AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 217 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

Economists

AI transforming data analysis, forecasting, and policy impact assessment in economics.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
61 High exposure	4–9 yrs until change lands	Medium-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 economists

Impact

AI tools are automating large-scale data collection, complex econometric modeling, predictive forecasting, and scenario analysis. This shifts Economists' focus towards nuanced causal inference, strategic policy advice, ethical oversight of AI models, and communicating complex insights to diverse stakeholders.

Risk

Significant augmentation; emphasis on complex interpretation, policy advisory, and ethical AI deployment.

The Economist role will be profoundly augmented by AI. AI will handle vast data synthesis, routine econometric modeling, and automated report generation. Economists will need to become experts in leveraging AI tools, critically evaluating AI outputs for validity and bias, focusing on advanced causal inference, strategic policy recommendations, and translating complex economic and AI-driven insights into actionable knowledge. Ethical considerations and responsible AI deployment in economic forecasting and policy assessment will be paramount.

Sector readiness	Progressive Integration & High Investment

Economics and financial sectors are making substantial investments in AI for macro/microeconomic forecasting, policy impact analysis, and market trend prediction. Given the high stakes of economic stability and investment decisions, integration is progressive, with emphasis on validation, explainability, and robust deployment.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The Economist role is undergoing a profound transformation, with AI becoming an indispensable partner in every stage of economic analysis and forecasting.

ii AI will automate vast data collection, routine modeling, and report generation, allowing economists to focus on nuanced causal inference, strategic policy recommendations, and communicating complex insights.

iii Success will increasingly depend on mastering AI tools, critically validating AI outputs, developing deep methodological expertise, and upholding ethical principles in an AI-driven economic landscape.

§ 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 Collection & Preprocessing.** Economists are increasingly overseeing AI tools that automate the collection and cleaning of vast economic datasets from diverse sources (e.g., government statistics, financial markets, alternative data like satellite imagery for economic activity). This significantly reduces manual data wrangling, allowing for real-time analysis.

02 **Advanced Econometric Modeling & Analysis.** Economists will utilize AI and machine learning to build more sophisticated and robust econometric models for economic phenomena. This involves AI automating model selection, parameter estimation, and handling high-dimensional data, moving beyond traditional linear models.

03 **Predictive Forecasting & Scenario Analysis.** Economists are leveraging AI models to generate highly accurate economic forecasts for variables like GDP, inflation, interest rates, or consumer spending. AI also enables complex scenario analysis, allowing for the simulation of various economic policies or shocks.

04 **AI-Driven Causal Inference & Policy Impact Assessment.** AI is enabling Economists to move beyond correlation to more robust causal inference. AI tools can assist in identifying confounding variables, modeling complex relationships, and estimating the true impact of economic policies or interventions.

05 **Generative AI for Economic Reports & Briefings.** AI can assist Economists in drafting initial versions of economic reports, policy briefs, market commentaries, and executive summaries. This streamlines communication efforts, allowing Economists to focus on refining the narrative, ensuring accuracy, and tailoring the message for specific audiences.

06 **Real-time Market & Behavioral Economics Insights.** Economists are employing AI tools to analyze real-time market data, social media sentiment, and behavioral patterns (e.g., consumer spending habits). This provides immediate, data-driven insights into economic phenomena and market psychology.

07 **AI for Microeconomic Analysis & Optimization.** Economists are applying AI to optimize microeconomic decisions, such as pricing strategies, resource allocation within firms, or labor market dynamics. AI models complex interactions and suggests optimal strategies for firms or industries.

08 **Ethical AI in Economic Policy & Bias Mitigation.** Economists will play a critical role in addressing ethical implications of AI in economic forecasting or policy recommendations. This includes ensuring algorithmic transparency, mitigating biases that could impact specific demographic groups, and upholding fairness.

09 **AI for Risk Assessment in Economic Systems.** Economists are leveraging AI to identify and quantify various economic risks—e.g., financial market instability, supply chain disruptions, or the impact of global events. AI provides real-time risk intelligence for proactive policy decisions.

