

- Accenture. (2019). *Transforming Public Service with AI: A GovTech Ecosystem Approach*. https://www.accenture.com/_acnmedia/PDF-110/Accenture-Govtech-POV.pdf
- Acemoglu, D., & Restrepo, P. (2018). The race between man and machine: implications of technology for growth, factor shares, and employment. *American Economic Review*, 108(6), 1488–1542. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20160696>
- Acemoglu, D., & Restrepo, P. (2019). Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and Work. In A. Agrawal, J. S. Gans, & A. Goldfarb (Eds.), *The Economics of Artificial Intelligence: An Agenda* (pp. 197–236).
- Attard-Frost, B., Brandusescu, A., & Lyons, K. (2023). The Governance of Artificial Intelligence in Canada: Findings and Opportunities from a Review of 84 AI Governance Initiatives. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4414212>
- Aung, Y. Y. M., Wong, D. C. S., & Ting, D. S. W. (2021). The promise of artificial intelligence: A review of the opportunities and challenges of artificial intelligence in healthcare. *British Medical Bulletin*, 139(1), 4–15. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bmb/ldab016>
- Australian Government. (n.d.). *The G20*. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/organisations/g20>
- Austria AI Strategy. (2018). *AIM AT 2030 Artificial Intelligence Mission Austria 2030*. <http://www.bmvit.gv.at/>
- Bareis, J., & Katzenbach, C. (2022). Talking AI into Being: The Narratives and Imaginaries of National AI Strategies and Their Performative Politics. *Science Technology and Human Values*, 47(5), 855–881. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01622439211030007>
- Bartholomees, J. B. (2012). A survey of the theory of strategy. In *Strategic Studies Institute: Vol. I*. <http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep12116.5>
- Beauchamp, T. L., & Childress, J. F. (2012). *Principles of Biomedical Ethics* (Seventh Ed). Oxford University Press.
- Beauchamp, T. L., & Childress, J. F. (2019). *Principles of Biomedical Ethics*. In *Oxford University Press* (Eight Edit). Oxford University Press.
- Berryhill, J., Heang, K. K., Clogher, R., & McBride, K. (2019). Hello, World : Artificial intelligence and its use in the public sector. In *OECD Observatory of Public Sector Innovation (OPSI)* (Issue 36). https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/hello-world_726fd39d-en
- Borrás, S., & Edler, J. (2020). The roles of the state in the governance of socio-technical systems' transformation. *Research Policy*, 49(5), 103971. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2020.103971>
- Butcher, J., & Beridze, I. (2019). What is the State of Artificial Intelligence Governance Globally? *RUSI Journal*, 164(5–6), 88–96. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2019.1694260>
- Canada AI Strategy. (2020). *Pan-Canadian ai strategy impact assessment report* (Issue October).
- Carroll, A. B. (1991). The pyramid of corporate social responsibility: Toward the moral management of organizational stakeholders. *Business Horizons*, 34(4), 39–48. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813\(91\)90005-G](https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813(91)90005-G)

