AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 185 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

Air Traffic Controllers

AI augmenting traffic management, optimizing routes, and enhancing safety.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
33 Moderate exposure	7–12 yrs until change lands	Medium-High	Augmented more than replaced. Exposure is the share of today's work AI can plausibly take on within the window.

§ 01 WHAT IS HAPPENING

What is happening to air traffic controllers

Impact

AI is automating routine clearance instructions, optimizing flight paths, predicting conflicts, and managing air traffic flow. This shifts controllers' focus to complex decision-making, anomaly detection, strategic resource management, and human-AI collaboration in high-pressure environments.

Risk

Significant augmentation; focus on oversight, complex problem-solving, and human-AI collaboration.

The Air Traffic Controller role will be profoundly augmented by AI. AI will handle many routine tasks like sequencing, spacing, and standard clearances. This requires controllers to pivot to overseeing AI systems, managing unforeseen events, resolving complex conflicts, and making critical decisions in high-stakes scenarios where human judgment is paramount. The role will increasingly involve human-AI teaming.

Sector readiness

Progressive Integration & High Regulation

The aviation industry is highly regulated and safety-critical, leading to a cautious but progressive integration of AI. Investments are being made in next-generation air traffic management systems (e.g., SESAR, NextGen) that heavily leverage AI for efficiency, capacity, and safety, with rigorous testing and certification processes.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The Air Traffic Controller role is at an inflection point, with AI profoundly augmenting the traditional methods of managing airspace.

ii AI will automate routine sequencing, spacing, and clearance tasks, freeing controllers for more complex decision-making, human-AI collaboration, and managing unforeseen events.

iii Mastering AI tools, adapting to advanced human-machine interfaces, and maintaining strong cognitive skills will be crucial for navigating the evolving airspace and ensuring safety.

§ 03 ACTIONS 15 POINTS

What this means for you

Concrete changes to how the work gets done, in the order you are likely to meet them.

01 **AI-Powered Conflict Prediction & Resolution.** Air Traffic Controllers will benefit from AI tools that proactively identify potential mid-air conflicts or runway incursions, suggesting resolution maneuvers. The controllers' role shifts to validating these AI-generated solutions and executing them, maintaining the ultimate authority for safety-critical decisions.

02 **Automated Sequencing & Spacing.** AI systems are increasingly managing the sequencing and spacing of aircraft for optimal flow, particularly in high-density airspace or around busy airports. This reduces the Air Traffic Controller's manual workload for routine operations, allowing focus on more complex or non-standard situations.

03 **Enhanced Situational Awareness with AI.** AI will fuse vast amounts of data from multiple sources (radar, transponders, weather, flight plans) to provide Air Traffic Controllers with a more comprehensive, predictive, and dynamic view of the airspace. This intelligent data synthesis enables quicker identification of potential issues and improved decision-making.

04 **AI for Optimized Flight Paths & Fuel Efficiency.** Air Traffic Controllers will leverage AI systems that suggest dynamic, optimized flight paths. These paths will consider real-time factors like weather, turbulence, and traffic density, leading to significant fuel savings for airlines and reduced delays, requiring controller approval and monitoring.

05 **Voice Recognition & Natural Language Processing (NLP) in Communication.** AI will accurately transcribe pilot communications and understand complex spoken instructions, reducing miscommunication errors and allowing Air Traffic Controllers to focus more on the content of the message and less on manual transcription.

06 **Predictive Analytics for Airspace Capacity.** AI systems are analyzing historical and real-time traffic patterns to predict future airspace demand and potential congestion points. Air Traffic Controllers will use these insights to proactively manage sector capacity, implement flow control measures, and optimize resource allocation.

07 **Shift to Strategic Airspace Management.** With AI handling more of the routine sequencing and spacing tasks, Air Traffic Controllers will increasingly focus on high-level strategic airspace management. This includes managing complex, high-density sectors, coordinating across adjacent control areas, and adapting to unforeseen events like severe weather or emergencies.

