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1. Introduction

Technological advances characterized by automation, robotics, autonomous vehicles, biotechnology, new computer, and communication technologies have had a positive impact on the economy, on social relations and on the political environment. The innovations seemed to bring the world to the top of research, and we live in an ecosystem where technology plays an essential role. Despite everything, the curiosity and the adventure of researchers do not stop and the problem of political choices to identify the new dynamic that characterizes the emergence of Artificial Intelligence requires a new form of social organization. The innovations make it possible to respond to the immensity of the diverse and varied needs of man. Thus, the use of technologies improves mobility, exchanges, offers and the supply of services. Despite all the developments that have marked the history of science and technology, AI undoubtedly constitutes an almost elusive revolution and the progress that has characterized it seems to mark an irreversible breakthrough with civilization of our era. Despite everything, the innovative speed and the creative perspectives make us predict that the progress observed is only the emerging face of Artificial Intelligence. According to observers, the multiplication of inventions and the incalculable creation of startups have proven that the fields and fields of application existing or potential of AI are almost infinite.

One of the pioneers of the discipline, Mr. Marvin Lee Minsky, defines artificial intelligence as the construction of computer programs that perform tasks that have so far been satisfactorily performed by humans. Despite the essential utility of artificial intelligence in the functioning of

our society, its controversial singularity makes us fear the performance of machines over that of humans and raises questions about the relevance and the purpose of such competition. In addition, the increasing ability of machines to carry out operations previously reserved exclusively for humans is no longer a fantasy. Some researchers have tried to reassure, but many observers fear that the gap will widen with incalculable socio-economic, security and political consequences in the medium and long term. The hegemonic expansion of AI pushes the media and scientific magazines to seize the issue to the point that big companies like Facebook, IBM, Google, Microsoft, car manufacturers are doing it in unsurpassed proportions. They mobilized and made colossal investments to gain a monopolized market share. In addition, the development of AI is likely to generate malicious use of data, unemployment, underemployment and, among other things, widen income and wealth inequalities. It therefore raises ethical and moral concerns in several areas.

AI has facilitated the creation of a multiplicity of applications that have revolutionized daily practices, changed the quality and variety of services available. Its strength lies in complex connections which are automatically linked to networks and which allow machines to understand in a more intuitive than rational way certain concepts important for the execution of scheduled tasks. For example, the digitalization of economics makes it possible to optimize time and save money. However, the enthusiasm for these achievements has been tempered by concerns about competition between humans and machines. Also, the frantic development of startups has transformed AI into a real market and sales are almost exclusively between large platforms, sometimes to the detriment of young entrepreneurs in the field.

1. Evolution and Ecosystem of IA

According to Ms. Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO from 2017: "Artificial intelligence can be a great opportunity to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. But any technological revolution leads to new imbalances which we must try to anticipate. "

Over time, technologies have often taken a long time to be disseminated and adopted, but once accepted, their structural and behavioral implications propagate at an incredible speed. When contemplating history, some observers take an optimistic and nostalgic look at the evolution of science. Advances in artificial intelligence are relatively recent, but its conception has marked the history of many civilizations. There is no doubt about the advantages that the Internet, digitization, and digitalization have brought and still bring to the social and economic life of populations who are still confident of the prospects of an even more promising future. However, the prodigious developments engendered by AI go hand in hand with disturbances in the social sphere which are exercised in social and economic relationships. In all the world's largest economies, digital assets have appreciated faster than physical assets, which explains the economic magnitude of AI. On the other hand, voices are raised to warn of the disastrous consequences of a vision of an ideal world that would be unevenly and irrationally connected and digitalized. Researchers have pointed out that the emergence of AI seems to have started in 1949 with the publication by Warren Weaver of a memorandum on the automatic translation of languages and also in 1950, when Alan Turing insisted on the probability that machines would become conscious. Since then, these technologies have known expansionary progress and machines are more and more efficient in the execution of specific tasks, which bring them intelligently closer to certain human capacities.