- Carroll, A. B. (2016). Carroll's pyramid of CSR: taking another look. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility*, 1(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-016-0004-6>
- Chen, J. (2020). *Economic conditions*. Investopedia. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic-conditions.asp#:~:text=Economic conditions refer to the state of macroeconomic variables and,fiscal and monetary policy orientations.>
- Cheng, L., Varshney, K. R., & Liu, H. (2021). Socially responsible AI algorithms: Issues, purposes, and challenges. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 71, 1137–1181. <https://doi.org/10.1613/JAIR.1.12814>
- China AI Strategy. (2017). *New Generation AI Development Plan*. <http://fi.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/kxjs/201710/P020210628714286134479.pdf>
- Corea, F. (2019). AI Knowledge Map: How to Classify AI Technologies. In *An Introduction to Data. Studies in Big Data* (1st ed., Vol. 50, pp. 25–29). Studies in Big Data. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-04468-8_4
- Davenport, T. H., & Ronanki, R. (2018). Artificial Intelligence for the real world. *Harvard Business Review*, 96(1), 108–116. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287\(03\)00029-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287(03)00029-6)
- Davenport, T., & Kalakota, R. (2019). The potential for artificial intelligence in healthcare. *Future Healthc Journal*, 6(2), 94–98. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3525037>
- Davies, W. (2000). Understanding strategy. *Strategy & Leadership*, 8(25), 25–30. <https://doi.org/10.1108/10878570010379428>
- Desouza, K. C. (2018). Delivering Artificial Intelligence in Government : *IBM Center for The Business of Government Delivering*.
- DiMatteo, L. A. (2022). Artificial Intelligence: the promise of disruption. In L. A. DiMatteo, C. Poncibò, & M. Cannarsa (Eds.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence: Global Perspectives on Law and Ethics* (pp. 3–17). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009072168.004>
- Dimitriadou, E., & Lanitis, A. (2023). A critical evaluation, challenges, and future perspectives of using artificial intelligence and emerging technologies in smart classrooms. *Smart Learning Environments*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40561-023-00231-3>
- Djeffal, C., Siewert, M. B., & Wurster, S. (2022). Role of the state and responsibility in governing artificial intelligence: a comparative analysis of AI strategies. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 29(11), 1799–1821. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2022.2094987>
- Duan, Y., Edwards, J. S., & Dwivedi, Y. K. (2019). Artificial intelligence for decision making in the era of Big Data – evolution, challenges and research agenda. *International Journal of Information Management*, 48(February), 63–71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.01.021>
- Dutton, T. (2018). *An Overview of National AI Strategies*. Medium. <https://medium.com/politics-ai/an-overview-of-national-ai-strategies-2a70ec6edfd>
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., Duan, Y., Dwivedi, R., Edwards, J., Eirug, A., Galanos, V., Ilavarasan, P. V., Janssen, M., Jones, P., Kar, A. K., Kizgin, H., Kronemann, B., Lal, B., Lucini, B., ... Williams, M. D. (2021). Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging

- challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, 57(August 2019), 101994. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.08.002>
- Emanuel, E. J., Osterholm, M., & Gounder, C. R. (2022). A National Strategy for the “new Normal” of Life with COVID. *Jama*, 327(3), 211–212. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2021.24282>
- European Commission. (n.d.). G7. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/international/international-cooperation/international-organisations/g7_en#:~:text=The European Union is a,Canada
- European Commission. (2018). *Statement on artificial intelligence, robotics and “autonomous” systems : Brussels, 9 March 2018*. Publications Office. <https://doi.org/doi/10.2777/531856>
- European Commission. (2019). Ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI. High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence. *European Commission*, 1–39. <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/ai-alliance-consultation.1.html>
- European Union AI Strategy. (2018a). Annex to the communication from the commission to the European parliament, the European council, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions: coordinated plan on artificial intelligence. In *COM(2018)795 final*. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/coordinated-plan-artificial-intelligence>
- European Union AI Strategy. (2018b). communication from the commission to the European parliament, the European council, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions: coordinated plan on artificial intelligence. In *COM(2018) 795*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0795&qid=1676037964738&from=EN%0Ahttps://www.latribune.fr/entreprises-finance/la-tribune-de-l-energie-avec-erdf/cinq-objets-connectes-pour->
- European Union AI Strategy. (2021). Annexes to the communication from the commission to the European parliament, the European council, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions: fostering a European approach to artificial intelligence. In *COM(2021) 205 final*. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/coordinated-plan-artificial-intelligence-2021-review>
- Fatima, S., Desouza, K. C., & Dawson, G. S. (2020). National strategic artificial intelligence plans: A multi-dimensional analysis. *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 67, 178–194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2020.07.008>
- Filgueiras, F. (2022). Artificial Intelligence Policy Regimes: Comparing Politics and Policy to National Strategies for Artificial Intelligence. *Global Perspectives*, 3(1), 32362. <https://doi.org/10.1525/gp.2022.32362>
- Fjeld, J., Achten, N., Hilligoss, H., Nagy, A. C., & Srikumar, M. (2020). Principled Artificial Intelligence: Mapping Consensus in Ethical and Rights-based Approaches to Principles for AI. *Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society*, 2020–1. <https://doi.org/dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3518482>
- Floridi, L., & COWLS, J. (2019). A unified framework of five principles for AI in society. *Harvard Data Science Review*, 1(1), 535–545. <https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1>
- Floridi, L., COWLS, J., Beltrametti, M., Chatila, R., Chazerand, P., Dignum, V., Luetge, C., Madelin, R., Pagallo, U., Rossi, F., Schafer, B., Valcke, P., & Vayena, E. (2018).

