

In Data Science we process a lot data through AI. With the GDPR, it is becoming increasingly important to understand the ethics behind the data that is collected, stored, processed and evaluated.

Your task is to:

Find out what Responsible AI is?

Artificial intelligence is an ever growing area within tech and over the years many use cases have been developed for it such as detecting cancer or even self driving cars. As with all emerging technologies it has the capacity to create real value for individuals, businesses and governments. On the flip side, it can also be misused. In this assignment I'll be looking into what Responsible AI is as well as evaluating what unethical AI practices are and what it can lead to.

Responsible AI is defined as the practice of designing, developing, and deploying AI with good intention to empower employees and businesses, and fairly impact customers and society. Google AI has compiled a plethora of examples where AI has been used for social good such as predicting floods, monitoring marine life, wildlife conservation etc. However responsible AI is not only about using AI for social good but the most important factor is not using it for harm.

A recent Oxford university study should that malicious use of AI could threaten digital security (e.g. through criminals training machines to hack or socially engineer victims at human or superhuman levels of performance) and political security (e.g. through privacy-eliminating surveillance, profiling, and repression, or through automated and targeted disinformation campaigns). There have been examples captured in the news about deep fake videos that were created using AI.

As we can see the implications of when AI fails or is used maliciously it can have severe consequences. At the moment, AI is mainly unregulated in most parts of the world so companies are expected to have their own guidelines governing responsible use of AI. Companies should have robust measures and guidelines in place to ensure that they are using AI responsibly.

In the UK and the EU AI is regulated to a certain extent through GDPR - mainly Article 22. Article 22 is a general restriction on automated decision making and profiling which gives citizens the right to opt out of automated decision making and profiling. In other parts of the world there is still some way to go in terms of regulating AI but progress is being made as this new technology is better understood with time.