08 **Human-AI Teaming & Advanced Interface Design.** Air Traffic Controllers will operate sophisticated workstations where AI acts as a co-pilot, providing recommendations and alerts. This necessitates skills in interpreting AI outputs, managing cognitive load, and fostering seamless collaboration between the human controller and the intelligent system.

09 **Cybersecurity for Air Traffic Systems.** Air Traffic Controllers will need to be increasingly aware of and potentially trained on cybersecurity protocols specific to AI-enabled air traffic management systems. This ensures the integrity and resilience of critical operational data and control systems against potential cyber threats.

10 **AI-Assisted Emergency Response.** AI systems are being developed to rapidly analyze emergency situations (e.g., aircraft system failures, medical emergencies onboard) and suggest optimal response procedures, diversion airports, or emergency landing vectors. Air Traffic Controllers will evaluate these AI-generated recommendations under extreme pressure.

11 **Integration of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).** Air Traffic Controllers will manage the increasingly complex integration of drones and other UAS into controlled airspace. AI will play a significant role in managing drone flight paths and ensuring deconfliction, requiring controllers to adapt to new traffic types and automated systems.

12 **Data Analysis for Post-Operational Review.** AI will analyze vast amounts of historical traffic data, controller actions, and flight performance data to identify inefficiencies, near-misses, or training opportunities. Air Traffic Controllers will contribute to and utilize these post-operational analyses for continuous improvement of safety and efficiency.

13 **Ethical Considerations for Autonomous Systems.** As air traffic control systems become more autonomous, Air Traffic Controllers will be involved in discussions about the ethical implications, accountability frameworks, and decision-making authority for AI in safety-critical situations. This includes ensuring transparency in AI's reasoning.

14 **Continuous Training & AI-Powered Simulation.** Training for Air Traffic Controllers will heavily incorporate AI-powered simulations. These simulations will allow controllers to practice managing complex scenarios, interacting with AI-augmented systems, and adapting to new operational procedures in a realistic, risk-free environment.

15 **Global Harmonization of AI ATC Systems.** Air Traffic Controllers will adapt to new international standards and interoperability requirements for AI-driven air traffic management systems. This ensures seamless transitions across different national airspaces and promotes global aviation safety and efficiency.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Increased Air Traffic Volume.** The global volume of flights continues to increase, putting pressure on existing ATC capacity and infrastructure.

02 **Demand for Higher Airspace Capacity.** Current air traffic control systems are reaching their capacity limits, and AI is key to managing more aircraft safely.

03 **Need for Enhanced Safety & Reduced Human Error.** AI can help identify potential human errors, predict incidents, and reduce workload, leading to fewer safety critical events.

04 **Advancements in AI/ML Algorithms.** New AI techniques like reinforcement learning and deep learning are enabling more sophisticated control and prediction algorithms.

05 **Development of Next-Gen Air Traffic Management Systems (e.g., SESAR, NextGen).** Major initiatives are underway globally to modernize ATC systems, with AI at their core to increase efficiency and capacity.

06 **Pressure for Fuel Efficiency & Environmental Impact Reduction.** AI-optimized flight paths and traffic flow can significantly reduce fuel consumption and CO2 emissions.

07 **Growth of Autonomous Aerial Vehicles (UAS, eVTOL).** The proliferation of drones, eVTOLs, and future autonomous cargo/passenger aircraft necessitates new AI-driven ATC paradigms.

08 **Complexity of Airspace Management.** Managing airspace with diverse aircraft types, complex weather patterns, and dense traffic requires advanced AI decision support.

09 **Aging Air Traffic Control Infrastructure.** Many existing ATC systems are decades old and require costly upgrades; AI offers a path to modernization and efficiency.

10 **Global Harmonization Efforts.** Efforts by ICAO and regional bodies to standardize ATC systems and procedures, enabling seamless cross-border air travel.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

The headline figure is an average. Where you work changes the picture.

