



AI at the OECD

The OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence

Global Digital Summit
11 June 2019

Andrew Wyckoff
OECD



AI at the OECD (2016-19)

- G7 ICT Ministerial meeting in Japan (Apr 2016)



- OECD Conference “AI: Intelligent Machines, Smart Policies” (Oct 2017)



- Measurement, analytical work

- **AI Policy principles**



- AI Policy Observatory





AI expert Group at the OECD (AIGO)

September 2018 – February 2019

Mission: to scope principles to foster trust in and adoption of AI

Composition: multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary: 50+ experts

Outcome: 5 principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI, 4 recommendations for AI policies and 1 for international cooperation





Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence

- Formally adopted at the annual Ministerial Council Meeting on May 22, 2019
- 42 countries signed up to the principles:
 - OECD's 36 member countries
 - Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru and Romania
- The first set of intergovernmental policy guidelines on AI
 - 5 value-based principles and
 - 5 recommendations for public policy and international co-operation





G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy (June 2019)

- G20 countries discussed and agreed on the Ministerial declaration including: data free flow with trust; human-centered AI; agile and flexible policy approaches (Governance Innovation); security; and SDGs and inclusion.
- G20 countries are committed to a human-centered approach to AI, guided by the G20 AI Principles drawn from the OECD Recommendation on AI.





Section 1: Responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI

1

Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being:

AI should benefit people and the planet by driving inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being.

2

Human-centred values and fairness:

AI systems should be designed in a way that respects the rule of law, human rights, democratic values and diversity, and include appropriate safeguards to ensure a fair and just society.

3

Transparency and explainability:

There must be transparency and responsible disclosure about AI systems to ensure that people understand AI-based outcomes and can challenge them.

4

Robustness, security and safety:

AI systems should function in a robust, secure and safe way throughout their lifecycle and potential risks should be continually assessed and managed.

5

Accountability:

Organisations and individuals developing, deploying or operating AI systems should be held accountable for their proper functioning in line with the above principles.



Section 2: National policies & international cooperation for trustworthy AI

1

Investing in AI Research and development: Facilitate public and private investment in research & development to spur innovation in trustworthy AI.

2

Fostering a digital ecosystem for AI: Foster accessible AI ecosystems with digital infrastructure & technologies, and mechanisms to share data & knowledge.

3

Shaping an enabling policy environment for AI: Create a policy environment that will open the way to deployment of trustworthy AI systems.

4

Building human capacity and preparing for labour market transformation: Equip people with the skills for AI & support workers to ensure a fair transition.

5

International co-operation for trustworthy AI: Co-operate across borders & sectors to share information, develop standards and work towards responsible stewardship of AI.



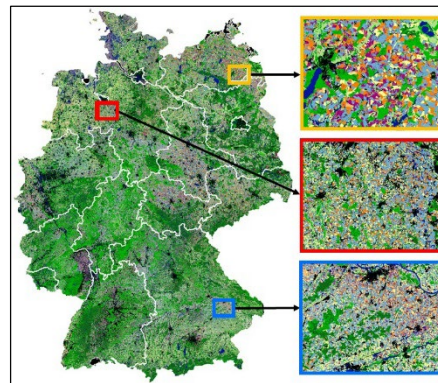
Analytical Report: “AI in Society”



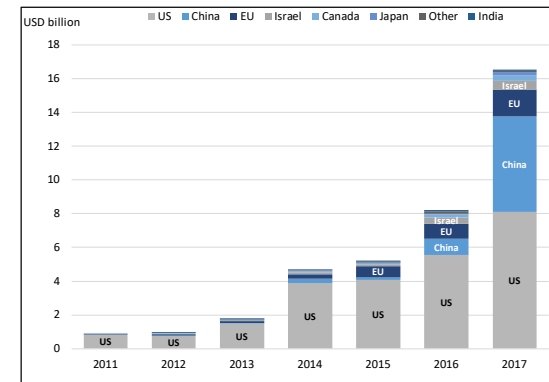
- The OECD launches the analytical report: “AI in Society”
- The report aims:
 - To help build a shared understanding of AI in the present and near term
 - To map the economic and social impacts of AI and its applications and
 - To help co-ordination and consistency in other international fora
- The structure of the report:
 - Technical landscape / Economic landscape
 - AI applications and benefits / Public policy considerations
 - AI policies and initiatives



