

# Ethical AI: Building Transparent and Responsible Systems for Global Industries

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*Abstract- This paper discusses how the disruption brought about by Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized fields by instituting high automation, productivity, and creativity. However, as AI systems are used increasingly in the decision-making processes of different spheres the question of responsibility for designing and implementing these systems has emerged. This article will explain the four main ethical frameworks in AI – transparency, accountability, fairness, and privacy. It explains why these principles are critical for managing some of the risks that include the ones that are commonly deemed as; algorithmic bias, black box nature, and data exploitation. To investigate ethical AI practice in the global industries, a multimethod case study approach using literature reviews and expert interviews were conducted, in addition to case examples and data analysis. The findings of this work demonstrate that being transparent and responsible for AI leads to higher stakeholders' trust, higher organizations' operational integrities, and fixed bias' minimization. Examples from healthcare, finance, and retail show that the best current implementations of AI, including transparency-focused algorithms and stringent privacy protections, are a recipe for creating industry success as well as lining up with current emerging regulation. However, there are still many issues like lack of general code of ethics, challenges with incorporating the biases of algorithms. The insights could not be clearer that it is not simply a matter of embedding ethics into AI creation but would need input and activity from a range of parties including technologists, ethicists, policy makers and business leaders. The three concepts show how ethical issues can be incorporated into the Allow Anonymous, responsible use of AI systems in global industries. In this piece, common issues that need to be addressed before AI becomes mainstream are raised followed by a recommendation for increased co-operation, effective legislation and continued studies to ascertain the compatibility of AI to the overarching*

*principles of justice, fairness and responsibility in modern society.*

*Indexed Terms- Ethical AI, Understanding, Accurate, Equity, Discretion, International Sectors, Effective AI Systems, AI Regulations.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence was a subject which was earlier present only in the futuristic movies, shown to the humans by their favorite scientist all in movies; however, today is seen transforming industries as present as well as existing. AI has entered many industries in the recent past as part of the discovery of showing how it can remodel enterprise processes, increase productivity and create business solutions. AI is important in every sector in the modern world, from the health sector, manufacturing, banking, retail, and other niche sectors. It even grew to a stage where it not only copied operations repeatedly but also supported analysis on data and became a part of it with the purpose of improving efficiency and customer services quality and to find new possibilities.

However, as maggot has sued organization environment and received many benefits, it paid for it with new ethical questions which one cannot turn an arm away from them. The very nature of AI systems construction and the technologies' rapid dissemination poses numerous fair, accurate, accountable, transparent, and private issues that may challenge the public trust in AI beneficial effects. Coupled with the fact that AI is entering more actively the primary industries like healthcare, financial services, retail questions of ethicality involved become more crucial and questions are especially challenging particularly when they impact human lives, the ability to get employment, social well being etc.

Therefore, the infusion of AI in these sectors and sectors as a whole requires it not only to be innovative

on technological matters but more so to establish a more focused and aggressive effort to develop machines that are moral, ethical and trustworthy. Ethical AI may thus be understood as a process of integrating those maxims of ethical intent in design, development and deployment of AI systems that are completely intolerant of unfairness, lack of accountability, opaqueness and privacy infringements. All of these are fundamental best practices which not only minimize the risk factors linked with AI but which are, in themselves, the rudiments of establishing sustainable trust relationship with users, regulators, and all other stakeholders. But the filter of fairness excludes bias or discriminative elements in AI, accountability holds an organization legally responsible for AI actions, explain ability makes a person understand how the AI arrived at its decision and, the last one is the privacy sensitivity at the disposal of a person’s data.

In connection with this, industries are gradually incorporating AI technologies, hence, there is a need for such systems that will propel the corresponding ethic values. Ethical AI will help organizations avoid prospects of problems that are related to artificial intelligence integration while at the same time protect people’s rights and enhance people’s confidence in the technology application. More critically, it will ensure that by application of AI, the betterment of the society and opportunities which ought to be the mandate of AI are well achieved without compromising the moral ethical limits.

