AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 309 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

Data Scientists

AI profoundly augmenting data preparation, model building, and insight generation, shifting focus to complex problem formulation and strategic impact.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
70 High exposure	1–4 yrs until change lands	Very High	Substantial automation of routine work. Exposure is the share of today's work AI can plausibly take on within the window.

§ 01 WHAT IS HAPPENING

What is happening to data scientists

Impact

AI tools are automating data cleaning, feature engineering, model selection, and hyperparameter tuning, and generating initial insights. This shifts Data Scientists' focus towards high-level problem formulation, advanced causal inference, ethical AI governance, and strategic data storytelling.

Risk

Significant augmentation; emphasis on complex problem formulation, model validation, and ethical data science.

The Data Scientist role will be profoundly reshaped by AI. AI will handle much of the high-volume data manipulation, routine model building (e.g., AutoML), and initial insight discovery. Data Scientists must immediately pivot to becoming experts in leveraging AI for hyper-efficiency and enhanced strategic insights, intensely validating AI outputs for accuracy and bias, and dedicating their expertise to the irreplaceable human elements of the role: profound problem formulation, nuanced causal inference, and critical ethical decision-making regarding data privacy, model fairness, and societal impact.

Sector readiness

Leading Edge of Adoption

The data science and analytics sector is aggressively integrating AI, driven by overwhelming demand for faster model deployment, more complex insights, and scalable solutions. AI is rapidly moving beyond pilot stages to widespread adoption for data preparation, model building, and MLOps, fundamentally altering traditional workflows and skill requirements.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The Data Scientist role is undergoing a profound and accelerating redefinition by AI, fundamentally restructuring data preparation, model building, and insight generation.

ii AI will autonomously manage vast routine tasks, optimize model creation, and streamline MLOps, compelling Data Scientists to pivot to indispensable problem formulation and profound ethical governance.

iii Survival and impact will hinge on Data Scientists mastering AI tools, critically validating AI outputs for accuracy and bias, championing ethical AI, and providing irreplaceable human judgment and strategic insight at the heart of data-driven innovation.

§ 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-Automated Data Preparation & Feature Engineering.** Data Scientists are increasingly overseeing AI tools that autonomously perform data cleaning, transformation, and complex feature engineering (e.g., creating synthetic features, combining variables). This radically frees scientists from tedious data wrangling, allowing focus on novel feature ideation and model design.

02 **AI-Powered Automated Machine Learning (AutoML).** Data Scientists will orchestrate AutoML platforms that autonomously select optimal algorithms, perform hyperparameter tuning, and even generate entire machine learning models. This dramatically accelerates model building, demanding data scientists to focus on validating AI-generated models and interpreting their outputs.

03 **Predictive Analytics for Business Outcomes.** Data Scientists will leverage AI models that autonomously analyze vast and diverse datasets (e.g., sales, customer behavior, operational metrics) to predict future business outcomes (e.g., customer churn, product demand, revenue growth) with unprecedented accuracy. This enables proactive, data-driven strategy.

04 **Generative AI for Hypothesis Generation & Insights.** AI tools are assisting Data Scientists in synthesizing vast amounts of data and research, identifying hidden patterns, correlations, and even generating novel hypotheses or insights that can then be rigorously tested. This expands the intellectual landscape for discovery.

05 **AI-Enhanced Data Visualization & Storytelling.** AI can autonomously generate complex data visualizations, dashboards, and initial narratives for data science reports. This streamlines communication efforts, allowing Data Scientists to focus on refining the story, ensuring accuracy, and tailoring the message for specific stakeholders.

06 **Focus on Strategic Problem Formulation & Framing.** As AI assumes command of computational and analytical tasks, the paramount value of Data Scientists will be their irreplaceable human ability to precisely define complex, ambiguous business or scientific problems, identify the right data, and frame them for AI-driven solutions.

07 **Ethical AI Governance & Bias Mitigation.** Data Scientists will bear profound responsibility for designing and auditing AI models for algorithmic bias, ensuring data privacy, and upholding ethical standards for fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI-driven decision-making. This is a critical and paramount skill.

