**Data Privacy Intelligence and AI Ethical Obligation**

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**Data Privacy Intelligence and AI Ethical Obligation: Outlines**

**Instruction**

AI is one of the trendiest technologies in the world. This superstar technology is supporting companies to deliver advertisements, assisting you to go shopping online, even helping researchers to select drug candidates. But this becomes popular until recent years. Why AI develops so fast recently? I think there are five main reasons in my opinion:

1. Problems will be tackled in a more efficiency and accuracy way by AI solutions.
2. Tremendous data are being transported in a faster speed and in a shorter time thanks to modern network technologies.
3. With the popularization of new platforms and technologies, tremendous data could be stored, transformed, reloaded, and analyzed in a more affordable way.
4. Major technical breakthrough of AI requires large scales of computing resources which has become more affordable in recent years.
5. AI applications can help businesses make more money. It helps businesses survive in the escalating commercial competitions.

Among all the reasons listed above, growing needs of information sharing is the large context of this era, and big data is the cornerstone of AI. Without information sharing and the powerful integration tools for tremendous data management, AI is little more than castles in the air.

In the past, since there is neither a cheap way to store massive business data nor an easy way to analysis them, tremendous data storage had been treated as troublesome deadweight for most of companies in the past. Until google opened its GFS file system, big data became business gold mine. Benefiting from the evolution of Mobile Internet, whomever collects personality data with the finest quality through mobile devices would gain the best chance to provide personality service and win the most customers by earning their loyalty. And after decades of efforts from those high-tech AI companies, AI becomes a significant power to connect human needs and the real world. AI formally stepped into people's daily lives.

**Thesis statement**

However, despite the benefits AI might provide, its ethical responsibility is ignored for a long period of time. As reported from China, some high-tech giant companies are disregarding their moral duty, abusing users’ data to build their extra profitability. Didi, a high-tech giant provided ride-hailing services, fined over 8 billion Yuan because of the offences on trying to differentiate the price based on how rich the users are with their big data technologies. (Ma & Cao, 2022). Meituan, a food delivery giant, fined 534 million Yuan for abusing their big data technologies to make price discrimination. (Yue, 2021). These are the examples of price discrimination.

Discrimination is one of the most significant and unavoidable ethical challenges posted by the development of AI. AI discriminate lead to cognitive biases, discriminations, and social division. Because new policies could not keep up with the shift AI bring into people's daily life, corporations that controls AI became the last defense between AI and humankind. And if AI will be keeping developed without obeying the moral principles, it will become a personal power only serving its owner and take great trouble to people who use it. As a good sign, people are now more conscious of the risks and pitfalls of AI than just its success, because more examples reveals that how biased algorithms have created problems and challenges in the corporate sector, the government, and everyday life.

Why people suffer such discriminations from AI after the brand got the loyalty from their users? This paper will address this issue and propose solutions in three facets.

**Body paragraph 1**: public scrutiny and people's lack of vigilance

The understanding of the hazards that both individuals and society are facing is the hardest part of addressing the issues and challenges posed by AI. People may experience pricing discrimination when using the convenient ride-hailing services. People may under surveillance when exposing their real-time locations. When people are browsing on the internet, their online surfing interests and hobbies will be kept tracking by corporations, and their valuable privacy may be sold. As long as a person is online, AI will be keeping an eye on them. (Xie, 2018).

As a consumer, people should think carefully about whether it is morally and legally acceptable to use a novel service provided by AI. If the answer is not, we should use it cautiously and provide AI only the basic access rights to our devices. Or, even if more expensive, we should look for other services that are more morally and legally acceptable.

**Body paragraph 2**: Technic Obligation and CSR

According to Ahmad and Janczewski, “The challenge of big data is not only caused by people's lack of vigilance, but also caused by organizational culture and environmental influences.” (2016). The risks associated with disclosing our personal information are not treated seriously. As an appropriate example of how well the government knew people's private information, Xie cited the US government's management of the surveillance programme PRISM which was heavily backed by major global high-tech companies. (2018). The business and its employees should assume responsibility for safeguarding their reputation and the faith their clients have in them. Developing new technologies to prevent privacy leaking. Make sure not to break the ethical principles just for making money, because killing the goose that lays the golden eggs will not keep the business last long.

