate. However, aim to make your essay accessible to a broader audience too.

\* \*\*Cite Your Sources\*\*: Make sure to cite your sources. This not only validates your points but also provides readers with a way to delve deeper into the topic if they wish.

\* \*\*Engage the Reader\*\*: Use anecdotes, examples, or case studies to illustrate your points and make your essay more engaging. A good balance of facts and storytelling can make your essay stand out.

\* \*\*Proofread\*\*: Make sure to proofread your essay multiple times and, if possible, have someone else proofread it as well. This will help you catch any grammatical errors or unclear phrasing.

\* \*\*Conclude Well\*\*: End your essay with a strong conclusion that summarizes the main points and leaves the reader with something to think about.

If you need help with specific parts of your essay or want more detailed advice on a particular aspect, feel free to ask!

## GENERAL OUTLINE – AI ETHICS

Absolutely, I'd be happy to help you create an outline for an essay on the topic of AI ethics. Here's a possible outline to guide your essay:

1. \*\*Introduction\*\*

\* Briefly introduce the concept of AI and its growing importance.

\* Highlight the relevance of ethical considerations in AI and the purpose of your essay.

2. \*\*Background\*\*

\* Describe the evolution of AI ethics in the last decade, highlighting key milestones and issues that have arisen.

\* Discuss the state of AI ethics two years ago, setting the stage for the developments you'll discuss next.

3. \*\*Recent Developments in AI Ethics (in the last two years)\*\*

\* Discuss the most prominent ethical issues that have arisen in the AI field over the past two years. This could include topics like algorithmic bias, privacy concerns, decision transparency, job displacement, etc. Make sure to give specific examples and cite your sources.

\* Discuss any significant ethical frameworks, guidelines, regulations, or initiatives that have been proposed or implemented in response to these issues.

4. \*\*Case Studies\*\*

\* Discuss a few case studies that highlight the ethical implications of AI in various fields (healthcare, finance, law enforcement, etc.). Discuss both the benefits and the ethical dilemmas these cases present.

5. \*\*Personal Perspective/Experience (optional)\*\*

\* If you have personal experience in the field, discuss what you've observed in terms of ethical considerations. If not, you might share your perspective on the issues based on your understanding and research.

6. \*\*Future Implications\*\*

\* Discuss the potential future ethical issues that might arise as AI continues to advance.

\* Highlight any preventive measures, ongoing research, or proposed solutions that aim to address these potential issues.

7. \*\*Conclusion\*\*

\* Summarize the main points discussed in your essay.

\* Emphasize the importance of ongoing attention to ethical issues in AI.

\* End with a thought-provoking statement or question that encourages the reader to think more about AI ethics.

Remember, this is just a general outline and you can modify it based on your research, personal experience, and the specific points you want to highlight in your essay. Good luck with your writing!

## Sam Altman on Ethics and Regulation

#### Q to CGPT can you look up online and give me instances where sam altman (ceo of openai) talks about the ai regulation or ai ethics

Sam Altman, CEO of OpenAI, has addressed AI regulation and ethics in various instances. Here are some key points from his views:

1. Altman has called on US lawmakers to regulate artificial intelligence (AI) and suggested the formation of a new agency to license AI companies​[1](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-65616866)​.
2. He has voiced concerns about the potential pitfalls of AI technology, including its impact on the economy and jobs. Altman acknowledges the likelihood that AI technology could replace some jobs, leading to layoffs in certain fields. However, he also expresses optimism about the jobs of the future​[1](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-65616866)​.
3. Altman also highlighted potential risks to democracy, particularly the use of AI for targeted misinformation during elections​[1](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-65616866)​.
4. He suggested several measures for regulating the AI industry, including a combination of licensing and testing requirements for AI companies, and emphasized that firms like OpenAI should be independently audited​[1](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-65616866)​.
5. Altman has spoken about the existential risks posed by AI and believes that while AI has the potential to cause great harm, it's still worth pressing forward. This is because he believes that developing AI sooner makes it safer and prevents its development by less responsible actors​[2](https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2023/5/24/23735698/openai-sam-altman-ai-safety-legislation-risks-development-regulation)​.
6. He's expressed that there are genuine trade-offs between ensuring AI is developed safely and building it as fast as possible, acknowledging that adequate regulatory policies might slow down the development of AI​[2](https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2023/5/24/23735698/openai-sam-altman-ai-safety-legislation-risks-development-regulation)​.
7. Altman has advocated for the regulation of dangerous, powerful future AI systems, but not the present-day safe ones. He emphasizes the need to be careful not to dilute the focus on highly powerful systems by applying similar standards to technology that falls far below this bar​[2](https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2023/5/24/23735698/openai-sam-altman-ai-safety-legislation-risks-development-regulation)​.

