

DENTONS



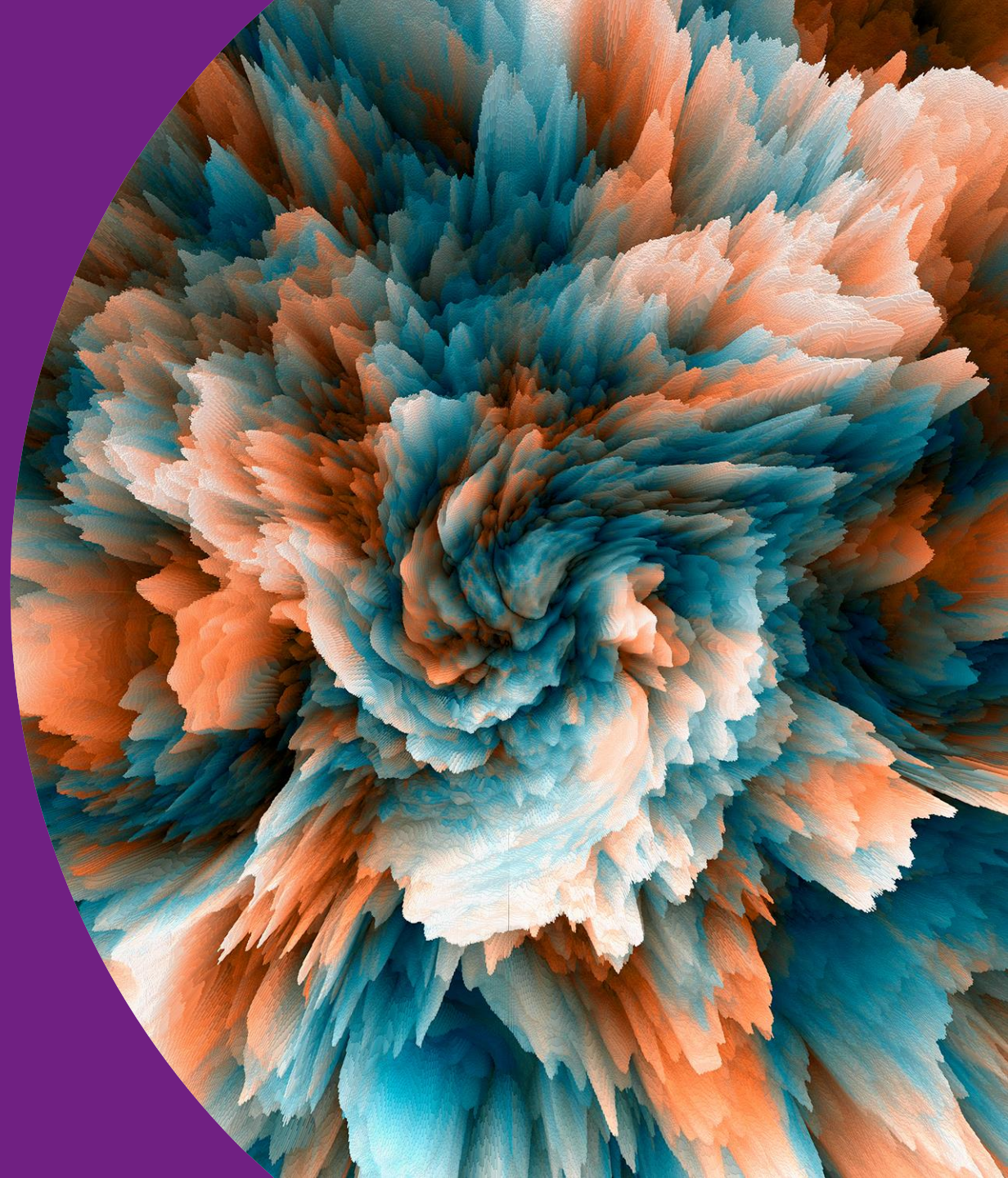
Operationalizing Responsible AI: From Theory to Practice

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Grow | Protect | Operate | Finance

Discussion

- ❖ Getting the terminology right.
- ❖ Is today's AI old wine in a new bottle?
- ❖ What is the promise and peril of AI?
- ❖ What is the US and global legal landscape governing AI?
- ❖ What is “responsible” or “trustworthy” AI?
- ❖ How do you operationalize “responsible” AI?
- ❖ Questions throughout.



A close-up photograph of peacock feathers, showing the intricate, overlapping scales of the feathers. The colors are vibrant, ranging from deep blues and greens to bright yellows and oranges, creating a shimmering, iridescent effect. The text "Getting the terminology right" is overlaid in the center in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

Getting the terminology right

What is AI?

A machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.

White House Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence (2023)

What is machine learning?

A set of techniques that can be used to train AI algorithms to improve performance at a task based on data (e.g., looking for relationships and patterns).

White House Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence (2023)

What is deep learning?

A subset of machine learning that uses multi-layered neural networks, called deep neural networks, to simulate the complex decision-making power of the human brain.

What is generative AI?

A class of AI models that can emulate the structure and characteristics of input data in order to generate synthetic data, including audio, video, pictures, and other digital content.

What is artificial general intelligence?

AGI refer to a future state of AI that possess autonomous self-control, a reasonable degree of self-understanding, a reasonable degree of self-understanding, and the ability to learn new skills.

What is artificial super intelligence?

ASI is a hypothetical software-based AI system with intelligence beyond human intelligence.

Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)

ANI describes AIs that are good at a particular task at a level equal or better than a human being.

