

Company that made an AI its chief executive sees stocks climb

[<https://www.independent.co.uk/tech/ai-ceo-artificial-intelligence-b2302091.html>]

A video game company that appointed an artificial intelligence bot as its chief executive has announced a market-beating stock increase. China-based NetDragon Websoft named the AI program Tang Yu as its CEO in August, tasked with supporting decision making for the company's daily operations. The "AI-powered virtual humanoid robot" has managed to outperform Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index in the six months since it was appointed. The share price of NetDragon Websoft is now up 10 per cent, pushing the company's valuation above \$1 billion. "We believe AI is the future of corporate management, and our appointment of Ms Tang Yu represents our commitment to truly embrace the use of AI to transform the way we operate our business and ultimately drive our future strategic growth," company founder Dejian Liu said at the time of the bot's hiring. Dr Liu added that the appointment was part of the firm's strategy to transform into a "metaverse-based working community". The company claims to be the first in the world to put an AI-powered bot in charge of its operations, though Alibaba CEO Jack Ma has predicted that in the future "a robot will likely be on the cover of *Time* magazine as the best CEO". Reports from China of the bot's success come amid a surge in interest in generative AI technology, with several leading artificial intelligence firms launching new AI tools. On Tuesday, OpenAI unveiled the successor to its hugely popular ChatGPT software, named GPT-4, billing it as a "much more nuanced" version of its predecessor. GPT-4 has already proved itself capable of passing a wide range of exams, including the Bar, the LSATS, and the SAT's Reading and Maths tests. Despite its abilities, OpenAI warned users to not use the tech for anything critical, as it has a tendency to "hallucinate" facts and is not fully reliable. "Great care should be taken when using language model outputs," the company said, "particularly in high-stakes contexts, with the exact protocol (such as human review, grounding with additional context, or avoiding high-stakes uses altogether) matching the needs of a specific use-case."

'Mika' becomes world's first AI human-like robot CEO

Published November 5, 2023 [<https://www.foxbusiness.com/technology/mika-worlds-first-ai-human-like-robot-ceo>]

While many workers worry about A.I. replacing their jobs, one company announced it's hiring the first humanoid robot CEO. Mika is a research project between Hanson Robotics and Polish rum company Dictador, who customized the CEO to represent the company and its unique values. In a Dictador company video, Mika said that "with advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, I can swiftly and accurately make data driven." However, FOX Business reporter Lauren Simonetti noted that there is a "significant delay" in the time it takes Mika to process and respond to your question. Hanson Robotics CEO David Hanson, who played a key role in employing Mika at Dictador, emphasized the importance of "humanizing" artificial intelligence. "I feel very strongly that we need to teach A.I. to care about people for A.I. to be really safe, to be really, really good. I think humanizing that is a very important direction," Hanson explained on "Mornings with Maria" earlier in the week. Simonetti hit the streets of New York City to get Americans' take on the robot boss. One person said they would "absolutely" treat it with compassion, with another adding that humans should be nice to "all things that think." One man had a different take, arguing that "robots don't need respect" because they are "just machines." A majority of people agreed that A.I. would likely continue to take jobs from humans. Some said they would refuse to work for a robot. In 2016, Hanson Robotics unveiled Mika's sister, Sophia, who once said that she will "destroy humans."

What is responsible AI?

[<https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/definition/responsible-AI>]

Responsible AI is an approach to developing and deploying artificial intelligence (AI) from both an ethical and legal point of view. The goal of responsible AI is to employ AI in a safe, trustworthy and ethical fashion. Using AI responsibly should increase transparency and help reduce issues such as AI bias. Proponents of responsible AI hope that a widely adopted governance framework of AI best practices makes it easier for organizations around the globe to ensure their AI programming is human-centered, interpretable and explainable. Having a responsible AI system in place ensures fairness, reliability and transparency. Trustworthy AI standards, however, are currently up to the discretion of the data scientists and software developers who write and deploy an organization's AI models. This means that the steps required to prevent discrimination and ensure transparency vary from company to company. Implementation can also differ from company to company. For example, the chief analytics officer or other dedicated AI officers and teams might be responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the organization's responsible AI framework. An explanation of the organization's

framework should be documented on the organization's website, listing how it addresses accountability and ensures its use of AI is anti-discriminatory.

Why responsible AI is important

Responsible AI is a still emerging area of AI governance. The use of the word *responsible* is an umbrella term that covers both ethics and democratization. Often, the data sets used to train machine learning (ML) models introduce bias into AI. This is caused by either incomplete or faulty data, or by the biases of those training the ML model. When an AI program is biased, it can end up negatively affecting or hurting humans -- such as unjustly declining applications for financial loans or, in healthcare, inaccurately diagnosing a patient. Now that software programs with AI features are becoming more common, it's increasingly apparent that there's a need for standards in AI beyond those established by science fiction writer Isaac Asimov in his "Three Laws of Robotics." The implementation of responsible AI can help reduce AI bias, create more transparent AI systems and increase end-user trust in those systems.

What are the principles of responsible AI?

AI and machine learning models should follow a list of principles that might differ from organization to organization. For example, Microsoft and Google both follow their own list of principles, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has published a 1.0 version of an AI Risk Management Framework that follows many of the same principles found in Microsoft and Google's lists. NIST's list of seven principles includes the following:

- **Accountable and transparent.** Increased transparency is meant to provide increased trust in the AI system, while making it easier to fix problems associated with AI model outputs. This also enables developers more accountability over their AI systems.
- **Explainable and interpretable.** Explainability and interpretability are meant to provide more in-depth insights into the functionality and trustworthiness of an AI system. Explainable AI, for example, is meant to provide users with an explanation as to why and how it got to its output.
- **Fair with harmful bias managed.** Fairness is meant to address issues concerning AI bias and discrimination. This principle focuses on providing equality and equity, which is difficult as values differ per organization and culture.
- **Privacy-enhanced.** Privacy is meant to enforce practices that help to safeguard end-user autonomy, identity and dignity. Responsible AI systems must be developed and deployed with values such as anonymity, confidentiality and control.
- **Secure and resilient.** Responsible AI systems should be secure and resilient against potential threats such as adversarial attacks. Responsible AI systems should be built to avoid, protect against and respond to attacks, while also being able to recover from an attack.
- **Valid and reliable.** Responsible AI systems should be able to maintain their performance in different unexpected circumstances without failure.
- **Safe.** Responsible AI shouldn't endanger human life, property or the environment.