I attempted to find additional sources, particularly interviews where Altman discusses these topics, but was unable to access the full content within the given time. If you'd like, I can continue the search to find more detailed and recent perspectives from Sam Altman on AI regulation and ethics.

# B. RESEARCH PAPERS

## 1. THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE FUTURE OF WORKFORCES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Link :

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/TTC-EC-CEA-AI-Report-12052022-1.pdf>

### Q Brief Summary by CGPT

"Artificial intelligence (AI) is a fast-evolving technology with great potential to make workers more productive, to make firms more efficient, and to spur innovations in new products and services. At the same time, AI can also be used to automate existing jobs and exacerbate inequality, and it can lead to discrimination against workers. This report focuses on the institutional and policy decisions that will shape its future impact on the workforce. It begins by introducing AI and documenting its widespread adoption in the European Union and the United States. It then turns to the current state of AI adoption in the United States and the European Union, and the impact of AI on work. The report concludes with case studies on hiring and logistics, and with a discussion of the future of AI in the workplace."

### Q Summary of the article based on the context (kaggle).

Here are the summaries based on the topics you provided:

1. **Text Data**: The document discusses the use of AI in natural language processing tasks. It mentions the use of AI in translation services, where AI can translate text into different languages based on translated documents found online. It also mentions the use of AI in social media platforms like Facebook, where AI predicts the responses of individuals to personalized ads (Page 4).
2. **Image and/or Video Data**: The document talks about the use of machine learning in computer vision, which is the use of computers to derive information from images and videos. This is a major focus of research due to its importance across a range of applications, from determining the content of images online for tagging or moderation, to enabling self-driving cars, to the retrieval of specific images or videos from databases (Page 4).
3. **Tabular and/or Time Series Data**: The document does not provide specific information on this topic.
4. **Kaggle Competitions**: The document does not provide specific information on this topic.
5. **Generative AI**: The document discusses the concept of artificial general intelligence (AGI) that equals or exceeds human intelligence. It mentions that AGI has seen a resurgence because of the development and advances in machine learning. The economic and societal impact of machines that surpass human intelligence would be extraordinary (Page 6).
6. **AI Ethics**: The document discusses the potential of AI to exacerbate existing societal inequities and the importance of understanding and managing these challenges. It also mentions the role of governments in studying, monitoring, and regulating AI. Examples include the United States AI Bill of Rights and the European Commission Artificial Intelligence Act (Pages 9, 44).
7. **Other**: The document discusses the adoption of AI in various sectors such as finance, education, health, and social work. It mentions that larger firms are more likely to adopt AI, suggesting that there are substantial costs and organizational barriers involved in adopting AI. Skills and financial constraints are the leading reported barriers (Page 13).

# C. VIDEOS

## **1.** AI Copyright (NEW) What it Means for AI Artists By Samson Vowles – Jun’ 23

**Video Link :** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uyZXxLO7rSI>

**Video Summary :**

The video titled "AI Copyright (NEW) What it Means For AI Artists" discusses the latest guidance on AI and copyright, and what it means for artists who use AI in their work. Here are the key points:

1. The U.S. Copyright Office has clarified that copyright protection only applies to material created by humans, not AI. The office evaluates AI-generated works on a case-by-case basis and requires disclosure of the human author's contributions.
2. A work can only be given copyright if it was created by a human. If the AI determines the expressive elements of the work, it cannot be registered. However, if there is sufficient human creativity involved, copyright protection may apply.
3. The video provides examples to illustrate these points. One example is a graphic novel with AI-generated images. The office concluded that the graphic novel as a whole constituted a copyrightable work. However, the individual AI-generated images themselves could not be copyrighted.
4. The video also discusses the gray area of defining the "traditional elements of authorship". For example, if an AI technology receives solely a prompt from a human and produces complex written, visual, or musical works in response, the traditional elements of authorship are determined and executed by the technology, not the human.
5. The video suggests that artists who use AI tools as a medium of expression should ensure they are inserting some degree of human authorship, such as editing and refining their work, or combining them into larger collections with additions of stories or titles.
6. The video also touches on the legal challenges and lawsuits related to AI copyright, such as Getty Images filing a lawsuit against Stability AI for allegedly using over 12 million copyrighted photos from Getty Images' collection without permission in their generative AI systems.
7. The video concludes by stating that AI copyright is raising a number of issues for the existing copyright law and it is very unclear on how we will move forward. This is only going to become more complex, difficult, and challenging as time goes on.