10 **Human-AI Teaming for Economic Research.** Economists will increasingly collaborate with AI as an intelligent research assistant. AI processes vast datasets, performs complex calculations, and synthesizes information, allowing the human Economist to focus on hypothesis generation, theoretical development, and nuanced interpretation.

11 **AI-Enhanced Trade & International Economics Analysis.** Economists are using AI to analyze complex global trade patterns, currency fluctuations, and geopolitical impacts on international economic relations. AI helps identify emerging trade risks or opportunities.

12 **Continuous Learning & Quantitative Skill Development.** The field is evolving rapidly; ongoing education in advanced econometrics, AI, machine learning, and new programming paradigms is essential. Economists must continuously update their skills to leverage the latest AI capabilities effectively.

13 **AI for Econometric Software & Statistical Packages.** Economists will become highly proficient in using AI-enhanced econometric software and statistical packages that integrate AI for automated model building, data visualization, and analytical insights.

14 **Policy Simulation & Impact Modeling.** AI tools are assisting Economists in simulating the long-term impacts of various economic policies (e.g., tax changes, fiscal stimulus) on different sectors of the economy or demographic groups, allowing for more informed policy recommendations.

15 **Strategic Communication of Economic Insights.** As AI processes data, the human skill of weaving complex economic insights into compelling narratives for policymakers, business leaders, or the public becomes paramount. Economists will focus on "economic storytelling" to influence decisions.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Explosive Growth of Economic & Alternative Data.** Vast amounts of data from traditional sources (GDP, inflation) and alternative sources (satellite imagery, sentiment data) provide rich input for AI models.

02 **Advancements in AI/ML Algorithms (e.g., Time Series Forecasting, Causal AI).** Breakthroughs in these AI fields enable more sophisticated pattern recognition, model building, and automated insight generation for economic phenomena.

03 **Demand for Deeper, More Predictive Insights.** Policymakers, investors, and businesses need to anticipate future economic trends and understand causal relationships more precisely.

04 **Increased Computational Power & Cloud Computing.** Enables the training and deployment of complex AI models on massive economic datasets, previously infeasible.

05 **Global Economic Volatility & Uncertainty.** Rapid and unpredictable economic shifts necessitate more agile and data-driven analytical tools.

06 **Need for Faster Policy Impact Assessment.** The need for immediate assessment of policy impacts on the economy drives AI adoption for simulation and analysis.

07 **Growth of Behavioral Economics & Microfoundations.** AI can process granular behavioral data, enabling more realistic microfoundations for macroeconomic models.

08 **Integration of AI into Econometric Software.** Major econometric software vendors are embedding AI features for automated analysis, model selection, and visualization.

09 **Competition for Economic Foresight.** Governments and financial institutions seek to gain an edge in predicting economic trends for strategic advantage.

10 **Ethical Scrutiny of AI in Policy.** Growing concerns about algorithmic bias and fairness in AI models used for economic policy.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

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

Macroeconomists (Government/Central Banks)	AI for forecasting GDP, inflation, interest rates, and assessing the impact of fiscal/monetary policy. Focus on national/global economic stability.
Microeconomists (Consulting/Industry)	AI for optimizing pricing strategies, market analysis, and consumer behavior prediction for businesses. Focus on firm-level decision-making.

Financial Economists (Investment Firms)	AI for market trend prediction, asset pricing, portfolio risk management, and algorithmic trading strategies. Focus on investment decisions.
Econometricians (Academic/Research)	AI for developing new econometric models, testing hypotheses, and analyzing complex datasets. Focus on methodological advancement and rigorous research.
Policy Economists (Think Tanks/Govt)	AI for simulating policy impacts, analyzing social welfare implications, and evidence-based policy recommendation. Focus on societal well-being.

§ 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 Methodology & Inference.** Deep understanding of statistical and econometric theory, hypothesis testing, and the assumptions underlying economic models.

02 **AI/ML Literacy & Modeling Skills.** Ability to apply machine learning algorithms, understand their strengths and weaknesses, and build predictive or descriptive models using AI tools for economic data.

