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| **COUNTRY** | **STRATEGY** | **FEATURES** |  |
| **Australia** | not yet have an artificial intelligence strategy | * Government will create a Technology Roadmap, a Standards Framework * AI in “Australia 2030: Prosperity Through Innovation” | AU29,9M |
| **Canada** | Pan-Canadian AI Strategy 5 years since 2017   1. increase the number of AI researchers and graduates, 2. establish three clusters of scientific excellence, 3. develop thought leadership on the economic, ethical, policy, and legal implications of AI 4. support the national research community on AI. | * Distinction: primarily a research and talent strategy. * Three new AI Institutes: the Alberta Machine Intelligence Institute (AMII), the Vector Institute in Toronto, and MILA in Montreal. | C$125M |
| **China** | * A Next Generation AI Development Plan (2017) * R&D * Industrialization * talent development * education and skills acquisition * standard setting and regulations * ethical norms * security. * Three step plan:   1. Make China’s AI industry “in-line” with competitors by 2020;   2. Reach “world-leading” in some AI fields by 2025;   3. Become the “primary” center for AI innovation by 2030 | Three-Year Action Plan to Promote the Development of New-Generation AI Industry. This plan has four major tasks:   * Focus on developing intelligent and networked products such as vehicles, service robots, and identification systems. * Emphasize the development AI’s support system, including intelligent sensors and neural network chips. * Encourage the development of intelligent manufacturing. * Improve the environment for the development of AI by investing in industry training resources, standard testing, and cybersecurity.   In addition, the government has also partnered with national tech companies to develop research and industrial leadership in specific fields of AI. | * By 2030, aims to cultivate an AI industry worth 1 trillion RMB, with related industries worth 10 trillion RMB. * $2,1B for technology park for AI research in Beijing. |
| **Denmark** | The strategy concentrates on AI, big data, and the Internet of Things. | The strategy has three goals:   1. Make Danish businesses the best at using digital technologies; 2. Have the best conditions in place for the digital transformation of business; 3. Ensure every Dane is equipped with the necessary digital skills to compete. | * DKK 75M for 2018. * DKK 125M each year until 2025 * DKK 75M perpetuity for the implementation of the strategy’s initiatives. |
| **EU Commission** | April 2018: Communication on AI: EU’s approach to AI. The EU Commission aims to:   1. increase the EU’s technological and industrial capacity and AI uptake by the public and private sectors; 2. Prepare Europeans for the socioeconomic changes brought about by AI; 3. Ensure that an appropriate ethical and legal framework is in place. |  | * €500 million in 2017 * Increasing up to €1.5B by the end of 2020, |
| **Finland** | Two interim reports:   * Finland’s Age of AI, surveyed Finland’s strengths and weaknesses in AI and provided eight recommendations to turn Finland into a global leader in the application of AI. * Work in the Age of A, gives an additional 28 policy recommendations related to four aspects of the future of work: growth and employment; labor market; learning and skills; and ethics. |  |  |
| **France** | * “For a Meaningful Artificial Intelligence: Towards a French and European Strategy”, Cédric Villani’s report * focusing on four sectors (healthcare, transportation, environment, and defense) | Four components’ plan:   * France’s AI ecosystem (National AI programme with a network of 4-5 research institute) * an open data policy to drive application (healthcare…) * a regulatory and financial framework to support the development of domestic “AI champions.” * regulations for ethics to ensure that the use and development of AI is transparent, explainable, and non-discriminatory. | €1.5 billion plan for 5 years   * + - 700M to research     - 100M to startup (2018)     - 70M annually to France’s Public Investment Bank     - $400 million to industrial projects in AI. |
| **Germany** | Goals of the strategy.   * strengthen and expand German and European research in AI, focus on the transfer of research results to the private sector and the creation of AI applications. * new research centres, Franco-Germany research and development collaboration, regional cluster funding, and support for SMEs and start-ups. * changing nature of work, integrate AI into government services, make public data more accessible, and promote the development of transparent and ethical AI. * “AI made in Germany” | * integrating AI technologies into Germany’s export sectors. * The flagship program has been Industry 4.0, but recently the strategic goal has shifted to smart services, which relies more on AI technologies. * Organizations:   + The German Research Centre for AI (DFKI), funding for application oriented research.   + Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, which promotes academic cooperation and attracts scientific talent to work in Germany,   + Plattform Lernende Systeme, which brings together experts from science, industry, politics, and civic organizations to develop practical recommendations for the government.   + a new commission to investigate how AI and algorithmic decision-making will affect society. It consists of 19 MPs and 19 AI experts and is tasked with developing a report with recommendations by 2020 (a similar task force released a report on the ethics of autonomous vehicles in June 2017). |  |
| **India** |  |  |  |
| **Italia** |  |  |  |
| **Japan** | * Strategic Council for AI Technology was established to develop “research and development goals and a roadmap for the industrialization of artificial intelligence.” (4.2016, 11-member council) * Artificial Intelligence Technology Strategy (March 2017): Industrialization Roadmap, which envisions AI as a service. * three phases:   + utilization and application of data-driven AI developed in various domains   + public use of AI and data developed across various domains,   + creation of ecosystems built by connecting multiplying domains. | The strategy applies this framework to three priority areas of Japan’s Society 5.0 initiative   * productivity, * health, * mobility   and outlines policies to realize the industrialization roadmap. |  |
| **Kenia** |  |  |  |
| **Malaysia** | * adoption of digital technologies * National Big Data Analytics Framework |  |  |
| **New Zealand** |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |
| **Singapore** |  |  |  |
| **Nordic-Baltic Region** |  |  |  |
| **Mexico** |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** |  |  |  |
| **South Korea** | Three parts’ strategy:   * secure AI talent, with six established graduate school in AI by 2022 with the goal of training 5,000 AI specialists (1,400 AI researchers and 3,600 data management specialists). An initiative to train 600 people in AI * development of AI technology: national defense, medicine, and public safety and will start an AI R&D challenge similar to DARPA. * invest in infrastructure to support the development of AI start-ups and SMEs (an AI semiconductor by 2029 and an AI-oriented start-up incubator to support emerging AI businesses). |  | ₩2.2 trillion for 5 years |
| **Taiwan** |  |  |  |
| **Tunisia** |  |  |  |
| **UAE** |  |  |  |
| **US** | Obama’s 3 reports   * + - Preparing for the Future of Artificial Intelligence,     - National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan     - Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and the Economy.   Trump’s four goals:   * Maintain American leadership in AI, * Support the American worker, * Promote public R&D, * Remove barriers to innovation. |  | * $1.1 billion in unclassified AI-related R&D projects in 2015. * $7.4 billion on AI and related fields |
| **UK** | * report “AI in the UK: ready, willing, and able?” (ten months preparation) * AI Sector Deal in April 2018. * aims to position the UK as a global leader in AI. * policies to boost public and private R&D, invest in STEM education, improve digital infrastructure, develop AI talent, and lead the global conversation on data ethics. | * Alan Turing Institute, the creation of Turing Fellowships, and the launch of the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation. * new approaches to the auditing of datasets, and create a growth fund for UK SMEs working with AI. | £300 million in private sector |