



Best
Practice

AI

Workshop Boardroom AI Briefing

CogX Briefing

June 14, 2021

The seven conversations your Board need to have about AI

1

What is AI?

2

How are companies using AI?

3

Why is it hard to deliver AI?

4

What is the impact of AI on corporate strategy?

5

What is the impact of AI on your people?

6

What are the risks associated with AI?

7

How to manage AI Governance

We were key contributors to the World Economic Forum's Empowering AI Leadership Board Toolkit launched at Davos 2020



Introduction

Best Practice AI advises executives on AI strategy, implementation and risk



TIM GORDON
P a r t n e r

- 20+ years' international digital transformation leadership experience
- Leadership roles (to CEO) at the FT, BCG, PE-backed media and political party in Government
- Trustee for Full Fact; member of APPG on AI's Enterprise Adoption Task Force
- Studied at Cambridge, College of Europe, INSEAD



SIMON GREENMAN
P a r t n e r

- 20+ years of international digital transformation leadership experience in PE owned and public media, internet and technology companies
- Member World Economic Forum's Global AI Council
- Co-founder of early internet brand MapQuest.com
- Chair Harvard Business School Angels, DN Capital advisor, and AI Expert in Residence at Seedcamp
- MBA from HBS and BA in AI from Sussex University

Agenda

AI in seven narratives:

- What is AI?
- How are companies using AI?
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Board agenda

What is AI?

Myth: “General Intelligence”

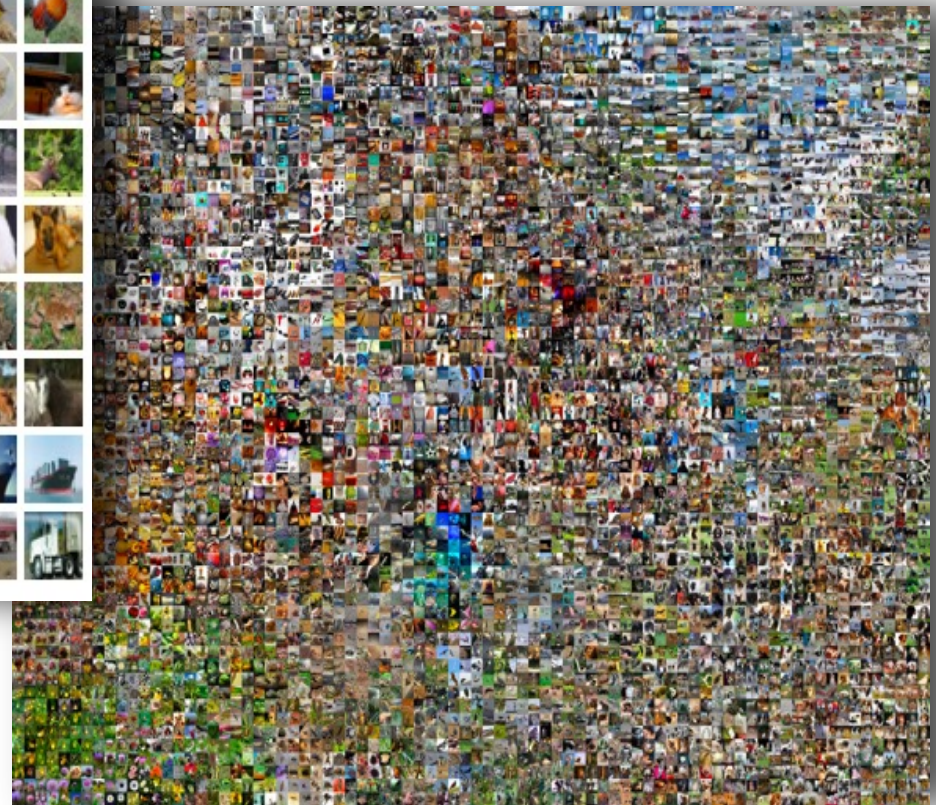
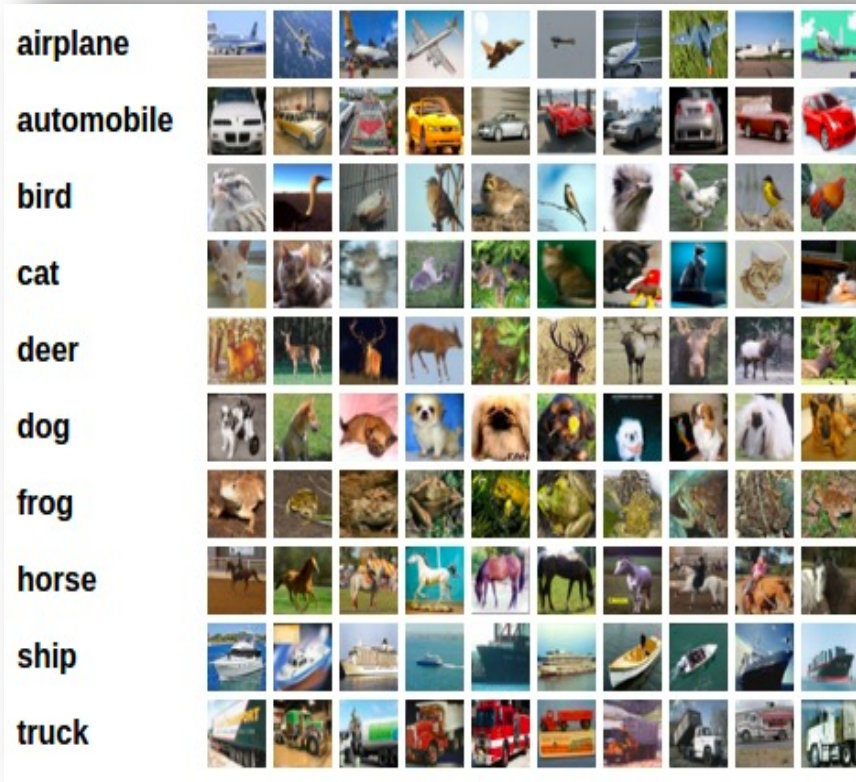


Reality: “Narrow Intelligence”

