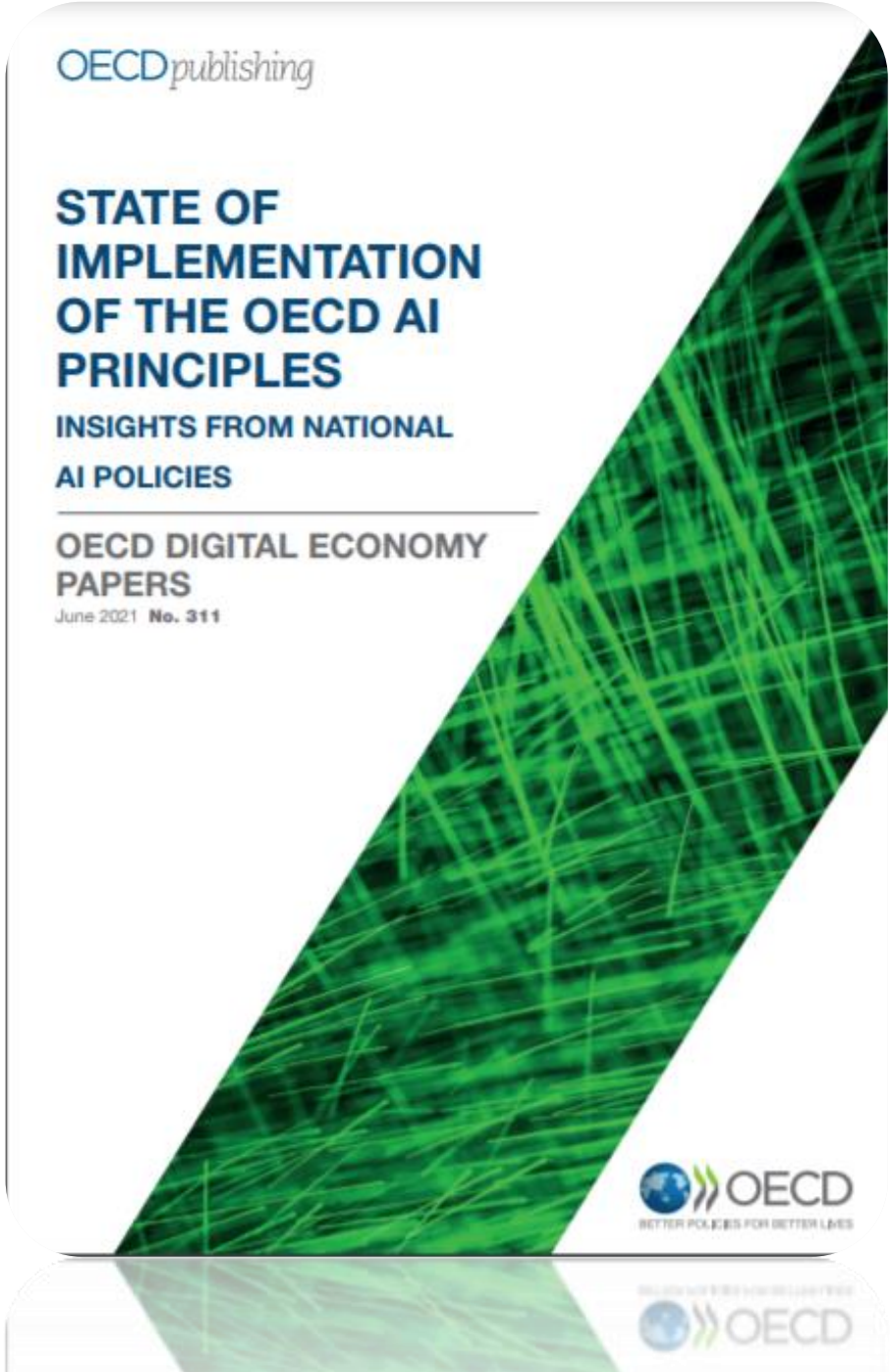
OECD report

State of Implementation of the OECD AI Principles: Insights from National AI Policies