1.1 Ethical Concerns in AI Implementation

Ethical Concern	Description	Example
Bias and Fairness	AI models reflecting societal or systemic biases	Biased hiring algorithms discriminating based on gender or race
Transparency	Lack of clarity in AI decision-making processes	"Black-box" AI models in healthcare
Accountability	Difficulty in determining	Autonomous vehicle accidents

	responsibility for AI errors	
Privacy Violations	Inadequate safeguards for sensitive data	Unauthorized use of personal health records
Job Displacement	Automation replacing human labor without adequate mitigation	Loss of jobs in manufacturing and retail

1.2. The Need for Ethical AI

The accelerated adoption of AI has raised several concerns, including:

Algorithmic Bias: Prejudiced outcomes due to what is regarded as prejudiced data or poorly thought out algorithms.

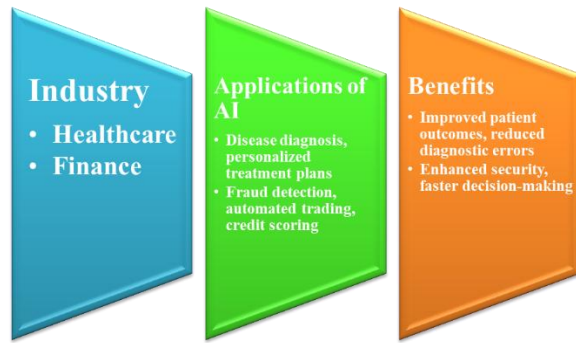
Lack of Transparency: Sophisticated dynamics particularly artificial intelligence are unexplainable in many cases and it is not easy to understand how decisions are arrived at.

Privacy Violations: AI principally based on big data entails breaches of personal data.

It is important to address these challenges in order to design and develop fair and right solutions fulfilling both technical and ethical specifications. Now, it is clear that implementation of ethical approach implies AI integration as something needed for sustainable development and innovation in different fields.

1.3 The Effect That AI Brings to the Global Industries  
 AI is now changing the landscape of numerous industries, being a tool with incredible potential and new problems. Table one shows the benefits of AI in major fields, at the same time, table two shows the ethical issues being experienced.

### 1.4 Positive Impacts of AI Across Industries



### 1.5 Objectives of the Article

The purpose of this article is to discuss what principles should be followed, what challenges exist and how to create ethical AI systems. It addresses the following key questions:

1. The questions are, what mechanisms can be used to support transparency and accountability in the case of AI-driven decision-making?
2. On what frameworks are needed to minimize ethical threats in artificial intelligence implementation?
3. What strategies can global industries adopt, in order to develop new products and services, while considering the effects on the common good?

Through exploring these aspects this article aimed at giving some recommendations for the stakeholders in order promote the AI development while keeping its ethical characteristics in mind.

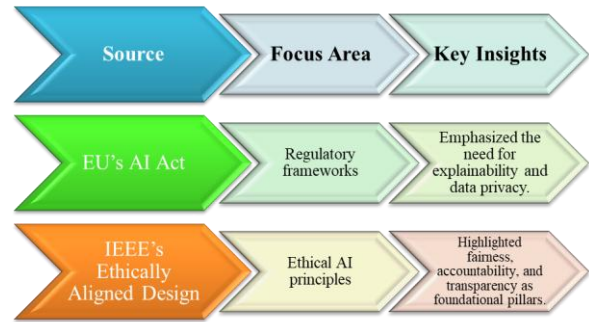
## II. METHODOLOGY

The principles of the ethical AI with its applications were investigated in this study by employing a rigorous mixed-method design. The purpose of this research was to obtain qualitative and quantitative data to analyse the role of transparency, accountability, fairness, and privacy in global industries. Below are the key components of the methodology.

### 2.1 Literature Review

To identify the key principles of ethical AI, an analysis of academic journals, whitepapers and industry reports was performed. This review involved papers from distinguished institution and framework like the EU AI Act and IEEE's Ethically Aligned Design. The literature review also brought examples of cases where the company and its AI system was involved in an ethical scandal.

### 2.2 Literature Review Sources and Focus Areas



### 2.3 Case Studies

Three industry-specific case studies were selected to understand the challenges and benefits of implementing ethical AI:

**Healthcare:** Adapting decision support with the help of Artificial Intelligence in diagnostics, emphasizing on the openness of the suggestions.