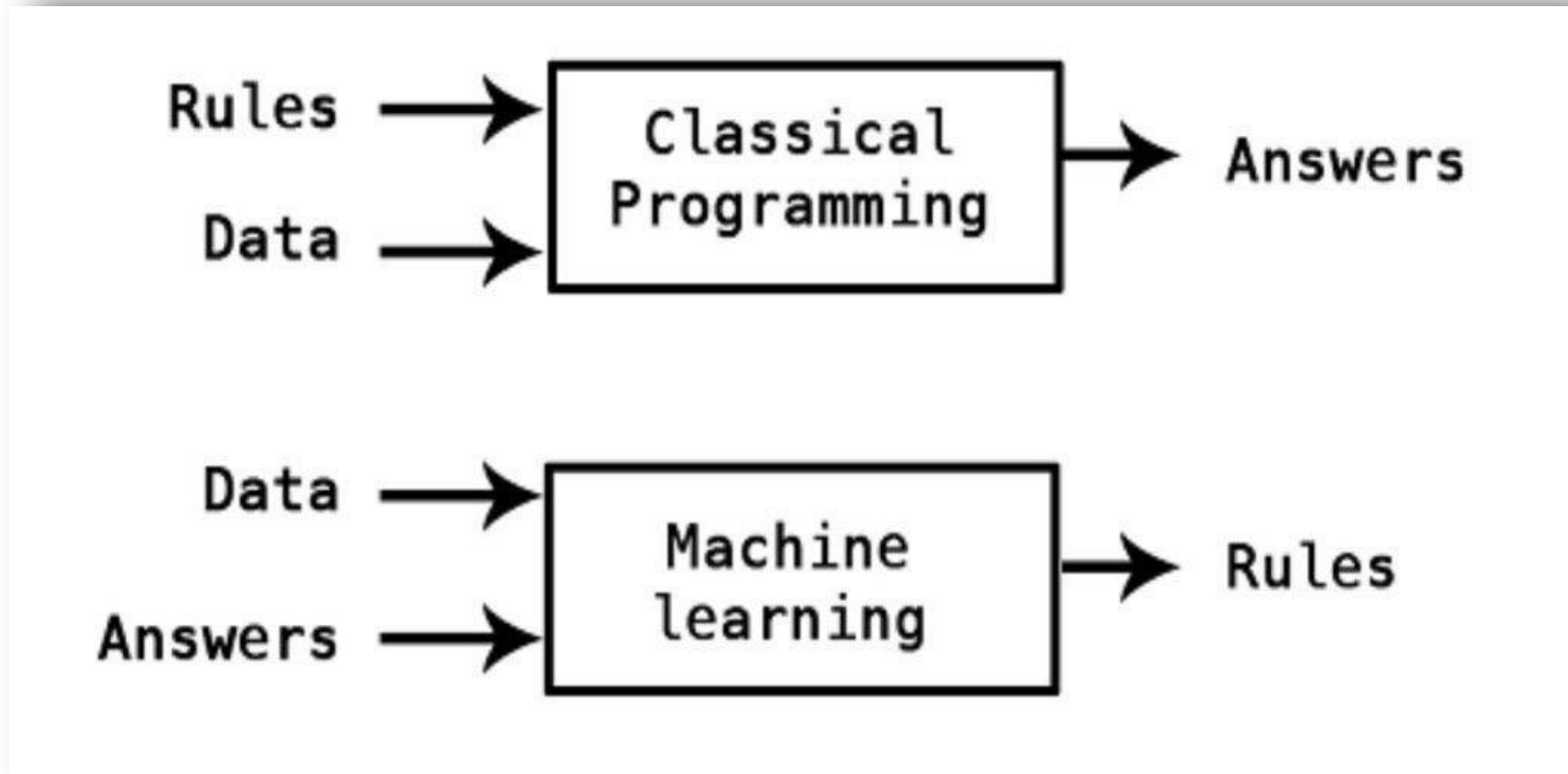


Machine learning identifies patterns in large datasets to make predictions

Example show labelled images of objects



Practically, AI / ML is a new way to create software



Deep learning lacks human level robustness.

It recognises high dimensional patterns, not higher order concepts



School Bus

100%



Garbage
Truck

99%



Punch Bag

100%



Snow Plough

92%

Tesla's Smart Summons shows the brittleness of pattern recognition and the challenges of a world of edge cases



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Board Agenda

AI lets computers interact directly with the real world



Seeing



Hearing



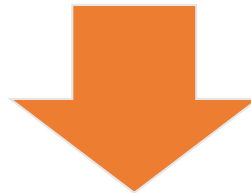
Reading



Analysing

“What could I do with 1M interns?”

“How can I increase the productivity of my top people 100x?”



**Scaled observation of
the world***

*Surveillance

Which has accelerated surveillance use cases

Thermal screening in stations and airports



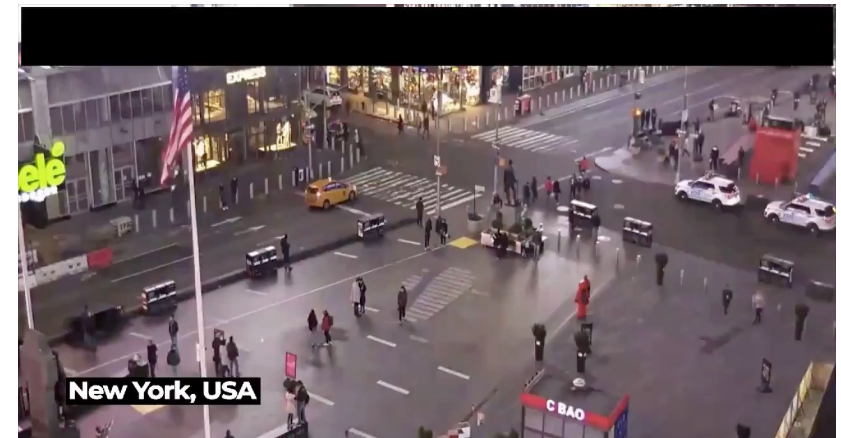
FRT to detect those wearing masks & enforce quarantines



Thermal cameras used on on drones to identify fevers and crowds



Enforcing social distancing



AI is a general purpose technology that will driving the ubiquitous adoption of a vast number of use cases

	AI Technologies	Production			Front Office			R&D	Back-Office					
		Operations	Supply Chain	Manufacturing	Marketing	Sales	Customer Service	R&D	HR	Legal & Risk	Finance	IT	Data	Strategy
Cognitive Capabilities	Knowledge management													
	Vision													
	Speech													
	Natural language processing													
	Conversational - interaction													
Data Science	Analysis , optimisation and prediction													
Creativity	Generative													
Process Automation	RPA													
Acting and Sensing	Robots and Sensors													

Predict future customer demand - Help screen CVs - Optimise supply chain purchasing - Reduce cyber risks - Improve customer service - Automate data entry with RPA - Better market and engage prospective customers - Improve product offerings - Predict customer churn - Score top customer prospects

