AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 202 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

General Practitioners / Family Doctors

AI augmenting diagnostics, administrative tasks, and personalized patient management.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
36 Moderate exposure	5–10 yrs until change lands	Medium	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 general practitioners / family doctors

Impact

AI tools are assisting with diagnostic support, analyzing complex patient data, streamlining administrative work, and providing personalized health insights. This shifts GPs' focus towards building profound patient relationships, handling complex, ambiguous cases, ethical oversight of AI, and personalized, holistic care.

Risk

Significant augmentation; premium on human empathy, complex judgment, and therapeutic alliance.

The role of General Practitioners / Family Doctors will be significantly augmented by AI. AI will handle more routine data collection, initial diagnostic screening, and administrative tasks. GPs will need to become experts in leveraging AI tools for enhanced assessment and insights, critically evaluating AI outputs, and focusing on the irreplaceable human elements of medical practice: empathy, patient relationship, complex diagnostic formulation in ambiguous cases, and nuanced ethical decision-making.

Sector readiness

Emerging & Cautious Integration

The primary care sector is cautiously exploring and integrating AI, primarily for administrative efficiency, data-driven assessment, and as supplemental diagnostic tools. Ethical considerations, regulatory oversight, and the imperative for human connection and trust in primary healthcare are significantly shaping the pace and nature of AI adoption.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The General Practitioner / Family Doctor role is at an inflection point, with AI significantly augmenting key aspects of practice.

ii AI will automate administrative tasks, enhance assessment, and provide supplementary therapeutic tools, freeing General Practitioners to deepen therapeutic relationships and focus on complex, human-centric interventions.

iii Success in this field will increasingly depend on General Practitioners' ability to master AI tools, critically evaluate AI outputs, navigate ethical considerations, and champion the indispensable human connection in mental health care.

§ 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-Enhanced Diagnostic Support.** General Practitioners will utilize AI systems that analyze vast amounts of patient data (symptoms, medical history, lab results, imaging) to generate preliminary differential diagnoses, identify subtle disease patterns, and flag potential conditions for further investigation. This will augment, not replace, the GP's clinical judgment.

02 **Automated Administrative Burden Reduction.** General Practitioners will benefit from AI tools automating time-consuming tasks such as scheduling appointments, managing prescription refills, transcribing consultation notes, and generating referral letters. This frees up significant time, allowing more focus on direct patient interaction.

03 **Predictive Analytics for Patient Risk Stratification.** General Practitioners will leverage AI models that analyze patient data to identify individuals at higher risk of developing chronic diseases, experiencing adverse drug reactions, or requiring preventative care. This enables proactive outreach and personalized wellness plans.

04 **AI-Powered Personalized Treatment & Wellness Plans.** By analyzing individual patient data, AI tools will assist General Practitioners in tailoring treatment plans, recommending lifestyle interventions, and optimizing medication regimens. This supports a shift towards more precise and individualized patient care.

05 **Telehealth Augmentation & Remote Monitoring.** General Practitioners will increasingly use AI-enhanced telehealth platforms for virtual consultations. AI can assist with symptom triage, real-time data analysis from wearables, and initial patient information gathering, extending care access and improving remote patient management.

06 **Intelligent Medical Literature & Research Synthesis.** General Practitioners will employ AI tools to rapidly search, summarize, and synthesize the latest medical research, clinical guidelines, and evidence-based practices relevant to a patient's condition. This ensures access to up-to-date knowledge for informed decision-making.

07 **AI-Assisted Patient Communication & Education.** AI can help General Practitioners generate personalized patient education materials, medication instructions, and follow-up communications. This ensures clarity and consistency in patient information, potentially improving adherence and understanding.

08 **Ethical AI Use & Data Privacy Guardianship.** General Practitioners will be at the forefront of ensuring AI tools protect sensitive patient data, address algorithmic bias in diagnostic or treatment recommendations, and uphold ethical standards in all AI-augmented clinical practices. Trust and confidentiality remain paramount.

09 **Human-AI Teaming in Clinical Workflow.** General Practitioners will work synergistically with AI as an intelligent assistant in the consultation room. AI can present relevant information, flag potential issues, or suggest lines of inquiry, allowing the GP to lead the conversation and maintain the human connection.

