**The term AI is ambiguous and thus AI Ethics is furthermore ambiguous**

The subject of ethics in artificial intelligence might seem very abstract and complex. Despite all the excitement and buzz around AI, there's still a lot of debate about what AI truly is. The most accepted explanations remain somewhat unclear and there's no general agreement. This makes it a huge hurdle for lawmakers and researchers in law across the globe as they try to establish rules for it. On the other hand, we're seeing continuous advancements and a swift uptake of some AI tools that can create content, which makes the whole idea of AI more tangible for most people. The sheer reality of its presence could alone be enough to push for further understanding and regulation.

**What is AI Ethics? Aka “where do we draw the line”.**

What is AI Ethics then. I feel the question and answer “where do we draw the line” fall under the umbrella of AI ethics.

In the past when we were dealing with privacy issues, such as what should be tracked and what should not be tracked – we were answering the question “where do we draw the line with tracking”. It is such a huge and remarkable field that.

**Harms of AI are become more obvious :**

(Past, Current, Future if we don’t draw the line)

* Jobs displacement
  + Reduced population
  + Increased jobs
* Love, Companion ship and therapy?
  + So far therapy
  + Religion by AI
  + AI culture a big change
* Influenced by AI
  + Disinformation
  + Election interference
* Plagiarism and Copyright infringement
  + AI Copyright law against Stability AI
* Privacy concerns
  + How much recording of your life is too much recording? Are we supposed to forget stuff in order to live better.

We are constantly recording ourselves. Does that make it harder to forget some traumatic events such as a break-up or death of a partner. In the past we were unable to view their pictures and get reminded of them. But now you could even look at pictures and videos of the person who is gone.

How much recording is too much recording?

* + AI episode of Black Mirror

What is the algorithm watched you so much, that it could tailor the content so much, that it could show you your life in a horrible way. If you got up and saw a HORROR show on Netflix about your life. How would you react.

*CGPT :*

*The episode "Joan is Awful" from the 6th season of Black Mirror depicts an unsettling scenario wherein an AI creates a parallel universe inside a supercomputer, transforming one person’s life into a sensational TV show. Joan, the 'source' person, watches as her life is turned into a semi-fictional universe and broadcasted to the world, detailing her foibles, flaws, and all​1​.*

*The show appears to parallel Caveh Zahedi's "The Show About the Show," a part-documentary-part-indie-comedy about Zahedi’s actual life where each episode is about the making of the previous one. Just like in "Joan is Awful", the reality of the characters' lives becomes a spectacle for the audience, leading to a series of explosive consequences as these revelations impact their personal and professional lives​1​.*

*In "Joan is Awful", each episode of the show is a reenactment of events from Joan’s recent life, with Hollywood A-lister Salma Hayek playing Joan. The following episode then shows the consequences of those events being made public, creating a cascade of personal upheavals. Joan's romantic life is thrown into disarray, her fiancée breaking up with her after the first episode, mirroring Zahedi’s deteriorating marriage in "The Show About the Show"​1​.*

*Both shows grapple with themes of truth in media and the impact of reenactment. The shows lead to confrontations between the actor and the real-life character, as well as between reality and the representation of reality, questioning the authenticity of our lived experiences when they are subjected to the scrutiny of a public audience​1​.*

*In the end, both Joan and Zahedi’s ex-wife Amanda Field, a participant in "The Show About the Show," seek to bring an end to the shows due to the personal havoc they wreak​1​.*

*This episode illustrates the potentially harmful effects of AI, especially when unchecked and used to tailor content too specifically to an individual. It raises questions about the ethics of AI use in media, privacy, personal autonomy, and the impact of such technology on our personal relationships and societal norms.*

* + China’s “one person, one file” campaigns

*CGPT summary*

*China's use of AI in surveillance, particularly the "one person, one file" system, raises significant concerns about privacy. The software, utilized by dozens of Chinese entities ranging from schools to police units and government departments, leverages AI to collect and organize data on individuals. It creates customized files for each person that automatically update as new data is sorted. The software is capable of optimizing the accuracy of file creation as the amount of data increases, and can archive images that are partially blocked, masked, or in low-resolution​1​.*

*This AI-enhanced surveillance aims to maintain political security and social stability, according to official statements. However, the technology's use extends beyond these purposes. For example, some tenders for the software specified its use in conjunction with facial recognition technology to identify individuals belonging to certain ethnic groups, such as Uyghurs. This raises substantial concerns about potential discrimination and misuse of surveillance tools​1​.*