The video was published on June 7, 2023, and as of the time of the transcript, it had 4,948 views, 309 likes, and 76 comments.

### Q Based on context.. tell me relevant details from the video?

Based on your context, the video titled "AI Copyright (NEW) What it Means For AI Artists" is particularly relevant to the "Generative AI" and "AI ethics" topics. Here are some detailed insights from the video that you could incorporate into your essay:

**Generative AI:**

1. The video discusses the use of AI in generating creative works, such as graphic novels and other forms of art. It highlights that the U.S. Copyright Office only grants copyright protection to works that have been created by humans, not AI. This means that if the AI determines the expressive elements of the work, it cannot be registered for copyright protection.
2. The video also explores the gray area of defining the "traditional elements of authorship". For example, if an AI technology receives solely a prompt from a human and produces complex written, visual, or musical works in response, the traditional elements of authorship are determined and executed by the technology, not the human.
3. The video suggests that artists who use AI tools as a medium of expression should ensure they are inserting some degree of human authorship, such as editing and refining their work, or combining them into larger collections with additions of stories or titles.

**AI Ethics:**

1. The video discusses the ethical implications of AI-generated works, particularly in relation to copyright law. It highlights the challenges faced by creators, businesses, and the legal system as they strive to adapt to the evolving capabilities of AI.
2. The video also touches on the legal challenges and lawsuits related to AI copyright, such as Getty Images filing a lawsuit against Stability AI for allegedly using over 12 million copyrighted photos from Getty Images' collection without permission in their generative AI systems.
3. The video concludes by stating that AI copyright is raising a number of issues for the existing copyright law and it is very unclear on how we will move forward. This is only going to become more complex, difficult, and challenging as time goes on, highlighting the ethical challenges posed by AI in the realm of intellectual property rights.

These points could provide a strong basis for your essay, particularly if you choose to focus on the topics of Generative AI and AI Ethics.

## 2. How To Solve AI's Ethical Puzzles | Cansu Canca

Quick summary by CGPT

The video you shared is a TEDx talk titled "How To Solve AI's Ethical Puzzles" by Cansu Canca, a philosopher and the founder and director of the AI Ethics Lab. The talk was given at TEDxCambridgeSalon and was published on February 5, 2020. It has a duration of 18 minutes and 9 seconds.

In this talk, Canca discusses the ethical risks posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology to individuals and society. She suggests that these risks can be dealt with more effectively if we approach them as puzzles and solve them using tools from applied philosophy.

She discusses **Google's collaboration with the Department of Defense in Project Maven, which used AI to analyze drone footage.** **This collaboration led to protests from thousands of Google employees who believed it was wrong to build technologies for military surveillance with potentially lethal outcomes. They wrote an open letter to the CEO demanding that Google cancel the project and construct a clear policy against building warfare technology. Google announced that it would not continue Project Maven and published its AI principles to outline where the company stands on ethical AI.**

Canca also discusses the vagueness of Google's AI principles, the controversy surrounding Google's involvement in military surveillance, and the need for clear justification in ethical decision-making. She emphasizes the need to move from a mindset of policing and ethics to puzzle-solving in ethics, particularly in the ethics of AI.

She concludes that AI ethics questions require an applied philosophy approach and naturalism. Ethical decision-making is crucial in building and implementing AI systems. While regulations are necessary to set boundaries and clarify what is unacceptable, they cannot answer every ethical question that arises. Therefore, collaboration between technology and ethics experts is necessary throughout all phases of building and implementing AI systems.

Q In the Kaggle competition context, summary the video

Based on your context, this video is particularly relevant to the topic of "AI ethics". Here's a summary that you might find useful for your essay:

In the TEDx talk "How To Solve AI's Ethical Puzzles" by Cansu Canca, the speaker discusses the ethical challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology and proposes a philosophical approach to addressing these issues. Over the past two years, the AI community has grappled with these ethical dilemmas, particularly in the context of real-world applications of AI.

