



# Responsible Al Readiness Index: A tool to track the progress and impact of Responsible Al.

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Liankhankhup Guite Deputy Director, Indian Economic Service

# INTRODUCTION

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) transformative force revolutionizing industries, economies, and societies worldwide.
- Optimism for policymakers and regulators while raising concerns on privacy, security, labor markets, and social equity.
- Al misinformation and disinformation 2<sup>nd</sup> highest risk for 2024 by the World Economic Forum's Global Risk Report 2024
- The IMF AI Readiness Index 2024 assesses countries' preparedness to adopt and leverage artificial intelligence based on critical factors such as digital infrastructure, human capital, innovation, and regulation.
- The Government Al Readiness Index, produced by the Oxford Insights group, evaluates countries based on their capacity to implement and benefit from Al technologies. The index assesses governance, infrastructure, innovation capacity, data availability, and education.

# CHALLENGES WITH CURRENT AI INDICES

- The above indexes focus on their foundational capacity and secondgeneration preparedness.
- IMF AI readiness index does not capture the existence of Responsible AI formulation and its implementation in the legislation of AI Governance.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> pillar which attempts to captures regulation and ethics is primarily based on survey of perceptions and not accounting for actual regulations and laws in existence
- A limited responsible AI has been added to the governance pillar of the Oxford Government AI Readiness Index which assess the number of AI strategy papers published each year, Digital Capacity& Adaptability
- Doesn't exactly capture the process of Responsible AI adoption.





# FRAMING RESPONSIBLE AI READINESS INDEX

A "normative core" of what a principle-based approach to Al ethics and governance should encapsulate:



- •The Responsible Al Readiness Index (RARI) is based on a multi-pillar framework evaluating 175 countries.
- •The index assesses each country's readiness in four key areas: Al laws and policies, Ethical guidelines, skills and educational infrastructure, and stakeholder involvement. (Framework by Access Partnership)
- •Scoring Criteria: Each country was evaluated using 40 specific criteria, across the four pillars, normalized to a 100-point scale.
- •Mixed-method approach: Combines qualitative analysis of legal frameworks with quantitative scoring based on data availability

# **RESEARCH QUESTIONS/OBJECTIVES**



How prepared are countries to develop and implement national Al laws and policies?

Evaluates the existence and effectiveness of national AI regulations. (Pillar 1)



Do countries have ethical principles and guidelines in place for responsible Al use?

Assesses the adoption of ethical Al frameworks and guidelines. (Pillar 2)



What is the current state of Al-related skills development for Responsible Al?

Measures the availability of skills, knowledge to develop and deploy AI responsibly (Pillar 3)

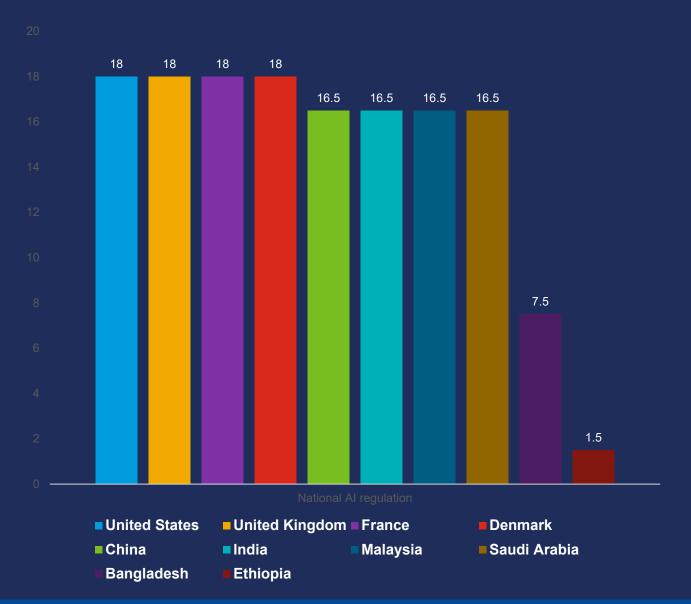


How effectively are stakeholders involved in mitigating Al risks?

Examines collaboration in minimizing AI risks and biases. (Pillar 4)

# **RESULTS**

#### PILLAR 1: NATIONAL AI LAWS/POLICY/FRAMEWORKS



# **Key Findings**:

**48% of countries** scored **zero** in this pillar due to the absence of comprehensive national Al policies/ principles/ frameworks.