Best Practice AI has published over 700 use cases and 1,200 case studies at www.bestpractice.ai

Agenda

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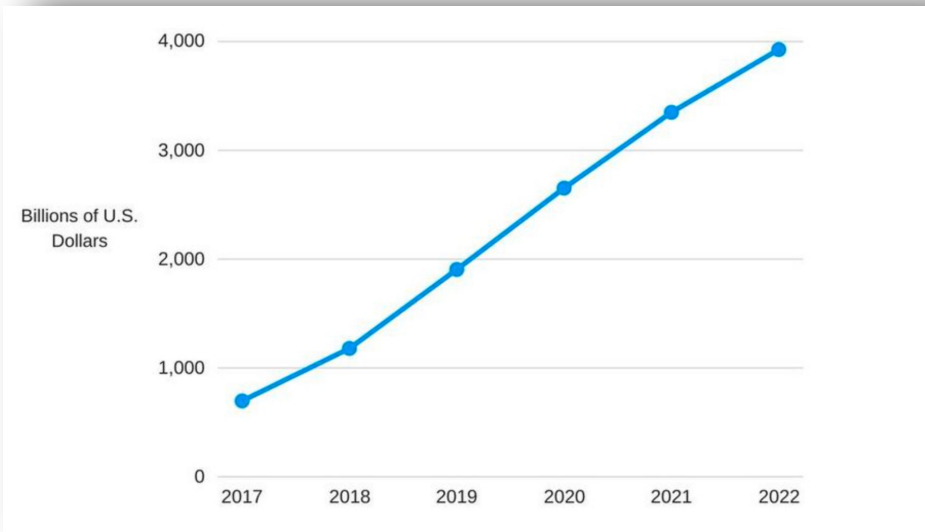
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Huge projected macro impact...

But ROI challenges at the micro level

Gartner Research predicts AI-derived business value will reach up to \$3.9 T by 2022



But individual project ROI is often hard to deliver



Competitive advantage in AI is as much about being ready to do AI as actually doing AI



AI is a better pump – but you need to get the plumbing right

-> Building a Proof of Concept or a simple AI tool might take two months

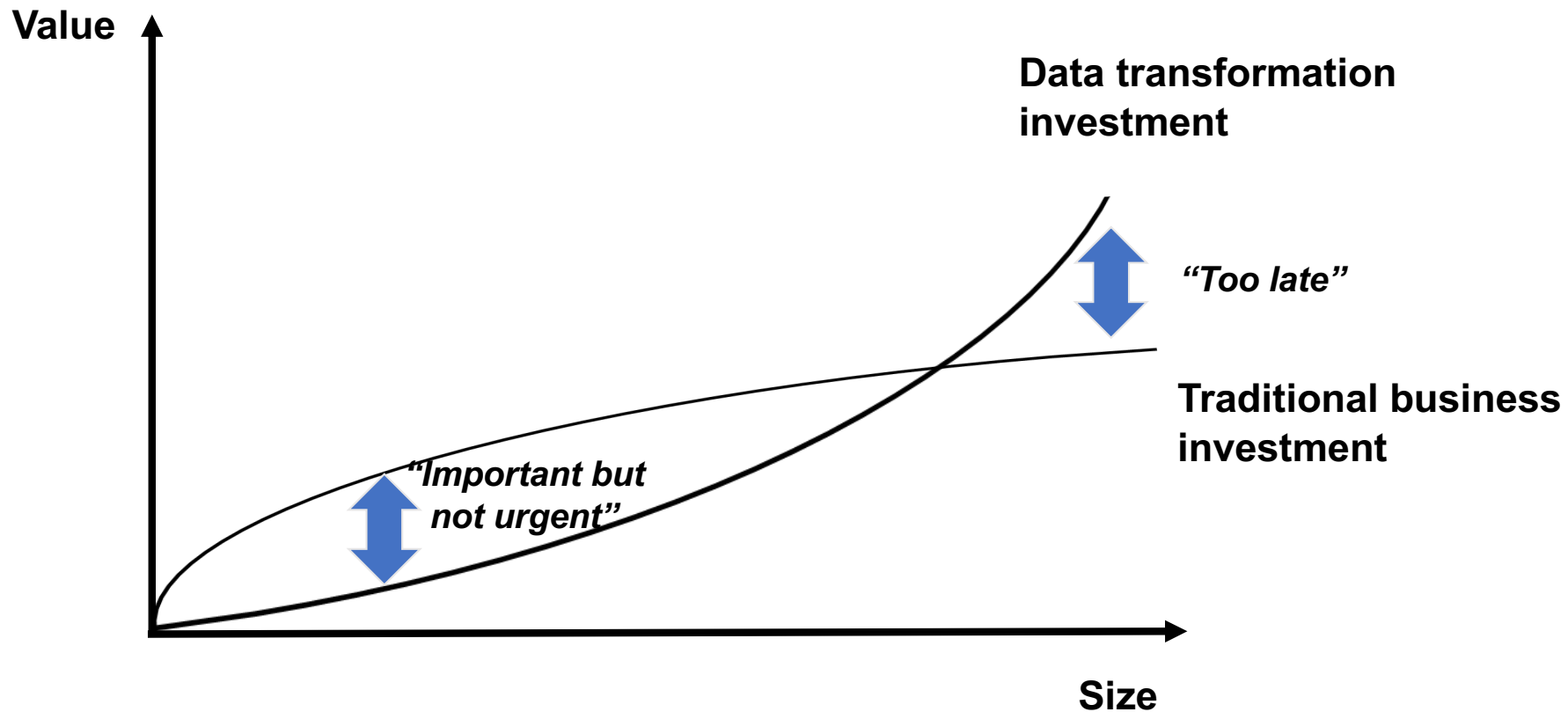
-> Getting underlying processes and data ready for the next stage might take 6 – 18 months

Strong data plumbing characterised by:

