As it was mentioned in the paper by Stanford, AI has already been implemented in the public safety and security, and it has delivered some good results because AI is not biased and has no emotions. However, I think this emotionless and non-bias technology can actually become as a challenge to human security.

One example is unmanned aerial vehicle. One of the challenges that has the most attention is who will take the responsibility if drones make severe mistakes. Čerka, Grigienė, and Sirbikytė, who wrote Liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence, asserted that along with the stronger integration of AI into people’s lives, regulations regarding the AI technology is also getting problematic; in other words, who will take the responsibility when AI causes severe consequences. Čerka et al provided a project being conducted in Europe to test whether AI technology has violated any fundamental human rights. As an example, according to the Ackerman who edited Men targeted but 1,147 people killed: US drone strikes–the facts on the ground, during Obama administration, US drone had killed 1,147 people when 47 people were targeted in the original plan. Thus, some critics might even propose that AI drones should be fully controlled by a soldier, which it completely makes sense since taking lives behind a screen and taking lives in front of the person that is going to be killed can be very different. It is true that some opinions support that people should take the full control of the drones.

Thus, given the example, AI can be a very powerful technology to provide security to humans and lower the mistakes caused by some unnecessary biased from the society, but there is a problem for this emotionless technology when it comes to a complicated situation. I think it is critical to take account the moral aspect of the technology which is a great challenge for the AI to provide much more reliable security to humans.