Integrating **Artificial Intelligence** into anti-corruption programmes

Yasmine Hamdar
AI Specialist
UNDP RBAS Digital Team

Module 1
Intro to AI

What is AI? Key Terms and Processes

AI for Development

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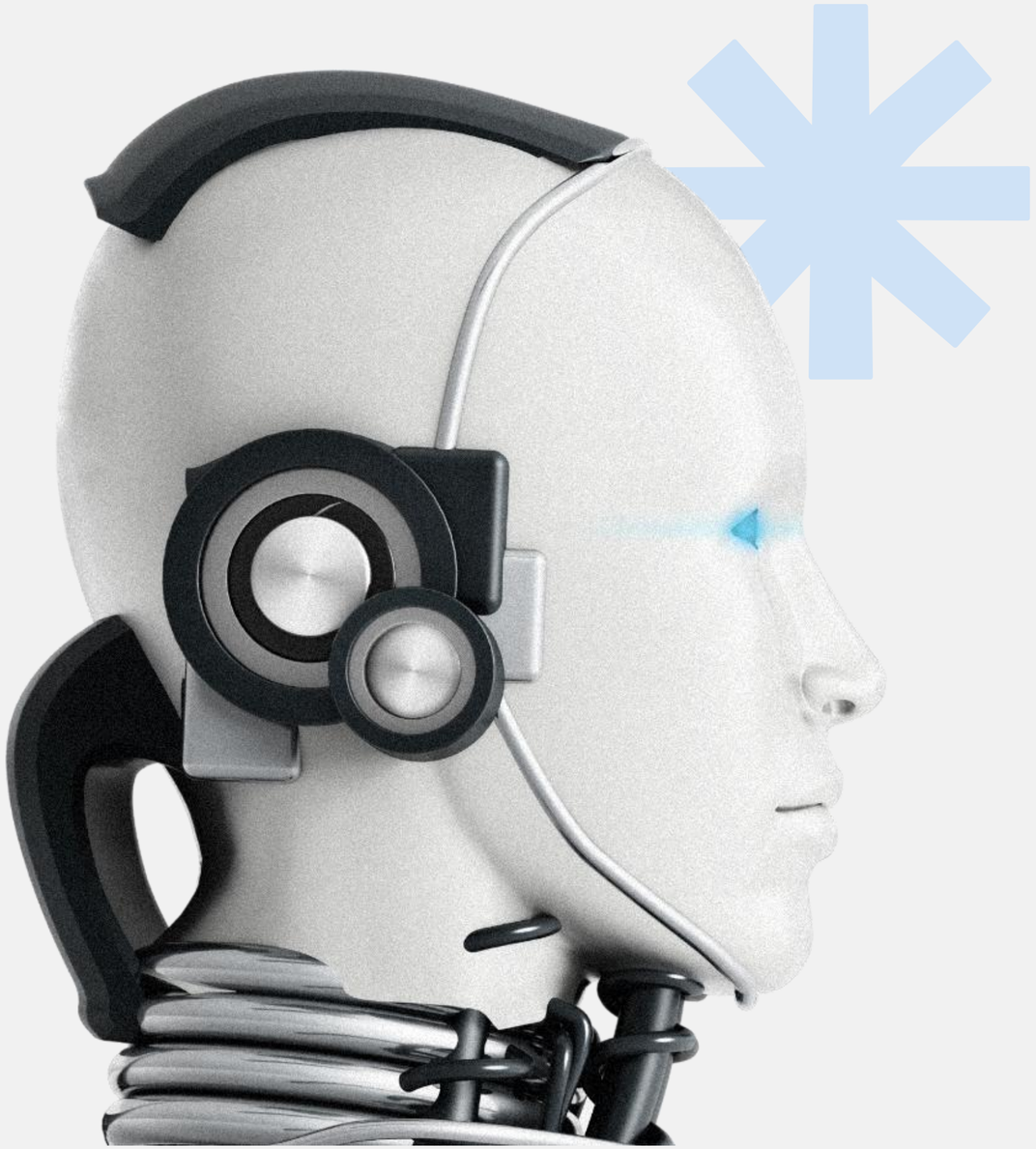
Module 1: Introduction to AI

When you think about

Artificial Intelligence

What 3 words come to mind?