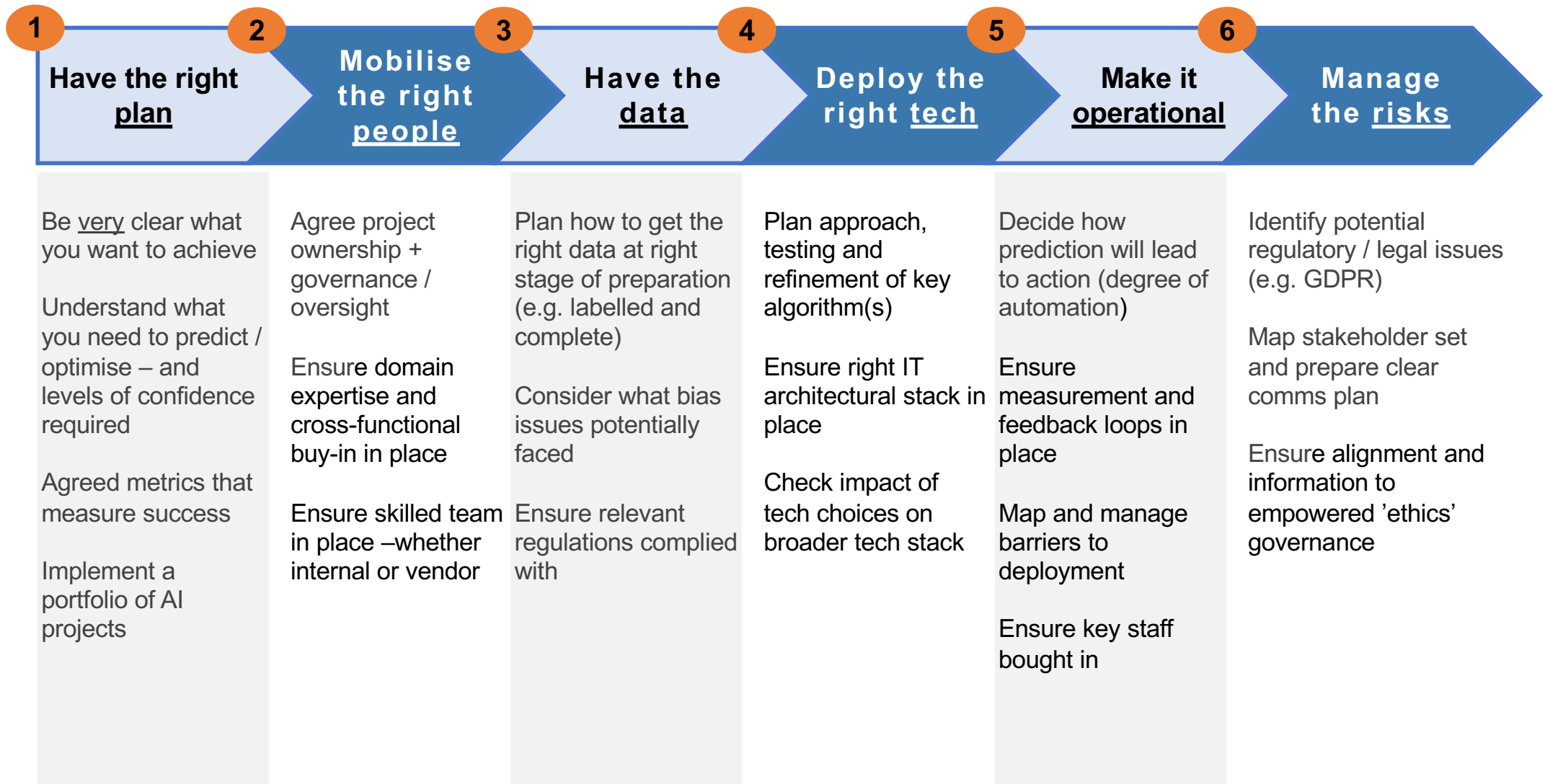
- Digitisation of processes, functions and capabilities
- Connectivity across IoT, supply chain, customers...
- Integrated and holistic view of data such as 360° view of customers
- Labelled and clean data
- Flexible and rapid access to data
- Modular technology architecture

Crossing the transformation gap

It is hard to make the investment case for AI



To make it happen six dimensions need to be aligned



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AI Platform companies breaking traditional customer proposition trade-offs between speed, scale and scope