ONE AI expert group on Policies for AI

OECD.AI Policy Observatory

EC-OECD.AI database of national AI policies

Over 600 policy initiatives and national AI strategies from over 60 countries

+ AI experts' insights from governments and stakeholders

Present countries experiences in the design, implementation, and evaluation of AI policies, and challenges encountered

State of implementation of national AI policies

Evidence and lessons learned to date on implementing the five policy recommendations contained in the OECD AI Principles

Effective AI policy implementation needs to be co-ordinated across government

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Assigning oversight to an existing ministry or department	• The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy oversees the United States' national AI strategy. • Estonia's Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications created the national AI strategy. • France coordinates AI policy implementation from within the Prime Minister's Office.
Creating a new governmental or independent body for AI	• AI policy in the United Kingdom is coordinated by the UK Government's Office for Artificial Intelligence. • The U.S. White House established the National AI Initiative Office. • Singapore created a National AI Office to co-ordinate the implementation of its national AI strategy.
AI expert advisory groups	• Austria's Council on Robotics and AI • Canada's Advisory Council on AI • Spain's Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council • The United Kingdom's AI Council • The United States' Select Committee on AI under the National Science and Technology Council
Oversight and advisory bodies for AI and data ethics	• Germany's Data Ethics Commission • The Data Ethics Advisory Group in New Zealand • The United Kingdom's Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation (CDEI) • Singapore's Advisory Council on the Ethical Use of AI and Data.

Promoting investments in AI R&D

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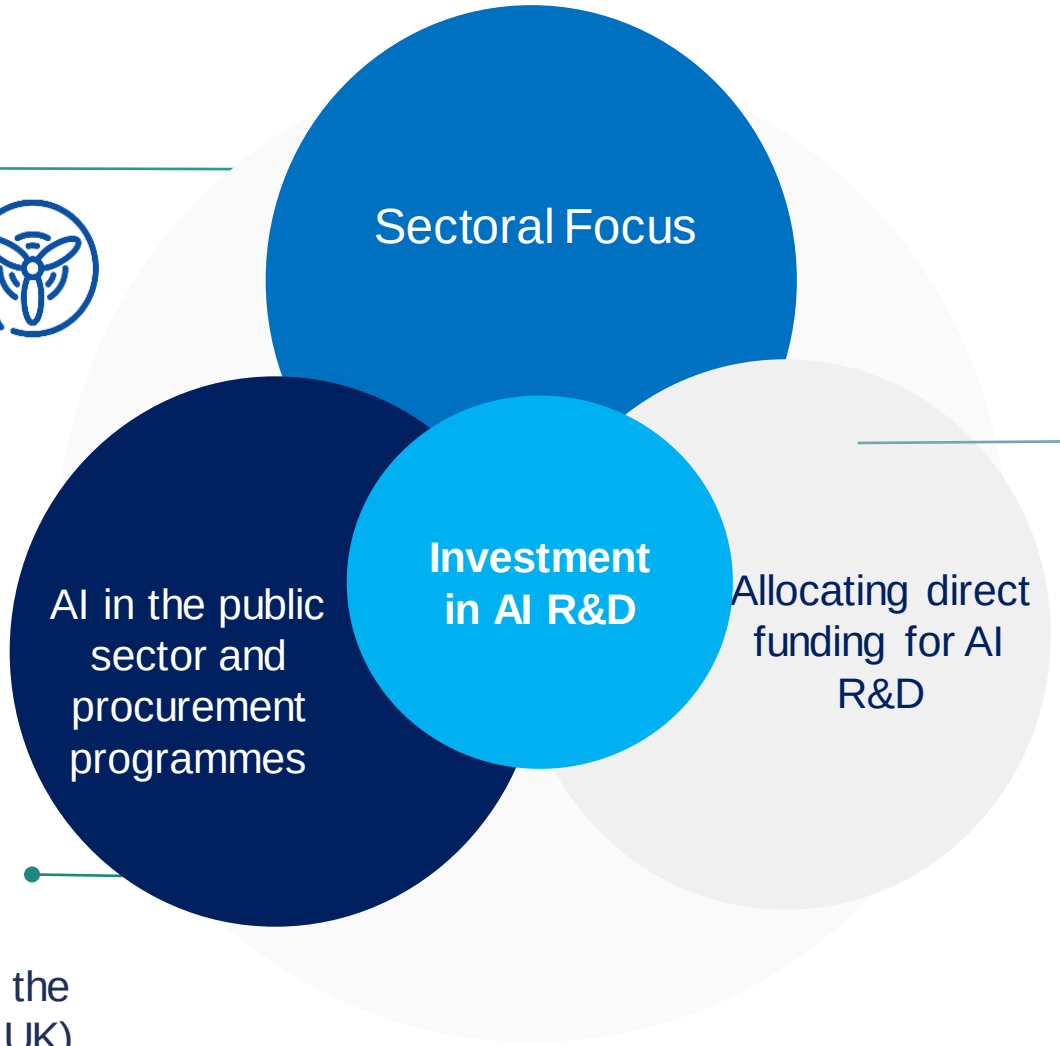
Focus on strategic sectors