One significant case study discussed is Google's involvement in Project Maven, a Department of Defense initiative that used AI to analyze drone footage. This project sparked controversy and led to protests from Google employees, who argued against the development of AI technologies for military surveillance due to the potential for lethal outcomes. In response, Google discontinued its participation in Project Maven and published a set of AI principles to guide its ethical stance on AI development.

However, Canca points out that these principles were vague and lacked clear definitions, highlighting the need for more precise ethical guidelines in AI development. She emphasizes the importance of moving from a mindset of policing and ethics to one of puzzle-solving in ethics, particularly in the context of AI.

Canca suggests that ethical questions in AI require an applied philosophy approach and naturalism. While regulations are necessary to set boundaries and clarify what is unacceptable, they cannot answer every ethical question that arises. Therefore, she advocates for collaboration between technology and ethics experts throughout all phases of building and implementing AI systems.

This talk underscores the importance of ethical decision-making in AI development and the need for a systematic, philosophical approach to tackle ethical dilemmas. It highlights the lessons learned from real-world applications of AI and the ongoing need for clear, actionable ethical guidelines in AI development.

In conclusion, the past two years have shown that AI ethics is not just a theoretical concern but a practical one that directly impacts the design and implementation of AI systems. The AI community has learned that addressing these ethical challenges requires a combination of philosophical reasoning, clear guidelines, and collaboration between technologists and ethicists.

Q Looking for the transcript

How To Solve AI's Ethical Puzzles | Cansu Canca | TEDxCambridgeSalon - YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cplucNW70II

Transcript:

(00:01) [Music] *in 2018 google's collaboration with the Department of Defense in project maven made thousands of Google employees protest project maven is a pentagon project that uses artificial intelligence to analyze drone footage to detect people and objects Google employees said it was wrong to build technologies for military surveillance with potentially lethal outcomes they wrote an open letter to the CEO demanding Google cancel the project and construct a clear policy against building warfare technology thousands*

(00:46) signed the petition and some even resigned they wanted Google the company with the motto don't be evil to do the right thing Google announced that it will not continue project maven it also *published its AI principles* to outline where the company stands on ethical AI so Google employees one or so it seemed unfortunately google's AI principles only made general and vague claims so they stated that they will not build AI take no AI systems for technologies with principle purpose or implementation is to cause or directly facilitate injury

(01:27) to people so worthy but great *but they also explicitly stated that they will continue working with the military and the government's in many other areas including search and rescue so you realize this does not rule out Google's work in project memo because the same technology that analyzes drone footage can be used for targeting or for search and rescue so they only needed to revert the project's purpose to fit maven into their AI principles in fact google's AI principles are vague to the point of*

(02:05) being meaningless for example for accountability and safety they say that they will design AI systems to appropriately cautious they will test and monitor them in appropriate cases and they will subject them to appropriate human control so depending on how you define appropriate these principles can mean anything right but this problem of vagueness does not only lie in Google's response it also lies with the employees demands remember they said Google should should not build warfare technology to assist US

(02:42) government in military surveillance this meant to over overrule all military surveillance even if the goal is to save lives did they disagree with the methods or the goals of the US military or were they worried about potential abuses their position had to be clearly justified - to be effective instead they're vague arguments allowed Google's vague response the mavin saga is a good illustration of what has been happening in the tech industry at large so by now we all know that AI raises serious ethical concerns even even scandals

(03:19) we've seen how filter bubbles many plate our decisions in political votes or in vaccinating our children how algorithmic biases reinforce discrimination by automatically disqualifying women for high-powered jobs or by raiding certain minorities as high-risk just to name a few but what is not yet clear is how to deal with these questions how to evaluate value trade-offs and determine the right actions to take in building and implementing AI systems a major setback for this has been a combination of ethics washing and ethics policing so

(04:00) what Google's it in maven is ethics washing that is using the ethics language and giving the appearance of doing ethics in part to avoid ethics policing so when practitioners think about ethics they immediately think about regulation and oversight and compliance some Authority telling them what they can and cannot do so in order to avoid No likes being police so in order to avoid that they often pretend to tackle ethical issues just by mentioning ethics repeatedly in fact this bizarre dynamic between ethics washing and ethics

(04:43) policing resulted in about 90 sets of AI principles in the last two years published by private companies international organizations governmental agencies without much clarity of how to use them in comparison we've been using a single set of core principles for biomedical ethics for over 40 years and organizations also put together ethics sports whose function is yet to be defined all of these make companies look good but they don't help them solve ethical problems if project maven sounds too removed from our lives let's let's

