

AN ANALYSIS ON AI ETHICAL ASPECTS FROM A STAKEHOLDER'S PERSPECTIVE

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies rapid development and use stimulate vigorous discussion about their potential, in different contexts and uses (Carvalho et al, 2022). The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by various information and communication technology (ICT) professions provides several benefits (Eurostat, 2022). More specifically, varied viewpoints lead to more robust AI systems (Liu et al, 2022). When people from various backgrounds cooperate, they contribute unique ideas and experiences that can improve AI technology development and implementation. Second, the diversity of ICT experts means that AI systems are intended to appeal to a broad spectrum of users, supporting their diverse wants and preferences. As a result, AI applications become more inclusive and user-friendly (Meyer & Henke, 2023). However, there is a lack of research on how to provide AI technology in a more aligned way with social ideals and promote justice, transparency, accountability, and inclusion by including various viewpoints. In this study, the successful case study of [masked due to blind review], A European Positive Sum Approach towards AI tools in support of Law Enforcement and safeguarding privacy and fundamental rights, targeted at developing pathways on the basis of ethical views of ICT and academic professionals for AI design and development. To this direction, different background and expertise has been gathered in order to have a broader and more comprehensive understanding of issues and concerns related to the use of AI-based technologies in the security domain. Moreover, in order to conceptualize in depth ethical and security controversies, diverse societal sectors have been engaged in the light of taking into consideration all the voices and perspectives when developing ethical and legal oriented policies.

A controversial issue nowadays raises the question of whether the diversity of information and communication technology (ICT) professionals can raise ethical concerns. From an initial point of view, this inclusion may more effectively recognize and resolve biases and discriminatory behaviours in AI systems. Diversity gives a variety of viewpoints and experiences, which aids in the identification and mitigation of biases in AI systems. The danger of developing discriminatory or unjust AI algorithms that disproportionately affect particular persons or groups can be reduced by incorporating specialists from diverse backgrounds. Diverse viewpoints also improve

decision-making and encourage more inclusive AI systems that respond to a larger spectrum of users' requirements.

Furthermore, understanding the socioeconomic and cultural settings in which these technologies are employed is required for ethical issues in AI research. Diverse ICT experts contribute a plethora of cultural, social, and ethical understanding that may be used to inform AI system design and deployment. This guarantees that AI technology is consistent with local values, conventions, and legal frameworks, preventing ethical conflicts or harm. In this context, the use of AI by diverse professionals fosters transparency and accountability, because different viewpoints and expertise contribute to making AI systems explainable, auditable, and subject to critical examination.

On the other hand, the ethical views on the use of AI by diverse ICT professionals can vary based on individual perspectives and cultural backgrounds. In terms of [masked due to blind review] case study systematic surveys have been conducted to unlock specific ethical issues and concerns both at local level to identify methods and strategies of single countries but also compare different perceptions and feelings of similar topics. To this end LEAs (Law Enforcement Agencies) have been engaged along with relevant experts through policy labs.

In particular, academics and practitioners experience from different lenses and perspectives the potential implications of adopting AI-based technologies. One concern is the potential for biased outcomes in AI systems, as stated before. If professionals do not address biases in training data or fail to account for diverse perspectives during system development, AI can perpetuate existing societal biases and discrimination. Another concern is privacy and data protection. With diverse ICT professionals working on AI, there is a need to ensure that personal data is handled responsibly, and individuals' privacy rights are respected. Moreover, accountability and transparency are essential ethical considerations. Diverse professionals must be diligent in making AI systems explainable and auditable to avoid potential negative consequences. Additionally, there is a concern about the impact of AI on employment.

Professionals need to consider the potential displacement of jobs and work towards minimizing adverse effects on individuals and communities. Lastly, there is the broader ethical concern of power and control. AI technology should not concentrate power in the hands of a few or reinforce existing inequalities. By acknowledging and addressing these ethical concerns, diverse ICT professionals can work towards developing AI systems that align with societal values, promote fairness, and have a positive impact on individuals and communities.

Identifying different views, theories and perceptions in the AI ethics discussion could improve the potential of AI technologies on a global scale in a multidisciplinary social, cultural, political and ethical manner. In literature, a number of research initiatives and academic endeavours targeted to identify unacceptable risks and prohibited AI practices. The challenging point is which categories of high-risk AI systems have been elaborated so far, what redress mechanisms are revoked and the opening issues by diverse fields, sectors and environments.

Given the main motivation for AI's use and its relevant applications, which is the economic benefits and sustainability for different sectors such as education, healthcare, business management and agriculture, it is of great importance to (a) review the perceptions of diverse actors and environments in AI world and (b) stress the achievements and the gaps so far in respect to ethical guidelines' implementation. The present work, therefore, reviews relevant initiatives such as the [masked due to blind review] project and [masked due to blind review], that attempted to converge different contexts on this topic in order to acquire sufficient

evidence for effective mechanisms, strategies and policies. In addition to this, and in order to prepare a more consolidated work, interviews with companies including diverse ICT professionals in the use and implementation of an AI-based solution will be conducted. These interviews aim to discuss the ethical issues that might be raised during these processes, and how they are handled.

The present work highlights also the dynamics and interactions that could be deployed between diverse AI actors and stakeholders and investigates if there is balance and complete consideration of AI ethics in a horizontal way. Also, it leverages the synergies of research initiatives and the tools that these synergies use for a dynamic and interactive knowledge diffusion. AI technology can be influenced by those “who build it and the data that feeds it” (Kim, 2017). Therefore, the role of context, education and culture could be reflected in AI development and use and vice versa. Upon this, among the considerations of the present work is how sustainability in education and training programs of ICT professionals can be achieved and which pathways and what kind of effort and individual involvement are required to meet AI challenges.

This attempt is currently happening at an official level, in terms of the EU Legislation which has been voted, the Artificial Intelligence Act. The Commission proposes to establish a technology-neutral definition of AI systems in EU law and to lay down a classification for AI systems with different requirements and obligations tailored to a 'risk-based approach (Madiega, 2021).

KEYWORDS: AI technologies, ethical and security controversies, inclusive and user-friendly AI, cultural and social diversity, ICT professionals, Law Enforcement Agencies.

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