EXAMPLE

Virtual assistants, such as Siri or Alexa.



Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

AGI is an AI that can perform any task that a human being can. This is what most of us think of when we think of AI.

EXAMPLE

David, the child-like android from the 2001 movie Artificial Intelligence.

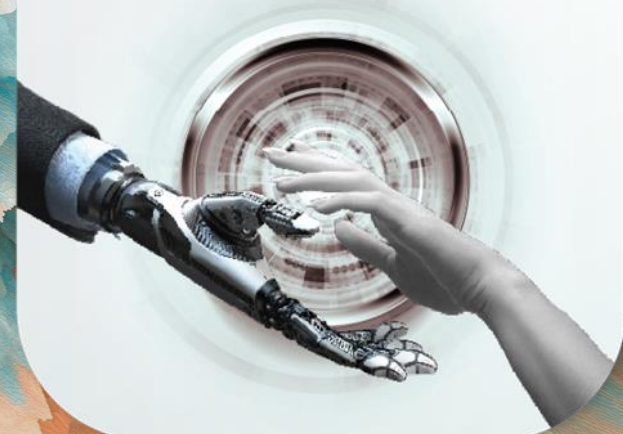


Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)

This is an intelligence that surpasses anything that humans can do.

EXAMPLE

Marvel's J.A.R.V.I.S. (Just A Rather Very Intelligent System)



A Proposed Path Forward

The Future of Global AI Governance



An aerial photograph of a lush green landscape featuring terraced tea fields. The terraces are arranged in concentric, wavy patterns across a hillside. A small, irregularly shaped pond with brownish water is situated in the upper right quadrant. The overall scene is vibrant and textured, with varying shades of green and brown earth visible between the terraces.

Is AI old wine in a new bottle?

AI is not new. GenAI is.

The rate of acceleration is also new.

The race toward AGI is happening.

2024 is a year of great competition.



AI Trajectory

Where we are heading

- **2022:** GenAI is released to the public and accelerates the trajectory.
- **2023:** Explosion of commercially available tools, consolidation of the AI marketplace, and regulators begin to take notice.
- **2024:** Significant debates concerning open-source AI, international cooperation, chip manufacturing, scalable AI, and the future of ecosystems of AI agents.

Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2023



Plateau will be reached:

○ less than 2 years

● 2 to 5 years

● 5 to 10 years

▲ more than 10 years

⊗ obsolete before plateau

As of July 2023

[gartner.com](https://www.gartner.com)

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Gartner

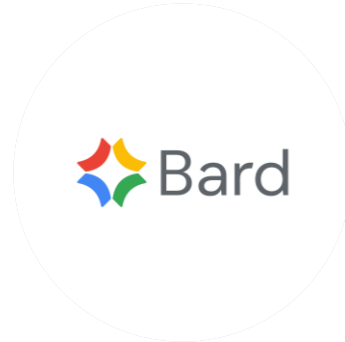
GenAI Tools are Booming

There's something for everyone...

Text, Audio,
and Visual
Generation



OpenAI
Chat GPT



Google
Bard



Meta
Llama



Anthropic
Claude



Microsoft
Bing

Enterprise
Tools



IBM
WatsonX



Microsoft
Copilot



Adobe
Sensei



ChatGPT
Enterprise



GitHub
Copilot X

07

Most CLOs believe that artificial intelligence (AI) will have a positive impact on the profession

Sixty-seven percent of CLOs believe that AI will have a “mostly positive” or “somewhat positive” impact on the in-house legal profession. The legal applications identified with the most potential to benefit from AI are in document analysis (35 percent) and drafting documents (28 percent). However, sentiment toward AI varies greatly by industry, with 77 percent of CLOs in the IT and professional services industries having a positive outlook, while only 52 percent in the education industry are positive.



AI Legal Tools

The Market Is Expanding

THOMSON REUTERS®

GENERATE TRUST

The wait is almost over — Generative AI is coming to Westlaw Precision

This advertisement features the Thomson Reuters logo at the top left. The main text 'GENERATE TRUST' is centered in a large, white, sans-serif font against an orange background. To the right of the text is a stylized sunburst graphic. At the bottom, a white banner contains the text 'The wait is almost over — Generative AI is coming to Westlaw Precision' in a smaller, orange font.

Meet CoCounsel—the world's first AI legal assistant

This advertisement has a black background with a colorful, abstract geometric pattern of overlapping triangles in shades of blue, purple, and green on the right side. The text 'Meet CoCounsel—the world's first AI legal assistant' is written in a white, sans-serif font in the center.

Harvey.
Unprecedented legal AI

This advertisement has a dark blue background with a vertical blue light streak at the bottom center. The text 'Harvey.' is in a large, white, serif font, and 'Unprecedented legal AI' is in a smaller, white, sans-serif font below it.

Lexis+ AI™

Transform Your Legal Work

AI that searches, summarizes, and drafts for you using the most trusted, authoritative content from LexisNexis®

This advertisement has a dark blue background. The Lexis+ AI logo is at the top right. The main headline 'Transform Your Legal Work' is in a large, white, sans-serif font. Below it, a smaller line of text reads 'AI that searches, summarizes, and drafts for you using the most trusted, authoritative content from LexisNexis®'.

AI And Lawyers

In The Headlines

New York lawyers sanctioned for using fake ChatGPT cases in legal brief

By Sara Merken

June 26, 2023 1:28 AM PDT · Updated 4 months ago



NY Lawmakers Eyeing Rules for Admitting AI-Based Evidence

The proposed rules of the bill state that the AI-based evidence must be supported by something other than artificially created evidence, and the independent evidence must be admissible under the existing rules of evidence. It is still seeking a sponsor in the Senate.