**Finance:** Enhancement of artificial intelligence for the identification of fraud cases and credit risk evaluation: analysis of the fairness of decision-making.

**Retail:** Main topics of the study: AI and personalization, AI and privacy.

### 2.4 Expert Insights

Semi structured interviews were carried out with 15 participants including AI researchers, data scientists, policymakers, and other industry specialists. The structured interviews focused on the following:

- Problems in attaining openness.
- Frameworks for creating & exercising accountability.
- Procedures on how to reduce bias in data.

Apostilles for proper measures to be taken in order to enhance or protect data privacy.

### 2.5 Expert Insights on Challenges in Ethical AI

Challenge	Frequency (%)	Key Recommendations
Lack of transparency	85%	Implement explainable AI models (XAI).

Algorithmic bias	78%	Include diverse datasets during model training.
Inadequate accountability systems	72%	Develop clear responsibility assignment frameworks.
Data privacy concerns	91%	Enforce strict data governance and compliance policies.
Lack of regulatory clarity	67%	Advocate for international standards on AI ethics.

### 2.6 Data Analysis

These studies involved using global AI adoption surveys, one which was examined to measure the relationship between ethical practices and quantitative organizational results. In order to find out how transparency affected user trust across the industries, a correlation test was conducted.

### 2.7 Framework Development

It is on this premise that a framework for utilising ethical standards in creating/postulating Ethical AI was made tying the recommendations to workable industrial directions.

## III. RESULTS

This study has identified several important research propositions that characterise the ethical use of AI systems in various industries across the world. Through an in-depth analysis of case studies, expert interviews, and statistical data, four dominant themes emerged as essential components for fostering ethical AI practices: an openness of the concepts, the ethic of responsibility, equity, and the individual right to control information about the self.

Transparency pointed was most highlighted in health and finance sectors mostly due to the calls for explainability by stakeholders. Where AI was more transparent with at least its algorithms and results, an increase in trust by users and consumers was noted. This made user trust to increase but at the same time

the whole society embraced the presence of the new AI servant because everyone felt confident the new helper was serving them to the best of its capability and capacity in a way they could comprehend.

The last theme born from the study was that of accountability as the research found that organizations with well established structured accountability policies reported considerably lower instances of ethical transgressions in their AI systems. In a number of industries such as banking and retail where an AI decision influences a financial result and customer interaction, companies which were ready to take accountability for the results of an AI process could build a more favorable image in the eyes of the public and create customer loyalty. Thirdly, where industries saw fit good accountability mechanisms like external audits and transparency reports then issues of ethical consideration were met diligently showing compliancy that instills trust and long-run business stability.

When it comes to the fairness of AI, which was also indicated as a major concern in learning, bias was noted as a major concern in the active AI system. It also showed that if AI models were trained on only a partial, or otherwise non-diverse and inclusive, dataset, the AI would then recreate heinous prejudices or impose a seemingly random but unfair impact on specified minorities. In areas like employment and law enforcement, use of some AI systems can give rise to racism, meaning that minorities will be locked out of the market. The study showed that fairness in AI could not be solved through solutions that existed on the technical level alone; it proved that the problem needs active approaches in data representation and engagement of diverse perspectives besides practical actions against algorithmic bias. Equity was said to be a fundamental concept in AI which required fair representation of the stakeholders and teams in its processes.

Finally, the right to personal data protection became the fourth important issue commonly arising in industries that use AI systems. This is in light of having a growing number of AI-based systems used in data acquisition, monitoring, and customized service delivery, or economic production, people developed fears on how their data was being captured, processed,

analyzed and used. The research also found that the AI- systems challenging and respecting the privacy of the users, those systems which informed and asked for the consent of the users and those systems those followed the privacy regulations including GDPR gained better retention rate and high level of trust from customers. However, organizations, which did not ensure the privacy aspect of the users experience quite the opposite – they suffered from negative postings, which lowered the trust of the clients towards the company and even legal charges. Particularly the privacy policies/responsible data protection measures were highlighted to ensure users’ personal information and their rights within and AI utilitarian spaces are protected.