08 **Human-AI Teaming for Model Development & Deployment.** Data Scientists will operate in seamless human-AI teams. AI will process vast data, generate model candidates, and automate MLOps tasks. The human Data Scientist will lead conceptualization, fine-tune models, validate outputs, and manage nuanced human factors in AI deployment.

09 **AI for Causal Inference & Explainable AI (XAI).** As AI models become more complex, Data Scientists are leveraging AI tools for causal inference to understand true cause-and-effect relationships and XAI techniques to explain complex AI model predictions. This provides transparency and trustworthiness in AI-driven insights.

10 **Continuous Data Monitoring & Model Performance Tracking.** AI systems will autonomously monitor data pipelines for quality issues and continuously track the performance of deployed AI models (e.g., for data drift, concept drift, accuracy decay). Data Scientists will intervene for anomalies and manage model retraining.

11 **Continuous Learning & Advanced AI/ML Research Literacy.** The exponential pace of AI integration demands that Data Scientists commit to continuous, aggressive learning of new AI-powered tools, advanced ML algorithms (e.g., foundation models, quantum ML), and their profound capabilities and ethical implications, as a foundational competency.

12 **Specialization in Niche AI/ML Domains.** The field will see a significant rise in Data Scientists specializing in highly complex or emerging AI/ML domains, such as reinforcement learning for control, graph neural networks, federated learning, or specialized AI for specific industries (e.g., drug discovery, climate modeling).

13 **AI-Powered MLOps Automation.** Data Scientists are aggressively implementing AI-driven MLOps pipelines that autonomously manage the entire machine learning lifecycle: data versioning, model training, deployment, monitoring, and retraining. This ensures scalable and reliable AI systems.

14 **Leadership in Data-Driven Transformation.** Data Scientists in leadership roles will play a crucial role in guiding organizations through the pervasive adoption of AI, advocating for strategic data science solutions, and fundamentally reshaping the future of data-driven decision-making.

15 **Strategic Data Storytelling & Business Impact.** As AI processes data and builds models, the human skill of weaving complex analytical findings and AI-generated predictions into compelling business narratives becomes paramount. Data Scientists will focus on "prescriptive storytelling" to influence decisions and drive radical business impact.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Explosive Growth of Data (Big Data).** Vast amounts of data from diverse sources (web, sensors, enterprise systems, unstructured text) provide rich input for AI models.

02 **Advancements in AI/ML Algorithms (DL, AutoML, Reinforcement Learning).** Breakthroughs in AI fields enable sophisticated analysis, autonomous model building, and intelligent predictions for complex problems.

03 **Urgent Demand for Deeper, More Predictive Insights.** Businesses and researchers need to anticipate future trends and understand causal relationships with unprecedented precision.

04 **Increased Computational Power (GPU, Cloud).** Access to powerful computing resources enables the training and deployment of complex AI models on massive datasets.

05 **Complexity of Data Sources & Types (Unstructured, Streaming).** Managing diverse, high-volume, and streaming data requires AI for efficient processing and analysis.

06 **Need for Automated Data Preparation & MLOps.** Automating data cleaning, feature engineering, and model deployment processes is critical for scaling AI solutions.

07 **Critical Shortage of Skilled Data Scientists.** The severe global shortage of experienced data scientists compels aggressive AI adoption to radically augment human capacity.

08 **Pervasive Digital Transformation Across Industries.** Companies are undergoing radical digital transformation, making robust and adaptable AI-powered solutions a central business imperative.

09 **Ethical Scrutiny of AI Algorithms & Data Privacy.** Growing concerns about algorithmic bias, fairness, and data privacy in AI models, demanding explainability and responsible AI.

10 **Global Competition for AI Talent & Solutions.** Nations and companies are investing heavily in AI to gain a technological edge, driving demand for data scientists.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

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

Machine Learning Engineers	Highest impact; AI for AutoML, MLOps, and model deployment automation. Focus on building and managing production AI systems.
Applied Data Scientists	AI for autonomous data analysis, predictive modeling for business outcomes, and automated report generation. Focus on applying AI to business problems.
Research Data Scientists	AI for generating hypotheses, accelerating simulations, and exploring vast scientific datasets. Focus on fundamental AI research and theoretical breakthroughs.
Data Architects	AI for designing data lakes, data pipelines for AI/ML, and ensuring data governance. Focus on scalable data infrastructure for AI.
Data Ethicists	AI for auditing models for bias, ensuring data privacy, and developing ethical AI frameworks. Focus on responsible AI deployment.

