AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 227 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

Mathematicians

AI transforming computational mathematics, data analysis, and theoretical exploration, shifting focus to fundamental problem-solving.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
71 High exposure	3–8 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 mathematicians

Impact

AI tools are automating complex calculations, assisting in proof verification, accelerating data analysis, and exploring vast solution spaces. This shifts Mathematicians' focus towards high-level problem formulation, conceptual innovation, validating AI-generated insights, and driving new theoretical breakthroughs.

Risk

Significant augmentation; emphasis on conceptual innovation, rigorous validation, and interdisciplinary collaboration.

The Mathematician role will be profoundly augmented by AI. AI will handle vast computational tasks, routine symbolic manipulation, and initial pattern recognition in complex datasets. Mathematicians will need to become experts in leveraging AI tools, critically evaluating AI outputs for logical soundness and correctness, and focusing on irreplaceable human elements: theoretical innovation, deep conceptual understanding, and the formulation of new mathematical conjectures. Ethical considerations of AI in discovery and interpretation will be paramount.

Sector readiness

Progressive Integration & High Investment

Mathematics research, particularly in fields like pure mathematics, applied mathematics, computational science, and data science, is investing heavily in AI for problem-solving, theorem proving assistance, and data analysis. Given the complexity of modern mathematical challenges and the drive for new discoveries, integration is progressive, with emphasis on rigorous validation and explainability.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The Mathematician role is undergoing a profound transformation, with AI becoming an indispensable partner in every stage of mathematical research and application.

ii AI will automate vast computations, routine symbolic manipulation, and initial pattern recognition, allowing mathematicians to focus on fundamental problem formulation, theoretical innovation, and the rigorous validation of AI-generated insights.

iii Success in this field will increasingly depend on mastering AI tools, critically evaluating AI outputs for logical soundness, and developing deep interdisciplinary skills to navigate the complexities of AI-enabled mathematical discovery.

§ 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-Assisted Proof Verification & Generation.** Mathematicians are leveraging AI systems to verify the correctness of complex mathematical proofs, identify logical inconsistencies, and even assist in generating parts of new proofs. This enhances the rigor of mathematical research and speeds up validation.

02 **AI-Accelerated Computational Mathematics.** Mathematicians will utilize AI to significantly improve the speed and efficiency of complex numerical computations, optimization problems, and simulations. This involves AI learning from previous computations to optimize algorithms and explore vast solution spaces with unprecedented speed.

03 **Generative AI for Hypothesis & Conjecture Generation.** AI tools are assisting Mathematicians in synthesizing vast amounts of mathematical literature, identifying patterns in known results, and even generating novel conjectures or theoretical constructs that can then be rigorously explored by human mathematicians.

04 **AI-Driven Symbolic Manipulation & Algebra Systems.** Mathematicians are employing AI for advanced symbolic computation and algebraic manipulation. AI can solve complex equations, simplify expressions, and perform intricate transformations, augmenting traditional computer algebra systems and reducing manual errors.

05 **AI for Pattern Recognition in Complex Data.** Mathematicians, particularly in applied fields, are using AI to identify subtle, non-obvious patterns and structures within large and complex datasets. This can lead to new insights in areas like network theory, topology, or statistical modeling.

06 **Automated Algorithm Optimization.** AI is being applied to optimize the performance and efficiency of mathematical algorithms. Mathematicians can use AI to fine-tune parameters, explore different algorithmic approaches, and identify bottlenecks, leading to more robust and faster computational methods.

07 **Focus on Fundamental Problem Formulation.** As AI handles computational and iterative tasks, the core value of Mathematicians will increasingly come from precisely formulating fundamental mathematical problems, identifying the most impactful research questions, and re-conceptualizing existing theories.

08 **Human-AI Teaming in Research & Discovery.** Mathematicians will increasingly collaborate with AI as an intelligent research assistant. AI processes vast data, performs complex calculations, and synthesizes information, allowing the human Mathematician to focus on intuition, theoretical development, and the nuanced interpretation of mathematical findings.