Enroute Controllers (High Altitude)	AI for optimizing flight paths, managing transatlantic/trans-oceanic traffic, and de-confliction in high-altitude sectors. Focus on efficiency and long-range planning.
Terminal Area Controllers (Approach/Departure)	AI for sequencing arrivals/departures, optimizing traffic flow in congested airspace, and managing complex procedures around busy airports. Emphasis on high-density operations.

Tower Controllers (Airport Surface/Local)	AI for ground movement control, runway conflict detection, and optimizing take-off/landing sequences. Human visual observation and direct communication remain critical.
Flow/Traffic Management Unit (TMU) Controllers	Heavy use of AI for predicting airspace demand, managing sector capacity, and implementing ground delays or reroutes to optimize overall traffic flow.
Military Air Traffic Controllers	AI for managing military training areas, deconfliction with civilian traffic, and supporting tactical air operations. Focus on mission critical communication and secure systems.

§ 06 PREPARATION 8 SKILLS

Skills to build

The skills that keep the human part of this work valuable as the routine part is automated.

01 **Situational Awareness & Spatial Reasoning.** Ability to maintain a clear mental picture of airspace and traffic, understand spatial relationships, and visualize future trajectories.

02 **Critical Decision-Making Under Pressure.** Making rapid, accurate, and safe decisions in high-stakes, time-critical situations.

03 **AI Tool Proficiency & Data Interpretation.** Ability to effectively use AI-powered air traffic management tools, interpret AI recommendations, and understand the underlying data.

04 **Human-AI Teaming & Collaboration.** Working seamlessly with AI systems, understanding their capabilities and limitations, and effectively delegating tasks to AI while maintaining oversight.

05 **Communication & Clear Instruction Giving.** Delivering precise, unambiguous, and timely instructions to pilots and other controllers, even under stress.

06 **Problem-Solving Complex Conflicts.** Resolving complex air traffic conflicts, deviations, or unusual events using both human judgment and AI insights.

07 **Regulatory & Safety Compliance Expertise.** Deep knowledge of aviation regulations, safety procedures, and the certification processes for new air traffic technologies.

08 **Adaptability & Continuous Learning.** Willingness to learn new AI-powered tools and adapt to evolving air traffic management procedures and technologies.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 11 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **AI-Powered Air Traffic Management (ATM) Suites.** Integrated software platforms that leverage AI for comprehensive air traffic flow management, planning, and control functions.

02 **AI for Conflict Detection & Resolution (CD&R).** Software that uses AI to proactively identify potential conflicts between aircraft and suggest resolution maneuvers or reroutes.

03 **AI-Enhanced Surveillance & Tracking Systems.** Systems that use AI to process radar, ADS-B, and other surveillance data for enhanced tracking, anomaly detection, and trajectory prediction.

04 **Voice Recognition & Natural Language Processing (NLP) Tools.** AI applications that accurately transcribe pilot-controller voice communications and understand complex instructions.

05 **Predictive Analytics for Airspace Flow.** AI models that analyze historical and real-time traffic data to forecast airspace congestion, demand, and potential bottlenecks.

06 **AI-Powered Training & Simulation Platforms.** High-fidelity simulators that use AI to create realistic traffic scenarios, adapt to controller actions, and provide performance feedback.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

Raytheon (NextGen ATC solutions) VISIT
A major provider of air traffic management systems, involved in NextGen modernization in the US, integrating AI for automation and efficiency.

Thales (TopSky ATM) VISIT
A leading global provider of ATM systems, with its TopSky suite increasingly incorporating AI for trajectory prediction, conflict detection, and flow optimization.

Frequentis (Air Traffic Management Solutions) VISIT
A specialist in communication and information systems for ATM, incorporating AI for voice recognition, data fusion, and operational efficiency in control centers.

Saab (Digital Tower / Remote Tower) VISIT
Known for its remote tower technology, which uses AI-enhanced camera systems and data fusion to allow controllers to manage airport traffic from a remote location.

NASA (Various AI for ATC research) VISIT
Actively conducts research into advanced air traffic management concepts, including highly autonomous ATC systems, human-AI teaming, and AI for safety assurance.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

Ways people in this role are already using AI, and what they get from it.