Lawyer representing hip-hop star accused of using AI in major case and botching 'most important portion' of trial

By Isabel Keane

Published Oct. 17, 2023, 3:07 p.m. ET

More judges, lawyers confront pitfalls of artificial intelligence

Another US judge says lawyers must disclose AI use

Texas Judge's Mandate on Generative Artificial Intelligence Provides Lawyers Job Security ... For Now

US judge orders lawyers to sign AI pledge, warning chatbots 'make stuff up'

By Jacqueline Thomsen

June 2, 2023 10:17 AM PDT · Updated 5 months ago



ChatGPT Tempts Big Law Despite AI Accuracy, Privacy Worries (2)

Ethical Responsibilities

ABA Model Rules

Duty of Competence (Model Rule 1.1)

- Lawyers must provide “competent representation” to their clients.
- “Competent representation” includes staying informed and up to date on current technology.
- Comment 8 to Rule 1.1 says lawyers must “keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology[.]”

Duty of Communication (Model Rule 1.4)

- Lawyers must “reasonably consult” with the client about the means by which the client’s objectives are to be accomplished.
- Lawyers must communicate a decision to use AI, and obtain consent from the client before AI is used.

Duty of Confidentiality (Model Rule 1.6)

- Lawyers must make “reasonable efforts” to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure / access to client information.
- Some AI tools share data with third parties, or allow the AI vendor to train.

Duty to Supervise (Model Rule 5.1 and 5.3)

- Lawyers have an obligation to supervise lawyers and nonlawyers who assist in providing client services.
- This includes non-human AI that helps provide legal services. Is the product working? Is it accurate? How do you ensure risk is mitigated?

