

## **Principles for Ethical Use of Generative AI at MacEwan University**

### **For faculty members and students**

1. Reciprocity,

Which means:

2. Mutual Transparency

- i. Explicability of what AI does and accountability for its use.
- ii. Meaning that AI can only, at best, recommend a course of action but ultimately, decisions affecting students in a material way must be made by faculty members. Faculty members have an obligation to inform students of their material use of AI in the course.
- iii. Students have a reciprocal obligation to declare use of AI and be able to explain the results of its use. E.g., what facts, arguments, data and results were generated by AI and how that assists in the development and fruition of the student's work.

Resulting in a:

3. Community of scholarship or a communion of inquiry, consistent with the mission of the University.

Which means that:

4. Use of AI must be a fair use of facts, arguments, data and results. Fairness is a human attribute that cannot be automated. <sup>[1]</sup>
  - i. Learning is a human endeavour meant to develop human capacities and characteristics. AI can assist in that endeavour but the degree that it substitutes human thought and inquiry serves to diminish human development.
  - ii. AI must comply with existing ethical principles of fairness and prohibitions of unjustified discrimination.

That also includes;

5. Privacy protections for students.

All of the above also include that;

6. AI cannot create new unjustified criteria of discrimination. Faculty members must be alert to the capacity of AI to analyse student data in unobvious ways that may result in unjustified discrimination. E.g., "fast scrollers" as evidence of inattention or even academic dishonesty.

Faculty members should use counterfactuals to explain the above principles. E.g., You would have attained a better mark had you not included a defective reference to a fictitious journal likely created by an AI algorithm.

<sup>[1]</sup> See: Wachter, Sandra and Mittelstadt, Brent and Russell, Chris, Why Fairness Cannot Be Automated: Bridging the Gap Between EU Non-Discrimination Law and AI (March 3, 2020). Computer Law & Security Review 41 (2021): 105567., Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3547922> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3547922>

