

ITEMS International Global Forum

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE @ OECD

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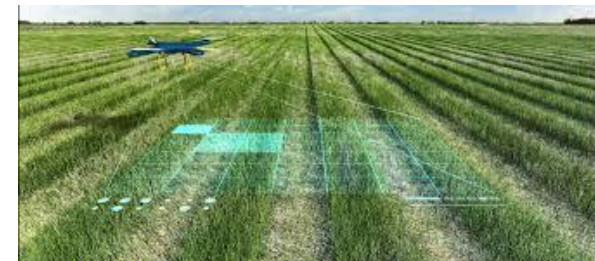
Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation



AI can be understood as equipping systems with **cognitive functions that allow them to function appropriately and with foresight in their environment.**

Examples of AI:

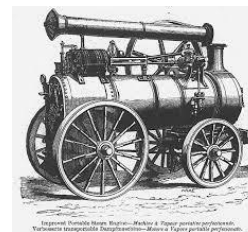
systems interpreting human speech,
competing in strategic game systems,
driving cars autonomously or
interpreting complex data.



AI algorithms detect patterns in enormous volumes of data: improving accuracy and efficiency of predictions and lowering their cost.

- productivity gains
- lower costs
- safety etc.
- Help address complex challenges

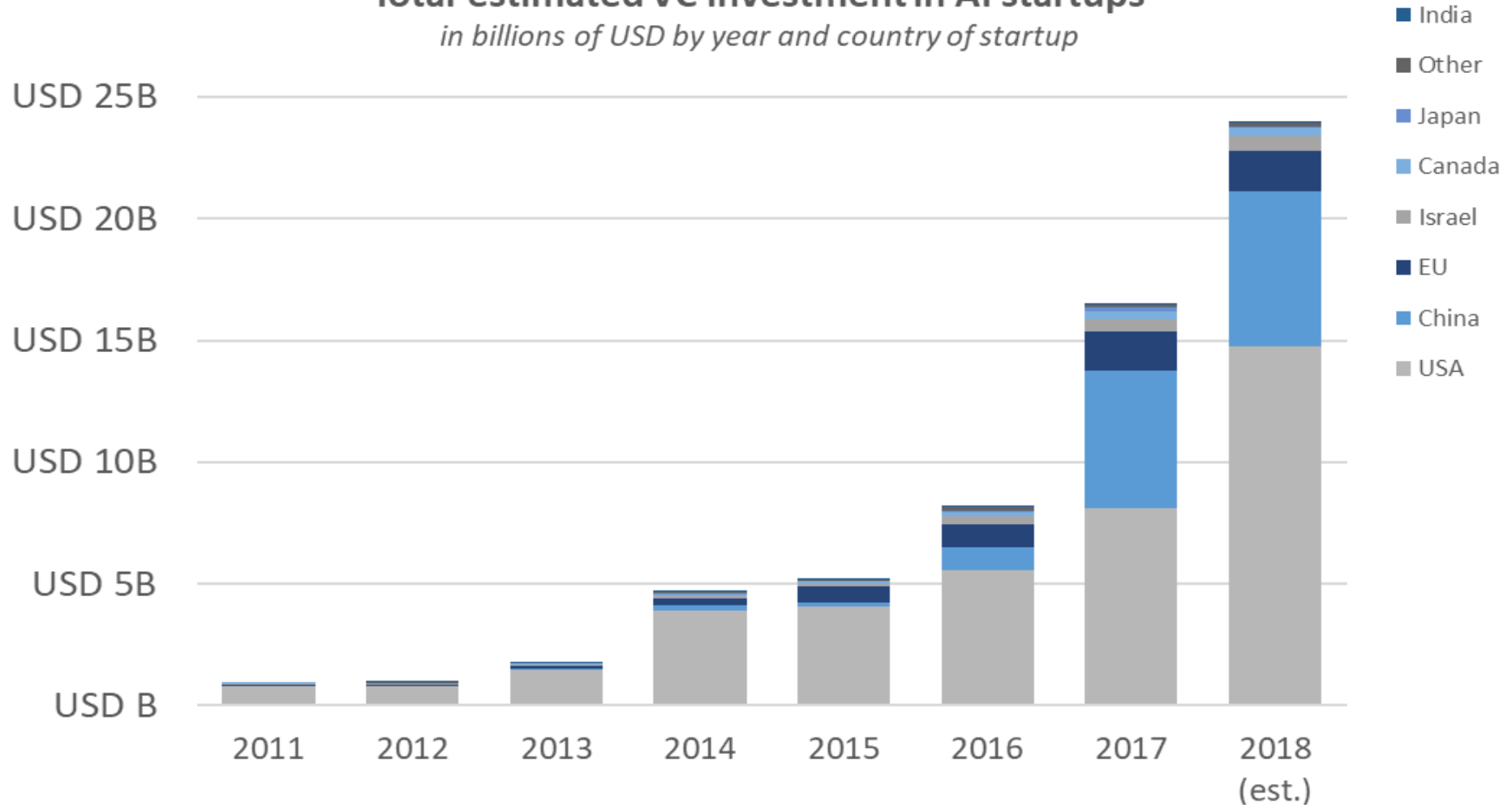
A new General Purpose Technology?



Trends: private equity investment in AI start-ups



Total estimated VC investment in AI startups
in billions of USD by year and country of startup



- ACCESS: to technology, to computing resources, to data
- USE: education and skills
- INNOVATION and REGULATORY EXPERIMENTATION: innovative services, start-ups, SMEs, sandboxes
- MARKET OPENNESS: open and inclusive development, free flow of data
- TRUST and SOCIETY: transparency and accountability, privacy, security, human rights, safety, fairness and non-discrimination, responsibility
- JOBS and transitions: 14% of jobs in OECD countries at high risk of automation, and another 32% of workforce likely to see substantial change in their jobs.

AI Expert Group at the OECD (AIGO)

- Multistakeholder: governments, industry, academia and civil society
- First meeting last September, second on 12 November, and two more in January and February 2018

Objective: scope principles to guide the design, development, operation and use of AI and foster trust in and adoption of the technology.

*AIGO –
“A good move by the OECD”*



***Garry Kasparov,
former world chess champion***

4 September 2017

Draft principles (work in progress)

- 1. General Principles:** (e.g.) Inclusive and sustainable growth and well-being; Human-centered values; Awareness, disclosure and understanding; Robustness and safety; Risk management; Responsibility
- 1. Principles for Policy Making** (e.g.) Stewardship and whole of society dialogue; Research and innovation; Access to infrastructures and resources; Capacity building; Governance and ethical oversight; International cooperation

Next steps: the principles could be incorporated in a Recommendation of the OECD Council

The OECD AI Policy Observatory (to be launched in 2019) will inform public policies.

(1) Across government

The Observatory will be a center for evidence collection, debate and guidance for on how to ensure the beneficial use of AI (including government foresight function).

(2) Engaging all stakeholder groups

The Observatory will engage a broad spectrum of actors from different stakeholder groups to help address legal, ethical, cultural and technical facets of AI.



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