(05:27) take another example out of your pockets mobile phones so are we keep our phones with us at all times almost like an extension of ourselves so this of course creates potential for abuses unethical uses think about how your phone works your phone tracks you in many ways most apps continues to collect your data and communicate it with third parties futures like personalization run on this data so for example you book a flight to Las Vegas on your own your travel app and the app also suggests hotels up to you that's great that's very useful but

(06:09) then these hotel ads keep popping up everywhere on every browser and then you start getting ads for casinos offers for online gambling persistently right that creates this information that is gathered about you so companies use this information to know you better and to build products that are efficient and convenient for you but they also use this the same information the data that they gather about you to build more addictive products for you to target your vulnerabilities and to define the set of options that you get

(06:51) to see even profiling your children so the data that you produce is often used to benefit other actors and at the expense of your autonomy your well-being and your fair treatment and as many other gadgets become smart these problems only get bigger so how can we build ethical technologies let's say we are building an app with the personalization feature and we want to make sure that it is not going to raise ethical problems so we would start by identifying all the ways that this product might abstract individual

(07:34) decision-making harm users or make certain groups worse off so the decisions will end we would address these questions as we built the app so the decisions would include what data to collect and share which features to build and so that user agency is not sacrificed for convenience and how to communicate important information to get meaningful user consent instead of pretending that a click on terms and conditions page means something so realize that these problems are not about compliance to set a set of principles or rules so I mean good luck

(08:23) solving them with generic taglines like be socially responsible rather they are puzzles to be solved and precisely for that reason we need to move from the mindset of policing and ethics to puzzle solving in ethics and there are very particular types of puzzles they are centered around what the key concerns are what is good and what is just so these around these key concerns of autonomy well-being luckily there is a discipline that's been around for over two millennia dealing with exactly these questions

(09:03) philosophy so you might think of philosophy as abstract debates among ancient men in robes or in smoke-filled cafes but there's more than that so we've been using philosophy in policy making in public health within hospitals within labs philosophers particularly moral and political philosophers are trained to recognize problems related to fairness and and good they are they are trained for asking the hard questions the uncomfortable questions and finding answers so if we want to solve these ethics all these questions in ethics of

(09:47) AI we have to place AI attics rate naturalism with an applied philosophy and approach it like philosophers do using systematic analytic reasoning drawing from this huge body of knowledge of two millennia and guiding us to make ethical decisions in building and implementing AI systems so now you might think that this will never work because we need regulations if we want companies to do the right thing and still be able to compete in the market and you're absolutely right we definitely need regulations to set the boundaries and

(10:25) clarify what is unacceptable but we cannot bypass ethics for two reasons one if we want companies to do the right thing we first have to figure out what that right thing is and that is an ethics question and two regulations by their nature cannot be very detailed they cannot answer every question that the practitioner space all the time so we need regulations for the big picture in fact we need global rules but we also need attics for the details so yes ethics is not the only thing we need to develop ethical AI but it is something

(11:01) we simply cannot skip over how do we then go about implementing the system this puzzle-solving in ethics so we need technology experts and ethics experts collaborate throughout all phases of building and implementing AI systems so that is research development design deployment even updating and we can get this by training developers and researchers by having philosophers analyze and help solve complex ethical problems and by constructing ethic strategies for the companies so now with these three steps in mind let's go back

(11:43) all the way back to the very beginning of the Maven saga and imagine how things could have played out differently so first its 2017 now Google is considering taking on the mail that's their first call for ethics bring in the philosophers to ethically analyze the project it's not easy because such an analysis has to involve questions around core questions of AI and military ethics data collection military surveillance mitigation of harm dual use of technology not easy but ethics experts can lay out the ethical choices at hand

(12:19) in fact once the project is on the table there is no escape from ethics analysis because any decision even the decision to pass on maven is an ethically loaded one so we don't know exactly what has happened in these initial stages but we do know that when asked Google could not ethically just effectively justify its reason for taking on maven and next Google employees find out about the project they are they feel uncomfortable and then outraged so that's the second call for ethics while developers and

(12:57) engineers are perfectly in fact uniquely placed to flag ethical concerns they are not trained to deal with them they don't have the right tools if they had they would have constructed strong analytic arguments for why and to what extent they find maven ethically problematic and how this relates to other major projects okay so Google employees did not have watertight arguments still Google has to respond and decides to discontinue maven and draft AI principles that's their third call for ethics that is the