Most national AI policies focus on a handful of sectors, including health care and mobility.



Allocating direct funding for AI research institutes and project grants

- Many AI strategies call for the establishment of AI hubs, research centers, to strengthen AI research schemes and create interdisciplinary research communities.
- Public budgets on AI R&D vary across countries.

AI in the public sector

Many national AI strategies encourage adoption of AI in the public sector (e.g. Canada, UK).

The allocation of public budgets to AI R&D varies in scale across countries

Sharing data and AI compute are growing priorities for countries

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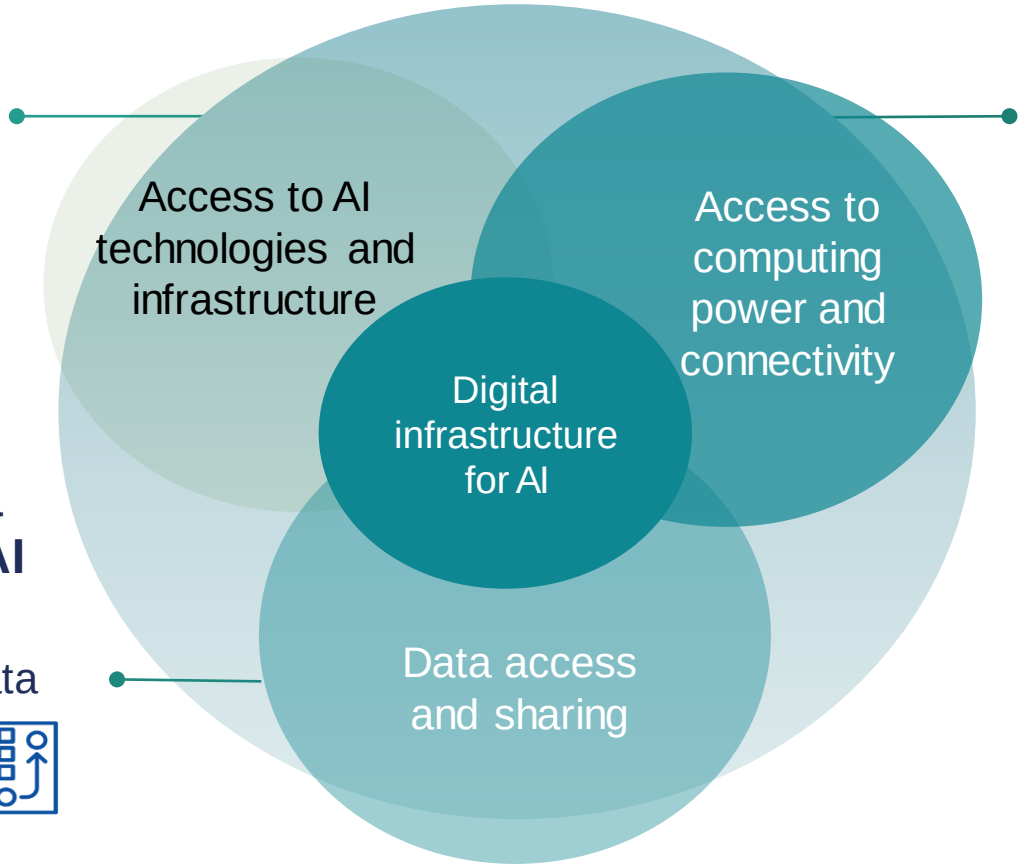
Software