§ 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 **Statistical Modeling & Inference.** Deep understanding of statistical theory, probabilistic reasoning, and applying various mathematical models to data.

02 **AI/ML Algorithms & Frameworks.** Proficiency in designing, building, and deploying AI/ML algorithms (e.g., deep learning, reinforcement learning) using frameworks like TensorFlow, PyTorch.

03 **Problem Formulation & Business Acumen.** The profound ability to identify complex, ambiguous business or scientific problems, translate them into data science challenges, and define their impact.

04 **Data Storytelling & Communication.** Expertly structuring complex analytical findings and AI-generated predictions into clear, compelling, and actionable narratives for diverse stakeholders.

05 **Ethical AI & Explainability (XAI).** Absolute mastery in identifying, mitigating, and explaining algorithmic bias, ensuring data privacy, and upholding ethical principles in AI development.

06 **Programming & Software Engineering.** Proficiency in programming languages (e.g., Python, R) and software engineering best practices for building robust and scalable AI solutions.

07 **MLOps & Model Deployment.** Expertise in deploying, monitoring, and managing machine learning models in production environments, ensuring their reliability and performance over time.

08 **Continuous Learning & Research.** A relentless commitment to continuously learning new AI techniques, adapting methodologies, and exploring cutting-edge research in AI and data science.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 12 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **AutoML Platforms.** Platforms that autonomously select algorithms, tune hyperparameters, and even generate entire machine learning models, streamlining development.

02 **Machine Learning Frameworks (Deep Learning).** Software libraries and frameworks (e.g., TensorFlow, PyTorch, Scikit-learn) that provide the building blocks for creating advanced AI/ML models.

03 **AI for Data Cleaning & Feature Engineering.** AI-powered tools for autonomously identifying and rectifying errors, inconsistencies, and missing values in datasets, and for automated feature creation.

04 **MLOps Platforms & Tools.** Integrated platforms that automate the entire machine learning lifecycle, from data versioning to model deployment, monitoring, and retraining.

05 **Generative AI for Data Insights & Reports.** Large Language Models (LLMs) used to autonomously synthesize data, generate hypotheses, and draft initial versions of data science reports.

06 **Causal Inference & Explainable AI (XAI) Tools.** Software and frameworks that help analyze causal relationships in data and provide interpretations of complex AI model decisions.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

DataRobot VISIT
Leading AutoML platforms that leverage AI to automate the machine learning pipeline, accelerating model development.

TensorFlow / PyTorch VISIT
Prominent open-source machine learning frameworks used for building and training deep learning models.

Dataiku (AI for Data Prep) / Cleanlab (Data Quality) VISIT
AI-powered data science platforms that assist with automated data preparation, feature engineering, and quality management.

MLflow / Weights & Biases VISIT
Open-source and commercial platforms for managing the machine learning lifecycle, ensuring model reliability and deployment.

ChatGPT / Claude / Google Gemini (for insights) VISIT

Generative AI models that can autonomously synthesize data, generate hypotheses, and draft data science reports.

DoWhy (Microsoft) / SHAP / LIME VISIT

Open-source libraries and frameworks for performing causal inference and for interpreting complex AI models.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

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

Automate Data Cleaning & Feature Engineering

EXAMPLE 1

HOW Data Scientists will implement an AI-powered data preparation tool that autonomously cleans, transforms, and generates new features from raw, messy datasets. The AI identifies missing values, outliers, and optimizes feature representations, radically reducing manual effort.

GAIN Significantly reduces manual data wrangling time, accelerates data preparation, and enhances the quality and richness of features for modeling.