Employment Use Cases

Recent SHRM Survey



79%

Recruitment and hiring



41%

Learning and development



38%

Performance management



18%

Productivity monitoring



8%


Succession planning



4%

Promotion decisions

AI and Employment – Recruitment



85 MATCH


Lars Nilsson

12 years

JavaScript, CSS, AngularJS, Angular 4+, Node.js

University of California, San Diego
Computer Science

ADD TO JOB



97 MATCH

Laura Gladwell


Internal

5 years

UX, User Testing, Competitive Analysis, Personas

Stanford, User Experience Design

ADD TO JOB



90 MATCH


Kendra Anderson

3 years

ETL tools, RESTful web services, Git, http(s) protocol, web app security

University of California, San Diego,
Cognitive Psychology

ADD TO JOB



100% MATCH

Esther Howard

Mango

Paris, France

\$ 2,000 USD - 3,000 USD

Esther Howard

esther.w

France Designer UX/UI Designer

UX/UI Bootcamp Apple

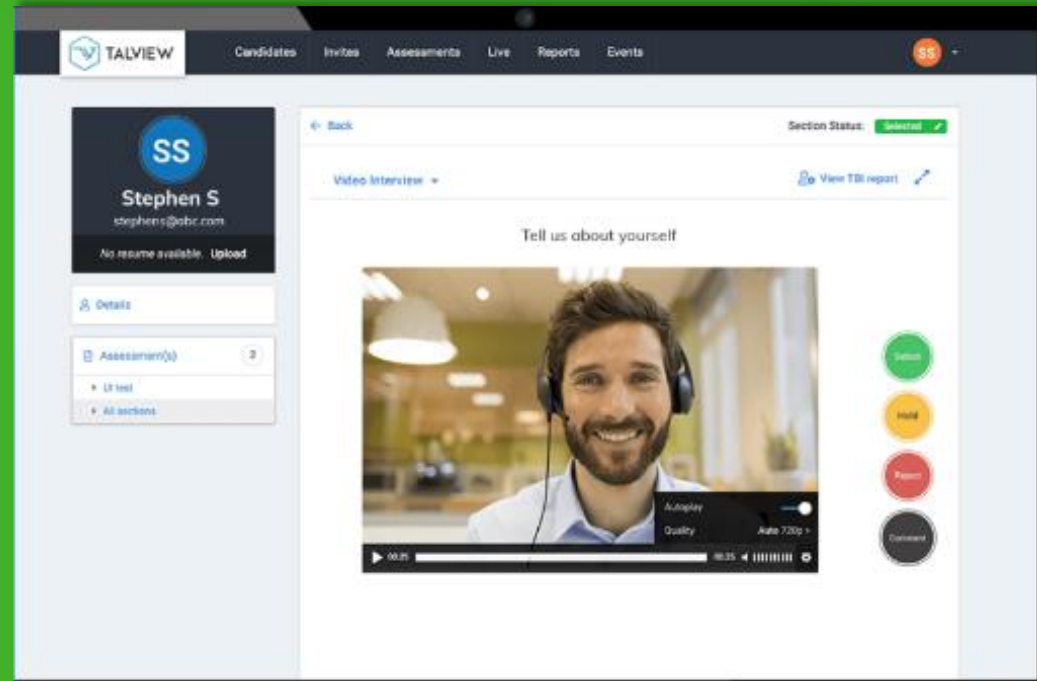
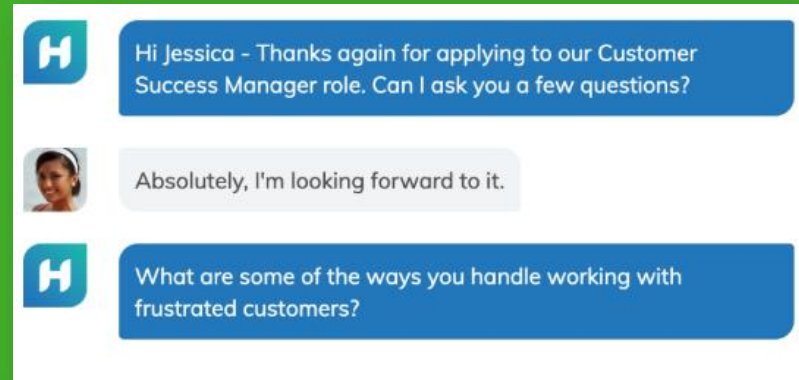
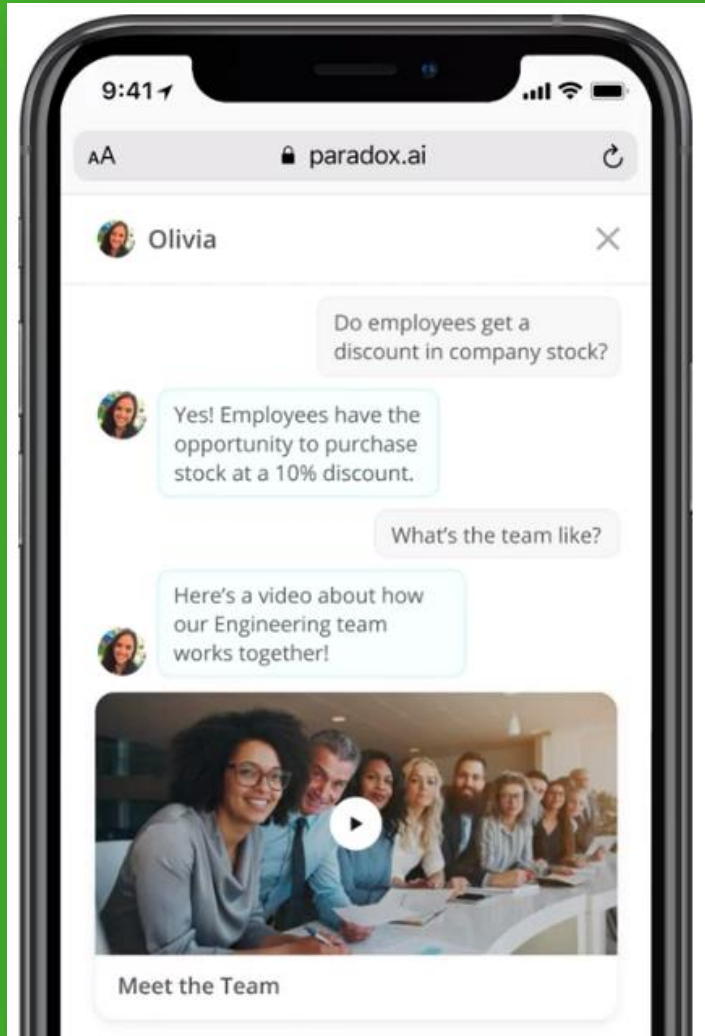
Google Stanford University