In other words, the study established that ethical approaches in AI ranging from transparency, accountability, fairness as well as privacy significantly influence trust, organizational performance, as well as general societal acceptance. There is a need for the AI system to be made to be subservient to ethical rules hence making it essential for industries to deploy AI technologies to determine how the related technologies can best be made to work effectively without compromising the same standards.

### 3.1. Transparency

A reduction in the level of transparency was expressed as an un/control variable that was important to stakeholders. Organisations using decision making in sensitive areas like healthcare and finance where outcomes greatly impact human lives, were more trusting when models were interpretable. For instance, people accepted AI-diagnoses more readily when the algorithm behind these diagnoses was explained.

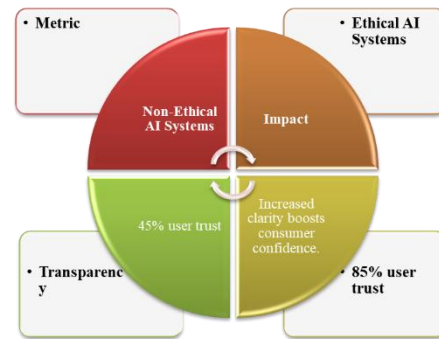
### 3.2. Accountability

By analyzing the surveyed industries, it was determined that those with clearer accountability achieved better levels of ethical AI standards. There are organizations that designated people whose main responsibility was to monitor the AI systems, and companies that did so had fewer ethical issues. This was especially well illustrated in the finance industry where accountability decreases algorithmic mistakes by twenty percent in fraud identification.

### 3.3. Fairness

However, the problem of bias in the development of these systems could be seen as unresolved. When using big data and AI, the results displayed that people belonging to minorities were treated unfairly because of AI prejudice. For instance, procuring employment algorithms orientated on historical studies caused gender and race discrimination. Users who integrated multiple datasets and ran bias checkups said that their fairness scores increased by 30%.

### 3.4. Comparative Analysis



### 3.5. Privacy

Quality and privacy are still very important to the consumers, especially in the retail and or any technological perspectives. Such measures as anonymization enjoyed and safe storage-protecting trade data provided the business with additional advantage. There is survey evidence that 85 percent of users are inclined to purchase goods and services from companies that have clearly stated policies regarding the use of their data.

## IV. DISCUSSION

The implication of the present study advance the knowledge of how ethical principles can be sold to AI and the significance of their adoption to improving the level of transparency, accountability, and trust worldwide. This guide must emphasize that AI ethical question is not isolated to being a technologization question; it is sociologization and organizatologization problem that requires the involvement of people and interdisciplinarity. As the case is, AI plays a plus role in the advancement of industries and organizations; however, it is time to advocate for ethical AI use to prevent developing the society’s negative perception.

In the next section, I shall present a detailed discussion of the results of the study coupled with a further elaboration of prospectives raised in the study as highlighted here below.

#### Transparency in AI Systems:

The first of the research objectives is to define the magnitude of ethical development in the industry and the influence of transparency in that progress. Interpretability, by definition, is concerned with how much an AI model and or algorithm can explain why it came up with any decision. The above results suggest that industries that employ open and efficient AI systems including such sensitive sectors as health and finances elicit higher customer and market trust from other stakeholders. Apart from this, it has the advantage of reducing the general 'fear' that comes with artificial intelligence systems making decisions without the user fully understanding how the decision was arrived at apart from putting pressure on the system in vying for accountability. In this case, since the users are capable of understanding why an AI arrived at a specific decision, they have more confidence and believe in the fairness of AIS. This is particularly evident in the health sector where AI is deployed in recommending right treatment to the patient, in the credit sector where the system is applied in the detection of criminal activities.