How do you think we ‘teach’ machines?

AI is.. quite everywhere

Environmental *Change* Institute

eci | UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Is AI the intelligent answer to climate change?

27 February 2024 | Energy | Blog | 3 minute read

Felippa Amanta

DPhil student

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been hailed as a great game changer for addressing climate change, but scientists are concerned that

Artificial Intelligence and Cancer Care: the Future of Oncology?

These days, it seems the concept of artificial intelligence is unavoidable. What once was a dystopian idea, a glimpse into an automated future far, far away, has seemingly arrived on our doorstep. In its current form, AI programs like ChatGPT and DALL-E are far from sentient beings, but the rate of progress these sophisticated algorithms have developed is alarming for some. But what positives can this technology bring to the table? We caught up with SCI member Ruijiang Li, PhD, associate professor of radiation oncology in the division of medical physics, to gain insight. He and his colleagues in the Integrative Imaging & Molecular Diagnostics Lab have been developing a powerful approach to medical image analysis, utilizing a deep-learning program to predict treatment response and patient outcomes based on their routine CT and MRI scans, as well as digital pathology slides.

gt government technology

DISASTER ZONE

Artificial Intelligence: A Doomsday Risk?

Which will it be: a boon to how we inte with technology or technology run amuck?

November 20, 2023 • Eric Holdeman

There is a current debate raging, even among the artificial intelligence community, that things are moving too fast in the development of the

Medium

Will AI Take Over the World?

Tech Emma · Follow

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Artificial Intelligence (AI), a technology that enables machines to perform human-like tasks, has become a buzzword in recent years. With its ability to learn from data, AI has transformed several industries, including healthcare, finance, and transportation. Some believe that AI has the potential to revolutionize the world as we know it, while others fear that it might dominate and surpass human intelligence. In this article, we will explore the potential of AI, its various techniques, and its practical applications in