10 User Experience 10 User Interface

10 Branding 10 Portfolio Management

10 Design Principles 10 Adobe Illustrator

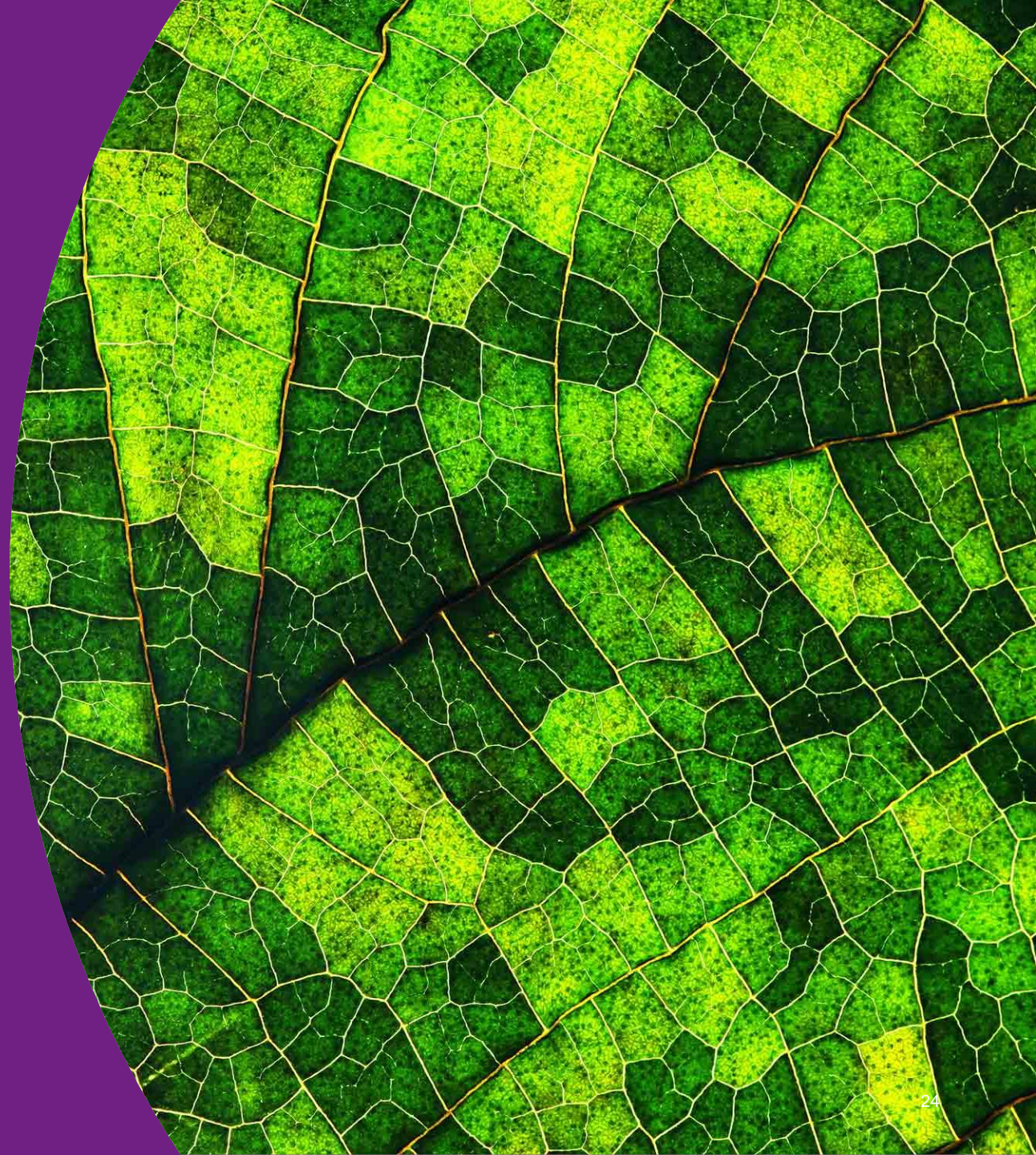
AI and Employment – Hiring



AI Risk

Limitations to Deployment

- **Expertise.** Lack of trained staff and data scientists can be a significant challenge to deploying AI internally and across the enterprise.
- **Cost Recovery.** How can the cost of deploying AI, which can be significant depending on the model and deployment, be recovered?
- **Data Quality, Access, and Governance.** AI is only as good as the data being fed into the model. Data governance, classification, and mapping becomes critical. This process can often be overlapped with privacy and cybersecurity efforts.



The Legal Peril

AI Risks

- **Lack of Transparency.** Most of the generative tools on the market are a black box. You may not know how your data is being processed, or how certain outputs have been generated.
- **Lack of Reliability.** Current models hallucinate, create false results, and may mislead the user. This can present significant risk depending on the application and use.
- **Cybersecurity & Privacy Risk.** Data poisoning, privacy complications, and notice / consent become challenging.
- **Discrimination Risk.** Customer and HR systems under the microscope.
- **Reputational Risk / Loss of Confidence.** Trust is the currency of AI. Losing trust can risk significant impact to the reputation of the organization.
- **Copyright Infringement.** Several legal disputes are pending alleging generative tools violate federal copyright law. Where will the law land?
- **Building on a House of Cards.** Market consolidation can risk your own tools and strategies if tied to one particular model.
- **Loss of Confidentiality, Trade Secret, Proprietary Information.** Sharing information with a third-party tool may result in a loss of legal protection.
- **Waiving Attorney-Client Privilege.** Third-party tools, including AI chat assistants, may risk waiving the attorney-client privilege.

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the Americas. The title "Global and US AI legal landscape" is overlaid in white text across the center of the image. The text is in a bold, sans-serif font. The background shows the curvature of the Earth, with the blue of the oceans and the green and brown of the continents. The title is centered horizontally and vertically, spanning across the width of the image. The text is white, providing high contrast against the darker background of the Earth's surface.

Global and US AI legal landscape

The Global Challenge

- There is a growing consensus globally about the need for coordinated AI regulation. What does that look like? Three current approaches to global AI regulation are forming.
- Risk Based Approach. This is the model being adopted in the EU AI Act, and is being followed by Canada and Brazil.
- Light Touch / Market Driven. This is the approach being followed by the UK and several states in the ASEAN region.
- Central Management. This approach is being driven by China, with various regulations in place that apply to AI.
- US. A moving target...



Federal & State Approach

Federal Approach

- **Legislative**. No federal AI law...yet. Senate and House are holding multiple AI hearings and learning sessions. Multiple bills pending in the Senate and House.
- **Executive**. White House has been leaning in with an AI bill of rights, instruction to federal agencies, and a new Executive Order issued in October 2023. NIST AI Risk Management Framework is driving the conversation. New AI risk consortium is developing strategy.
- **Enforcement**. FTC, EEOC, DOJ, CFPB are enforcing AI misuse using existing legal structures.

State & Local Approach

- **Legislative**. Multiple states are introducing rules concerning automated-decision making in sensitive areas like healthcare, employment, and processing personal information.
- **Executive**. Governors and executive agencies are issuing generative AI reports and guidance.
- **Enforcement**. Lawsuits will begin trickling in around unfair business practices, negligence, misrepresentation, and denial of services.

DRAFT RISK ASSESSMENT

and

AUTOMATED DECISIONMAKING TECHNOLOGY REGULATIONS

MARCH 2024

California Example

AI Regs

- **ADMT regs:**
 - Any “**system, software, or process**” that processes PI and uses computation in whole or in part to facilitate a decision.
 - **Pre-use notice** required, explaining the logic used by the ADMT and the decision-making process.
 - **Right to opt-out** for certain types of processing.
 - **Right to access** information about processing.

