***The issue of Artificial Intelligence in Security: Ethics Committee***

Ethics Committee: Stonyhurst MUN

Chair: Thomas Ketchen

Co-Chair: Hannah Crawley

This briefing paper provides an overview of the ethical considerations surrounding the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in security measures. As the Ethics Committee, our role is to assess the impact of AI technologies on human rights, privacy, and overall ethical standards within the realm of security.

The incorporation of AI in security raises complex ethical dilemmas that demand careful examination. This paper explores key ethical considerations and suggests potential guidelines for responsible AI implementation.

**Definition:**

Artificial Intelligence refers to the development of computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation.

**Ethical Challenges:**

A. Bias and Fairness:

AI algorithms may inadvertently perpetuate and exacerbate existing biases present in training data, raising concerns about fairness and equity. Addressing bias in AI systems is crucial to prevent discrimination and ensure equal opportunities for all individuals.

B. Transparency and Accountability:

Lack of transparency in AI decision-making processes poses challenges to accountability.

Establishing mechanisms for explaining AI decisions and holding developers accountable is essential to build trust in AI technologies.

C. Privacy Concerns:

AI applications often involve the processing of vast amounts of personal data, raising concerns about privacy infringement. Striking a balance between harnessing the benefits of AI and safeguarding individuals' privacy rights is a critical ethical consideration.

**Autonomous Weapons:**

The development of autonomous weapons powered by AI raises ethical questions about the delegation of lethal decision-making to machines. The Committee must consider the moral implications and potential humanitarian consequences of autonomous weapon systems.

**Existing Initiatives:**

Several international organizations and initiatives are already addressing the ethical dimensions of AI. These include The OECD AI Principles, The EU Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, and The Montreal Declaration for Responsible AI.

***Security and Civil Liberties***

Balancing Security and Freedom: Assessing the ethical implications of AI-powered security measures that may infringe on civil liberties.

Proportionality in the Use of Force: Examining the ethical boundaries of using AI for decisions involving force and the potential for disproportionate responses.

***International Collaboration and Regulation***

Encourage member states to collaborate on establishing common ethical standards for AI to ensure global consistency. Facilitate information-sharing and best practices to address emerging ethical challenges.

In conclusion, addressing the ethical dimensions of AI in security is imperative for maintaining human rights, preserving privacy, and ensuring accountability. The Ethics Committee is urged to consider these recommendations to foster responsible AI implementation in the realm of security. The decisions made in this committee will play a pivotal role in shaping the ethical landscape of AI for years to come.

Sources and further information:

[Artificial intelligence - OECD](https://www.oecd.org/digital/artificial-intelligence/)

[Ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI | Shaping Europe’s digital future (europa.eu)](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai)

[Declaration of Montréal Responsible AI (declarationmontreal-iaresponsable.com)](https://declarationmontreal-iaresponsable.com/)

[Home - AI Now Institute](https://ainowinstitute.org/)

[Home | Stanford HAI](https://hai.stanford.edu/)