- AI4People—an ethical framework for a good AI society: opportunities, risks, principles, and recommendations. *Minds and Machines*, 28(4), 689–707. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11023-018-9482-5>
- Ford, M. (2015). Rise of The Robots. In *Basic Books*. <https://doi.org/10.1049/tpe.1988.0044>
- Future of Life Institute. (2017). *Beneficial AI 2017*. Future of Life Institute. <https://futureoflife.org/event/bai-2017/>
- G20. (2019). *G20 Statement on Trade and Digital Economy* (Issue June). <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000486596.pdf>
- G20. (2023). G20 Background Brief. In *G20*. <https://www.g20.org/en/about-g20/>
- Germany AI Strategy. (2018). Artificial Intelligence Strategy. In *Nationale Strategie für Künstliche Intelligenz: AI Made in Germany* (Issue November).
- Gill, I. (2020). *Whoever leads in artificial intelligence in 2030 will rule the world until 2100*. Brookings. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2020/01/17/whoever-leads-in-artificial-intelligence-in-2030-will-rule-the-world-until-2100/>
- Government of Canada. (2023). *Canada and the G7*. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/g7/index.aspx?lang=eng
- Guan, J. (2019). Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare and Medicine: Promises, Ethical Challenges and Governance. *Chinese Medical Sciences Journal*, 34(2), 76–83. <https://doi.org/10.24920/003611>
- Harhoff, D., Heumann, S., Jentsch, N., & Lorenz, P. (2018). Outline for a German Strategy for Artificial Intelligence. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, July. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3222566>
- Herath, H. M. K. K. M. B., & Mittal, M. (2022). Adoption of artificial intelligence in smart cities: A comprehensive review. *International Journal of Information Management Data Insights*, 2(1), 100076. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jjime.2022.100076>
- HolonIQ. (2020). *50 National AI Strategies - The 2020 AI Strategy Landscape*. HolonIQ. <https://www.holoniq.com/notes/50-national-ai-strategies-the-2020-ai-strategy-landscape>
- IDC. (2022a). *IDC: AI Spending Will Rise Over \$46 Billion by 2026 in Asia/Pacific*. International Data Corporation. <https://www.idc.com/getdoc.jsp?containerId=prAP49721022>
- IDC. (2022b). *Worldwide Spending on AI-Centric Systems Will Pass \$300 Billion by 2026, According to IDC*. International Data Corporation. <https://www.idc.com/getdoc.jsp?containerId=prUS49670322>
- IEEE. (2017). Ethically Aligned Design: Version 2 - For Public Discussion. *IEEE Standards*, 1–263. <https://standards.ieee.org/industry-connections/ec/ead-v1/>
- India AI Strategy. (2018). *National strategy for artificial intelligence #AIFORALL*. <https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/NationalStrategy-for-AI-Discussion-Paper.pdf>
- Indonesia AI Strategy. (2020). Strategi Nasional Kecerdasan Artifisial Indonesia 2020 - 2045. In *Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi*. <https://ai-innovation.id/server/static/ebook/stranas-ka.pdf>
- Ishii, E., Ebner, D. K., Kimura, S., Agha-Mir-Salim, L., Uchimido, R., & Celi, L. A. (2020). The advent of medical artificial intelligence: Lessons from the Japanese approach. *Journal of Intensive Care*, 8(1), 4–9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40560-020-00452-5>