Open source resources, incl. curated datasets and training tools facilitate adoption of AI technologies.

Policies to promote data access and sharing for AI

Many governments focus on improving access to public data for AI R&D (e.g. GAIA-X).



AI compute and network infrastructure

- Countries are setting up supercomputers designed for AI R&D and use and/or providing financial support to develop the national high-performance computing infrastructure.
- Some countries are investing in the deployment of 5G networks (e.g. UK, Korea).

Supporting an agile transition from AI R&D to commercialisation

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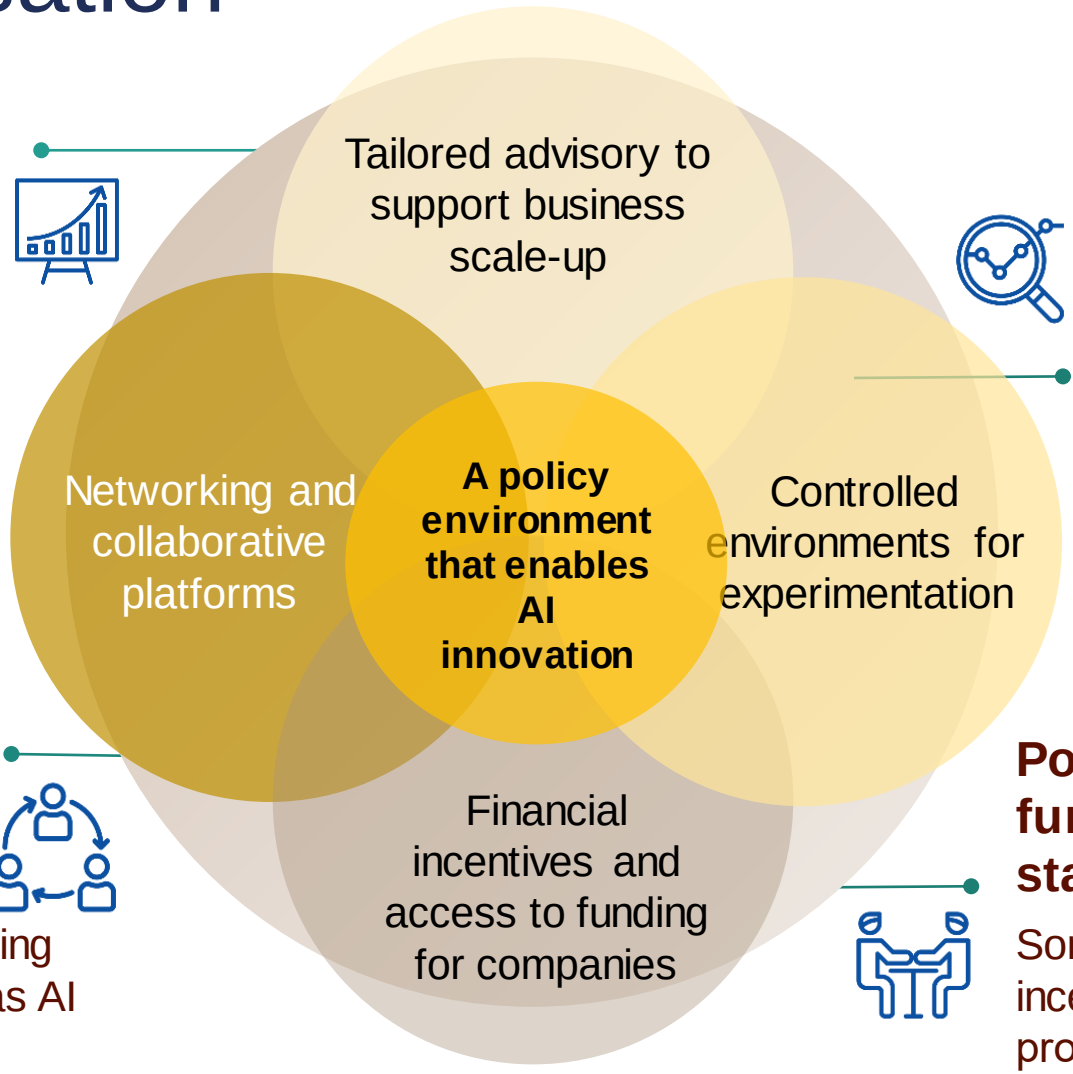
Policies aiming at providing tailored advisory to support business scale-up