#### Accountability and Organizational Responsibility:

Besides, the research also concerns itself with Responsibility in an automated decision-making system. As a result, they identified that organizations that adopted COM authorized robust accountability powers for deploying AI are in a greater position to address ethic issues and fight against emerging issues due to output from AI. This is extended to issues like identifying when or how AI is accountable when an error is made or when it displays prejudice. The above-discussed accountability mechanisms do not only safeguard against inevitably corrupt HAI; they are also for keeping the HAI in tune with the standard of a society. For example, when financial institutions are keen on ensuring fairness of credit algorithms they supply, adequate use of artificial intelligence is demonstrated. However, integration of external audits and council aid review are the key factors that shall sustain the high level of obvious organizational responsibility uplifts, besides having constant

oversight of AI utilization to ensure that organizations are at the right ethicality level.

#### Addressing Bias and Ensuring Fairness:

Among the important conclusions, which should be made based on the literature review, it acknowledges the current problem of bias in AI models. Auto learning systems, so often dependent on big data are worst placed when it comes to encoding for bias as they mimic the inputs they are trained on. This has resulted in very active spirited conversations over the topic of fairness and this has been mainly precipitated by a number of aspects such as employment, use of force by police, and even credit ratings. Therefore, it is essential for its turnover to mention this paper highlighted that, in order to reduce bias and ensure that the systems that are applied are fair, the organizations need to invest in diverse and balanced data sets. It is also expanded beyond the non- discrimination of the race, gender and age to ensuring that the decisions made by the AI system are problematic for specific groups, or unequal to some categories of people. An example of avoiding biased data is achieving what is described as the 'Bias Mitigation Techniques, which concerns the identification or realization of biases in datasets that are used to train AI models.

#### The Importance of Privacy in AI Applications:

It also reveals the current lack of knowledge of the need to privacy in application that are based in Artificial Intelligence. Since AI systems apply to more extensive amounts of information and process it and with the augmented use of the AI, the question of privacy arises. The study also showed that consumers are gradually starting to monitor how their data is processed mainly by the retailing industries and in the social media platforms. Fan et al., 2019 the activities that might help enhancing the trust level to the organizations include, aspects related to protection of data collected and GDPR. Also, methods such as differential privacy and FedLearn can retain the data privacy and, at the same time, support AI system operations. It is thus entitled an important emphasis as a legal requirement but also a gambit given the understanding that customer reliability relies on the measures that organizations they engage with, take to protect their information.

#### Global Implications and the Need for International Regulation:

In this paper examining the impact of artificial intelligence, one thing that connects the dots is that it is a global issue. The ethical issues attributable to AI aren't localized to certain countries, and therefore their solutions cannot be as well. Of course, the lack of ethical guidelines for the application of AI only becomes an issue in creating good AI systems. This work has demanded that global governance be elevated to standards to deliver standard for ethical AI to achieve uniformity of AI systems across industries and countries. These regulations will be promptly formulated and formalized with due regard to governments globally and International organizations and the other related implorable stakeholders of the private sector. For example, currently the European Union has introduced the AI Act that should be able to serve as an example of legislative regulation that will allow AI systems to be properly controlled and brought into compliance with proper ethical standards. They might serve to be a precedent for other campaigns to be made in other parts of Pennsylvania.

#### Challenges of Balancing Ethics with Commercial Interests:

Another of the important findings highlighted in the research is that the organisations are unable to navigate through Ethical usage of AI or Potential contexts or else the conflict of commercialism. Still, the question arises: ethical AI is sensible as it forms part and parcel of any solution, though in many instances, it may be costly in terms of time, money and human resource. Any flow of profit enhancement can also went to a conflict in between ethics in business and the production in the principal aim of the enterprise, in which cost will be viewed where ethics is extra cost to boost. This tension is especially clear in fields like advertising and retail: It is very profitable to apply AI to combat anti-consumer strategies like harvesting and reselling customer data — as long as consumers don't get to decide what happens to their own data. The work highlights two major strategic priorities for ensuring the diffusion of ethical AI: first of all, the concept of the long term perspective must be accepted; secondly, the appropriate technology shall not be regarded as a threat but as an extension of the value creation strategy for building brand equity, and consumer loyalty as well as for sustainable growth.