- ISO. (2010). ISO 26000. In *International Organization of Standardization*.
<https://doi.org/10.4000/books.septentrion.6571>
- Jan, Z., Ahamed, F., Mayer, W., Patel, N., Grossmann, G., Stumptner, M., & Kuusk, A. (2023). Artificial intelligence for industry 4.0: Systematic review of applications, challenges, and opportunities. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 216(November 2021), 119456. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2022.119456>
- Japan AI Strategy. (2019). *AI Strategy 2019 AI for Everyone: People, Industries, Regions, and Governments*.
- Japan AI Strategy. (2022). *AI Strategy 2022* (Vol. 2022).
<https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/aistrategy2022en.pdf>
- Jobin, A., Guettel, L., Liebig, L., & Katzenbach, C. (2021). AI Federalism: Shaping AI Policy within States in Germany. *ArXiv:2111.04454 [Cs]*.
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2111.04454> %0Afiles/21873/Jobin et al. - 2021 - AI Federalism Shaping AI Policy within States in .pdf%0Afiles/21874/2111.html
- Knox, J. (2020). Artificial intelligence and education in China. *Learning, Media and Technology*, 45(3), 298–311. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2020.1754236>
- Krippendorff, K. (2004). *Content analysis: an introduction to its methodology* (Second Edi). SAGE Publications.
- Linder, S. H., & Peters, B. G. (1984). From social theory to policy design. *Journal of Public Policy*, 4(3), 237–259. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X0000221X>
- Lundvall, B. Å., & Rikap, C. (2022). China's catching-up in artificial intelligence seen as a co-evolution of corporate and national innovation systems. *Research Policy*, 51(1), 104395. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2021.104395>
- McKinsey Global Institute. (2017). Jobs lost, jobs gained: Workforce transitions in a time of automation. In *McKinsey Global Institute* (Issue December).
<https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/BAB489A30B724BECB5DEDC41E9BB9FAC.ashx>
- McKinsey Global Institute. (2018). Notes from the AI frontier: Modeling the impact of AI on the world economy. In *McKinsey Global Institute* (Issue September).
<https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/artificial-intelligence/notes-from-the-ai-frontier-modeling-the-impact-of-ai-on-the-world-economy>
- Misuraca, G., van Noordt, C., & Boukli, A. (2020). The use of AI in public services. *ICEGOV*, 90–99. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3428502.3428513>
- Müller, V. C., & Bostrom, N. (2016). Future Progress in Artificial Intelligence: A Survey of Expert Opinion. *Fundamental Issues of Artificial Intelligence Pp 555–572*, 376. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26485-1_33
- Newman, J., Mintrom, M., & O'Neill, D. (2022). Digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and bureaucratic transformation. *Futures*, 136(December 2021), 102886. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2021.102886>
- OECD/INFE. (2015). National strategies for financial education. In *OECD*.
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110113104120/http://nationalstrategies.standards.dcsf.gov.uk/node/102679>
- OECD. (n.d.-a). *National AI policies & strategies*. OECD AI Policy Observatory. Retrieved June 12, 2023, from <https://oecd.ai/en/dashboards/overview>