09 **AI for Mathematical Visualization.** AI tools are assisting Mathematicians in creating complex and insightful visualizations of abstract mathematical concepts or high-dimensional data. This enhances understanding, communication, and the exploration of new mathematical relationships.

10 **Ethical AI in Mathematical Discovery & Application.** Mathematicians will be deeply involved in addressing the ethical implications of AI tools in their field. This includes ensuring transparency in AI-driven mathematical insights, mitigating algorithmic bias in data-driven mathematical models, and upholding the integrity of mathematical truth.

11 **AI for Numerical Analysis & Error Bounds.** Mathematicians are using AI to improve numerical analysis, predict error propagation in complex computations, and automatically generate tighter error bounds for approximate solutions. This enhances the reliability of computational results.

12 **Continuous Learning & Advanced Computational Skills.** The rapid integration of AI requires Mathematicians to continuously learn about AI/ML fundamentals, advanced programming paradigms, and new computational tools. This means proactively developing interdisciplinary skills to effectively collaborate with AI specialists.

13 **AI-Powered Scientific Literature Review.** AI tools are streamlining the process of reviewing vast amounts of mathematical and scientific literature. Mathematicians can use AI to identify relevant papers, summarize key findings, and map the intellectual landscape of a research area.

14 **AI for Cryptography & Security Proofs.** Mathematicians working in cryptography are leveraging AI to assist in analyzing the robustness of cryptographic algorithms, identifying potential vulnerabilities, and even generating cryptographic proofs, enhancing cybersecurity.

15 **Strategic Problem Selection & Interdisciplinary Application.** As AI handles computational aspects, Mathematicians will dedicate more time to identifying strategic problems in diverse fields (e.g., biology, finance, engineering) where mathematical insights, augmented by AI, can make a profound impact.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Explosive Growth of Data in Applied Fields.** Vast amounts of data from scientific experiments and applied fields (finance, biology) demand statistical and mathematical analysis.

02 **Advancements in AI for Symbolic AI & Theorem Proving.** Breakthroughs in AI, particularly in symbolic AI and automated theorem proving, are directly impacting core mathematical tasks.

03 **Demand for Faster Computational Solutions.** Solving complex mathematical problems (e.g., optimization, simulations) faster is critical for scientific and industrial progress.

04 **Increased Computational Power (Supercomputing, Quantum Computing).** Enables the training and deployment of complex AI models for mathematical problems, and facilitates quantum computing exploration.

05 **Complexity of Modern Mathematical Problems.** Modern mathematical problems often involve high dimensionality, non-linearity, and vast solution spaces, which AI can help explore.

06 **Need for Explainable AI (XAI) in Logic/Proofs.** The mathematical community demands transparency and rigorous verification for AI-generated proofs or solutions.

07 **Global Competition in Scientific Research.** Nations and research institutions invest heavily in AI to gain a leading edge in fundamental scientific and mathematical research.

08 **Integration of AI into Mathematical Software.** Major mathematical software and symbolic computation platforms are embedding AI features directly into their workflows.

09 **Open Science & Reproducibility Demands.** The push for reproducible research requires tools, including AI, to document and verify computational steps in mathematical analysis.

10 **Ethical Scrutiny of AI Algorithms.** Growing concerns about algorithmic bias, fairness, and transparency extend to mathematical models underlying AI systems.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

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

Pure Mathematicians (Algebra, Topology, Number Theory)	AI for proof assistance, conjecture generation, and exploring abstract mathematical structures. Focus on fundamental theorems and new theories.
Applied Mathematicians (Modeling, Simulation)	AI for optimizing models, accelerating simulations, and solving real-world problems in engineering, finance, or biology. Focus on practical solutions.
Computational Mathematicians (Algorithms, Software)	AI for optimizing numerical algorithms, developing efficient mathematical software, and high-performance computing. Focus on computational efficiency.
Statisticians (Data Analysis)	AI for data cleaning, automated modeling, predictive forecasting, and causal inference. Focus on data interpretation and strategic insights.
Cryptographers	AI for analyzing cryptographic algorithms, identifying vulnerabilities, and assisting in proof generation for security protocols. Focus on mathematical security.