Scope: Personalisation



Speed: Immediate availability



Scale: Lowest price

amazon

Data-native platform companies positioned to exploit AI

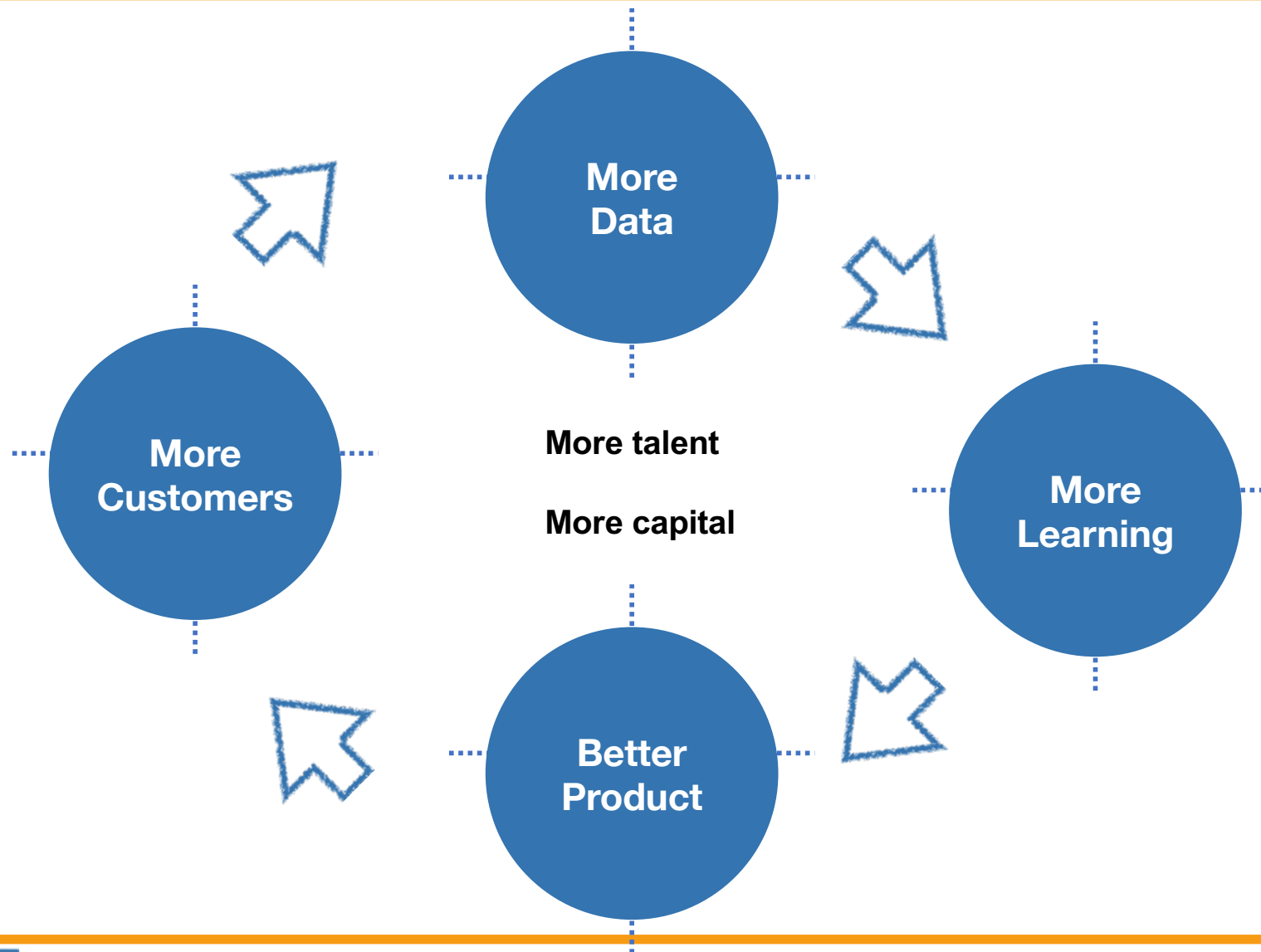
“Traditional” US platforms



Emerging Chinese competitors



Platforms exploit AI flywheel economics



We foresee three organisational design impacts

1) Products become solutions

Rise of subscription business models (e.g. Rolls Royce flying hours, Mercedes taxis)



2) AI factory at core of enterprise

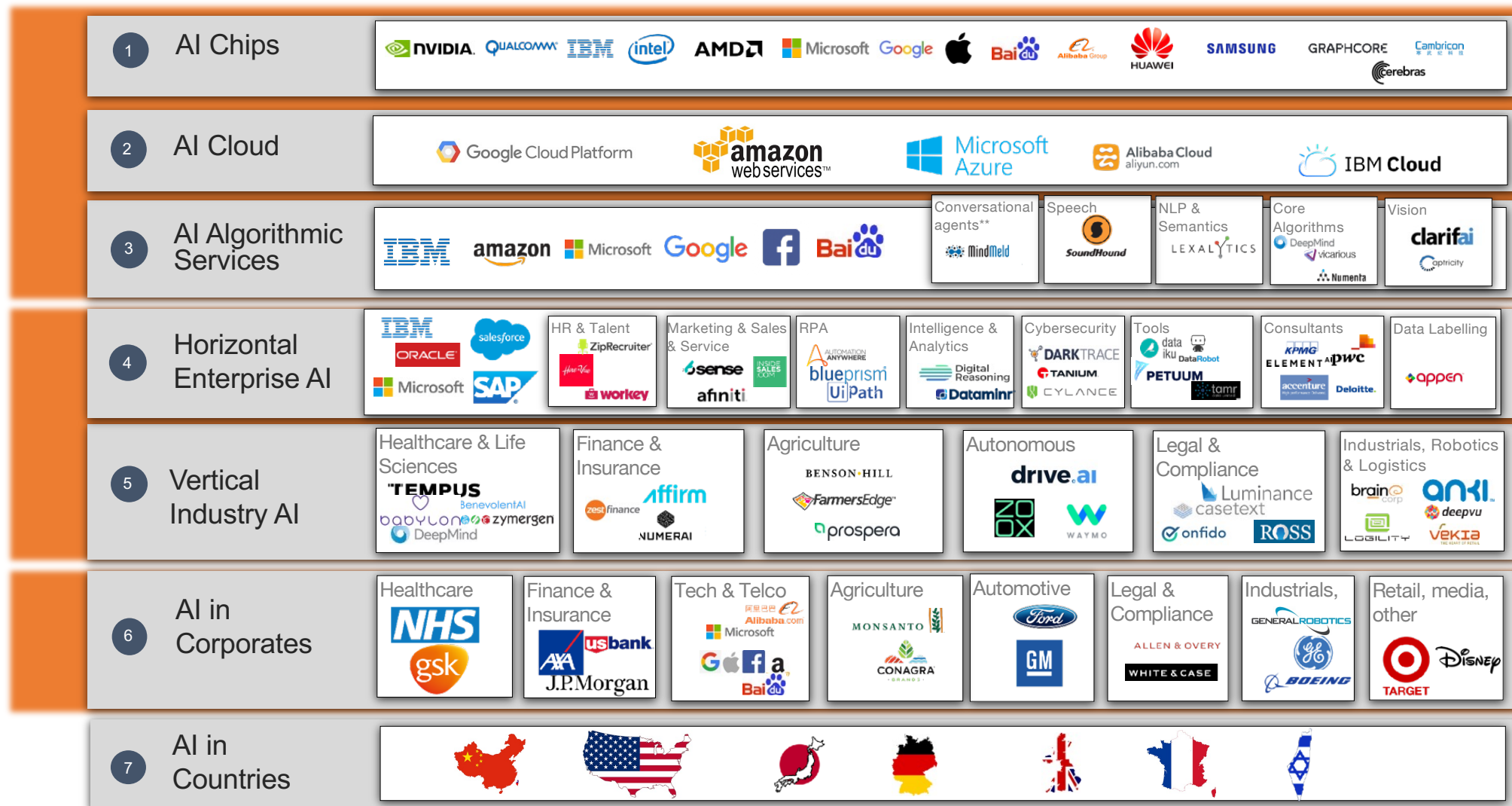
Humans, supported and directed by algorithms, move to oversight roles or are directed by AI

- Data scientists
- Uber drivers, Amazon warehouses

3) Virtual value chain becomes an eco-system

Value of a firm will increasingly be in eco-system orchestration

Layers of the AI industry – where value is captured



Data is the 21st Century equivalent of real estate



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Future of work

Automation



Algorithms replace humans

Platform Economics



Algorithms 'manage' humans

Centaur (Augmentation)