03 **Critical Thinking & Model Validation.** Ability to critically evaluate AI-generated economic insights, identify potential flaws or biases in models, and interpret findings in economic context.

04 **Causal Inference & Experimental Design.** Expertise in designing economic experiments (e.g., policy interventions, market tests) and using statistical methods to infer cause-and-effect relationships from data.

05 **Economic Theory & Business Acumen.** Profound knowledge of economic theories (macro, micro, financial) and how economic data translates into real-world business and policy implications.

06 **Ethical AI & Responsible Economic Analysis.** Understanding and mitigating algorithmic bias, ensuring data privacy in economic datasets, and upholding ethical principles in AI-driven economic analysis.

07 **Programming & Software Proficiency.** Proficiency in economic programming languages (e.g., R, Python, Stata, EViews) and specialized econometric software for data analysis and model building.

08 **Communication & Policy Advisory.** Clearly articulating complex economic insights, AI model results, and policy recommendations to diverse audiences (policymakers, investors, public).

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 12 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **Econometric Software (AI-enhanced).** Software packages (e.g., R, Python, Stata, EViews) that are increasingly embedding AI/ML capabilities for automated analysis and modeling.

02 **Machine Learning Libraries (Python/R).** Programming languages and libraries widely used for advanced statistical modeling, machine learning, and data manipulation in economics.

03 **AI for Time Series Forecasting.** AI/ML models specifically designed for forecasting time-dependent economic data, often with deep learning techniques.

04 **Causal AI Platforms & XAI Tools.** Software and frameworks that help analyze causal relationships in economic data and provide interpretations of complex AI model decisions.

05 **Generative AI for Economic Reports & Briefings.** Large Language Models (LLMs) used to generate initial drafts of economic reports, policy briefs, market commentaries, or explanations of findings.

06 **Financial Data & Alternative Data Platforms (AI-enabled).** Platforms that provide access to vast financial and alternative data sources, often with integrated AI for data processing and insights.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

Stata / EViews / R / Python (with Statsmodels, Scikit-learn) VISIT
Leading econometric and statistical software, widely used by economists, which are integrating AI for automated analysis and modeling.

Proprietary AI/ML models (e.g., developed by central banks, financial institutions) VISIT
Many large economic institutions and financial firms develop their own custom AI/ML models for highly specific forecasting and analysis.

Meta Prophet / DeepAR (for time series forecasting) VISIT
Open-source and commercial libraries and platforms for robust time series forecasting using AI/ML techniques.

Causal AI Platforms (e.g., Causal AI) / DoWhy (Microsoft) / SHAP / LIME VISIT
Specialized platforms and libraries for building causal inference models and tools that explain the predictions of black-box AI models in economics.

ChatGPT / Claude / Google Gemini (for drafting) VISIT
Leading generative AI models that can assist in drafting economic reports, summarizing data, or brainstorming analytical approaches.

Bloomberg Terminal (with AI-driven analytics) / Refinitiv Eikon (with AI) VISIT
Leading financial data terminals that are increasingly incorporating AI and machine learning for news analysis, sentiment tracking, and market insights.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

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

Forecast GDP Growth

EXAMPLE 1

HOW Utilize an AI-powered econometric model that ingests vast historical GDP data, inflation rates, employment figures, and global trade indicators. The AI autonomously generates a highly precise multi-year GDP growth forecast, including confidence intervals, for the Economist's review and interpretation.

GAIN Provides highly accurate economic forecasts, enabling better strategic planning for governments, businesses, and investors.

Assess Impact of a Policy Change

EXAMPLE 2

HOW Deploy an AI simulation model to assess the potential impact of a proposed fiscal policy change (e.g., a tax cut) on consumer spending, employment, and inflation. The AI autonomously models various scenarios, allowing the Economist to provide data-backed policy recommendations.

GAIN Offers precise, data-backed insights into policy impacts, leading to more effective and targeted economic interventions.