Driverless vehicle



Satellite data for agriculture

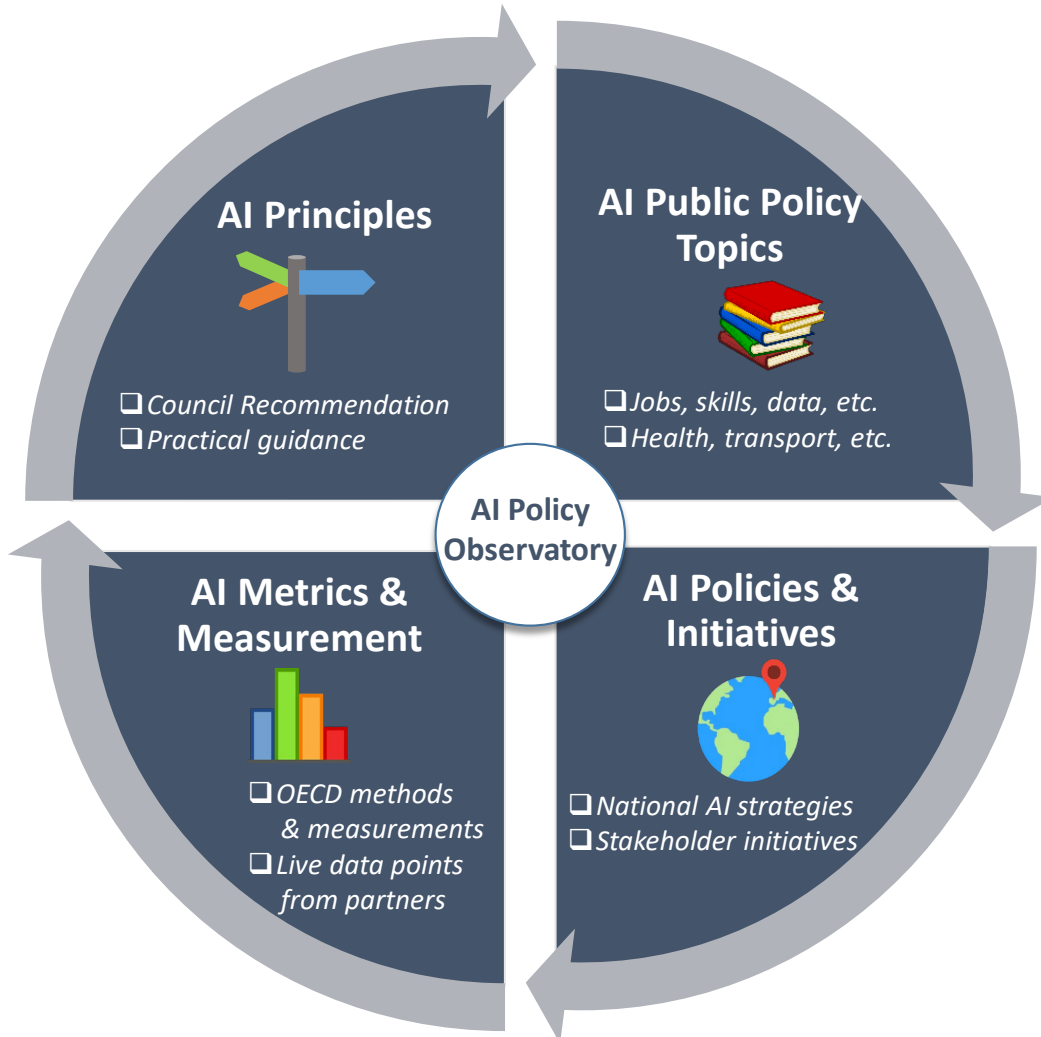


Investments in AI start-ups



OECD AI Policy Observatory

An online hub for AI information, evidence and policy options



Characteristics

- *Multidisciplinary*
- *Evidence-based*
- *Multi-stakeholder*
- *Partnerships*



Data Governance

- AI and the IoT have made access to and sharing of data more crucial than ever before.
- Effective data governance systems are needed.
- Different contextual factors may affect data governance:
 - Data is often treated as monolithic entity, although evidence shows that data are heterogeneous goods whose value depends on the context of their use.
- A better understanding of the different types of data, how it is generated and collected, and how value can be derived from its use is needed.



Thank you