Automate Aircraft Sequencing & Spacing

EXAMPLE 1

HOW

Implement an AI system that automatically sequences aircraft arriving at a busy airport, managing their spacing and speed to maximize runway throughput while minimizing delays.

GAIN

Increases airspace capacity, reduces delays, and optimizes traffic flow, making operations more efficient.

Proactively Predict & Resolve Conflicts

EXAMPLE 2

HOW

Utilize an AI-powered Conflict Detection & Resolution (CD&R) tool that continuously monitors aircraft trajectories and flags potential mid-air collisions, suggesting evasive maneuvers or holding patterns to the controller.

GAIN

Significantly enhances safety by providing early warnings of potential hazards, allowing controllers to prevent incidents more effectively.

Enhance Airspace Situational Awareness

EXAMPLE 3

HOW

Access an AI-enhanced display that synthesizes data from multiple radar sources, ADS-B, weather forecasts, and flight plans, presenting a unified, predictive view of all air traffic movements and potential weather impacts.

GAIN

Improves controller decision-making, reduces cognitive load by pre-analyzing data, and enhances overall safety.

Optimize Flight Paths for Fuel Efficiency

EXAMPLE 4

HOW

Use an AI-optimized flight path tool to suggest dynamic reroutes for aircraft already in flight, avoiding turbulence or congestion, leading to smoother rides and reduced fuel burn, with controller approval.

GAIN

Reduces airline operating costs, lowers carbon emissions, and improves passenger experience by avoiding turbulence and delays.

Integrate Drones into Controlled Airspace

EXAMPLE 5

HOW

Oversee an AI system that manages the flight paths of multiple unmanned aerial systems (drones) within a designated airspace, ensuring they operate safely and deconflicted from manned aircraft, with human controllers providing high-level oversight.

GAIN

Enables the safe and efficient integration of new aerial vehicles into existing airspace, opening up new commercial and operational possibilities.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Flight Dispatchers (Routine flight plan filing)

MORE EXPOSED

AI IMPACT: High (AI can automate flight plan creation, weather analysis, and basic routing suggestions, reducing manual effort.)

WORK MOVES TO: Role may contract or shift to overseeing AI systems, handling complex flight plan exceptions, or specializing in real-time operational adjustments.

Air Traffic Management System Engineers / AI Developers

DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING

AI IMPACT: Foundational (They design, build, and deploy the AI algorithms and systems that Air Traffic Controllers will utilize.)

WORK MOVES TO: Deep expertise in AI/ML algorithms, data science, software engineering, and specific aviation/air traffic management domain knowledge.

Aviation Safety Regulators / Investigators

COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED

AI IMPACT: Moderate Augmentation (AI assists in data analysis, trend identification from incident reports), but core human judgment, policy development, and investigative authority remain paramount.

WORK MOVES TO: Developing and enforcing aviation safety regulations, conducting accident investigations, and leading policy-making based on human judgment and industry expertise.

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For Air Traffic Controllers, AI is not a threat to their expertise but a powerful augmentation that will redefine their critical role. It automates the routine and amplifies their ability to manage complex, high-stakes situations. The future controller will be a master of human-AI teaming, blending their invaluable judgment, critical thinking, and adaptability with AI's analytical power to ensure the safest and most efficient skies.

§ 11 BASIS REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026

Evidence and revisions

What the exposure figure rests on, what changed when it was last revised, and the published work cited for this role.