**Human + algorithm
> algorithm or
human**

Creative economy



Human > algorithm

Flexibility and willingness to learn key attributes

Agenda

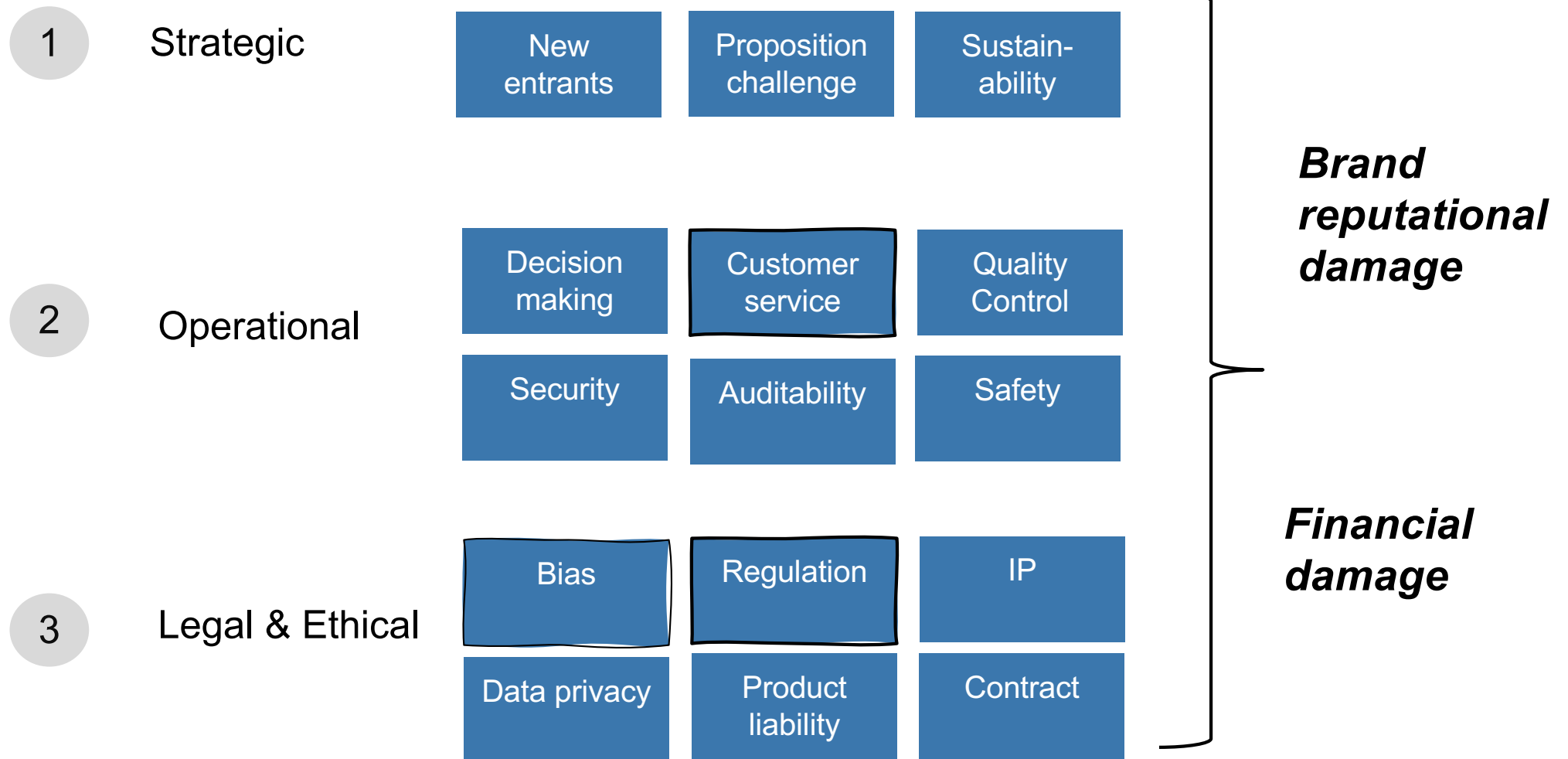
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The risks of AI are strategic, operational, legal and ethical

Example Risks



100+ “Ethical AI” frameworks boil down to similar principles

And principles need to be turned to policy and practice

- 1) **Inclusive**, diverse and **fair** (avoid or don't reinforce bias)
- 2) **Explainable** and transparent decision making
- 3) Be built and tested for **safety**
- 4) Be **socially** beneficial
- 5) **Responsible** by design and default
- 6) People are **accountable**  ultimately the Board

AI regulation is already here under GDPR: Explainability

Article 22 under GDPR states:

Fully automated decisions with legal effect or similarly significant effect needs to be explainable

and

data subjects have the right to human-made decisions



Explainability will spotlight company historical practices



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Board agenda

The Fourth
Industrial
Revolution starts
with one very
important point:
trust

Marc R. Benioff
Chairman and CEO, Salesforce



Trust is the key currency for value creation in the European AI world

Stakeholders	Impact
1. Customers	Are they willing to share data to build AI-enabled propositions? If not = cost disadvantage
2. Suppliers	Increasingly interlocked eco-systems of suppliers and distributors need to share data
3. Staff	Trust in management will allow AI tools to shift productivity and effectiveness to a new level
4. Regulators	As data-driven tools and algorithms get pervasive, regulators will get more involved, earlier
5. Society	Broader society will judge organisations by how they behave on AI ethical issues

“Building trust is crucial...it starts with us taking accountability...” Satya Nadella, CEO Microsoft

Microsoft’s approach to building trust:

1. Implement governance with a “hub-and-spoke model” driven by an Office of Responsible AI with on-the-ground Responsible AI Strategy in Engineering (RAISE) teams
2. Agree AI principles (see right)
3. Turn principles into practice with Responsible AI standards practices implemented across the system development lie-cycle
4. Educate and offer responsible innovation workshops and exercises to help developers anticipate and address the potential negative impacts of technology on people (e.g. Judgement Call game right)
5. Offer dashboard and remediation tools to help make ML models more transparent, intelligent and interpretable
6. Measure the cultural change.

Six AI ethical principles

Fairness	Reliability and safety	Privacy and security
AI systems should treat people fairly	AI systems should perform reliably and safely	AI systems should be secure and respect privacy
Inclusiveness	Transparency	Accountability
AI systems should empower and engage people	AI systems should be understandable	People should be accountable for AI systems

Judgement Call – game cultivating stakeholder empathy via scenario-imagining



Salesforce is helping its 100,000+ customers operationalise the responsible use of AI and technology

Salesforce developed five key guiding ethical AI principles

With a “ethics-by-design” vision:

The “platform is built with ethics from the ground up, enabling customers to pursue their digital transformations from a foundation of product ethics.” Out of the box capabilities include:

1. Changeable gender-based spectrum field (e.g. non-binary)
2. Explainability features
3. Removal of cultural bias attributes (e.g. within bot models)
4. Model cards to give high level briefs on the key dimensions of the model

