**Pyramid theory from MIT management school website**

**Level 0:** **Cost-focused automation.** At the lowest level of the pyramid, technology is used solely to gain economic benefits by reducing human labor. These cost-based programs are not only not socially conscious or human-centric, they often fail to deliver and can even be bad to business interests.

**Level 1: Performance-driven automation.** This approach focus more on human itself. Systems are rebuilt to take advantage of automation while still using human skills to fill in technological disadvantage.

(For example, in Amazon’s warehouses, employees perform tasks that require flexibility, such as picking and packing goods, while robots take on routine heavy-lifting tasks like transporting loaded bins.)

While such systems move beyond cost efficiency, they typically are still driven by business metrics that don’t take into account larger implications of the workforce, nor the societal costs and benefits of automation.

**Level 2:** **Worker-centered automation.** At this level, the business goal is not just performance optimization, but worker development. In these systems, the goal of automation is not to replace people with machines, but to encourage new forms of human-machine interaction in order to augment human capabilities.

(For example, on Toyota’s manufacturing lines, workers manually produce goods, innovating and simplifying processes at first, and machines taking over only after the process has been perfected.)

While such strategies are still viewed from the point of view of the organization, rather than in the context of a broader business-society ecosystem.

**Level 3:** **Socially responsible automation.** At the top of the pyramid, automation is deployed to produce more and better jobs for humans, driving economic growth while also promoting societal well-being.

(One example is Baltimore-based Marlin Steel. Faced with declining demand for its products and rising competition, the company invested in robotics and automation, rebuilt its production processes, expanded its client base — all by equipping its employees with the skills and training they needed to operate in its new, technology-driven workplace.

some society-level reaction is surely needed. It is therefore necessary to initiate an open consultation of all involved parties, to define our approach towards the AI generation. This process should have several steps:

**1. Ensure that society, and particularly policymakers, politicians and business leaders, understands what AI is and its potential for modern economies.**

**2. Define a framework of rules for the operation of machines and AI automated systems.** The Civil Law Rules on Robotics proposed by the European Parliament can also motivate social dialogue about issues related to liability, safety, security and privacy in the coming AI era. Adopting clear rules based on a good understanding of this new era could make the transition easier and mitigate potential concerns.

**3. Design and implement those policies that will help us to accommodate new technology possibilities.** Education should be carefully redesigned so that they provide the right qualifications for workers to interact and work efficiently alongside machines and boost relevant digital skills. This might reduce potential displacement concerns as jobs typically consist of a number of distinct but interrelated tasks. In most cases, only some of these tasks are likely to be suitable for automation. By preparing human labor to interact effectively and efficiently with machines, we can maximize the productivity gains from the interrelated tasks.

**In the USA, President Trump issued an Executive Order launching the 'American AI Initiative' in February 2019,**

In June 2019, the National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan was released, which identifies eight strategic priorities, including making long-term investments in AI research, developing effective methods for human-AI collaboration, developing shared public datasets, evaluating AI technologies through standards and benchmarks, and understanding and addressing the ethical, legal and societal implications of AI.