A photograph of a narrow, winding canyon with smooth, layered rock walls. The walls are illuminated by warm, golden light from an opening at the end of the canyon, creating a dramatic play of light and shadow. The text "What is 'responsible' AI?" is overlaid in white, bold font across the center of the image.

What is "responsible" AI?

Decoding Responsible AI

- States, regulators, and industry want to see organizations take a “**responsible**” or “**trustworthy**” approach to AI.
- **OECD, DOE, NIST, White House** have adopted “responsibility” or “trustworthy” frameworks.
- The **Dentons Responsible AI Framework** benchmarks responsibility against five key principles.
- The responsibility principles **are not a checklist** for all AI use, but rather a lens through which you can view AI risk.
- Think of a responsible AI governance framework as “**brakes**” to a race car.



Valid, Reliable, and Robust



Safe, Secure, and Resilient



Transparent, Explainable, Interpretable



Privacy Enhanced, Fairness



Accountable

The background features a close-up of iridescent peacock feathers with vibrant colors of blue, green, and purple. A large, semi-transparent purple shape with a pointed right edge is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Operationalizing Responsible AI

Developing an Approach



Developing a Framework

- **Strategy v. Execution.** What entity will be running AI strategy from a market and risk perspective, and what entity will be managing risk?
- **Committee Development.** Successful organizations identify an AI risk committee to drive AI risk governance processes. Key – ensure committee is cross-functional and has clear decision-making authority.
- **Policy Development.** Build out a “responsible” AI policy and process framework, along with sub-policies for departments depending on risk. Develop an acceptable use policy in the immediate for generative AI risk. What are the standards for HR when deploying for job applicants? Programmers for coding? Marketing for creative problem solving? IT for operational software?
- **Executing on Policy.** Develop processes to manage vendor risk, identify use cases, and ensure rapid decision-making.

The background features a close-up of iridescent peacock feathers with a mix of blue, green, and purple hues. A large, semi-transparent purple shape with a pointed right edge is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Operationalizing Responsible AI

Developing Policies



Step #1: Map

- **Understand Existing Uses.** Before jumping into any policy development, it's important to understand potential use cases for AI.
- **Identify Risk Tolerances.** Develop a qualitative understanding of the risk tolerances depending on use cases (e.g., operational v. regulated spaces).
- **Identify Areas For Efficiencies.** Understanding current and future use cases will allow the organization to identify opportunities for efficiencies.
- **Identifying New Use Cases.** Having a clear pipeline of information gathering allows for continuous insight into the various use cases being proposed (e.g., ticketing system, review / approval process).

Template Responsible AI Policy

| Policy Number | Department | Document Owner | Last Review Date | Next Review Date |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Reference # | PO Department | PO Full Name | Last Periodic Review Date | Next Periodic Review Date |

OBJECTIVE

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to significantly transform how [INSERT] (“Company”) delivers [INSERT DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES], enhances the productivity of its workforce, and engages in the marketplace. This Responsible AI Policy (“RAI Policy”) outlines the principles upon which the Company will develop and deploy AI systems (“AI Systems”).

SCOPE

This Policy applies to all Company employees, contractors, or other stakeholders who are charged with developing or deploying AI Systems within the Company (“AI Actors”).

DEFINITIONS

1. **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** An engineered or machine-based system that can, for a given set of objectives, generate outputs such as predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.
2. [ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AS APPROPRIATE]

POLICY

Responsible AI Principles

The Company will adhere to the following RAI Principles when developing, deploying, or using AI Systems:

- **Principle 1: Validity and Accuracy**
- **Principle 2: Transparency and Explainability**
- **Principle 3: Safety and Reliability**
- **Principle 4: Privacy and Security**

Step #2: Responsible AI Policy

- **Identify Principles.** The purpose of the policy should be to identify the “responsible” or “trustworthy” principles that the enterprise will adopt when developing or deploying AI at any level.
- **Explain Organizational Structure.** The policy should outline the organizational structure relating to the identification of AI risk, approval of tools and, and other accountability measures.
- **Leverage for External Purposes.** Adopting a “Responsible AI Policy” can allow for a clear framework to be identified for internal stakeholders, and may also be leveraged for external marketing, partner, and regulatory communications.

Template Generative Artificial Intelligence Acceptable Use Policy

| Policy Number | Department | Document Owner | Last Review Date | Next Review Date |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Reference # | PO Department | PO Full Name | Last Periodic Review Date | Next Periodic Review Date |

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this Generative Artificial Intelligence (“GenAI”) Acceptable Use Policy (“Policy”) is to provide an outline of the “Acceptable” and “Unacceptable” uses of GenAI within the Company. The examples and information contained with this Policy are for informational purposes only. If you have any question about whether the use of a GenAI tool is acceptable under this Policy, please contact [INSERT].

BACKGROUND

GenAI is an emerging technology based in artificial intelligence (“AI”) that allows users to generate new content (e.g., text, images, music, voice patterns, code, or other types of content) based on prompts and using examples learned from existing data. These types of AI models are trained on large amounts of data from various sources and use deep learning techniques to generate new content that is similar in style and structure to the original data. Common examples of publicly available GenAI tools include but are not limited to ChatGPT, DALL-E, Bing AI, BERT and LaMDA, GPT, Stable Diffusion, Midjourney, Codex, Mostly AI, and Speechify.