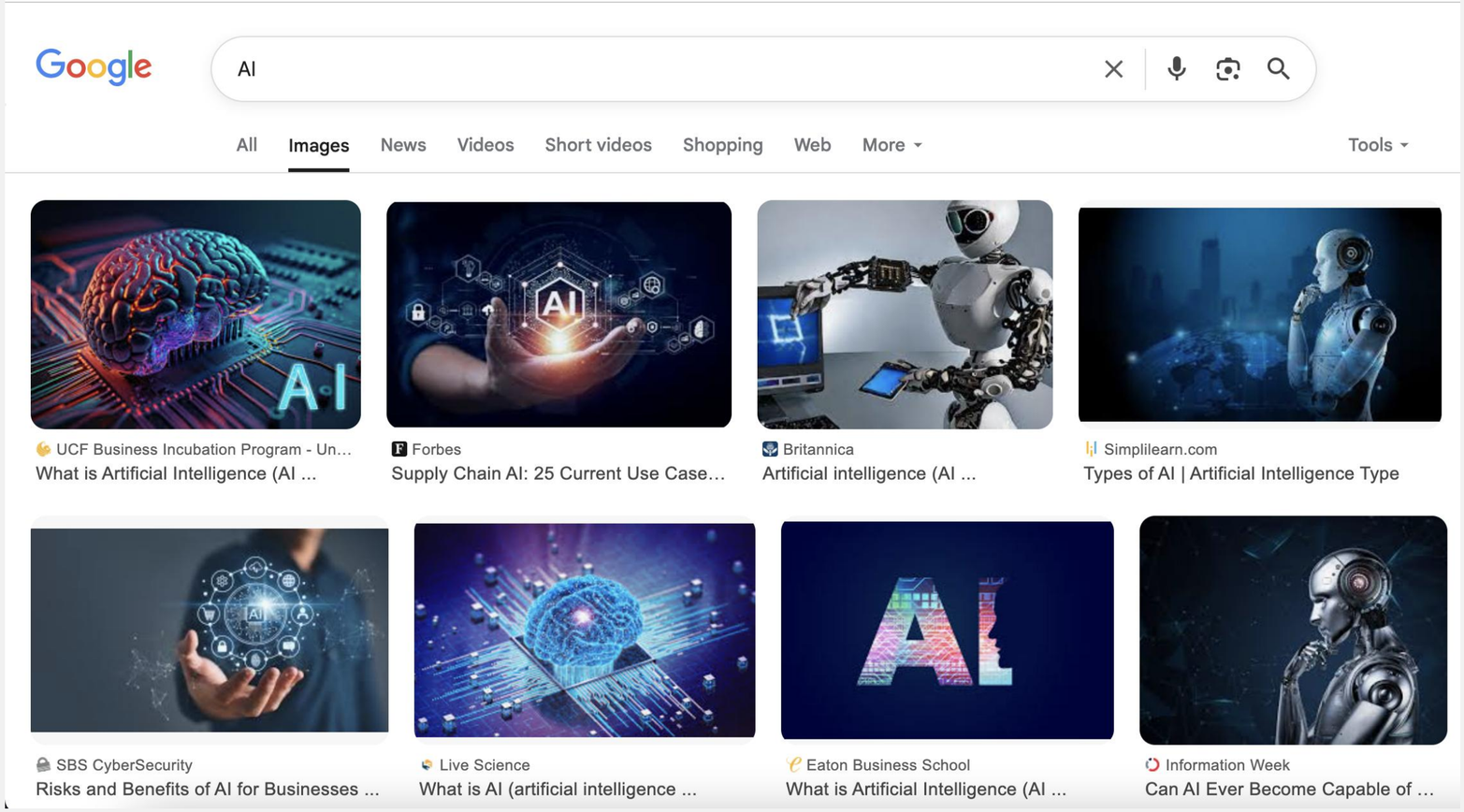
A fundamental problem in AI is that nobody really knows what AI is.

What is AI?

Is it really just about human-like robots?

What about practical applications?