Analyze Real-time Market Sentiment

EXAMPLE 3

HOW Employ an AI-driven market intelligence platform to analyze real-time news feeds, social media discussions, and investor forums. The AI autonomously identifies shifts in market sentiment towards specific sectors or companies, providing immediate insights into investor psychology.

GAIN Enables proactive trading decisions, faster risk mitigation, and deeper understanding of market psychology, improving investment outcomes.

Optimize Pricing Strategy for a Firm

EXAMPLE 4

HOW Economists will use an AI model that autonomously analyzes a firm's internal sales data, customer behavior, competitor pricing, and market demand. The AI identifies optimal pricing strategies to maximize revenue and profit, dynamically adjusting based on market conditions.

GAIN Maximizes firm revenue and profitability by identifying optimal pricing strategies, leading to greater competitive advantage.

Draft an Economic Briefing

EXAMPLE 5

HOW Economists can instruct a generative AI tool to draft an initial economic briefing on a current event (e.g., inflation trends, labor market changes). By providing key data points and the desired message, the AI autonomously generates a narrative and key takeaways for the Economist's refinement.

GAIN Saves significant time on routine report writing, ensures consistent messaging, and allows Economists to focus on deeper analysis and strategic recommendations.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Data Entry Clerks (for economic data) / Basic Statistical Analysts (Routine reporting) MORE EXPOSED	AI IMPACT	Very High (AI excels at automated data capture and analysis; AI can autonomously generate routine statistical reports.)
	WORK MOVES TO	Immediate need for radical re-skilling into AI oversight, exception handling for economic data, or specialization in advanced economic data quality.
Econometric Data Scientists / AI Policy Modelers DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING	AI IMPACT	Foundational (They design and build the AI algorithms and models that Economists will utilize.)
	WORK MOVES TO	Deep expertise in AI/ML algorithms, data science, software engineering, and specific econometric modeling/policy impact domain knowledge.
Economic Policy Makers (High-level decision-making) / Economic Historians (Qualitative analysis) COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED	AI IMPACT	Low-Moderate Augmentation (AI assists in data analysis for policy makers; AI may provide data for historians), but core human judgment, strategic policy formulation, and qualitative interpretation remain paramount.
	WORK MOVES TO	Strategic policy formulation, legislative impact assessment, and complex public discourse (Policy Makers); Deep historical research, qualitative analysis of past events, and interpretive narrative (Economic Historians).

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For Economists, AI is a powerful force of augmentation, not replacement. It automates complex data analysis and iterative modeling, allowing Economists to focus on higher-level causal inference, strategic policy recommendations, and ethical considerations. Mastering AI tools and cultivating an interdisciplinary mindset will be crucial for leading economic insight and policy in the future.

§ 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 61

WINDOW

4-9 years (unchanged)

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score up by 6 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 66/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.33 for Economists); observed usage 32/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.24); official exposure tier 100/100 (BLS: very high); labour-market trajectory 38/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 4.7% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 55/100 (medium-high adoption). Weighted base 61.5. Final score 61. The previous figure of 55 was raised by 6 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 is unchanged.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	66 × 35%	22.9
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	32 × 20%	6.4
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	100 × 20%	20.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	38 × 10%	3.8
Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level	55 × 15%	8.3
Weighted base		61.5
Exposure score		61

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: +4.7%. Matched to Economists.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

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

AI applicability score 0.33 (percentile 93 of 785 occupations) for SOC 19-3011.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

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

Observed exposure 0.24 for SOC 19-3011 (percentile 87 of 756 occupations).

PUBLISHER PDF

World Economic Forum · *The Future of Jobs Report 2025* (7 January 2025)

Accountants and auditors appear on the WEF fastest-declining list for 2030, while fintech engineers and big-data specialists lead the growing list; finance roles that pivot toward data and judgement fare best.

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

PwC · *2026 Global AI Jobs Barometer* (May 2026)

PwC finds the most exposed roles adding judgement- and empathy-heavy tasks 2.5 times faster than the least exposed, and a 62% wage premium for AI skills: exposure in finance is raising the value of advisory work.

PUBLISHER PDF

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.