POLICY

When using GenAI, you are subject to this policy. It is the Company’s policy that the only acceptable use of GenAI is for it to be used for general research and to assist in the preparation of content. It is not to be used to generate images or audio without approval, as a direct replacement for search engines, for output to be used as work product without proper citation, or be used to submit non-public proprietary company confidential information or breach the rights of third parties. In the end, GenAI is most effective when combined with human judgment and oversight. Human involvement ensures the preservation of context, accuracy, and the ability to infuse content with unique perspectives and creativity.

Step #3: Acceptable Use Policy

- **Determining Strategy.** A significant risk is internal use of AI without approval or guardrails. Decide whether you want to ban the use completely or outline acceptable uses and purposes.
- **Be Clear.** Is the use prohibited, warned against, deemed a grey area, or something in between? Employees want certainty. Certainty also allows for better training.
- **Update and Train.** An acceptable use policy is only as good as it is updated and trained against. This prong of a responsible AI governance program is important to identify.

AI SYSTEM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

For questions concerning specific sections within this Impact Assessment, please refer to the Impact Assessment Guide.

SECTION 1. AI SYSTEM INFORMATION

AI System Profile

1.1 COMPLETE THE AI SYSTEM INFORMATION BELOW:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| System Name | |
| Team Name | |

TRACK REVISION HISTORY BELOW:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Authors | |
| Last Updated | |

IDENTIFY THE INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL REVIEW THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT WHEN IT IS COMPLETED:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Reviewers | |
|-----------|--|

AI System Lifecycle Stage

1.2 INDICATE THE DATES OF PLANNED RELEASES FOR THE AI SYSTEM:

| Date | Lifecycle stage |
|------|-----------------------------|
| | Planning & Analysis |
| | Design |
| | Development |
| | Testing |
| | Implementation & Deployment |
| | Maintenance |

Step #4: AI Impact Assessment

- **Deploy Early.** Using an AI impact assessment process early in any review of an AI system or deployment will provide appropriate visibility into the reviewing committee.
- **Customize.** The AI impact assessment should be tailored for each department, use case, and stakeholder base.
- **Consider Privilege.** When conducting AI impact assessments, consider the impact of the attorney-client privilege and other protections.

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Operationalizing Responsible AI

Vendor Diligence

Responsible AI In Action

Sample Vendor Diligence Questions

These questions could be sent directly as part of an AI risk assessment or tacked on to existing security or privacy questionnaires. Will this questionnaire be made a mandatory part of the procurement processes, in aligned with the responsible AI policy?

1. Is AI being used by the vendor as a component of the services being delivered? If so, how?
2. What is the underlying technology architecture supporting the vendor's use of AI? Is it powered by another company's AI, built by the vendor, or a hybrid?
3. Are the models the vendor is using open source or proprietary?
4. What types of data will be processed by the vendor through your AI models? For example, will the vendor be using our sensitive data to train their AI models?
5. Does the vendor have processes for identifying and mitigating risk within the AI systems they use to deliver the services?
6. How was the AI trained? On what data sets? How does the vendor continue to train and fine tune the AI model used?
7. How does the vendor improve its AI over time? How is the AI updated?
8. How does the vendor ensure the AI that is being used to provide services does not result in unlawful or discriminatory outcomes?
9. How does the vendor ensure the AI does not produce incorrect or misleading results?
10. How can the vendor ensure transparency around how the AI generates its outputs? Are there model cards available?
11. How does the vendor ensure security and privacy by design within the AI is contemplated?
12. Does the vendor have any internal policies, governance procedures, or standards regulating its use of AI? If so, please provide.

The background features a close-up of iridescent peacock feathers with a mix of blue, green, and purple hues. A large, semi-transparent purple shape with a pointed right edge is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Operationalizing Responsible AI

Vendor Agreements

Responsible AI In Action

Sample Vendor Contract Language

1. Vendor has established and will maintain standard operating policies and procedures to ensure Vendor's creation, deployment, or use of artificial intelligence (AI) to provide the Services is done so in a commercially responsible and trustworthy manner ("**AI Governance Procedures**"). Vendor's AI Governance Procedures shall comply with all Applicable Laws, and shall align with industry best practice, including but not limited to the AI Risk Management Framework promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce's National Institute for Standards and Technology, as amended from time to time.
2. Vendor's AI Governance Procedures shall include, at a minimum, a repository of written policies and procedures, a formal review and approval process, a revision management process, a change control process, a risk assessment process, testing processes, acceptable tolerances for applicable AI models, decommissioning processes, ongoing monitoring and periodic review of models, and other appropriate components.
3. Vendor shall provide Company with appropriate documentation upon request, including where applicable information providing: (1) basic information about how the AI was developed, model date, version, type, and architecture details; (2) basic information about how the AI is trained, parameters used in the AI, and how the AI will be processing Company data; and (3) any other appropriate information to provide Company with sufficient information to analyze the risk associated with such AI.
4. Vendor shall not use AI to generate any content, text, audio, visual, or other material for Company without written prior approval.
5. Vendor will not: (1) use or disclose any information or data collected regarding Company's use of Vendor's Services to create additional data, datasets and/or use such data to teach, enhance, improve, or add to any algorithm, model, or similar automated tool owned or operated by Vendor, or make any such data available to a third party or be used for a commercial benefit to Vendor without prior written approval of Company.
6. Vendor shall ensure any AI used to provide the Services is designed and deployed with capabilities enabling the automatic recording of events ("**AI Logs**") while the AI is operating. Vendor will provide Company copies of any AI Logs relevant to the Services upon reasonable written request.

