**Responsible AI**

Responsible AI is a governance framework that documents how a specific organization is addressing the challenges around artificial intelligence (AI) from both an ethical and legal point of view. Resolving ambiguity for where responsibility lies if something goes wrong is an important driver for responsible AI initiatives.

Graphical user interface, chart

Description automatically generated

*Source:* [*https://towardsdatascience.com/what-is-responsible-ai-548743369729*](https://towardsdatascience.com/what-is-responsible-ai-548743369729)

The framework can include details on what data can be collected and used, how models should be evaluated, and how to best deploy and monitor models and can also define who is accountable for any negative outcomes of AI- to create AI systems that are interpretable, fair, safe, and respectful of a user’s privacy. The quality of data used is important. If there are mistakes in the data used by AI then the system may make incorrect decisions.

**Where AI has failed?   
Example**

AI could perform more quickly, accurately, reliably, and impartially than humans on a wide range of problems, from detecting cancer to deciding who receives an interview for a job. But AIs have also suffered numerous, sometimes deadly, failures. And the increasing ubiquity of AI means that failures can affect not just individuals but millions of people.

In 2013, IBM partnered with The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center to develop a new “Oncology Expert Advisor” system. Medical specialists and customers identified “multiple examples of unsafe and incorrect treatment recommendations. In February 2017, Forbes reported that MD Anderson had “benched” the Watson for Oncology project. A special report from University of Texas auditors said that MD Anderson had spent more than $62 million without reaching their goals.

**GDPR on AI   
Automated Decision-Making – Human Intervention and Right to Contest**

Article 22 of GDPR sets out a more specific right for individuals not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly affects him or her. Article 22(2) provides that solely ADM is permitted where the individual has explicitly consented, where the processing is necessary to enter into a contract with the individual or where it is authorised by Member State law. Article 22(3) also provides individuals with a right to obtain human intervention in a decision made by AI and the right to contest the decision. These are important rights for individuals in the context of AI that also ensure that the use of AI is fair and human-centric. Allowing individuals to obtain transparent information, including an explanation of how a decision was made, is therefore key to enabling them to contest an automated decision under Article 22(3) with the controller, or the DPA, or in court.

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

Develop guidelines and policies on how organisation is implementing responsible AI and taking this technology seriously.

Design and continually check AI algorithms and data platforms from end-to-end.

Upskilling and training employees on how to maintain responsible AI.

**References:**

<https://becominghuman.ai/post-gdpr-responsible-ai-legislation-e219d3a1cf07>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/what-is-responsible-ai-548743369729>

<https://searchenterpriseai.techtarget.com/definition/responsible-AI>

<https://www.lexalytics.com/lexablog/stories-ai-failure-avoid-ai-fails-2020>

<https://www.informationpolicycentre.com/uploads/5/7/1/0/57104281/cipl-hunton_andrews_kurth_legal_note_-_how_gdpr_regulates_ai__12_march_2020_.pdf>