And do the risks outweigh the benefits?



A short overview of AI

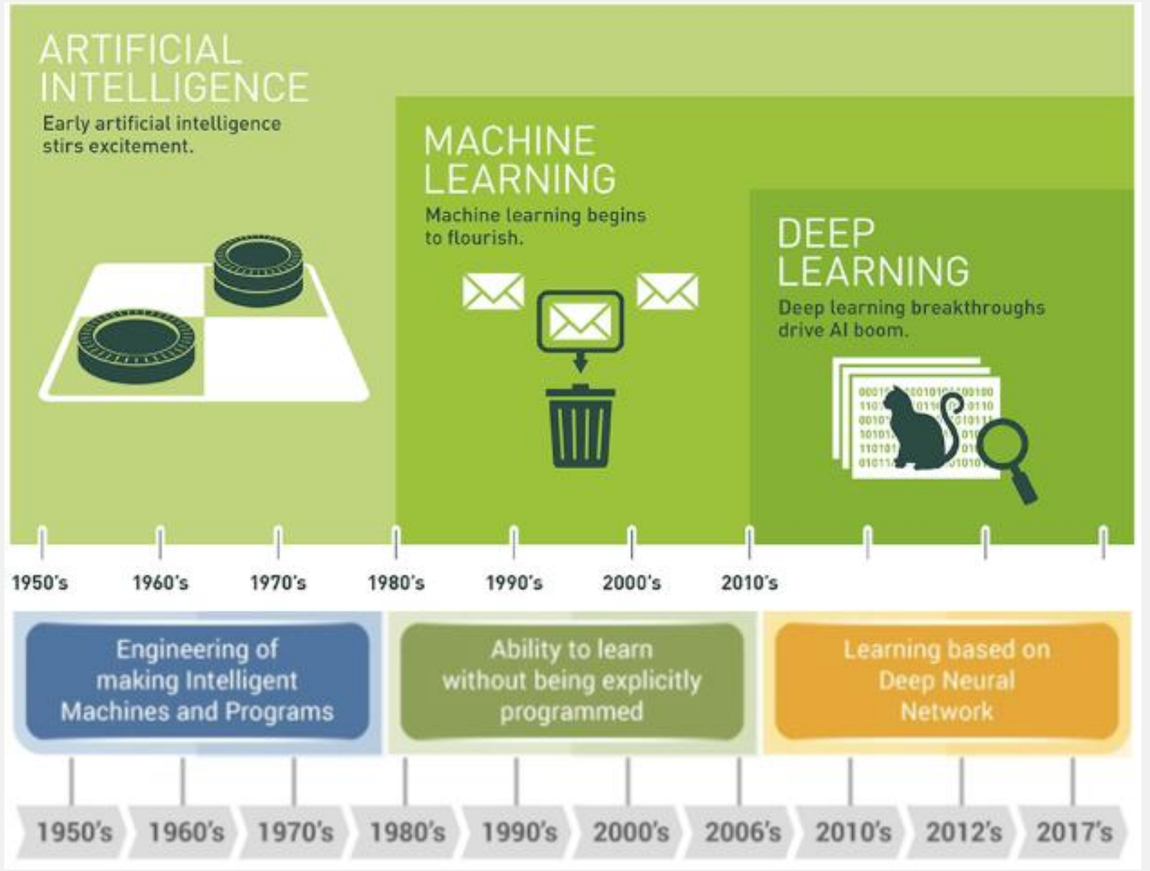
I. **AI = This task is difficult or time consuming. Can a machine just do it for me?**