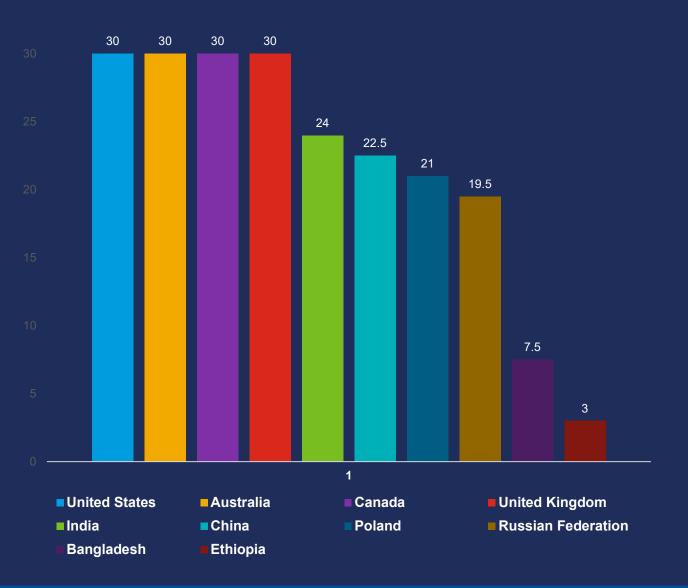
AE - United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, Sweden Korea

EM- China, India, Malaysia, Saudia Arabia

LIC - Bangladesh and Ethiopia

Countries with **dedicated Al agencies** and comprehensive policies/frameworks scored higher.

# PILLAR 2: PRINCIPLES, GUIDELINES & STANDARDS



#### **Key Findings**:

**Around 49% of countries** have ethical frameworks for responsible AI.

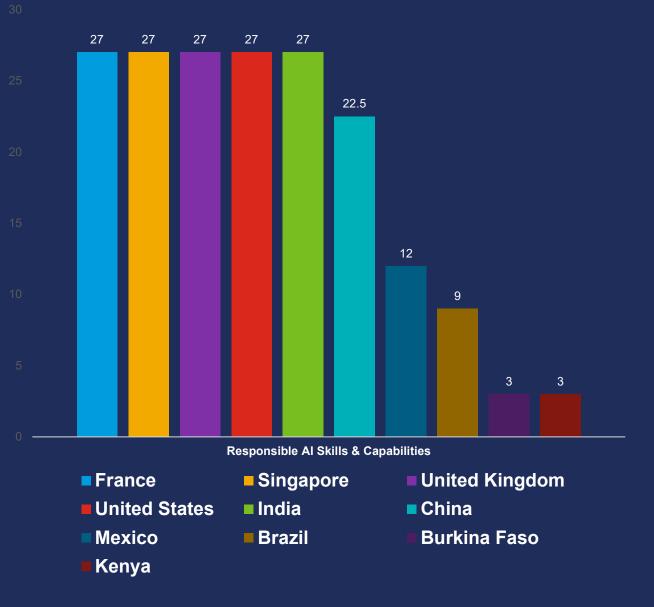
United States, Australia, Canada led with a score of 30 due to robust principles ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability.

AE- United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Korea Japan

EM – India, China, Poland, Turkey, Brazil

LIC – Bangladesh & Ethiopia

# PILLAR 3: RESPONSIBLE AI SKILLS & CAPABILITIES



There are 5 countries which scored full points namely:

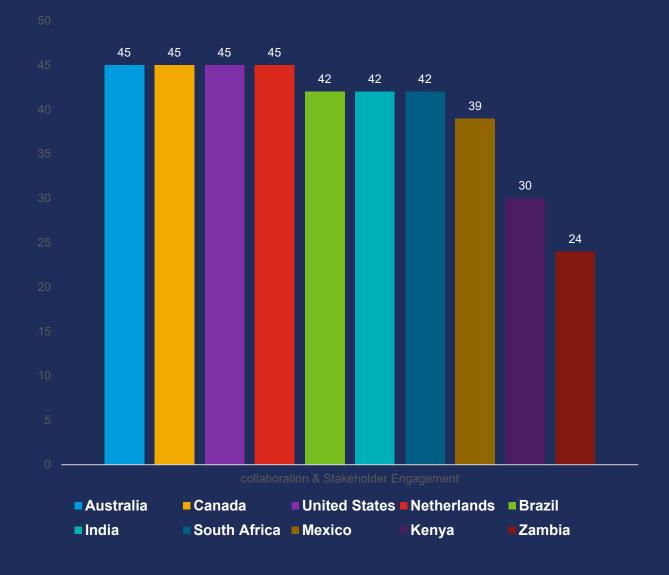
- France
- Singapore
- UK
- USA

EM - India, China, Mexico, Brazil LIC - Burkino Faso, Kenya

**Correlation of 0.76** between STEM education investment and AI readiness.

Countries with **dedicated Responsible Al programs** in universities ranked significantly higher in this pillar.