Artificial intelligence is entering the evolutionary dynamics of IT, the progression of which is increasing thanks to the availability of massively aggregated data. Even a change in approach does not change scientists' desire to reproduce or surpass human reasoning in the design of machines. For nothing a priori stands in the way of the development of science and technology whose knowledge is, among other things, factors of emancipation, which has remained a constant in the history of humanity. Since the 1st century, Heron of Alexandria has imagined a theater of artificial entities moved by weights and counterweights. Around 1642, Blaise Pascal, for his part, invented pascaline, the first calculating machine. In the 1960s, the idea that a machine that mimics the intelligence and analytical mind of humans facilitated the creation of the term artificial intelligence (AI). In the 19th century, this term is described in works of fiction with machines which manage to steal the secret of private life and robots which stand up to destroy the world. At least assures that fiction becomes to the point of exceeding reality, the speed of technological and technical progress confirms at least the trend. Since 2015, the artificial intelligence sector has turned to the ability of machines to perceive the environment, to grasp a situation to decide. AI is at the center of all forms of social and economic organization. Silicon Valley companies including founders Elon Musk (founder of SpaceX) and Mark Zuckerberg (founder of Facebook) compete in often heated debates over application development and competitive market dynamics

In 1982, Edgar Morin mentioned the problem of scientific development: “For three centuries, scientific knowledge has only proven its virtues of verification and discovery compared to all other modes of knowledge. […] And yet, this elucidating, enriching, conquering, triumphant science poses us more and more serious problems which relate to the knowledge it produces, the action it determines, the society that its transforms”. Artificial intelligence develops innovative applications

capable of providing answers to varied needs and often, circumstances. It improves medical diagnoses, strengthens agricultural production, facilitates access to social services. Like most technologies, AI has the potential to exacerbate existing problems and even create others. Individual autonomy seems to be jeopardized to the point that basic choices in everyday life are dictated by algorithms without users realizing the level of influence of machines in their decision-making. It seems obvious that AI technology is shaping behavior. According to Bruce Schneier, cryptographer, and privacy specialist, says: Today, technology is used to control what we can do and, ultimately, what we say. Unfortunately, people tend to focus more on the goods, services, and experiences that technology offers and less on the ways in which their privacy is threatened by software, codes, and devices. However, beyond the advantages offered, the users of the machines must exercise prudence and vigilance to mitigate the known risks, to identify and control the unforeseen of the unexpected harmful consequences.

1. The digital age and socio-economic impacts

The introduction of artificial intelligence has revolutionized contemporary technical progress thanks to phenomenal achievements. However, the development of the skill of machines in the field of perception, learning and thinking makes us fear unfair competition in perspective between man and machine. In recent years, AI technologies have given birth to a multitude of applications which have transformed people's daily habits, and which seem by their performance to one day exceed human capabilities. In this case, in 1997, the Deep Blue computer defeated the then reigning world chess champion Garry Kasparov of Russia. Since then, other machines have won remarkable victories over humans, such as South Korean Lee Sedol, who in 2016 was dominated despite being one of the best go players in the world. world. Computers can demonstrate mathematical theorems and automatically build knowledge from huge data. Moreover, automata recognize and transcribe articulated speech while others identify faces or fingerprints with precision. Cars drive themselves; machines diagnose patients and robots fight war instead. men. Driven by the increased availability of computing power, AI applications also offer fascinating opportunities to promote economic growth and tackle a wide range of long-standing issues, particularly in the global South.

The current artificial intelligence revolution is made possible, according to Harry Shum, by the implementation of a vast amount of data, computing power and algorithms. Rarely has technological development created so many opportunities and challenges, so many changes and apprehensions. According to reports, the World Economic Forum had warned about what it called the fourth industrial revolution. Researchers have pointed out that advances in AI make it a powerful economic, political, and military tool. Embedded in the digital revolution, AI has enough

influences to be able to help build a new world order for decades to come. It already places its tentacles on certain axioms of world geopolitics fueled by spatio-temporal relationships of immateriality. It should be mentioned that it is not the States which generate disruptive technologies and start-ups but rather the private business sector which is leading the way and running politics. States are, on the other hand, responsible for putting in place infrastructure and making investments in education to reform and sustain progress.