10 **Focus on Complex & Ambiguous Cases.** As AI handles routine diagnostics and data processing, General Practitioners will increasingly focus on ambiguous cases that defy easy categorization, patients with multiple comorbidities, and situations requiring nuanced clinical reasoning, emotional intelligence, and holistic assessment.

11 **Supervising AI-Driven Health Apps & Wearables.** General Practitioners will advise patients on the safe and effective use of AI-powered health apps and wearables. This includes interpreting data from these devices, validating their insights, and integrating them into the overall patient care plan.

12 **Interprofessional Collaboration with Data Scientists.** General Practitioners will increasingly collaborate with data scientists and AI developers to refine AI tools, providing crucial clinical input to ensure these technologies are effective, safe, and truly address clinical needs.

13 **New Specializations in Digital Primary Care.** The rise of AI is creating new specializations for General Practitioners in digital health, including designing AI-powered interventions, evaluating health apps, and consulting on the ethical deployment of AI in large-scale primary care programs.

14 **Focus on Crisis Intervention & High-Acuity Cases.** With AI handling more routine support, General Practitioners are dedicating their specialized expertise to complex, high-acuity cases, including severe mental illness, crisis intervention, trauma, and situations requiring nuanced clinical judgment that AI cannot currently provide.

15 **Continuous Learning & AI Literacy.** The rapid evolution of AI tools in healthcare requires General Practitioners to continuously update their knowledge. This means actively engaging in professional development related to AI, understanding its capabilities and limitations, and adapting their practice to leverage these advancements safely and effectively.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Explosive Growth of Patient Data (EHRs, Wearables).** Vast amounts of clinical notes, lab results, imaging, and wearable data provide rich input for AI models.

02 **Advancements in AI for Diagnostics & Prediction.** Deep learning models are achieving high accuracy in medical image analysis, risk prediction, and diagnostic support.

03 **Need for Scalable & Accessible Primary Care.** AI offers a potential pathway to provide primary care support to a larger population, overcoming geographical and resource barriers.

04 **Rising Healthcare Costs & Demand for Efficiency.** Automating administrative tasks and providing scalable support can reduce the overall cost of primary healthcare delivery.

05 **Shortage of Healthcare Professionals & Burnout.** AI and automation can augment the capacity of existing GPs, addressing workforce shortages and reducing administrative load.

06 **Demand for Personalized & Preventative Medicine.** AI is crucial for interpreting individual patient data (genetics, lifestyle) to tailor wellness and treatment plans.

07 **Complexity of Chronic Disease Management.** AI can help GPs manage complex multi-morbidity cases by synthesizing vast data and suggesting integrated care plans.

08 **Growth of Telehealth & Remote Monitoring.** AI enables efficient virtual consultations, continuous patient monitoring, and remote diagnostics, expanding care access.

09 **Regulatory Push for Improved Patient Outcomes.** Regulators are increasingly pushing for data-driven approaches to improve patient safety and care quality.

10 **Patient Expectations for Modern Healthcare Delivery.** Patients expect modern, technology-enabled healthcare that offers convenience and personalized insights.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

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

Rural General Practitioners	High impact on extending reach via tele-diagnostics and AI-powered remote monitoring for patients far from hospitals. AI helps bridge resource gaps.
Urban Clinic General Practitioners	High impact on streamlining administrative workflows, managing high patient volumes, and leveraging AI for integrated diagnostics within a larger network.
Academic / Research General Practitioners	Heavy use of AI for analyzing research data, designing clinical trials, and developing new AI-driven diagnostic or treatment protocols.
Corporate / Occupational Health GPs	AI for employee health monitoring, predicting wellness trends, and personalizing preventative health programs based on large datasets.
Telehealth-focused GPs	Very high reliance on AI for remote patient assessment, virtual consultations, and AI-driven triage, enabling care delivery across distances.

§ 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 **Clinical Judgment & Diagnostic Reasoning.** The core ability to synthesize complex patient data, make sound diagnostic decisions, and formulate comprehensive treatment plans.