#### **PILLAR 4: COLLABORATION & STAKEHOLDER ENG**



#### **Key Findings**:

- •Australia and Canada scored high respectively, due to strong stakeholder engagement (private sector, NGOs, academia) in Al risk mitigation.
- •Countries with strong **public-private partnerships** were more successful in creating ethical AI ecosystems.

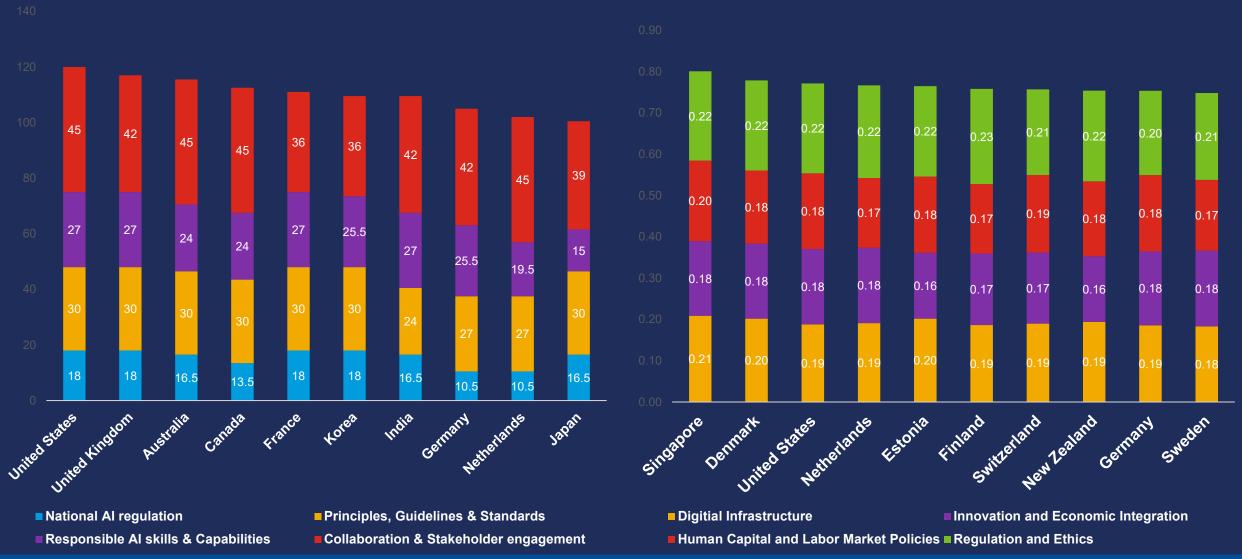
AE – Australia, Canada, United States, Netherlands

EM – Brazil, India, South Africa, Mexico LIC – Kenya , Zambia

# **RARI INDEX AND PILLAR CONTRIBUTION FOR TOP 10**

#### Responsible Al Readiness Index 2024

#### **IMF AI Preparedness Index 2024**



# REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN RESPONSIBLE AI READINESS

#### **Key Insights**:

- Europe and North America lead with high Al readiness due to strong governance, ethical frameworks, and educational infrastructure.
- Asia shows a mixed performance with countries like India, Japan and South Korea excelling, while others are lagging in ethical AI implementation.
- Africa and parts of Latin America are in the emerging stage, facing significant gaps in Algovernance and skills development.



# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



**Develop Al Regulations**: Establish clear national Al strategies with defined roles and roadmaps.



**Strengthen Partnerships**: Encourage public-private collaborations to mitigate Al risks.



**Implement Ethical Frameworks**: Promote fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI systems.



**Invest in Al Education**: Expand Al and STEM education programs to bridge talent gaps.



**Support Global Collaboration**: Share expertise with emerging economies to boost Responsbile AI readiness.

# **LIMITATIONS**

- •Secondary data collection: The assessment was carried out using the published Al documents available on the internet. There could be some divergence between the policy and implementation.
- •Inconsistent Data Availability: Some countries lack comprehensive or up-to-date data on Al policies, affecting the reliability of their scores.
- •Technological Changes: The fast-paced development of AI technologies can render policies outdated, requiring frequent updates to maintain the index's relevance.
- •Subjectivity in Ethical Scoring: Measuring ethical Al principles may involve subjective interpretation, leading to variations in how different countries' efforts are assessed.



# **CONCLUSIONS**



- Al Governance does not translate into Responsible Al.
- Focus on ethical AI, strong governance, and global cooperation is essential for Responsible AI development.
- Universities and Civil Society plays an important role in current responsible Al practices.

12th IMF Statistical Forum

**MEASURING THE IMPLICATIONS OF** 

# AI ONTHE ECONOMY

**NOVEMBER 20-21** 

Washington, DC

THANK YOU

#StatsForum

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