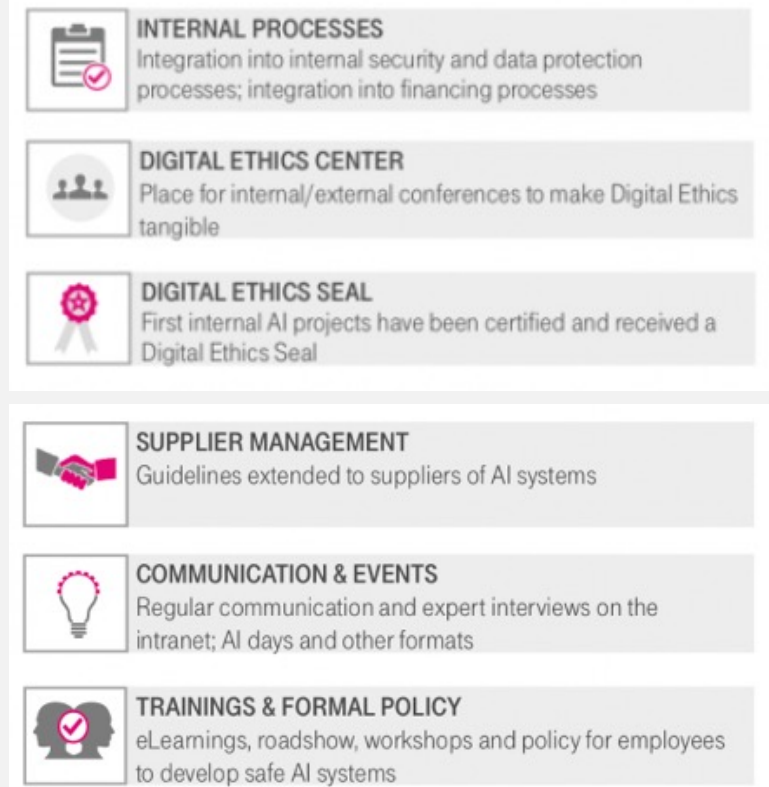
They also offer customers a Risk Assessment Methodology including:

1. Ethics by Design tools
2. Consequence scanning workshop – generative approach to risk identification and assessment
3. Offer ethical pre-launch reviews to identify high risk use cases



Deutsche Telekom is using AI Ethics as a competitive differentiator. With over 600 AI embedded IT projects they offer nine key lessons.

1. Commit to digital ethics as a strategic advantage
2. Co-create AI Ethics Guidelines with technical and non-technical staff
3. Obtain credible, visible leadership to the AI Ethics programme
4. Build AI Ethics controls into the technology life-cycle
5. Provide broad education and engagement on AI Ethics both internally and externally
6. Implement explainability processes
7. Ensure AI systems have a “kill switch”
8. Extend the AI Guideline to suppliers
9. AI Ethics is a journey that needs to start now



In summary, eight things to do implement responsible AI governance in your organization

1. Appoint an organizational leader for Responsible AI – with a link to the Board
2. Appoint cross-functional teams to co-create and define AI ethics code and policies
3. Implement AI governance leadership groups to ensure company-wide adoption and compliance
4. Implement responsible AI into the product development life-cycle to address data privacy, bias and fairness, explainability and transparency
5. Ensure education and training on responsible AI across relevant departments with clear use cases of the risks
6. Ensure policies are extended to 3rd party providers
7. Ensure explainability and transparency with all stakeholders especially customers – produce an AI Explainability Statement

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Board agenda

The seven conversations your Board need to have about AI

1. What is AI?

Artificial General Intelligence is exciting – but less relevant than narrow Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)

2. How are companies using AI?

AI / ML is a “superpower”: how would you deploy 1,000 interns? But beware brittleness

3. Why is it hard to deliver AI?

Macro-economic impact projected to be huge, yet many organisations struggle to make ROI stack up for the simplest project

4. What is the impact of AI on corporate strategy?

Real competitive advantage is in being able to do AI; not necessarily doing it

5. What is the impact of AI on your people?

Despite the hype, AI / ML will reframe how we build organisations and employ people

6. What are the risks associated with AI?

“AI Ethics” is articulating this generation’s ethical dilemmas – but Boards need to plan now for real regulatory, legal and reputational risks

7. How to manage AI Governance

The Board is ultimately responsible for the economic, legal, regulatory, reputational and operational risks from AI: how should you provide governance and oversight

How to approach AI governance at the board and executive level. Examples of recommendations from the WEF

What boards can do?

- ☐ Understand the strategic opportunities and risks of AI
- ☐ Ensure identify scope of AI activity that requires governance and controls. Conduct a risk review.
- ☐ Ensure ethical AI code is in place
- ☐ Decide whether to keep, reassign or set up new governance responsibilities in the company
- ☐ Update board committees and responsibilities as appropriate to cover AI responsibilities

Step 1		Step 2	Step 4	
Select activities requiring governance:		Evaluate governance	Assign governance responsibilities	
• Ethics • Risk/reward (Strategy, Risk, Innovation) • Technology (Models, Data, Operations) • People (Customers, Employees, Public)			Ethics board	Board of directors
		Choose one: 1. Not currently governed 2. Requires no change – keep current committee assignment 3. Assign to different committee, board or executive 4. Assign to new committee	Enter which ethics board has responsibility and the kind of responsibility: AI ethics board, technology ethics board, research review board or ethics issues	Enter which board committee has responsibility and the kind of responsibility (if your company has a two-level board, enter supervisory or management board)
Ethics	Establishing an ethics board • Establishing and defining scope and responsibilities of ethics board responsible for governance AI			

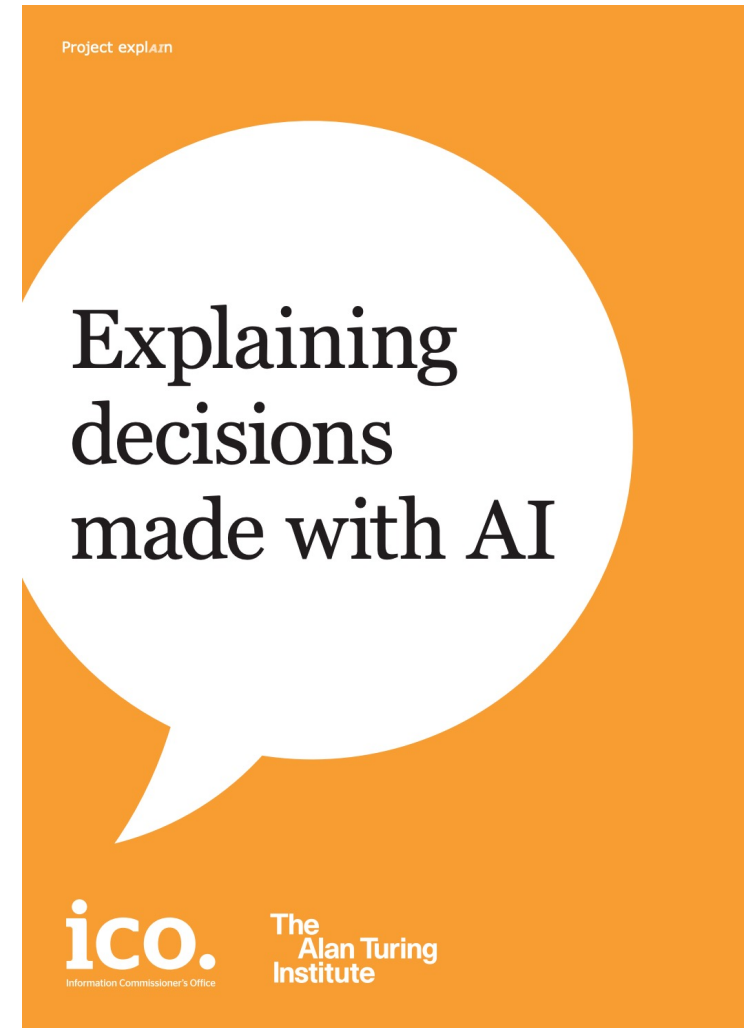
What management should do?

