Ethics & AI: Who is Responsible?

Al is shaping our world, but responsibility is unclear. Who is accountable for Al's actions? This presentation will explore the ethical challenges of Al and who should take responsibility.



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AI: Pervasive and Powerful

Al is deeply embedded in our lives: NHS diagnostics, hiring, fraud detection.

Al makes critical decisions with realworld consequences.

The more autonomous AI becomes, the harder it is to assign responsibility.





The Need for Ethical AI Guidelines

AI needs rules, just like humans have laws.

Without ethics, Al can cause harm.

Case Studies:

COMPAS algorithm (racial bias in US court sentencing). Amazon Al recruitment tool (gender discrimination).

Gartner: 75% of AI projects fail due to lack of ethics & trust.

Can AI Ever Truly Be Moral?

AI lacks emotions, empathy, and human values.

"Garbage in, garbage out" → AI reflects biases in training data.

Example: The Trolley Problem → Can AI make life-or-death ethical choices?





Will AI develop human-like ethics?



Unlikely.



Ethics come from experience, emotions, and culture.

Should AI have legal rights?

No, AI is a tool.

It has no consciousness, responsibility, or rights.

Example: AI writes a book \rightarrow the creator owns it.





Who is responsible for AI mistakes?

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Humans!

Developers, companies, and users must be accountable.

Example: AI autopilot failure – is it the engineer, the user, or the company at fault?



Conclusion: The Ethical Imperative

Al offers transformative potential, but responsibility is paramount. Stakeholders must champion ethical Al development, deployment, and use. Focus on transparency, accountability, and human oversight. Call to Action: "Let's build Al that benefits all of humanity, guided by ethical principles". Question: What role will you play in shaping the future of responsible Al?