Science maintains close relations with all the social, political, and economic aspects of the functioning of society. Indeed, the context of digital development is the result of an association between multinationals which finance the development of techno-scientific bases on which companies have been able to innovate and prosper. After the United States, China is working tirelessly and already has an extremely high level of knowledge. In July 2017, the Chinese government released a strategic plan with the goal of becoming the world leader in artificial intelligence by 2030. China now manufactures its own specialized chips so that it no longer depends on American suppliers, and the country has above all a huge use reserve made up of gigantic data. Indeed, it seems obvious that the American and Chinese digital empires are already starting to impose international hegemony. On the other hand, the other Western and Asian powers claim an indisputable share of digital sovereignty, even if they must redouble their efforts to make up for lost time. In addition, many developing countries seem to be getting into the battle thanks to companies from all over the world and a good number of them are listed on the stock exchange.

1. Controversial acceptance and the propensity of AI

If the automation of tasks through computerized applications is not recent, the use of computer tools which provides the data necessary for learning has accelerated its extension. The current debates are still crystallized around the question of the possible replacement of humans by AI systems. Beyond the services that have improved people's daily lives, many observers have questioned the development of a science that may to some extent have catastrophic social consequences. This issue has raised and still raises sometimes very alarming discussions and the debates are still lively between the main players and the reluctant. It must be recognized that machine learning is of interest to a growing number of academic disciplines which make use of it in a wide range of applications. The evolution of artificial intelligence has allowed it to win the hearts of economies and societies to the point of no longer being the preserve of a few specialized companies that embodied it. As proof, its varied use has allowed remarkable advances in the field of medicine, biology, commerce, and finance. So, questions relating to public authorities require regulatory intervention by the authorities. This is particularly the case for the future of work, infrastructure, the development of human capital and skills, and even the mastery of the general circumstances of the use of AI applications. Added to this is the impact of AI on the dynamics of industry development, data management policies, robotic navigation regulation, and privacy policies.

Science increases man’s knowledge constantly increases his mastery of his environment by allowing him to use his imagination to improve his condition of existence and to facilitate his daily life. In contrast, the advent of artificial intelligence has facilitated the development of systems through which the complexity of human intelligence is modeled in machines. In addition,

achievements have shown that computers, by their efficiency, can one day do without sensory organs to reason or even communicate. So, the deployment of digital applications meets needs in many areas, but their usefulness is as varied as it is problematic. There are endless areas in which AI applications can be exploited through daily data renewal, and their capacity is dangerously close to that of humans. Among the most impressive, there are anthropomorphic robots which reproduce the human aspect, the humanoid robot (Sophia) developed with the aim of bringing it as close as possible to human appearance and behavior etc. Google, through its Magenta project has unveiled the first music made by artificial intelligence. This evolving dynamic of AI research goes hand in hand with constant progress in terms of computing capacity, data availability and the design of neural networks. However, the debate remains whole since no artificial intelligence developed to date allows to affirm an appalling rivalry of the machines with incomparable talents and creativity of the human brain.

To assess the types of social progress to which science and technology contribute, it is therefore impossible to consider exclusively the knowledge they produce. Going back a bit in history, we understand that confidence in science as a factor of progress for man was at certain times reinforced, but at others it is faced with moments of crisis. Thus, the public authorities are responsible for regulation and socio-economic orientation, through regulatory texts, improving control and the quality of data, funding research and basic science, computer education and internet access. Policy makers need to take a very close look at the technical, legal, and social context in which learning, and progress takes place. Because the stages of security and the integrity of AI systems are raising discussions among public opinion which is already appealing to the authorities. For many authors, the new perspectives of automation covered by AI require a real division of

labor between humans and machines or even to establish exclusive fields for humans in case systems become more efficient and companies must protect oneself against technological hazards or adapt to them by anticipating the unfortunate consequences.