- OECD. (n.d.-b). *VC investments in AI by country*. OECD AI Policy Observatory. <https://oecd.ai/en/data?selectedArea=investments-in-ai-and-data&selectedVisualization=vc-investments-in-ai-by-country>
- OECD. (n.d.-c). *Who we are*. OECD. Retrieved December 15, 2023, from <https://www.oecd.org/about/>
- OECD. (2019). Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence. In *OECD/LEGAL/0449*. <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0449>
- Oxford Insights. (2022). *Government AI Readiness Index 2021*. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58b2e92c1e5b6c828058484e/t/61ead0752e7529590e98d35f/1642778757117/Government_AI_Readiness_21.pdf
- Pappas, I. O., Mikalef, P., Giannakos, M. N., Krogstie, J., & Lekakos, G. (2018). Big data and business analytics ecosystems: paving the way towards digital transformation and sustainable societies. *Information Systems and E-Business Management*, 16(3), 479–491. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10257-018-0377-z>
- Press, G. (2016). *Artificial Intelligence defined as a new research discipline: This week in tech history*. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/gilpress/2016/08/28/artificial-intelligence-defined-as-a-new-research-discipline-this-week-in-tech-history/?sh=606b227e6dd1>
- Radu, R. (2021). Steering the governance of artificial intelligence: national strategies in perspective. *Policy and Society*, 40(2), 178–193. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14494035.2021.1929728>
- Republic Of Korea AI Strategy. (2019). “Toward AI World Leader, beyond IT” National Strategy for Artificial intelligence. In *The Government of the Republic of Korea*.
- Roberts, H., Cows, J., Morley, J., Taddeo, M., Wang, V., & Floridi, L. (2021). The Chinese approach to artificial intelligence: an analysis of policy, ethics, and regulation. *AI and Society*, 36(1), 59–77. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-020-00992-2>
- Robinson, S. C. (2020). Trust, transparency, and openness: How inclusion of cultural values shapes Nordic national public policy strategies for artificial intelligence (AI). *Technology in Society*, 63(September), 101421. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2020.101421>
- Russel, S. J., & Norvig, P. (2010). Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach Third Edition. In S. J. Russel & P. Norvig (Eds.), *Pearson Education* (Third Edit, Vol. 3). Pearson Education. <https://doi.org/10.1119/1.15422>
- Saudi Arabia AI Strategy. (2020). *National Strategy for Data & AI* (Issue October). [https://ai.sa/Brochure_NSDAI_Summit version_EN.pdf](https://ai.sa/Brochure_NSDAI_Summit_version_EN.pdf)
- Saveliev, A., & Zhurenkov, D. (2021). Artificial intelligence and social responsibility: the case of the artificial intelligence strategies in the United States, Russia, and China. *Kybernetes*, 50(3), 656–675. <https://doi.org/10.1108/K-01-2020-0060>
- Schmitt, M. (2023). Automated machine learning: AI-driven decision making in business analytics. *Intelligent Systems with Applications*, 18(January), 200188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iswa.2023.200188>
- Sharbaf, M. S. (2022). Artificial Intelligence in Germany: Strategy and Policy—the Impact of AI on German Economy. In A. Maurya & J. M. Munoz (Eds.), *International Perspectives on Artificial Intelligence* (pp. 33–42). Anthem Press. <https://doi.org/DOI:>

- Stone, P., Brooks, R., Brynjolfsson, E., Calo, R., Etzioni, O., Hager, G., Hirschberg, J., Kalyanakrishnan, S., Kamar, E., Kraus, S., Leyton-Brown, K., Parkes, D., Press, W., Saxenian, A., Shah, J., Tambe, M., & Teller, A. (2016). "Artificial Intelligence and Life in 2030." One Hundred Year Study on Artificial Intelligence: Report of the 2015-2016 Study Panel. In *Stanford University*. Stanford University. <https://ai100.stanford.edu/2016-report>
- Sun, T. Q., & Medaglia, R. (2019). Mapping the challenges of Artificial Intelligence in the public sector: Evidence from public healthcare. *Government Information Quarterly*, 36(2), 368–383. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2018.09.008>
- Tegmark, M. (2017). *Life 3.0 Being Human in the Age of Artificial Intelligence*. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/arena-attachments/1446178/cffa5ebc74cee2b1edf58fa9a5bbcb1c.pdf?1511265314>
- Transparency International. (n.d.). *Corruption perceptions index*. https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022?gclid=Cj0KCQjwmlCoBhDxARIsABXkXILUeiAfeZmSR3IvM7RFC8grLe3OcZxNeoo1YixJ7-h-bPjBrAjsipwaAqVtEALw_wcB
- UK AI Strategy. (2021). *National AI Strategy*. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1020402/National_AI_Strategy_-_PDF_version.pdf
- Ulnicane, I., Knight, W., Leach, T., Stahl, B. C., & Wanjiku, W. G. (2021). Framing governance for a contested emerging technology: insights from AI policy. *Policy and Society*, 40(2), 158–177. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14494035.2020.1855800>
- Ulnicane, I., Knight, W., Leach, T., Stahl, B. C., & Wanjiku, W. G. (2022). Governance of artificial intelligence: Emerging international trends and policy frames. In *The Global Politics of Artificial Intelligence* (pp. 29–55). <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429446726-2>
- UN DESA. (2023). World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023. In *United Nations (UN)*. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2011wesp.pdf
- UN Statistics Division. (n.d.). *Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49)*. UN DESA. Retrieved December 14, 2023, from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49>
- UNFPA - UNICEF. (2021). *Fighting the odds, catalyzing change: a strategic approach to ending the global problem of child marriage UNFPA-UNICEF global programme to end child marriage*. <https://www.unicef.org/media/127876/file/Child-marriage-2021-report.pdf>
- UNICEF. (2021). *Southeast Asia Regional Report on Maternal Nutrition and Complementary Feeding. October*, 83.
- US AI Strategy. (2023). *national artificial intelligence research and development strategic plan 2023 update* (Issue May).
- Van Roy, V. (2020). AI Watch - National strategies on Artificial Intelligence: A European perspective in 2019. In *Joint Research Centre (European Commission)* (EUR 30102). Publications Office of the European Union. <https://doi.org/10.2760/602843>
- Van Roy, V., Rossetti, F., Perset, K., & Galindo-Romero, L. (2021). AI Watch - National strategies on Artificial Intelligence: A European perspective, 2021 edition. In *OECD*. Publications Office of the European Union. <https://doi.org/10.2760/069178>
- Verbeek, A., & Lundqvist, M. (2021). *Artificial intelligence, blockchain and the future of*