**Body paragraph 3**: Legal Restraint

With the sudden arrival of AI, many existing rules and regulations were collapsed where new policies could not keep up with the change. And without obeying the moral principles, AI will become a power out of control. “If data can move to these unregulated areas, users’ information will be invaded without restrictions.” (Xie, 2018). This is the most important part to let the big data technologies under control: sensitive data must be clearly defined, the process of personal data collection must be standardized (Xie, 2018). Because the technologies development of AI and the progress of data protection legislation in different areas are not always at the same level, governments need to strengthen cooperation and negotiation with others to promote regulations (Xie, 2018).

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion, AI brings advantages and convenience, but it also brings challenges and risks to people who enjoys the benefits AI brings to us. People are suffering unfair treatments like AI discrimination if they don't have rights to their privacy. We should clearly be aware of that the big data technologies will become a tool only serve the companies and governments not the users and customers if we only care about the service the company provides. (Hervais, 2015).

**Annotated Bibliography**

Fhom, H. S. (2015). Big Data: Opportunities and privacy challenges. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1502.00823*. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1502.00823>

The coming era of AI and big data has advantages and makes life easier, but it also presents risks and challenges to those who benefit from it. This essay provides a brief overview of the moral dilemma posed by misuse of data privacy. The first part of this survey discussed the benefits of using big data, which includes business optimizations, customer analytics, data-Intensive science, medicine and healthcare, financial services, modern energy infrastructures, openness and efficiency in government and so on. The second part states that the ethical challenge is un-negligible because of surveillance and discrimination, lack of Transparency, breach or abuse of data privacy and the data protection laws’ omission. As a conclusion after reading this paper, I think people will under surveillance if they don't have rights to their personal data, and the big data technics will become a tool better serve the companies and governments than the users if we care only about the service they provide.

Salleh, K. A., & Janczewski, L. (2016). Technological, organizational and environmental security and privacy issues of big data: A literature review. *Procedia computer science*, *100*, 19-28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2016.09.119>

The challenge of data privacy is not only caused by people's lack of vigilance, but also caused by organizational culture and environmental influences. The technic reason of big data challenges is that data generated so fast for us to follow up with it. This creates difficulties in maintaining data protection and complex using of it in the future. Besides, implementation of protection required for a big data environment can be an expensive and challenging task. If the laws strictly protected personal big data privacy, big data initiatives and its corresponding business models will be seriously hindered but companies are always considering their profitability first not their responsibility. As a conclusion after reading this paper, I think legislation is still the most important way to fix this or we will continually under long-time threaten by the massive data we produce.

Xie, L. (2018, May). Who Moved My data? Information Privacy Concerns In the Big Data Era. In *4th International Symposium on Social Science (ISSS 2018)* (pp. 299-303). Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/isss-18.2018.61>

This paper started with a case study – PRISM. Readers can get information as follow: government knows our personal private information; these data are provided by internel giants; and we had been well known by the Internet; if the government gain the ability to monitor and analyze people, so are those giant companies. And unluckily, we can neither stop the government after data exposed nor those companies in most of cases. The reasons why these risks appears are as follow: first, People leak information in traditional ways before big data era, but nowadays, the way to get private information are of greater diversity; second, people will be monitored by devices and public services as long as they are connected to the internet; third, big data analysis are more powerful only if it observes tremendous data, which comes true in recent years. So, after these, is the risks could be prevented? Do we have methods of protecting data privacy in big data era? As a conclusion after reading this paper, I think there are three key measures to solve this problem: improving technical methods to protect data privacy as technology measure; pushing governments to take the responsibility to protect public’s information privacy by enacting regulations as legislation measure; training Individuals to improve privacy awareness and take measures to protect their sensitive information as Individuals measure.