II. May be a **rule-based programme** created by a human

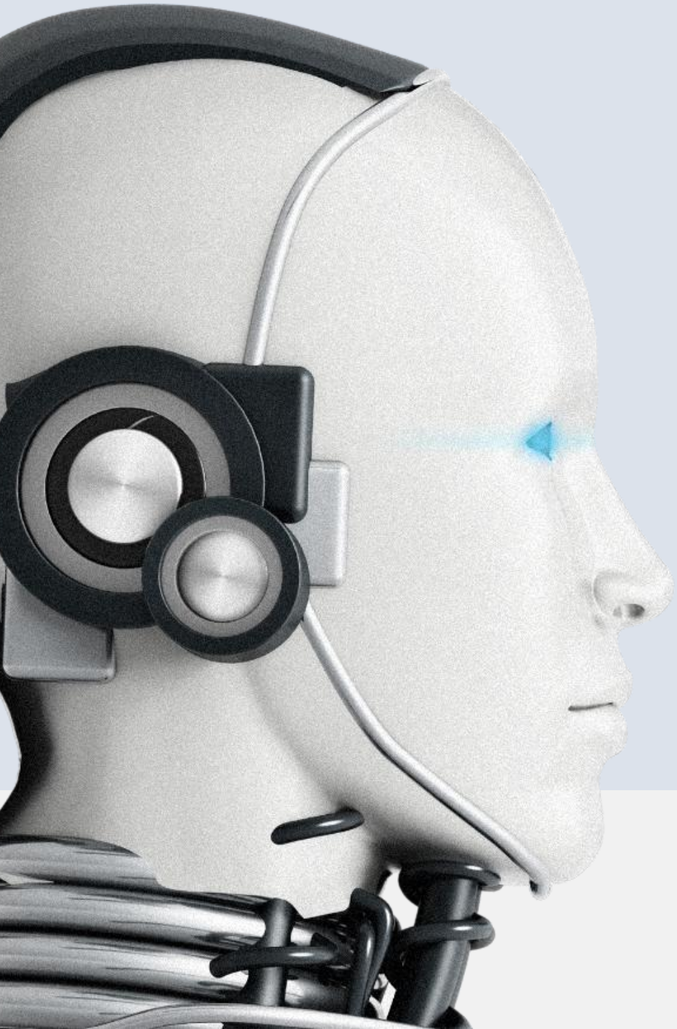
    1. The rules are definable (human driven)