1. Competitive and complementary opinions on AI

In recent years, debates have crystallized over the development of AI mainly due to fears about the magnitude of the economic and societal consequences. Yet the prowess of AI puzzles even the most reluctant observers who feared and still fear a generalization of digital. Politicians refer to it in speeches as a lever and an instrument of power and make staggering investments in research and the industry that promotes AI. From now on, China seems to be chasing the USA in the race. However, Russian President Vladimir Putin recognizes the hegemonic force of any country that will become the exclusive leader of AI. He compared artificial intelligence to nuclear technologies that give holders a power of influence and indisputable domination. The takeover of digital development by the most politically and economically powerful actors reveals the geostrategic importance of these technologies. The globalization of digital value chains is already facilitating a hegemony that goes beyond geographic borders. AI brings into play the ability of decision makers to facilitate the appropriation of knowledge and to increase the control of systems to avoid any chaotic runaway. It is indeed in the general interest that all countries collectively grasp this issue and put in place legal tools to face the challenges and to master the issues. The role of the state becomes essential even when the role of self-regulation conferred on the markets has shown its limits in a globalized world. In addition, the rules governing international trade do not serve the social and economic interests of all states on an equal footing.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming a thorny issue that draws all the attention in an unprecedented Momentum. The discussions focus on issues that are more difficult to grasp as technology is now in people's emotional daily lives. So, it only remains to be aware of this reality to get the maximum benefit from it and to minimize the possible impacts which can later be

disastrous for humans. Considering the inadequacy of the psychological and moral distress of contemporary societies to the increasing automation of activities must be a priority. Otherwise, there will be a sudden and unpredictable increase in automated tasks which will exclude humans from many activities formerly inherent in human nature. Henceforth, the multi-dimensional packaging generated by the applications has considerably reduced social relations to the point that screens captivate more than looks and the place of man is now questioned in many sectors due to the operational strength of machines. It is obvious that the post-industrial technological society has dreadful consequences on social organizations. Artificial intelligence, like any revolution, brings unimaginable benefits, however, it gives rise to legal and ethical issues. Public intervention therefore becomes essential to find a balance between the effective deployment of these tools and respect for fundamental rights and freedoms.

For several decades, Artificial Intelligence has spread thanks to the algorithmic automation of tasks and the creation of networks capable of learning and making autonomous decisions. It is undoubtedly an indisputable but formidable factor of progress insofar as man has always been at the origin and at the exclusive center of all change and intelligence has hitherto remained humanly collective. AI still has a long way to go to get to a certain level in the complexity of the human brain. However, even if it will hardly replace human intuition and capacity for discernment, political decision-makers must anticipate by giving directives aimed at containing the aspects which constitute a threat to the socio-identity development of man. However, users are oblivious to it even if and the main stakeholders prioritize the benefits and sink into arduous competition that makes them neglect, often the concerns of the most legitimate. The United States and China are already at the forefront of these technologies and their investments far exceed those of their

potential rivals. Artificial intelligence brings a revolution in the field of individual freedoms and will have impacts on national security. In addition, it should be recognized that, many professions related to AI, are brought to be transformed or to disappear from the professional spher

VI- AI, findings, and perspectives

Fundamental research on AI is not recent, but its emergence has become more than ever an essential pillar to the point of impacting all aspects of life. They play an important role in the new geopolitical and strategic dynamics at the global level. Because of its increasing utility, the risk of potential misuse of applications for malicious purposes is becoming more evident every day. However, the analysis of scientific progress confirms that the available expertise which constitutes assets allowing to anticipate and exploit in a reasonable manner the contours of progress which accompany AI. Faced with its growth, the ethical and legal framework for its use is becoming increasingly important and requires a national strategy for better international coordination with a view to stimulating innovation and building confidence. Thus, the promotion of a transparent approach within the framework of the operationalization of applications and to consider the characteristic elements of human rights and democratic values which can be called into question in practices and uses. The regulatory authorities have the responsibility to support the populations in these transformations and to reflect collectively on a better management of the upheavals of our century.

With digitalization, artificial intelligence finds its application in an environment that challenges and demands intelligent and rational choices. It is a source of innovation that keeps pace with its development regardless of socio-legal conditions and it is up to the authorities to act quickly to contain the potential abuses that can threaten the very foundations of society. In addition, the ethics

to be implemented for the use of machines will have to be considered collectively according to the moral and cultural standards of each society. The OECD has already implemented standards that are flexible enough to stand the test of time in the face of an ever-changing field. However, it is necessary to have a global legal framework across institutions to define the operational ecosystem of the AI as quickly as possible to limit the malicious impulses of impostors. In addition, some researchers are proposing the creation of a self-regulating algorithm. Anyway, it takes a concerted reflection on the legal issue and the complementarity between men and machines to measure the interchangeability of tasks to optimize the potential of AI integration without disrupting the social organization.

