

TITLE: Balancing Innovation and Accountability: The Need for Stricter Regulation of AI to Combat Societal Biases, Disinformation, and Identity Theft.

THESIS:

Although it could be argued that creating legislation with the purpose of regulating AI will only serve to hinder the advancement and innovation of this emerging technology, AI must be regulated more strictly in order to ensure that it cannot be used to perpetuate societal biases, spread disinformation, or be used for impersonation/identity theft.

TOPICS:

- Discuss the effectiveness (or lack thereof) of current legislation and the potential effectiveness of proposed solutions
 - The White House - [Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights](#)
 - Provides guidelines for AI-related rights, but doesn't mention anything specific about how these rights will be upheld or enforced
 - The National Law Review - [AI Regulation: Where do China, the EU, and the U.S. Stand Today?](#)
 - China
 - Requires companies to be transparent about when AI is used to determine what content users see, and give users the ability to opt out.
 - Algorithms that use personal data to offer different prices to different consumers are prohibited.
 - The EU
 - Artificial Intelligence Act
 - EU General Data Protection Regulation
 - The US
 - National AI Initiative Act
 - Algorithmic Accountability Act
- Go into specifics about what AI regulations should look like:
 - Deepfake without the consent of the person being impersonated should be illegal
 - Companies should be required to be transparent about where they source their datasets
- Counter-argument: Regulating AI will slow down innovations, many of which are beneficial towards society

CLOSING STATEMENT:

In conclusion, the regulation of AI is a necessary step towards ensuring that this powerful technology is used ethically and for the greater good. While some argue that regulation will stifle innovation, it is important to acknowledge the potential harms that unregulated AI can cause, such as perpetuating societal biases, spreading disinformation, and facilitating identity theft. The current legislative landscape varies widely between different countries and the effectiveness of existing regulation is questionable. The proposed solutions, such as the White House's Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights, provide useful guidelines but lack specific measures for enforcement. To

be effective, AI regulation should include measures such as outlawing deepfakes without consent, ensuring transparency in sourcing of datasets, and accountability for algorithmic decision-making. While it is true that regulation may slow down innovation, it is important to remember that the potential risks of unregulated AI far outweigh any temporary delays in technological advancement. Ultimately, striking a balance between innovation and accountability is necessary to ensure that AI serves humanity in the best possible way.