III. Or the computer can create the programme itself by **looking at patterns in data** (data driven)

    1. Use lots of data to identify patterns and build the AI
    2. The more data the better the accuracy of the algorithm



AI Defined



AI is the intelligence of machines, the ability of artificial entities to think and have intelligence

The capability of AI was determined by Alan Turing's test where a human interrogator communicates with an AI in one room and a human in another using a device. The interrogator is asked to distinguish the human from the AI based on the answers. If the interrogator cannot make the distinction, then the AI has passed the Turing test of AI.

AI Types

	Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)	Stage-1	Machine Learning	Specialises in one area and solves one problem
	Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)	Stage-2	Machine Intelligence	Refers to a computer that is as smart as a human across the board
	Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)	Stage-3	Machine Consciousness	An intellect that is much smarter than the best human brains in pratically every field

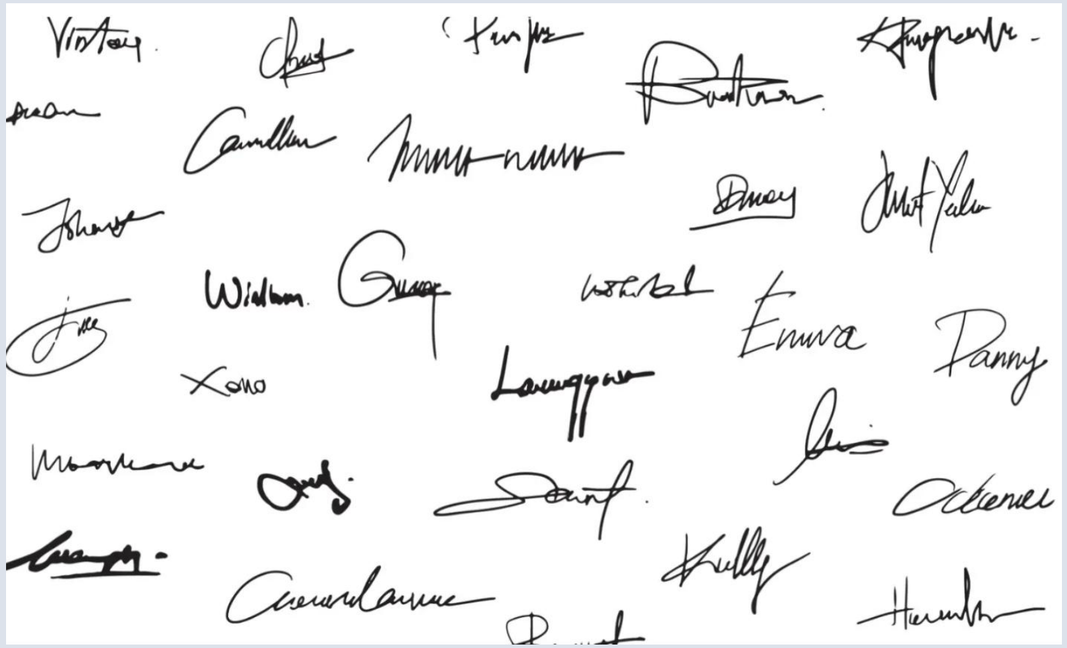
The Appeal of AI

Self building using data

Speed and efficiency

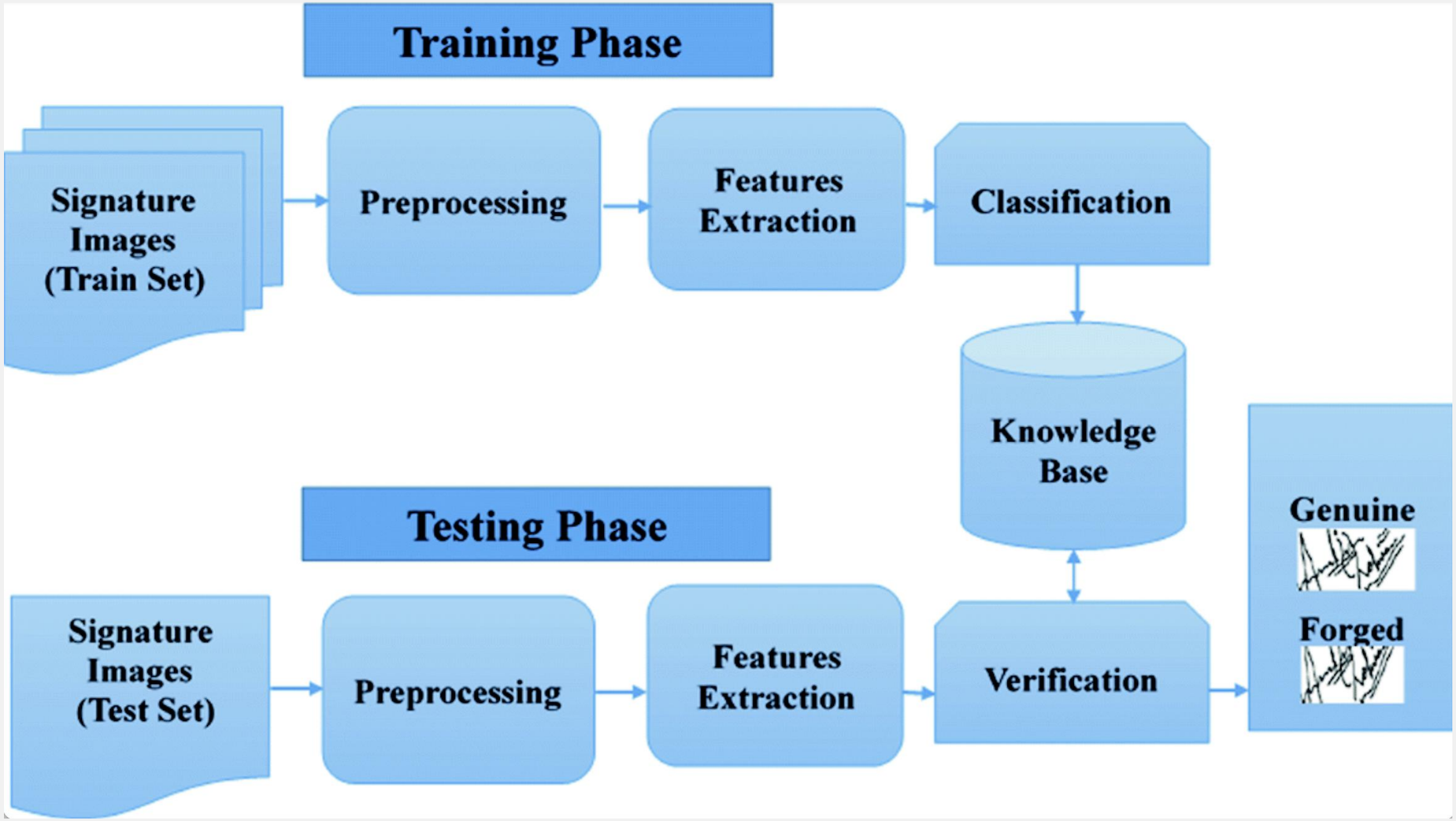
From input-process (algorithm)-output to data-desired result-algorithm

Transferability



Example: Teachable Machine – identify real vs forged signatures

How does it really work?



