IGF 2018
Best Practice Forum AI, IoT, Big Data
Virtual meeting I
15 June 2018, 8am UTC

Meeting Summary

According to the BPF proposal the main objectives to be reached in the first two years are the following:

1. Identify existing platforms and communication mechanisms between stakeholder groups discussing or well-placed to discuss AI, IOT and Big Data issues;
2. Analyse the main AI, IOT and Big Data applications used in Internet and the related benefits /threats;
3. Identify common problems and best practices to fix them;
4. Activate a network with the main existing working group on AI, IoT and Big Data (ICANN, RIRs, IETF, ITU, AgID, OECD, IEEE, the relevant DCs within the IGF framework, etc.) to share results and best practises;
5. Identify how AI, IOT and Big Data can be used to reach SDG objectives; Identify the impacts on policies and regulations as well as budget implications for governments (computing power, bandwidth, technical capacity);
6. Verify roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholder groups and explore if it there is ground for global common policy recommendations as outcome of the BPF.

As Sumon explained this morning the topics to be discussed are quite wide. For this reason we suggested to split the objectives in two phases (2018 and 2019).
About 2018 objectives as there are only 5 months left to the IGF 2018 in Paris. We agreed this morning to focus on the following activities:

a) to identify the AI, IOT and Big Data main topics that need to be discussed;
b) to share common views, problems and best practises between the components of the Aiiotbd mailing list;
c) to open the discussion to the multistakeholder groups about issues and best practices during the IGF 2018 meeting in Paris .
d) to write down the first report on AI to be shared with the global community

Focusing on the item 1) I tried to list some of AI topics where I think we should focus on and debate.

A. **Awareness of AI Risk and Benefit by Internet users**: the users must be aware of the risks and the benefits that AI will bring them. Specifically, they must know when AI application is being used, especially when AI can mimic human activities and behaviours; when an AI takes decisions and gives answers that have a significant impact on people or

communities; when an individual would behave differently if he knew he was interacting with an AI.

B. **AI and Data**: data monopolies, data bias, data anonymization; data portability.

C. **Risk mitigation**: AI can impact human rights, security, and social cohesion if the risks are not properly addressed. There is the legal issue of whom to consider liable of the errors or shortcomings of an outcome where an AI is used. Another concern is about improper use of AI: it might be easier to forge audio and video media and spread fake news;

D. **AI intelligibility:** some AI technologies like deep-learning, are of such a level of complexity that it is not possible even for their developers to know why and how the AI has come to the final answers or decisions. But this can create a huge problem when an AI is used to make decisions or get answers in critical situations where the outcome has a great impact on an individual's life, thus it's important to identify these situations and restrict the use of unintelligible AI's technologies in these scenarios, since it's mandatory to be able know why and how certain decisions were taken.

E. **AI in the labour market:** AI technologies can have a dramatic impact on the labour market: they can increase productivity, reduce costs, and create new jobs; but they can also replace old ones, create new inequalities, and bring a decrease in wealth distribution. It is crucial to understand how and which jobs are automatable, and on what extent AI can replace human labour.

F. **AI military applications;**

G. **AI Ethics.**