- ☐ Develop a strategic business plan for AI
- ☐ Develop a public-facing Explainability Statement
- ☐ Identify potential risks of AI across a mapping of potential use cases
- ☐ Develop an AI ethics code and policies incl. stakeholder AI communication
- ☐ Ensure AI governance and controls to cover 3rd party advisors, internal decision making, etc
- ☐ Ensure education and training on responsible AI across relevant departments
- ☐ Implement data privacy, explainability, auditability and responsible AI by design
- ☐ Consider separate internal audit team

Generate an Explainability statement

The ICO identified six main types of explanation that form an explanatory statement:

1. **Rationale** explanation: the reasons that led to a decision, delivered in an accessible and non-technical way.
2. **Responsibility** explanation: who is involved in the development, management and implementation of an AI system, and who to contact for a human review of a decision.
3. **Data** explanation: what data has been used in a particular decision and how; what data has been used to train and test the AI model and how.
4. **Fairness** explanation: steps taken across the design and implementation of an AI system to ensure that the decisions it supports are generally unbiased and fair, and whether or not an individual has been treated equitably.
5. **Safety** and performance explanation: steps taken across the design and implementation of an AI system to maximise the accuracy, reliability, security and robustness of its decisions and behaviours.
6. **Impact** explanation: the impact that the use of an AI system and its decisions has or may have on an individual, and on wider society.

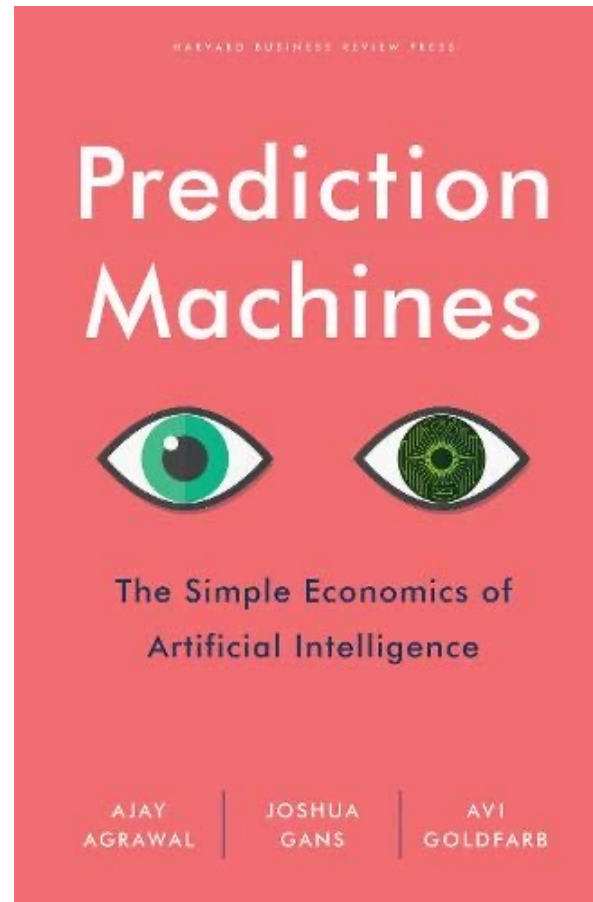


Further reading

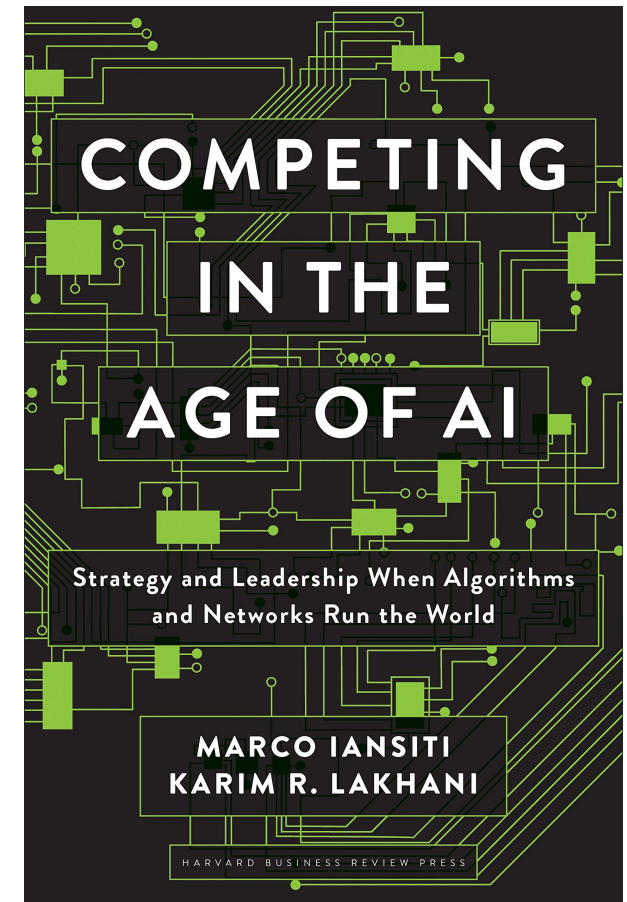
Board agenda



Business economics



Competitive challenge



Thank you. Best Practice AI

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Strategy, Business Planning & Education



AI Delivery
Support & Coaching



Organisational Design and
Capacity Building



AI Governance & Risk
Management



Investment Due Diligence