The Centrality of Data

1. **Data is anything that we can observe, and in some cases do not directly observe (latent or hidden)**

2. We observe with our senses;
    1. Pictures, Videos
    2. Taste
    3. Smell
    4. Sound
    5. Written numbers… etc

3. We cannot observe others but can infer their existence (latent or hidden):
    1. Wind
    2. Behaviour → personality

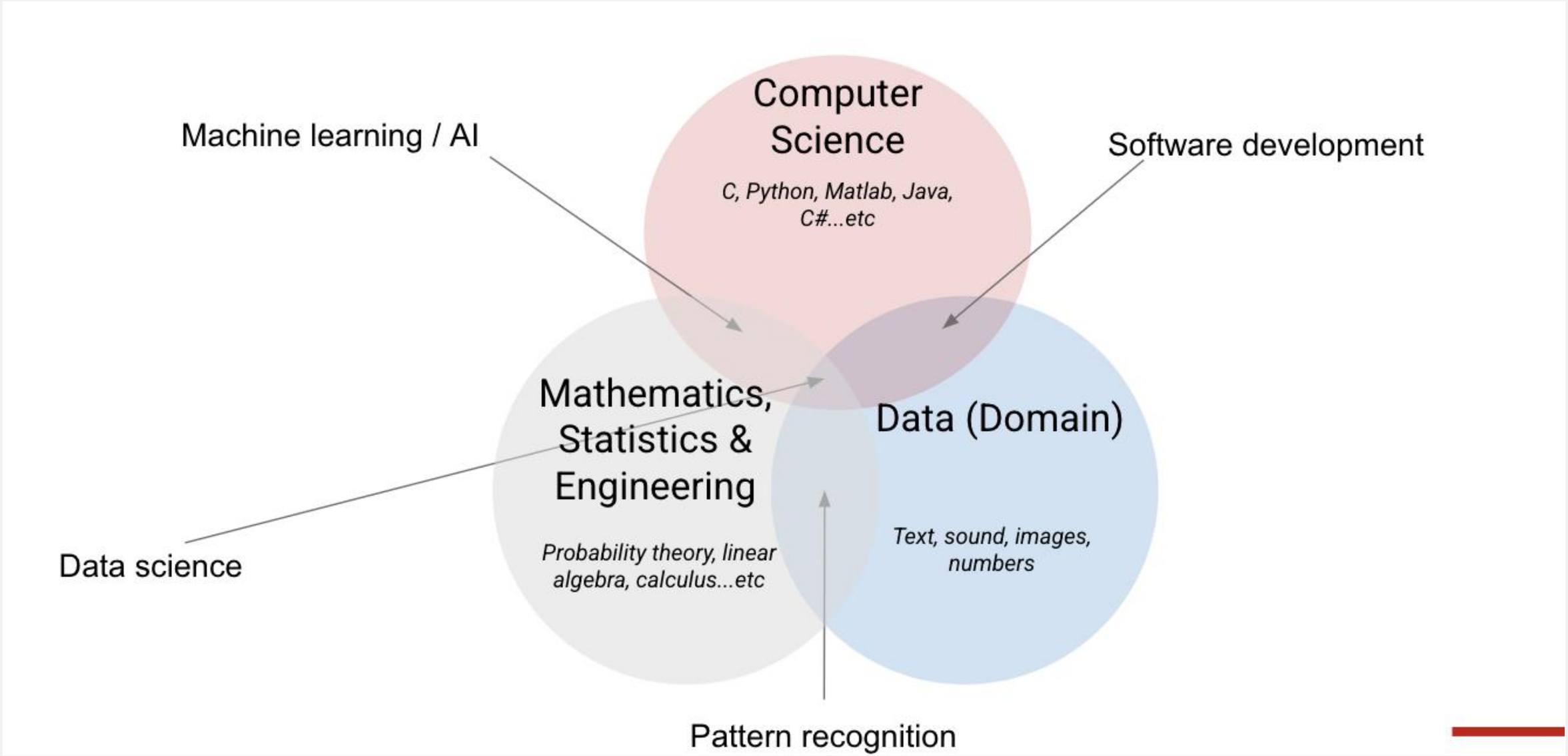
But ultimately AI is about learning. So how does this happen?