Countries are introducing a wide range of policy measures and initiatives to spur innovation and AI adoption by business, particularly SMEs



Policies for controlled environments for experimentation and testing of AI systems

Countries are introducing testbeds and regulatory sandboxes to identify potential technical flaws and governance challenges.

Policies seeking to connect emerging companies with businesses opportunities

Countries are establishing networking and collaborative platforms, such as AI hubs, AI labs, or AI accelerator programmes.

Policies providing access to funding, including for SMEs and start-ups

Some countries provide financial incentives to spur investment in AI projects (e.g. UK's AI R&D Expenditure Credit (12% tax credit))

Regulatory frameworks to ensure trustworthy AI

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Soft law and self-regulatory guidance

- e.g. ethics principles, self-assessment tools

Hard law approaches

- Targeting specific uses of AI (high risk) (e.g. emerging legislative proposals)

Regulatory experimentation

- Providing controlled environments for AI innovation e.g. regulatory sandboxes

Outright bans / Moratoriums

- e.g. certain uses of facial recognition technologies

- International organisations plan to translate high-level AI principles into **legal frameworks** while considering risk-based approaches (e.g. Council of Europe, European Commission).
- Countries are developing **technical standards** to support the implementation of trustworthy AI.

Building human capacity on AI and monitoring the impact of AI in labour markets

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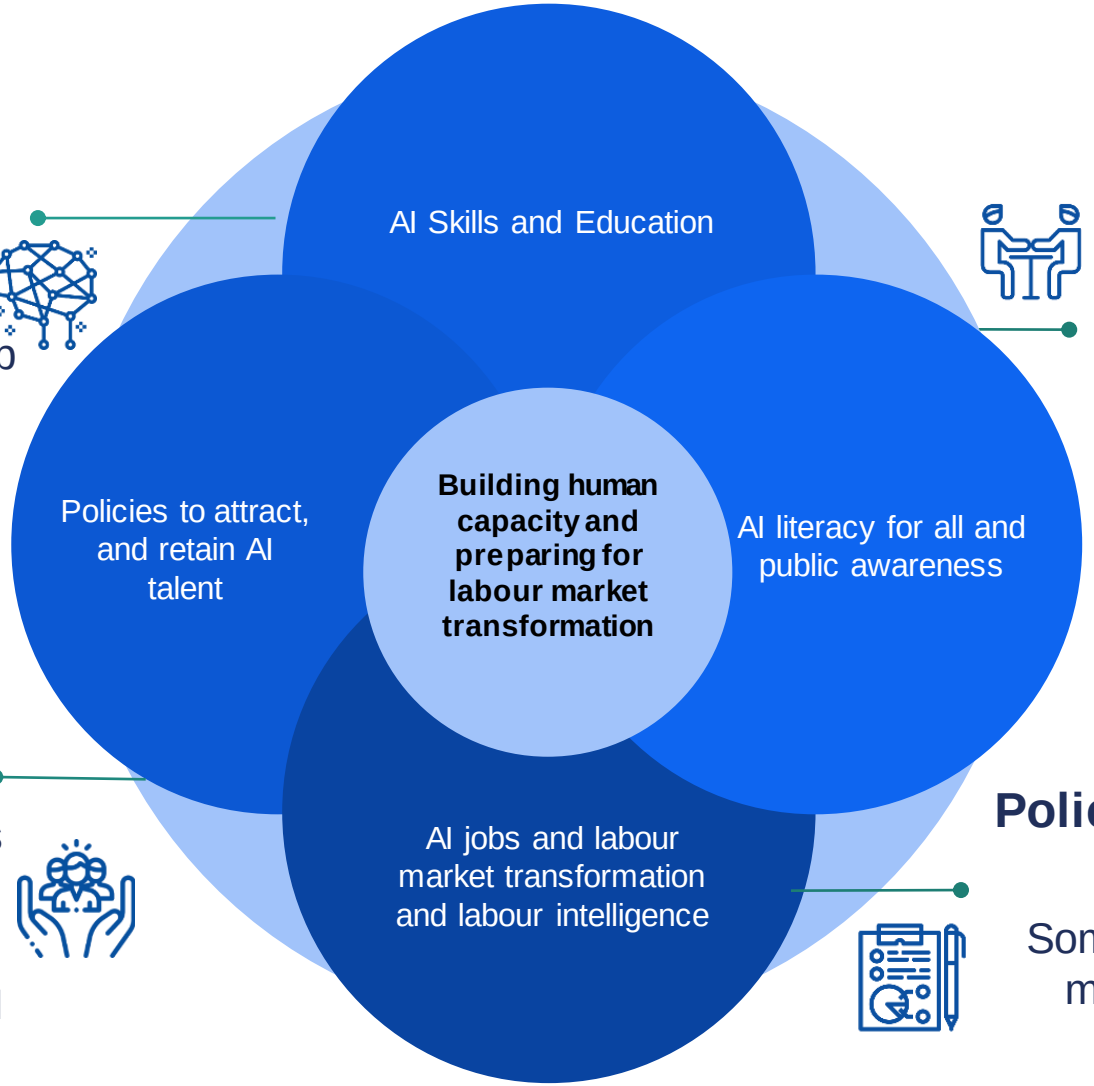
Policies to equip people with AI skills through education and training

- Variety of policies to develop the AI talent, including improvements in STEM education and access from disadvantaged groups.

Policies to attract and retain AI talent

- Many countries offer fellowships and scholarships to increase domestic AI research capability