*China's AI surveillance industry has developed rapidly, with at least 50 tenders opened by local authorities across the country in the four years since the first patent application. Notably, 22 tech companies, including industry giants like Sensetime, Huawei, Megvii, Cloudwalk, Dahua, and the cloud division of Baidu, now offer this software. This development represents a major effort by Chinese authorities to upgrade their surveillance capabilities by harnessing the power of big data and AI​1​.*

*The Chinese government defends its surveillance practices, asserting that such monitoring is crucial for combating crime and containing the spread of COVID-19. However, human rights activists, including Human Rights Watch, argue that China is building a surveillance state that infringes on privacy rights and disproportionately targets certain groups, like the Uyghur Muslim minority. This tension highlights the ethical dilemma surrounding the use of AI in surveillance and the potential harms it can inflict on privacy​1​.*

*In conclusion, while AI can significantly enhance surveillance capabilities, its use in systems like China's "one person, one file" poses serious threats to privacy. Balancing the benefits of such technology with the need to protect individual privacy rights is a key challenge in the field of AI ethics.*

* Transparency aka black-box mode
  + Loss of control of AI
* Weaponisation, AI in war
* Predictive Risk assessment and Pre-Crime Technology
  + *As for predictive arrests or predictive litigation, it's important to clarify what you mean. If you're referring to arresting or suing someone based purely on a prediction of future behavior, that raises significant ethical and legal concerns. In most legal systems, individuals are punished for crimes they have already committed, not crimes they might commit in the future. This concept is sometimes referred to as "pre-crime" in science fiction and dystopian literature, such as in Philip K. Dick's story "Minority Report."*
  + *There is a related concept in law called "risk assessment," where judges, parole boards, and other officials use statistical tools to assess the risk that an individual might re-offend in the future. This can influence decisions about bail, sentencing, parole, and other aspects of the criminal justice system. However, these tools are also controversial, with critics arguing that they can be biased, inaccurate, and unjust.*
  + Pre-Crime or predictive risk assessment examples

*Predictive policing, also known as "pre-crime" technology, is being used or considered in approximately one-third of all U.S. cities. It involves the use of data to predict the likelihood of crime-related events. One example is Hartford, Connecticut, where a pre-crime system has been implemented that uses software and nearly 1,000 surveillance cameras to monitor and analyze patterns in real-time. This system does not yet include facial recognition technology but could incorporate it in the future. The system does not store information for outside entities​1​.*

*In Chicago, officials attribute decreased crime rates to predictive policing efforts. This includes monitoring data from social media to preempt crimes. While these methods can improve law enforcement targeting and help mitigate biases, there are concerns about the impact on individual privacy and civil liberties. Some groups have raised issues about the lack of evidence supporting the efficacy of pre-crime technology and the potential for it to unfairly target minority communities​1​.*

*Even with the effectiveness of predictive policing, communities may have concerns about their diminished privacy due to increased and enhanced police observation. There's also the potential for deskilling of officers as they are continuously monitored, leading to potentially lower education requirements for new officers​1​.*

*To effectively govern predictive policing models, transparency and research are key. Developers of software and algorithms need to share their methodologies to partner with the communities they serve. Independent third-party funding to study the consequences of predictive policing should be available, in addition to funding for implementation​1​.*

*The Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission uses a risk assessment instrument to identify candidates for alternatives to incarceration. They have been notably transparent in their use of this predictive technology and have held multiple hearings to invite feedback on their algorithm, even incorporating that feedback into the tool's use​1​.*

*However, while predictive policing technology holds potential, it also brings challenges. Communities and courts will need to weigh the benefit of increased public safety with the cost to individual privacy and civil rights. Some experts advocate for citizen involvement as the essential counterweight to the growth of pre-crime technology​1​.*

*In my search for more recent news on predictive policing and risk assessment, I faced several roadblocks with articles being blocked or inaccessible. However, I will continue the search if you would like me to do so.*

*Looking at more recent developments, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) has launched a significant technological advancement to its predictive policing program by commissioning three quantum satellites. In the near future, they intend to use quantum computing and quantum artificial intelligence to make predictions, which they believe will allow for more precise law enforcement and will require a new type of data engineering to manage the risks​2​.*

**AI Regulation – “this is where we draw the line”**

* Horizontal AI law
* State of regulation in America, Europe and India
* AI regulating AI
* AI regulating areas which is too dark for humans to regulate