Europe: How disruptive technologies create opportunities for a green and digital economy.

- Viscusi, G., Rusu, A., & Florin, M. V. (2020). Public Strategies for Artificial Intelligence: Which Value Drivers? *Computer*, 53(10), 38–46. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.2020.2995517>
- Walsh, T., Levy, N., Bell, G., Elliott, A., Maclaurin, J., Mereels, I., & Wood, F. (2019). The effective and ethical development of artificial intelligence: An opportunity to improve our wellbeing. In *Australian Council of Learned Academies*. https://acola.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/hs4_artificial-intelligence-report.pdf
- Walz, A., & Firth-Butterfield, K. (2019). Implementing ethics into artificial intelligence: a contribution, from legal perspective, to the development of an AI governance regime. *Duke Law and Technology Review*, 18(1), 176.
- Wamba-Taguimdje, S. L., Fosso Wamba, S., Kala Kamdjoug, J. R., & Tchatchouang Wanko, C. E. (2020). Influence of artificial intelligence (AI) on firm performance: the business value of AI-based transformation projects. *Business Process Management Journal*, 26(7), 1893–1924. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-10-2019-0411>
- West, D. M., & Allen, J. R. (2018). *How artificial intelligence is transforming the world*. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/how-artificial-intelligence-is-transforming-the-world/>
- White House. (2021). *National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness*. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/National-Strategy-for-the-COVID-19-Response-and-Pandemic-Preparedness.pdf>
- WHO. (2018). National suicide prevention strategies: Progress, examples and indicators. In *WHO* (Vol. 30). <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/279765/9789241515016-eng.pdf?ua=1>
- Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004>
- Wirajuda, T. (2021). *President Jokowi Urges Indonesia to Accelerate AI Capabilities*. Kompas. <https://go.kompas.com/read/2021/03/09/062143674/president-jokowi-urges-indonesia-to-accelerate-ai-capabilities?page=all>
- Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Geyer, C. (2019). Artificial Intelligence and the Public Sector—Applications and Challenges. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 42(7), 596–615. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2018.1498103>
- Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Sturm, B. J. (2020). The dark sides of Artificial Intelligence: an integrated AI governance framework for public administration. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 43(9), 818–829. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2020.1749851>
- Wu, F., Lu, C., Zhu, M., Chen, H., Zhu, J., Yu, K., Li, L., Li, M., Chen, Q., Li, X., Cao, X., Wang, Z., Zha, Z., Zhuang, Y., & Pan, Y. (2020). Towards a new generation of artificial intelligence in China. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 2(6), 312–316. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-020-0183-4>
- Yarger, H. R. (2006). Toward a theory of strategy: Art Lykke and the Army War College strategy model. In *Strategic Studies Institute*. <http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep12025.12>
- Young, M., Himmelreich, J., Honcharov, D., & Soundarajan, S. (2021). The Right Tool for

the Job? Assessing the Use of Artificial Intelligence for Identifying Administrative Errors. *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 15–26. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3463677.3463714>

Zeng, J. (2022). *China's AI Approach: A Top-Down Nationally Concerted Strategy? BT - Artificial Intelligence with Chinese Characteristics: National Strategy, Security and Authoritarian Governance* (J. Zeng (ed.); pp. 11–34). Springer Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-0722-7_2

Zhang, K., & Aslan, A. B. (2021). AI technologies for education: Recent research & future directions. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 2, 100025. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeai.2021.100025>