§ 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 **Formal Logic & Proof Techniques.** Deep understanding of logical reasoning, axiom systems, and methods for constructing rigorous mathematical proofs.

02 **AI/ML Literacy & Computational Skills.** Proficiency in using AI/ML tools, understanding fundamental algorithms, and applying computational methods to mathematical problems.

03 **Critical Thinking & Validation of AI Outputs.** Ability to scrutinize AI-generated proofs, solutions, or conjectures for mathematical correctness, logical soundness, and underlying assumptions.

04 **Problem Formulation & Abstraction.** Identifying core mathematical problems, abstracting them from real-world phenomena, and structuring them for rigorous analysis or AI solution.

05 **Mathematical Modeling & Simulation.** Expertise in building mathematical models, designing simulations, and applying numerical methods to solve complex problems.

06 **Ethical Reasoning & Explainability (XAI).** Understanding the ethical implications of AI in mathematical applications (e.g., bias in data-driven models) and ensuring transparency in AI's reasoning.

07 **Programming & Software Proficiency.** Proficiency in mathematical software (e.g., Mathematica, MATLAB, SageMath) and programming languages (e.g., Python) for computational tasks.

08 **Interdisciplinary Communication.** Effectively communicating complex mathematical concepts and AI-related findings to other scientists, engineers, and non-specialist audiences.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 12 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **AI-Assisted Theorem Provers / Proof Assistants.** Software that uses AI to verify the correctness of mathematical proofs or to assist in the process of generating new proofs.

02 **AI-Accelerated Numerical Computing Libraries.** Libraries and frameworks that leverage AI/ML algorithms to speed up complex numerical computations, simulations, and data analysis.

03 **Generative AI for Mathematical Conjectures.** AI models (often LLMs) trained on mathematical texts that can generate novel conjectures, hypotheses, or theoretical constructs.

04 **AI-Powered Symbolic Computation Systems.** Systems that use AI/ML to perform complex symbolic manipulation, solve equations, and simplify mathematical expressions.

05 **AI for Optimization Problems (Mathematical).** AI algorithms (e.g., reinforcement learning, genetic algorithms) used to find optimal solutions for complex mathematical optimization problems.

06 **AI for Mathematical Visualization.** Software that uses AI to automatically generate insightful and aesthetically pleasing visualizations of abstract mathematical concepts or high-dimensional data.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

Lean (Lean Theorem Prover) / Coq (Proof Assistant) VISIT
Formal proof assistants that are integrating AI to enhance automated theorem proving and proof verification.

SciPy (Python scientific stack) / Julia (with ML libraries) VISIT
Open-source programming languages and libraries widely used for scientific computing, increasingly leveraging AI for accelerated numerical tasks.

GPT-4 (with math capabilities) / Minerva (Google DeepMind) VISIT
Large Language Models specifically trained or fine-tuned on mathematical datasets to assist with complex mathematical reasoning and conjecture generation.

Wolfram Alpha (with enhanced AI features) / SageMath (with AI modules) VISIT
Leading computational knowledge engines and symbolic computation systems that are embedding AI for more advanced problem-solving.

Optuna / Google OR-Tools (with AI algorithms) VISIT

Open-source and commercial libraries for optimization problems, which are integrating AI algorithms for more efficient solution finding.

Mathematica (with AI features) / Matplotlib (Python, with AI extensions) VISIT

Leading mathematical software and plotting libraries that are integrating AI for automated visualization and pattern recognition.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

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

Verify a Complex Mathematical Proof

EXAMPLE 1

HOW Mathematicians can input a lengthy, complex mathematical proof into an AI-assisted theorem prover. The AI will autonomously check every logical step and inference for correctness, identifying any flaws or gaps that a human might miss.

GAIN Ensures the absolute logical soundness of complex proofs, dramatically reduces verification time, and enhances the reliability of mathematical research.