(13:36) perfect time to craft an action guiding operational ethics strategy dropping from applied philosophy to with clear definitions priorities and processes for implementation so if these obvious opportunities have not been missed Google and Google employees by now would have a system to judge the next sensitive project and customers beat the armed forces or the governmental agencies would know what collaborative options are available and what work needs to be done on their side to avoid backlash you might think that these tech

(14:18) giant's have the world's best minds in the room so they don't need philosophers but realize that no one in the room is tasked to develop solutions for these complex ethical problems and even the tech geniuses with the best intentions don't have the expertise to engage with this particular body of knowledge from this particular discipline okay so now you might be thinking you must be thinking that I really dislike Google because I could have chosen any company and I kept picking on this one well

(15:01) actually Google makes a good example because its culture originally allowed even encouraged ethical concerns to be voiced and pursued so this culture made Google employees protest and this culture made Google respond even if inadequately and that having such a culture is the necessary foundation for this organizational ethics system that I described the tech world may still choose to ignore ethics thinking that it is not in the business interest but that's a short-sighted view ignoring ethics is at best a high-stakes gamble by by not

(15:44) addressing ethical issues seriously and substantively companies are gambling with user trusts and encouraging punitive regulations so with every ethics scandal they cause they make the public and the policymakers think that they are reckless entities to be controlled and as a result hastening reactive regulations that will limit their own space for innovation and that's not just bad for businesses that's bad for the society because we benefit from thriving and responsible innovation so companies now think that

(16:23) they are doing well in ethics if they add fairness accountability AI for good to their vocabulary but that's just not enough taking ethics seriously means that every stakeholder will do their part to address to ensure that ethical concerns are not neglected software developers should demand tools for identifying flagging and solving ethical problems before they become systemic issues for their organizations corporate executives must integrate applied ethics into their organizational culture and business operations by collaborating with ethics

(17:07) experts and institutional investors should require companies to demonstrate that they can proactively address and solve ethical problems as a society we have no other reasonable choice but to take AI ethics more seriously AI is being incorporated into every aspect of our personal and professional lives and it will define our future and it will define our society going forward so if we want to retain our agency and live in a fair world we have to tackle AI attics head-on and for that there is no better tool than philosophy thank you

Q key points for my AI Ethics essay ?

Here are some key points you could consider for your essay on AI ethics, based on the TEDx talk by Cansu Canca:

1. **Real-world Ethical Dilemmas in AI**: Discuss the case of Google's Project Maven, which sparked controversy due to its use of AI for military surveillance. This case study illustrates the ethical dilemmas that can arise in real-world applications of AI.
2. **Employee Activism and Ethical Stances**: Highlight the role of Google employees in protesting against Project Maven and demanding a clear policy against building warfare technology. This shows the importance of internal stakeholders in shaping a company's ethical stance.
3. **Vagueness of AI Principles**: Critique the vagueness of Google's AI principles, which were published in response to the controversy. This highlights the need for clear, actionable ethical guidelines in AI development.
4. **The Need for Applied Philosophy in AI Ethics**: Discuss Canca's argument that ethical questions in AI require an applied philosophy approach. This suggests that philosophical reasoning and a vast body of knowledge can guide ethical decision-making in AI development.
5. **Regulations and Ethics**: Discuss the role of regulations in setting boundaries and clarifying what is unacceptable in AI development. However, also emphasize that regulations cannot answer every ethical question, and collaboration between technology and ethics experts is necessary.
6. **Ethics Washing and Ethics Policing**: Discuss the dynamic between ethics washing (using the ethics language and giving the appearance of doing ethics) and ethics policing (regulation and oversight), which has resulted in numerous sets of AI principles without much clarity on how to use them effectively.
7. **Data Privacy and User Autonomy**: Discuss the ethical issues related to data privacy and user autonomy, especially in the context of mobile phones and apps. This includes the potential for unethical uses of data, such as building addictive products or exploiting user vulnerabilities.
8. **Implementing Ethical Systems**: Discuss the steps to implement an ethical system in AI development, including training developers and researchers, having philosophers analyze and solve complex ethical problems, and constructing ethical strategies for companies.
9. **The Importance of Ethical Culture**: Highlight the importance of having a culture that encourages ethical concerns to be voiced and pursued, as seen in the case of Google.
10. **The Future of AI Ethics**: Discuss the future implications of AI ethics, emphasizing that as AI is incorporated into every aspect of our lives, we have no other reasonable choice but to take AI ethics more seriously.