**Practical artificial intelligence**

**What is responsible artificial intelligence?**

Responsible AI is a control structure created to documents the way certain companies tackle ethical and legal challenges around AI. This aids with the reduction of risk that a small change in input’s weight will immensely change the output of a machine learning model.

**Find instances where AI has failed? Or been used maliciously or incorrectly.**

Amazon created a recruitment AI model that pick the top most suitable candidates from analysing CVs. Amazon had big dreams for this project, as one Amazon engineer [told The Guardian in 2018](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/oct/10/amazon-hiring-ai-gender-bias-recruiting-engine), “They literally wanted it to be an engine where I’m going to give you 100 résumés, it will spit out the top five, and we’ll hire those.”

Unfortunately for Amazon their AI engine was biased by picking white male candidates as it had been trained by their AI with training data set that was marked against their current engineering employees.

Another failure of AI was Microsoft’s AI chatbot which they had designed to automatically reply and engage in casual, playful conversations on Twitter. However, within 24 hours of the chatbot being launched, internet trolls corrupted the chatbot’s personally by flooding it with racist and anti-Semitic tweets. Even though Microsoft claimed to have ‘relevant public data’ in their training process, they don’t seem to have planned failure too well.

**Implications of when AI fails. There is a specific article in the GDPR Law that covers this, especially with automated decision making. (opt in and out options).**

According to the UK GDPR Law

* “ The data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her.
* Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the decision:
  + is necessary for entering into, or performance of, a contract between the data subject and a data controller;
  + is authorised by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject and which also lays down suitable measures to safeguard the data subject’s rights and freedoms and legitimate interests; or
  + is based on the data subject’s explicit consent.
* In the cases referred to in points (a) and (c) of paragraph 2, the data controller shall implement suitable measures to safeguard the data subject’s rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, at least the right to obtain human intervention on the part of the controller, to express his or her point of view and to contest the decision.
* Decisions referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be based on special categories of personal data referred to in [Article 9](https://gdpr-info.eu/art-9-gdpr/)(1), unless point (a) or (g) of [Article 9](https://gdpr-info.eu/art-9-gdpr/)(2) applies and suitable measures to safeguard the data subject’s rights and freedoms and legitimate interests are in place.”

**What should organisations do to ensure that they are being responsible with AI and the wider use of data in general?**

* Organisations should establish internal governance in order to adequately monitor activities.
* There needs to be transparency within the organisation about personal data processing.
* The system must be very accurate and makes no discrimination.
* There should be extensive training and educating on AI.