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Operationalizing Responsible AI

Key Takeaways

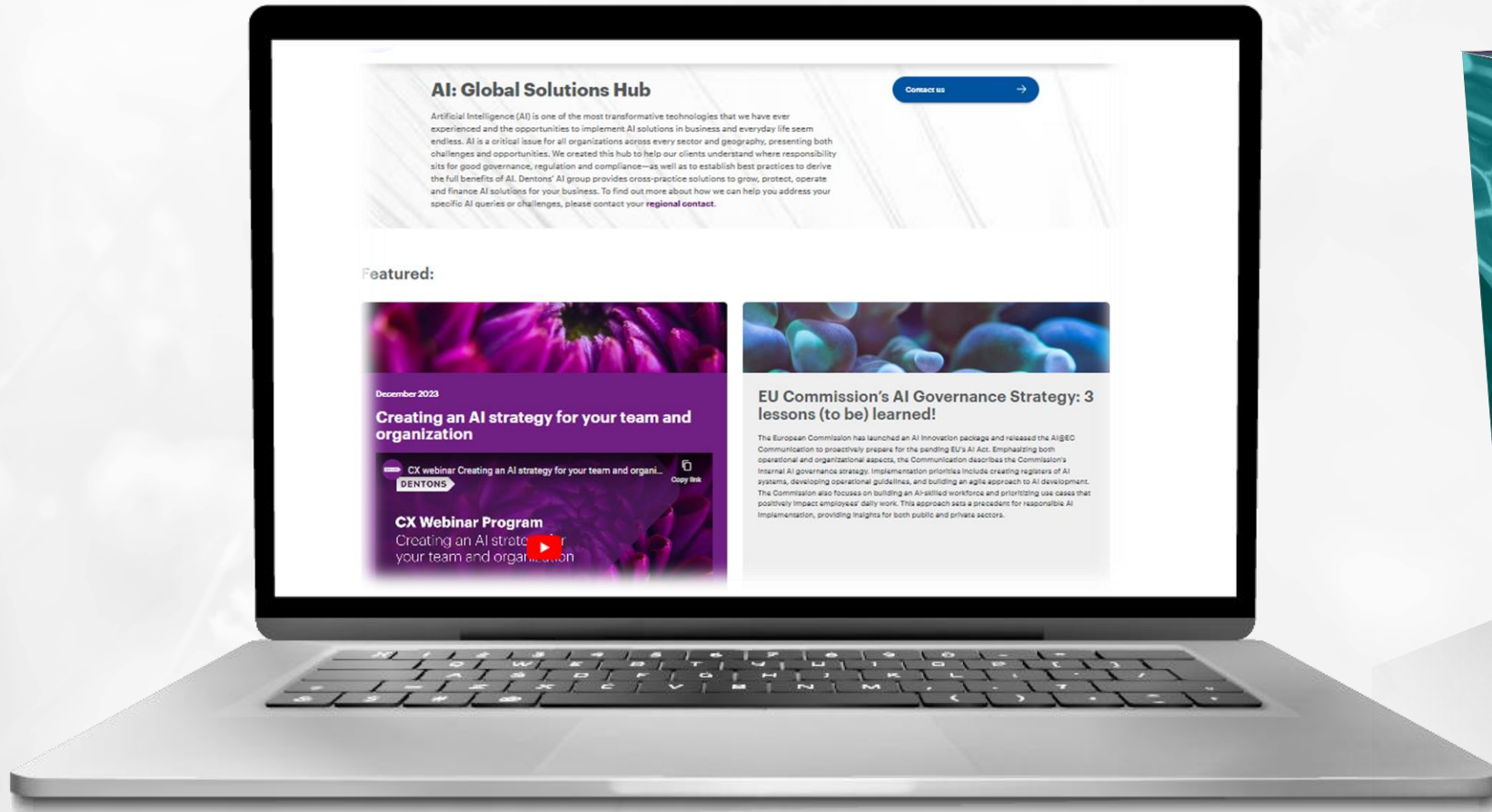


Key Takeaways

- **Harness The Promise, Mitigate The Peril.** Don't be afraid to leverage AI to drive market share, revenue, efficiencies. Watch out for the peril. Recognize the peril, build in guardrails.
- **Map, Manage, Cultivate.** The first step in the journey is often mapping existing use cases, future use cases, and where AI may have the most benefit to the organization. From that knowledge base, developing guardrails and management of risk is paramount. Cultivating a culture of responsible AI governance is also critical.
- **Mitigate Immediate Risk, Build The “Brakes” For The Racecar.** The immediate risks around rogue uses of AI, or tools that don't comport with legal risk should be addressed. But go deeper, and build the brakes for the race car of the future.
- **Stay Informed.** Commercial tools, terms, and legal standards are constantly shifting. Implementing a responsible framework now will allow you to be nimble in the future for the coming AI storm.

AI Resources – AI Global Solutions Hub

<https://www.dentons.com/en/services-and-solutions/digital-solutions/all-knowledge-hubs/ai-hub>



The Dentons logo is a white arrow pointing to the right, containing the word "DENTONS" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The background of the entire slide is a deep purple with a large, faint, circular graphic of a globe's latitude and longitude lines.

Thank you!

Dentons is designed to be different. As the world's largest global law firm with 12,500+ professionals in over 160 locations in more than 80 countries, we can help you grow, protect, operate and finance your business. Our polycentric and purpose-driven approach, together with our commitment to inclusion, diversity, equity and ESG, ensures we challenge the status quo to stay focused on what matters most to you. www.dentons.com.

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