SCORE

50 to 33

WINDOW

6-11 years to 7-12 years

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score down by 17 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 34/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.17 for Air traffic controllers); observed usage 0/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.00); official exposure tier 40/100 (BLS: moderate); labour-market trajectory 46/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 1.7% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 55/100 (medium-high adoption). Weighted base 32.8. Final score 33. The previous figure of 50 was lowered by 17 points: the earlier method kept 60% of the weight on an undocumented editorial prior and capped movement at fifteen points, so the measured evidence was only partly reflected. The change window moves from 6-11 years to 7-12 years under the one-notch-per-ten-points rule.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	34 × 35%	12.0
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	0 × 20%	0.0
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	40 × 20%	8.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	46 × 10%	4.6
Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level	55 × 15%	8.3
Weighted base		32.8
Exposure score		33

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

US Bureau of Labor Statistics · *Employment Projections 2025–35 and AI Exposure Categories* (27 August 2026)

AI-exposure tier: Moderate. Projected employment change 2025–35: +1.7%. Matched to Air traffic controllers.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

Microsoft Research · *Working with AI: Measuring the Applicability of Generative AI to Occupations* (10 July 2025)

AI applicability score 0.17 (percentile 60 of 785 occupations) for SOC 53-2021.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

Anthropic · *Anthropic Economic Index report: Cadences* (26 June 2026)

Observed exposure 0.00 for SOC 53-2021 (no meaningful Claude usage recorded on these tasks).

PUBLISHER PDF

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology · *Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market* (28 January 2026)

UK context: around 70% of UK workers are in occupations with tasks AI could perform or enhance, above the US average; a one-standard-deviation rise in exposure was associated with a 3.9% fall in UK job postings.

PUBLISHER ARCHIVED COPY

ALSO CITED FOR THIS ROLE

McKinsey Global Institute · *Agents, robots, and us: Skill partnerships in the age of AI* (25 November 2025)

Hands-on trades sit in the robot share of technical potential (~13% of US hours), which depends on hardware costs and is expected to move far more slowly than desk work.

PUBLISHER

Archived copies are served only where the licence permits; otherwise the link goes to the publisher. Full research library: https://www.careerguard.ai/sources

§ 12 APPENDIX

Method and sources

Each report was written from a large body of published research. The exposure score itself is computed, not written: it is the CareerGuard Exposure Index, a weighted average of occupation-level measures from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (AI-exposure classification and 2025–35 projections), Microsoft Research (AI applicability scores) and Anthropic (observed exposure), together with the adoption rating published on the report. The organisations and publications below are the standing literature behind the narrative sections. Every source, with dates, licences and archived copies where we are permitted to hold them, is catalogued in the research library.

Exposure Index v2 (October 2026). Each input is scaled to 0–100 and weighted: task applicability 35% (Microsoft AI applicability score ÷ 0.5), observed usage 20% (Anthropic observed exposure ÷ 0.75), official exposure tier 20% (BLS very high = 100, high = 70, moderate = 40, low = 10), labour-market trajectory 10% (50 2.5 × projected % employment change), published adoption rating 15% (very high = 85, high = 70, medium-high = 55, medium = 40, low-medium = 25, low = 10). Inputs not measured for an occupation are dropped and the remaining weights renormalised. An editorial adjustment of at most ±12 points is allowed only for automation channels the measures cannot see (robotics, self-service, machine vision, medical imaging, RPA/OCR, generative video) and is always logged with its reason. Scores are whole numbers, not rounded to five. The change window shifts one notch (a year at each end) per ten points of movement.

I GLOBAL AND MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF AI ON WORK

World Economic Forum

The Future of Jobs Report series — Employer survey of expected job growth and decline, skill shifts and technology adoption (2020, 2023 and 2025 editions); Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Entry-Level Work (2026).
AI governance and transformation reports — Frameworks on ethical AI, talent strategy and industry transformation.

McKinsey Global Institute

AI, Automation and the Future of Work series — Research quantifying automation potential by task, sector and demographic, from "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained" to "Agents, robots, and us" (2025).
Industry-specific reports — Financial services, healthcare, manufacturing and others.

PwC

Global AI Jobs Barometer — Annual analysis of job postings and productivity by AI exposure (2024–2026 editions).
Upskilling Hopes and Fears survey — Employee perceptions and readiness.

Microsoft Research and Anthropic

Working with AI (2025); Anthropic Economic Index (2025–2026) — Occupation-level usage data from Copilot and Claude conversations, the two observed-usage measures behind the 2026 revision.