The level of industrial development raises the question of power, competition, and gaps between countries in their capacities to promote and manage the development of AI. States must work to ensure that AI serves the interests of individuals and those of the planet by promoting inclusive growth, sustainable development, and collective well-being. Many countries are increasing solitary initiatives to supervise digital applications, but there is a rather urgent need to prioritize cooperation with a view to finding global solutions to these problems. At this level, leaders must agree on an international platform capable of analyzing the impacts and anticipating possible drifts in the functioning of applications, which will allow the development of support structures to progress. Related risks should be continuously assessed and managed to ensure transparency and responsible disclosure of information to maintain user confidence. The organizations and scientists who develop and deploy application systems should cooperate with the authorities to ensure that they operate in accordance with the principles in force.

1. Conclusion

The technical and technological advances that marked the 17th century saw the development of Watt's steam engine, the Hargreaves spinning machine and advances in metallurgy, from electricity to the telephone. Despite everything, the curiosity and the adventure of the unrepentant researchers believed to bring the world to the height of the discovery especially with the appearance of information and communication technologies (TIC). Each period of discovery is characterized by innovations that modify the socio-economic order and modify social relationships. Technological innovation has made it possible to respond to the immensity of both varied and changing human needs. However, the widespread use of AI has revolutionized everyday life in terms of mobility, speed of exchanges and access to services. However, the growing enthusiasm and determination of researchers suggest that these observations are only the face of progress and that man must be worried about the intelligent propensity of the machines which will one day replace it. Fortunately, no matter what the technology represents, it is designed by Men who define their use. AI, despite its revolutionary dimension, has by nature neither conscience nor morals. The historical and revolutionary dimension of science and technology justifies that they cover a vast domain and fields of almost infinite applications.

In parallel with technological advances, it is up to scientists to ensure that their research integrates values such as transparency and honesty upstream, with a humanized vision of their use as the focus. So, researchers will respond to skeptics who fear social disaster by pitting men against machines. Rather, it is important to promote the fascinating side of the harmonious coexistence between man and machine. Because the goal of any progress is to boost human capabilities and ingenuity. If it is unlikely that the machine will replace humans soon, the audit of algorithms is

still necessary to prevent social drifts. From now on, minorities already feel threatened by the discrimination and profiling that stigmatize them daily. Improving access to services by combining lower volumes with robotics will no doubt have a negative impact on jobs. So, the promises of a world of abundance with staggering prospects to the point of believing in the reduction of inequalities and destroying alienating jobs remain an ideal for some and a utopia for others. Without a realistic mastery of AI, it will exacerbate existing crises and reinforce the inequalities between the extremely rich and the extremely poor.

Numerous researches have established the benefits brought and the future potentials of AI in various fields such as economy, health, environment, or engineering thanks to the automation of tasks by extremely machines. efficient. It is therefore important to consider what the world would be like if technology ever managed to widen the gap with human intelligence. Beyond the induced benefits, the control of governance becomes one of the priority tasks by the obligation of the public sector to ensure a process guided by fairness, responsibility, and transparency. In this context, safeguards, whether technical, moral, or ethical, are essential to resolve this equation between benefits and risks, the complexity of which is increasing day by day. Because the measures that governments have already taken to respond to the pro-dynamics of AI have already revealed gaps. Studies have shown that facies controls are unfavorable to minorities and in most cases the established authorities do not provide any credible, detailed element, allowing to say that there is no discrimination. Filling the gaps will be essential to exploit the potential for social transformation engendered by AI to reassure people about the fears expressed, often confirmed by experts in the field. Hawking, one of the world's greatest physicists, said that the full development of AI could spell the end of humanity. Again, Elon Musk, the genius of PayPal, described artificial intelligence

as our greatest existential threat. Beyond the scenarios of science fiction, the advent of this super intelligence could unexpectedly become a major turning point in the history of humanity.

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