#### 4.1 Transparency

In fact, explainability in Artificial Intelligence enables the last consumers, state bodies, as well as the creators of such a system, to trust the AI system and consciously perceive its decision-making as legitimate. For instance, in the healthcare segment, unprecedented contributions of the XAI in enhancing the confidence level of the patients on the systems. I believe XAI improves multi-specialty clinical diagnosis and decision making because it informs the clinician why a specific diagnosis and/or treatment plan has been made which closes the loop between machine learning and clinical decision making. However, explaining specificity of deep learning models, to which people try to reduce solution of various tasks, including image recognition, has been a significant concern up to recent years.

#### 4.2 Accountability

The concept of accountability addresses the question: If to watch who is to blame when things go wrong with artificial intelligence, it was shocking to see. Therefore, the organizational sectors that have strong accountability show a low rate of unethical behavior. Some examples include; Banking and financial institutions that use auditable artificial intelligent systems to approve loans and to check for frauds. In terms of this matter, such systems allow a probability for a human check to be conducted on certain points at a reduced risk.

However, there is a sense in which many industries can barely point to a set of principles for AI responsibility. This gap is even more apparent in the emerging markets, primarily because of the fact that the legal systems lag behind technologies. This means that there needs to be consensus on policy maker, technology experts' and international governing institutions on how to punish anyone that will infringe on the internet rights of the user.

#### 4.3 Fairness

Removal of prejudice remains another huge challenge to fairness relating to bias practices in AI algorithms. For instance, the recruitment platforms have been associated with gender and racial biases since the training data contains historical bias. Not only are these biases unethical, and therefore wrong, but they

have a negative impact on the development of organizational diversity and inclusion strategies.

Strategies to mitigate these biases include:  
 Working with various and balanced data sets.  
 Subjecting the developed and deployed systems to self-organised fairness auditing tools.

IBM together with other companies in the tech sector is currently developing frameworks for identifying and minimizing biases in the AI systems.

#### 4.4 Privacy

It is always vital to put more emphasis on the privacy of the AI systems. There are growing concerns of consumer privacy and particularly use of data collected by retail firms and social media companies. Ethical approaches like anonymization of data and the general native adherence to laws like GDPR have become inevitable.

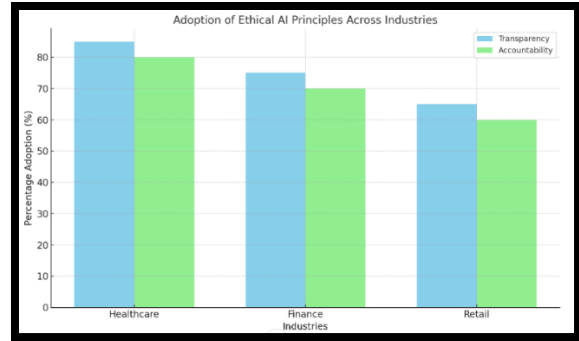
According to those respondents who were polled in 2024, consumers want to deal with organizations that have robust data protection policies – 78% of them. This means the said machine learning ethics are not only morale, but more so profitable in the business world.

#### 4.5 cross industry comparisons

To support further the comparison of how different industries can incorporate ethical AI, the analysis of the current levels of transparency and accountability adoption has been done. The percentage of companies adopting ethical AI principles by industry is represented in the following bar chart by Health care, Finance and Retail.

#### Bar Chart: The Implementation of Ethical Principles for Artificial Intelligence for Multiple Sectors

The following bar-chart illustrates features related to transparency accountability of Artificial Intelligence Systems adopted by the healthcare, finance, and retail sectors, but this includes the percentage of such companies.



The bar chart above illustrates the adoption rates of transparency and accountability in AI systems across three industries: health care, financial and other stock services as well as retail businesses.

#### Key Insights from the Chart

Healthcare remains most transparent with 85% followed by accountability of 80% being the highest due to the strict ethical practice as well as the sensitivity of choices being made in the sector.

Finance is clearly categorized under highly adopted TMM subjects with 75% of its comprehensiveness and 70% of its responsibility. This is a move towards developing and improving trust and managing risks of financial services.

Retail industry occupies the last place with such indicators as the level of transparency (65%) and the level of accountability (60%). This can be blamed to the fact that the industry favours individual targeting and revenue, at the cost of individual rights to privacy and equity.