Stanford Digital Economy Lab and Stanford HAI

Canaries in the Coal Mine? (2025–2026); AI Index Report (annual) — Payroll evidence on early-career employment in exposed occupations; annual measurement of AI capability, investment and adoption.

Deloitte

Human Capital Trends series — Workforce, talent and HR technology trends.
Tech Trends series — Emerging technologies and their business implications.

Accenture

Technology Vision series — Forward-looking analysis of emerging technology, with emphasis on AI.
Fjord Trends — Design, innovation and human experience in a digital world.

Boston Consulting Group

AI/ML insights and industry solutions — "The AI Revolution in the Workplace" and related research.

EY

AI and workforce reports — Adoption, talent strategy and ethics.

IBM Institute for Business Value

AI and automation studies — Business models, workforce evolution and leadership.

OECD

AI Policy Observatory — International data and policy on AI, labour markets and skills.
Employment Outlook — Labour-market trends including technological impact (2023–2026 editions).

International Labour Organization

Generative AI and Jobs: A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure (2025) — Task-level exposure gradients for every ISCO occupation; successor to the 2023 global index.

International Monetary Fund

Staff Discussion Notes on AI and work (2024, 2026) — Complementarity framing: where AI augments and where it substitutes.

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology

Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market (2026) — UK occupational exposure and job-posting evidence.

Brookings Institution

AI and automation research — Economic and social implications, displacement and skills.

Yale Budget Lab and Goldman Sachs Research

Tracking the Impact of AI on the Labor Market; AI and the US labour market (2026) — Aggregate labour-market monitoring; macro displacement estimates.

Oxford University (Oxford Martin School)

The Future of Employment — Frey & Osborne and subsequent research on susceptibility to automation.

MIT Technology Review

AI & Work — Reporting on AI research and its implications for industries and jobs.

Gartner

Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence — Maturity and adoption of AI technologies.
Future of Work reports — Workplace models and talent strategy.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment Projections 2025–35; AI Exposure Categories; Occupational Outlook Handbook — Ten-year employment projections and, from the 2025 cycle, an AI-exposure tier for every detailed occupation.

Indeed Hiring Lab
AI at Work Report (2025) and posting-market updates — Skill-level transformation estimates and job-posting trends by occupation.

II CORE AI AND MACHINE-LEARNING RESEARCH

OpenAI
Research papers, blog and API documentation — Large language models, generative AI, safety and societal impact.

Google DeepMind
Research papers and blog — Reinforcement learning, AI for science, AGI and ethics.

Meta AI
Research papers and blog — Large language models, computer vision, AI for social good.

Hugging Face
Transformers library and model hub — Open-source state-of-the-art NLP models.

TensorFlow and PyTorch
Documentation and community forums — Core frameworks illustrating practical capability.

arXiv
cs.AI, cs.LG, cs.CV, cs.CL — Pre-print research.

NeurIPS and ICML
Conference proceedings — Top-tier academic research.

ACM and IEEE
Journals and proceedings — ACM Computing Surveys; IEEE Transactions on AI.

Kaggle
Datasets and competition solutions — Applied machine learning on real-world problems.

The Alan Turing Institute
Research and reports — Responsible and applied AI.

III ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE AI DEPLOYMENT

NIST
AI Risk Management Framework — Voluntary framework for managing AI risk.

European Commission
AI Act — Risk-tiered legal framework for AI.
Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI — Principles for responsible development.

Partnership on AI
Research and best practice — Responsible AI development.

AI Now Institute
Annual reports — Social implications: power, inequality, rights.

ACM FAccT
Proceedings — Fairness, accountability and transparency.

Data & Society
Publications — Social implications of data-centric technology.

WIPO

Conversation on IP and AI — Intellectual-property implications of AI.

IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of A/IS

Ethically Aligned Design — Recommendations for ethical AI design.

Center for AI and Digital Policy

Policy briefs — Accountable AI policy.