**Practical: Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

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?***

Responsible AI is really all about the how: “how do we design, develop and deploy t

these systems that are fair, reliable, safe and trustworthy.” By tackling socio-technical problems, to go beyond just improving the data and models. It needs to take into consideration people who are ultimately going to be interacting with these systems.

***• Find instances where AI has failed? Or been used maliciously or incorrectly****.*

An example of when AI has been used maliciously is when it has been weaponized by hackers as a cybersecurity company called [Darktrace](https://www.darktrace.com/en/) had discovered a new form of a security breach. This breach used the formidable trait of AI known as machine learning. As AI has recently been explored for its advantageous purposes, like scanning networks and systems for infiltrations. Given the report from Darktrace, it is safe to say that the artificial intelligence can be used by the “other side” as a self-teaching tool for attacks, too. The intelligent system watched and learned the tendencies of the network it was residing in. Once the AI felt it had enough information, it began mimicking the behaviours and became almost impossible for advanced security to identify.

***• Implications of when AI fails. There is a specific article in the GDPR Law that covers this, especially with automated decision making. (opt in and out options).***

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

To ensure that any processing of personal data is lawful, fair and transparent, individuals should be provided with specific, clear and meaningful information about how automated decisions are being made about them. Organisations therefore need to communicate the following:

1. *“****(M)eaningful information****about the****logic involved****” and “****specific information****” about how decisions are made (GDPR Article 13, Article 14 & Recital 71) in relation to any automated decision making.*
2. *The “****envisaged consequences****of such processing for the data subject” (GDPR Article 13 & Article 14);*
3. ***“(S)pecific information”****about how decisions are made (GDPR Recital 71);*
4. *How individuals can exercise their****“right to obtain human intervention”****(unless a clear exception applies) (GDPR Recital 71); and*
5. *How individuals can express their point of view and obtain “an****explanation of the decisions reached”****and, how they can****“challenge that decision.”****(GDPR Recital 71).*