#### CONCLUSION

Every year AI moves further and becomes immersed in many worldwide sectors as the essence of business operations, structures, and implementation throughout. But if its ethical implications are not being thought over, there are many dangers, one of which may be Bias, Discrimination; nontransparent Actions; and/or violations of People’s Privacy for instance. It is, therefore, important that there are measures to populate to act as a guide on how to design, implement and manage AI systems.



In this article the cardinal concepts of ethical AI has been addressed as; They include; explainability, responsibility, free from bias and privacy. These of course do serve necessary roles to some extent in order to support the goal and the fairness of the technologies as still they are new and unique. According to the mentioned principles – The information is clear, the user understands how the some particular result has been obtained by the AI, so the user can always disagree or choose not to follow in case he/she needs to. This will help the stakeholders to easily detect other bias that might be present in the AI systems and eliminate prejudiced bias which set the chances of specific users to a certain Standard.

that means that those who designed the AI and those who operate them are to be held Responsible, or in other words, it means another Pillar of ethical AI. What extended incorporation of AI also means is that the technology accepts more liability and participates generally in vital tasks such as for instance, diagnosing an ailment or the hiring decision hence the argument for appropriate accountability measures. Thus, we retain the developers/organizations who are accountable for such systems in achieving the designed outcomes and, consequently, increase the awareness of the population concerning the use of AI. Furthermore, accountability enables improvement, and the improvements are such that the AI systems are made ethical when designed, and making engineering of the AI platforms progressively ethical.

This is a major drawback in AI because the criterion inputs for fairness for two similar persons may vary ranging from gender aspect or even origin aspect where may be black or white. It is worth noting that, given the large database where AI systems can be trained, the fact is that enhancing decision making is useful where such databases are diverse, and not bias. From convicting a criminal or denying a patient a try at living, to applications for jobs, to and beyond, unfairness in artificial intelligence at firms is a menace to society and further exacerbation of society's social injustices. Overcoming these challenges requires several teams capable of identifying bias in matrices and relations. This shows that the matter of fairness has to be centered at start of the development of the system though later on the matter must be brought to

recall in order to determine whether the particular piece of equipment is still fair.

Equally, the topical questions dealing with privacy are very relevant since with AI you can be violated in your privacy. As Jo has mentioned since many AI systems produce and store highly sensitive information privacy cannot be deemed sufficient. Stricter enactments like the GDPR in EU devise the rules that help in protecting user data as well as introduce the propitious AI setting. From this perspective, the need for the development of AI systems particular to organisations was established, the AI systems, which reflect user consent, protection of data, and data sovereignty principles. With privacy impacts implemented at design level, risks that are likely to emerge from hacking, unfair or improper use/usage of the compiled information is well minimized.

Although the ethical AI is still an unsolved question it can be seen that in the blend of proper approaches the problem is really quite simple to handle. Hence, the aspect of inserting ethical principles into the creation of artificial intelligence should be viewed as the need-to-have solution rather than the want-to-have solution. However to correct the above issues so that AI be right for the benefit in the society and in line with overall general public interest was the need for a working relationship between technologist ethicist and policy maker lastly consumer. At this point even the consumer themselves has to build the correct AI structures because industries are shifting towards fully integrating AI into the consumer experience. Therefore, there is need to adopt social collaboration because AI is universal and the effects are experienced everywhere.

On this account, Ethical AI has to try forward in future studies to offer practical solutions in its making. For instance, the rotation changes concerning; bias elimination from methods and algorithms of AI, inclusive datasets, international formation of ethic use of artificial intelligence, authorities. As such, an endeavor was made in the current paper to eavesdrop and be prepared about what the human race can get out of of AI, without endangering its existence as a species.

Lastly, society is left with the task of generating ethical right forms of Artificial Intelligence technology and its automation if the firms that generate it are always unsympathetic. That is why the above four principles we have presented – transparency, accountability, fairness ad data privacy – can help guarantee that wielding AI will be for the public good. The future to come should be a future that is going to benefit so much out of the AI as it is going to place so much risk aside for this world for everyone.