



Peer Response

by Samuel Adeniyi - Sunday, 16 July 2023, 6:50 PM

Hi Astrid,

I completely agree with every point raised in this post, and reading through everyone's position in the discussion brings a light bulb moment around who claims ownership of content generated by AI, as the models can combine several authors' content to create a new range or article, how do we determine who owns a specific piece of content.

You touch on transparency and regulations regarding user data collection based on the fact that some users' data are extracted without the explicit permission of the copywriter owner, and this has caused outrage among artists who found out that their work was used to train deep learning models. (Williams, 2023; Metz, 2022).

Lomas started in an article titled "EU lawmakers back transparency and safety rules for generative AI" how the European Parliament has backed amendments to the draft AI legislation, including requirements for foundational models and provider obligations. These obligations involve safety checks, data governance measures, risk mitigations, energy consumption reduction, and registration in an EU database. Transparency obligations and safeguards for content generation are also emphasized. (Lomas, 2023).

References:

Van Toor, A. (2023) Initial Post. Available from: <https://www.my-course.co.uk/mod/forum/discuss.php?d=169171> [Accessed 16 July 2023].

Lomas, N. (2023) EU lawmakers back transparency and safety rules for generative AI. Available from: https://techcrunch.com/2023/05/11/eu-ai-act-mep-committee-votes/?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xILmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAIUww2l6CmHKuviP5TYwtGUjxW4upvOrk_5P5NADvoel2hL6epj5iUZE3xXTiSoh1h7_5aJBetFSBCEVBKKpLY_sFWVq15wmEM0qeKbJ1UknnLsMdz



Peer Response

by Samuel Adeniyi - Thursday, 6 July 2023, 8:32 AM

Hi Leigh,

You have highlighted some essential ethical and potential risk issues from content ownership, accuracy, bias, and possible misuse. Ownership of generated content, the accuracy of responses, biased outputs, and the risk of malicious use are vital areas that require attention and consideration in deploying generative AI systems.

One of the ethical issues around privacy concerns and potential violations of data protection regulations is cited as one reason Italy initially banned ChatGPT. The Italian data-protection authority stated that there was no legal basis for the mass collection and storage of personal data for training the platform's algorithms. (McCallum. S, 2023).

Also, worth noting that LLMs can generate hyper-realistic images and videos, posing a significant threat in the realm of disinformation. The ability to fabricate convincing multimedia content at scale amplifies the impact of disinformation. (Mensier. A, 2023).

References:

Mensier. A. (2023) LLMs Could Become Weapons of Mass Disinformation. Available from: <https://towardsdatascience.com/llms-weapons-of-mass-disinformation-4def0dc3dc7> [Accessed 06 July 2023].

McCallum. S. (2023) ChatGPT banned in Italy over privacy concerns. Available from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-65139406> [Accessed 06 July 2023].

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