02 **AI/Digital Health Literacy.** Proficiency in using AI-powered diagnostic tools, EHRs with AI features, telehealth platforms, and interpreting AI-generated health insights.

03 **Patient-Centered Communication & Empathy.** Building strong patient relationships, active listening, conveying complex medical information with clarity, and providing compassionate care.

04 **Data Interpretation & Validation of AI Outputs.** Critically evaluating AI-generated diagnoses or recommendations, identifying potential biases, and integrating AI insights with clinical experience.

05 **Ethical Reasoning & Patient Advocacy (in AI context).** Navigating ethical dilemmas posed by AI (e.g., privacy, algorithmic bias), ensuring patient autonomy, and advocating for patient well-being.

06 **Interprofessional Collaboration.** Working effectively with specialists, nurses, pharmacists, and AI developers to ensure coordinated and holistic patient care.

07 **Complex Problem-Solving (Ambiguous Cases).** Handling ambiguous patient presentations, rare conditions, or multi-morbidity cases where AI's capabilities may be limited or require human nuance.

08 **Adaptability & Continuous Learning.** Willingness to learn new technologies, adapt clinical workflows, and stay updated on advancements in AI and medical practice.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 11 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **AI-Powered Diagnostic Assistance Tools.** Software that analyzes patient symptoms, lab results, and imaging to suggest differential diagnoses or flag potential conditions.

02 **AI-Enhanced EHRs (Electronic Health Records).** EHR systems with integrated AI for intelligent charting, order entry suggestions, and patient data analysis.

03 **AI-Powered Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) Systems.** Systems using wearables and sensors to collect patient data remotely, with AI analyzing trends and sending alerts for significant changes.

04 **Digital Scribes & AI for Clinical Documentation.** AI tools that transcribe physician-patient conversations and automatically generate clinical notes or populate EHR fields.

05 **Predictive Analytics Platforms (Healthcare-focused).** Software that uses AI/ML to identify patients at risk for specific conditions, readmissions, or non-adherence based on historical data.

06 **Telehealth Platforms with AI Features.** Secure virtual platforms for conducting patient consultations, enhanced by AI for transcription, sentiment analysis, or initial triage.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

DiagnosUs (Medical AI Diagnostics) / Google Health (AI initiatives) VISIT
AI platforms focused on assisting clinicians with diagnostic insights from patient data and imaging.

Epic / Cerner (EHRs with increasing AI capabilities) VISIT
Major Electronic Health Record systems that are progressively embedding AI for clinical decision support, documentation, and patient management.

TytoCare / Biofourmis (RPM platforms) VISIT
Comprehensive remote patient monitoring platforms that leverage AI to analyze biometric data and provide alerts for proactive care.

Nuance Dragon Medical One / Suki (AI Digital Scribes) VISIT
AI-powered voice recognition and medical dictation solutions that automate clinical note-taking and integrate with EHRs.

Amwell / Teladoc (Telehealth platforms with AI integration) VISIT

Leading telehealth providers that are integrating AI features for virtual consultations, symptom triage, and enhanced patient engagement.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

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

AI-Assisted Diagnostic Screening

EXAMPLE 1

HOW When a patient presents with a complex set of symptoms, General Practitioners can input the data into an AI diagnostic assistant. The AI will analyze symptoms, medical history, and lab results to suggest a list of possible differential diagnoses and relevant follow-up tests for the GP's consideration.

GAIN Enhances diagnostic accuracy and speed, helps uncover subtle conditions, and provides a broader range of diagnostic considerations for the General Practitioner.

Automate Clinical Note Taking

EXAMPLE 2

HOW During a patient consultation, General Practitioners can speak naturally. An AI digital scribe will transcribe the conversation and automatically extract key information (e.g., chief complaint, symptoms, medications, diagnoses), populating a draft of the clinical note in the EHR for the GP's review and approval.

GAIN Significantly reduces administrative burden and charting time, allowing General Practitioners to spend more time directly interacting with patients.