Accelerate Numerical Simulations

EXAMPLE 2

HOW Utilize an AI-accelerated numerical computing library to run a computationally intensive simulation (e.g., modeling fluid dynamics, celestial mechanics). The AI optimizes the simulation parameters and algorithms, reducing computation time from days to hours.

GAIN Significantly reduces computation time, enables the exploration of larger and more complex problems, and accelerates scientific discovery in computational physics and engineering.

Generate New Mathematical Conjectures

EXAMPLE 3

HOW Mathematicians can engage a generative AI model trained on mathematical texts. By providing specific axioms or known results, the AI will autonomously propose novel mathematical conjectures or relationships for the Mathematician to rigorously investigate and attempt to prove.

GAIN Sparks new lines of inquiry, expands the intellectual landscape for mathematical research, and potentially leads to groundbreaking new theorems and theories.

Solve Complex Algebraic Equations

EXAMPLE 4

HOW — Employ an AI-powered symbolic computation system to solve a system of highly complex, non-linear algebraic equations. The AI will autonomously find exact or approximate solutions, simplify expressions, and perform intricate manipulations that would be tedious or impossible manually.

GAIN — Radically speeds up the solution of complex equations, reduces manual error, and allows mathematicians to focus on the conceptual aspects of the problem.

Discover Patterns in High-Dimensional Data

EXAMPLE 5

HOW — Mathematicians working with high-dimensional datasets (e.g., in topology, network theory) can use AI tools to autonomously identify subtle, non-obvious patterns, clusters, or relationships that might indicate underlying mathematical structures or new phenomena.

GAIN — Uncovers hidden mathematical structures or insights in complex data that would be invisible to traditional methods, leading to new theoretical developments or applications.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Computational Aides (Routine calculation) / Data Transcribers (Numerical data entry)

MORE EXPOSED

AI IMPACT — Catastrophic (AI excels at performing complex calculations; AI can autonomously transcribe and enter numerical data with high accuracy.)

WORK MOVES TO — Immediate need for radical re-skilling into AI oversight, exception handling for computational errors, or specialization in advanced mathematical data quality.

AI Research Scientists (Mathematics) / Quantum AI Engineers

DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING

AI IMPACT — Foundational (They design and build the AI algorithms and systems that advance the field of mathematics.)

WORK MOVES TO — Deep expertise in AI/ML algorithms, quantum mechanics, advanced mathematics, and software engineering for scientific applications.

Philosophers of Mathematics / Historians of Mathematics

COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED

AI IMPACT — Low-Moderate Augmentation (AI assists in text analysis for philosophy/history; AI may provide data for historical research), but core philosophical inquiry, conceptual analysis, and interpretive historical judgment remain paramount.

WORK MOVES TO — Deep philosophical inquiry, conceptual analysis of mathematical foundations (Philosophers); Historical research, contextualization of mathematical developments, and interpretive narrative (Historians).

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For Mathematicians, AI is not a replacement but a powerful force that will redefine their critical role in scientific discovery. It automates the mundane, amplifies analytical capabilities, and unlocks new frontiers in theoretical modeling and experimental design. The future Mathematician will be a master of human-AI teaming, blending their invaluable intuition, fundamental understanding, and innovative spirit with AI's computational power to uncover the universe's deepest secrets.

§ 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 71

WINDOW

4-9 years to 3-8 years

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score up by 16 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 77/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.39 for Mathematicians); observed usage 57/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.42); official exposure tier 100/100 (BLS: very high); labour-market trajectory 48/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 0.6% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 55/100 (medium-high adoption). Weighted base 71.4. Final score 71. The previous figure of 55 was raised by 16 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 4-9 years to 3-8 years under the one-notch-per-ten-points rule.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	77 × 35%	27.0
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	57 × 20%	11.3
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	100 × 20%	20.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	49 × 10%	4.9
Published adoption rating — This report’s adoption level	55 × 15%	8.3
Weighted base		71.4
Exposure score		71

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: +0.6%. Matched to Mathematicians.

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

AI applicability score 0.39 (percentile 99 of 785 occupations) for SOC 15-2021.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

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

Observed exposure 0.42 for SOC 15-2021 (percentile 96 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.