AI Decision-Making System

AI systems can be used to enhance decision-making processes. We will be developing a system that could be used within a business organisation.

Our ideal system would be a superintelligent sentient AI. Any non-sentient AI is incapable of weighing all the different ethical considerations required to make a decision. Standard AI would also be unable to process abstract intangible ideas such as organisational values, workplace relations and vision statements' effect on decision-making.

This superintelligent sentient AI's primary objective would be to offer the optimal rational decision the organisation should make in different situations based on big data. It would be incorporated into the cloud to give workers from different business sectors access to its use.

This system would require a variety of inputs, each unique to the organisation type. Relevant stock market information, global trends, political restrictions and the organisation's history of financial data to name a few. The inclusion of consumer data is a debatable ethical choice in itself. We believe that data collection which has been actively and consciously agreed to, by the consumer, should be included as an AI variable.

Ethics, morals and perceptions of fairness can vary across individuals, cultures and organisations. Democratic human input from all those involved in an organisation should be taken into consideration by the AI. It should be accessible to all those in the organisation but have a high level of security to avoid being programmed with evil intent from outside the organisation.

That in mind, no democratic human input should be able to overpower Asimov's Three Laws. We believe the super sentient AI must inherently abide by these principles above all else. The system may not injure or allow the harm of a human being, physically or mentally.
The system must obey human input and instruction unless they conflict with the first law.
Finally, the system may protect itself so long as the protection does not conflict with law one or law two.

AI is less prone to human cognitive bias and heuristics, but not free of it. Ultimately, human preferences and initial inputs into an AI system can result in a host of biases. Humans have preferences in how summaries and relationships are presented for decision making. This dictacts AI to operate in a suboptimal manner. Misuse of data can also result in AI bias. It is vital that the organisation learns to read AI outputs that may be presented in a way that's unintuitive. Additionally, another system would have to be in place to ensure data inputs are unbiased.

Group 5 Part 3

Ideally the super sentient AI would work in tandem with human intelligence. The system would provide humans with optimal decision suggestions and summarise the immense amount of data we are unable to process, then allowing humans to take liberty in their path forward.

Group 5 Member (Names and Student Numbers)

Name	**Student Number**
Anna Coghlan	21365544
Emma Stewart	21366848
Seamus O'Sullivan	20333628
Arshad Reham Mohammed	20334119
Kenneth Johnson	18310776
John Ryan	21363606
Dishant Tekwani	20309212
Malachy Solan	21363589