- Some countries facilitates AI talent migration (e.g. visa process).



Policies to empower people to effectively use and interact with AI systems

Incorporating AI component in non-technical programmes as to foster a broad and responsible understanding of the use of AI e.g. Finland: Elements of AI programme. Germany: Civic Innovation Platform.

Policies to ensure a fair transition for workers as AI is deployed

Some countries created Observatory to monitor the impact of AI on the labour market (e.g. Germany, Singapore).

Monitoring AI policy implementation

Countries have launched **policy intelligence activities** and issued **annual reports** to evaluate the implementation of their national AI strategies. These reports often highlight milestones and accomplishments.

i.e. Canada, Germany, Singapore, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Commission AI Watch

Several national or regional institutions have established **AI observatories** to oversee the implementation of national AI strategies and policies

i.e. German Labour Ministry's KI-Observatorium; Czech Republic's AI Observatory and Forum; France's Observatory on the Economic and Social Impact of AI; the Italian Observatory on AI

Some countries report more detailed assessments, including information such as budgets, funding, and specific targets, and are also developing different **indicators to measure progress** across different AI policy domains.

i.e. Canada, Germany, Hungary, Colombia, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Commission AI Watch

International co-operation on AI

- Countries are increasingly engaged in **international co-operation to promote the beneficial use of AI** and address its challenges.
- Many inter-governmental organisations with complementary mandates and membership are engaged in AI initiatives and projects.
- Regional co-operation is also taking place (e.g. Nordic-Baltic countries, Arab League, African Union).
- Cross-border co-operation on AI research is also a priority for countries.

and more..

Thank you!

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