Identify Patients at Risk for Chronic Conditions

EXAMPLE 3

HOW General Practitioners can leverage AI models that analyze their patient panel's EHR data to identify individuals at high risk for developing conditions like Type 2 Diabetes or heart disease based on lifestyle, genetics, and historical markers. This triggers proactive preventative counseling.

GAIN Enables proactive and preventative care, potentially delaying or preventing disease onset, and improving long-term patient health outcomes.

Personalize Patient Education Materials

EXAMPLE 4

HOW General Practitioners can use an AI tool to generate personalized patient education handouts for a specific condition or medication. The AI can adapt the language, reading level, and focus based on the patient's demographic information and previous health literacy assessments.

GAIN Improves patient understanding and adherence to treatment plans, leading to better health outcomes and increased patient satisfaction.

Optimize Clinic Scheduling & Workflow EXAMPLE 5	HOW	General Practitioners can implement AI-powered scheduling software that optimizes appointment bookings based on patient needs (e.g., acute vs. routine), GP availability, and clinic resources. The AI can also predict no-show rates and suggest overbooking to maximize efficiency.
	GAIN	Maximizes clinic efficiency, reduces patient wait times, optimizes resource utilization, and improves overall patient flow in the practice.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Medical Scribes (Transcription) / Basic Medical Coders MORE EXPOSED	AI IMPACT	Very High (AI can automate transcription from physician notes; AI is increasingly automating ICD/CPT coding from clinical documentation.)
	WORK MOVES TO	Role redefinition towards overseeing AI outputs, validating complex codes, or specializing in data quality for AI systems.
Healthcare AI Developers / Clinical Data Scientists DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING	AI IMPACT	Foundational (They build the AI algorithms and systems that General Practitioners will utilize.)
	WORK MOVES TO	Deep expertise in AI/ML algorithms, data science, software engineering, and specific clinical domain knowledge.
Registered Nurses (Direct Patient Care) / Social Workers (Community Support) COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED	AI IMPACT	Moderate Augmentation (AI assists in diagnostics, monitoring for RNs; AI may provide data for social workers), but core hands-on care, emotional support, and community-based intervention remain human-led.
	WORK MOVES TO	Hands-on patient care, emotional support, care coordination, and patient education (RNs); community resource navigation, crisis intervention, and holistic patient support (Social Workers).

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For General Practitioners and Family Doctors, AI is not a replacement but a transformative assistant. It automates the mundane, amplifies diagnostic capabilities, and streamlines patient management, allowing these essential clinicians to dedicate more time to the irreplaceable human elements of medicine: building trust, providing empathetic care, and exercising nuanced judgment in complex, ambiguous patient situations. The future of primary care is a rich collaboration between human expertise and intelligent technology.

§ 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

40 to 36

WINDOW

5-10 years (unchanged)

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score down by 4 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 33/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.17 for Family medicine physicians); observed usage 0/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.00); official exposure tier 70/100 (BLS: high); labour-market trajectory 42/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 3.3% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 40/100 (medium adoption). Weighted base 35.7. Final score 36. The previous figure of 40 was lowered by 4 points, a small change that comes from moving off scores rounded to the nearest five. The change window is unchanged.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	33 × 35%	11.6
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	0 × 20%	0.0
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	70 × 20%	14.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	42 × 10%	4.2
Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level	40 × 15%	6.0
Weighted base		35.7
Exposure score		36

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

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

AI-exposure tier: High. Projected employment change 2025–35: +3.3%. Matched to Family medicine physicians.

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 58 of 785 occupations) for SOC 29-1215.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

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

Observed exposure 0.00 for SOC 29-1215 (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)

Skills tied to assisting and caring are expected to change least; this is where AI most clearly complements rather than substitutes.

PUBLISHER

International Monetary Fund · *Bridging Skill Gaps for the Future: New Jobs Creation in the AI Age* (14 January 2026)

The IMF places clinical and care roles in the high-complementarity group, where AI raises productivity without reducing headcount.

PUBLISHER PDF

Indeed Hiring Lab · *AI at Work Report 2025: How GenAI is Rewiring the DNA of Jobs* (23 September 2025)

Indeed rates nursing the least exposed major occupation (68% of typical skills minimally affected).

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.