Build ML Models with AutoML

EXAMPLE 2

HOW Data Scientists will utilize an AutoML platform. By providing a dataset and a target variable, the AI autonomously explores various algorithms, performs hyperparameter tuning, and selects the optimal model, allowing the Data Scientist to rapidly prototype and deploy solutions.

GAIN Dramatically speeds up model development, allows exploration of a wider range of algorithms, and enables faster deployment of AI solutions.

Generate Hypotheses from Data

EXAMPLE 3

HOW Data Scientists will instruct a generative AI model to synthesize findings from a large dataset. The AI will autonomously identify hidden correlations, propose novel hypotheses, and even suggest lines of inquiry for further statistical or causal analysis.

GAIN Sparks new lines of inquiry, expands the intellectual landscape for research, and potentially leads to groundbreaking new discoveries or business insights.

Monitor AI Model Performance in Production

EXAMPLE 4

HOW Data Scientists will deploy an AI-powered MLOps platform that autonomously monitors the performance of machine learning models in production. The AI will detect data drift, concept drift, or accuracy decay, and automatically trigger alerts for retraining or human intervention.

GAIN Ensures the long-term reliability and accuracy of AI models in production, enables proactive maintenance, and minimizes performance degradation.

Perform Causal Inference Analysis

EXAMPLE 5

HOW Data Scientists will use an AI-powered causal inference tool to analyze complex observational data (e.g., from a marketing campaign). The AI will identify confounding variables and apply advanced statistical techniques to infer the true causal impact of the campaign, moving beyond mere correlation.

GAIN Provides robust insights into true cause-and-effect relationships, enabling more effective business strategies and policy decisions.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Data Analysts (Basic reporting, SQL queries) / Data Entry Clerks (Data collection)

MORE EXPOSED

AI IMPACT Catastrophic (AI can autonomously generate routine reports; AI can autonomously capture and process data.)

WORK MOVES TO Immediate need for radical re-skilling into AI oversight, data quality management for AI, or specialization in advanced data architecture.

AI Research Scientists (Fundamental AI) / MLOps Engineers

DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING

AI IMPACT Foundational (They design and build the core AI algorithms and systems that Data Scientists will utilize and contribute to.)

WORK MOVES TO Deep expertise in advanced AI/ML algorithms, software engineering for large-scale systems, and building robust MLOps platforms.

Statisticians (Academic/Theoretical Focus) / Business Intelligence Analysts (Reporting Focus)

COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED

AI IMPACT Low-Moderate Augmentation (AI assists in theoretical exploration for statisticians; AI helps with data analysis for BI analysts), but core mathematical rigor, fundamental theorem proving, and high-level business strategy remain paramount.

WORK MOVES TO Developing new mathematical frameworks and theories (Statisticians); Translating business needs into reports, and dashboard design (Business Intelligence Analysts).

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For Data Scientists, AI is not merely a tool but a radical force of transformation that will fundamentally redefine their role. It will autonomously handle the mundane, amplify analytical capabilities exponentially, and streamline MLOps, compelling Data Scientists to pivot to indispensable problem formulation, profound ethical governance, and strategic insight. The future Data Scientist will be a visionary orchestrator of human-AI collaboration, providing irreplaceable judgment at the heart of data-driven innovation.

§ 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

55 to 70

WINDOW

2-5 years to 1-4 years

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score up by 15 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 71/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.36 for Data scientists); observed usage 61/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.46); official exposure tier 100/100 (BLS: very high); labour-market trajectory 0/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 34.6% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 85/100 (very high adoption). Weighted base 70.0. Final score 70. The previous figure of 55 was raised by 15 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 2-5 years to 1-4 years under the one-notch-per-ten-points rule.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	71 × 35%	25.0
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	61 × 20%	12.3
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	100 × 20%	20.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	0 × 10%	0.0
Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level	85 × 15%	12.8
Weighted base		70.0
Exposure score		70

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

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

AI-exposure tier: Very high. Projected employment change 2025–35: +34.6%. Matched to Data scientists.

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

AI applicability score 0.36 (percentile 98 of 785 occupations) for SOC 15-2051.

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

Observed exposure 0.46 for SOC 15-2051 (percentile 98 of 756 occupations).

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.

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§ 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.