1. **The power law of practice**
2. To learn is to get better with practice with the power law
3. You get better with practice, but not at a constant rate: at first you improve quickly, then not so quickly, then very slowly
4. We perceive and remember things in chunks. Chunking things allows us to process much more information
5. Many of the most important technologies in the world are the result of inventing a unifier, a single mechanism that does what previously required many

Tracing AI back to science - a regularity in existence

- Nature has a regularity about it
- Patterns are the very essence of nature
- There are also patterns in non-natural things like behaviour

AI and related fields



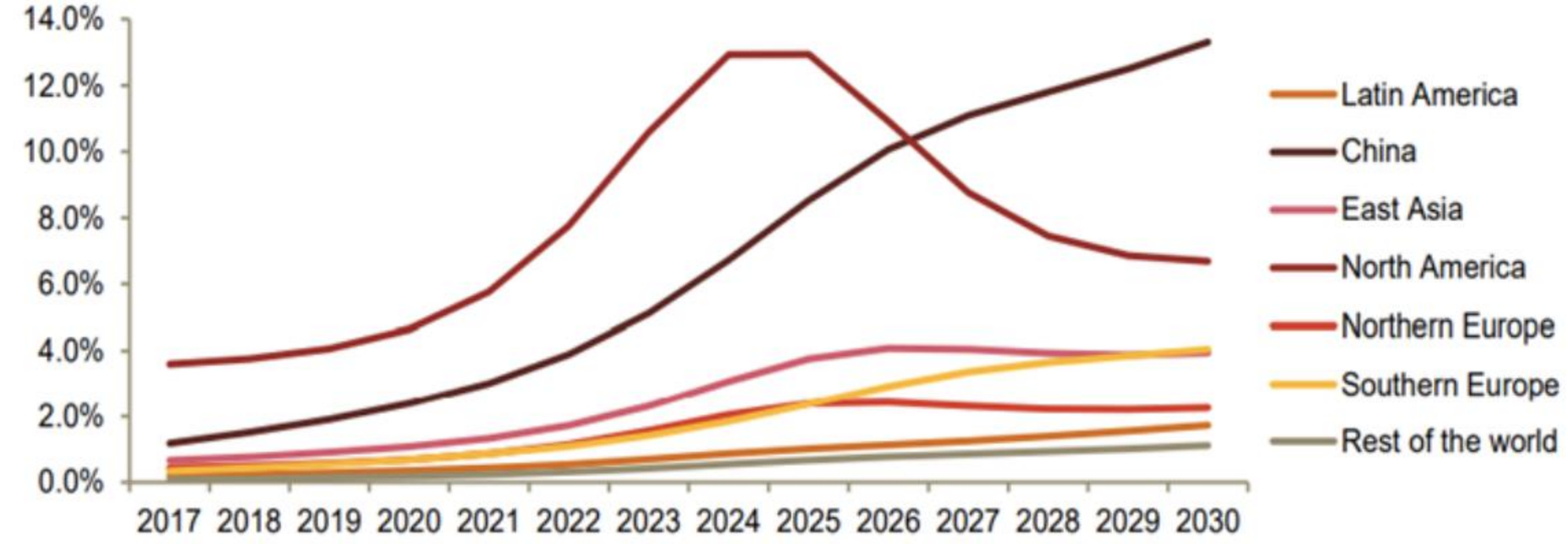
Machine learning
Pattern recognition
Statistical modelling
Data mining
Data science
Knowledge discovery
Predictive analytics
Prescriptive analytics
Adaptive systems
Self-organising systems
...and many more

Why all these names?

Names = ways in which learning is organized

Economic impact of AI by geographical region

Figure 7.12 – GDP impact by geographical region over time (% of GDP) associated with productivity and product enhancements (2017-2030)



AI for Development: Overview of Opportunities

1. Advancing efficiency in govt planning and services, including anti-corruption
2. Access to digital opportunities and markets
3. Leapfrog to emerging economic opportunities, infrastructures and business models
4. Dynamic and beneficial partnerships with the private sector and innovators
5. Take advantage of agile growing youth population
6. Tracking progress and analytics on reaching development goals and targets

Example of different sectors

1. Health
2. Safety and justice
3. Identity and biometrics
4. Fintech
5. Elections, democracy and media
6. Agriculture and food security

Overview of Risks

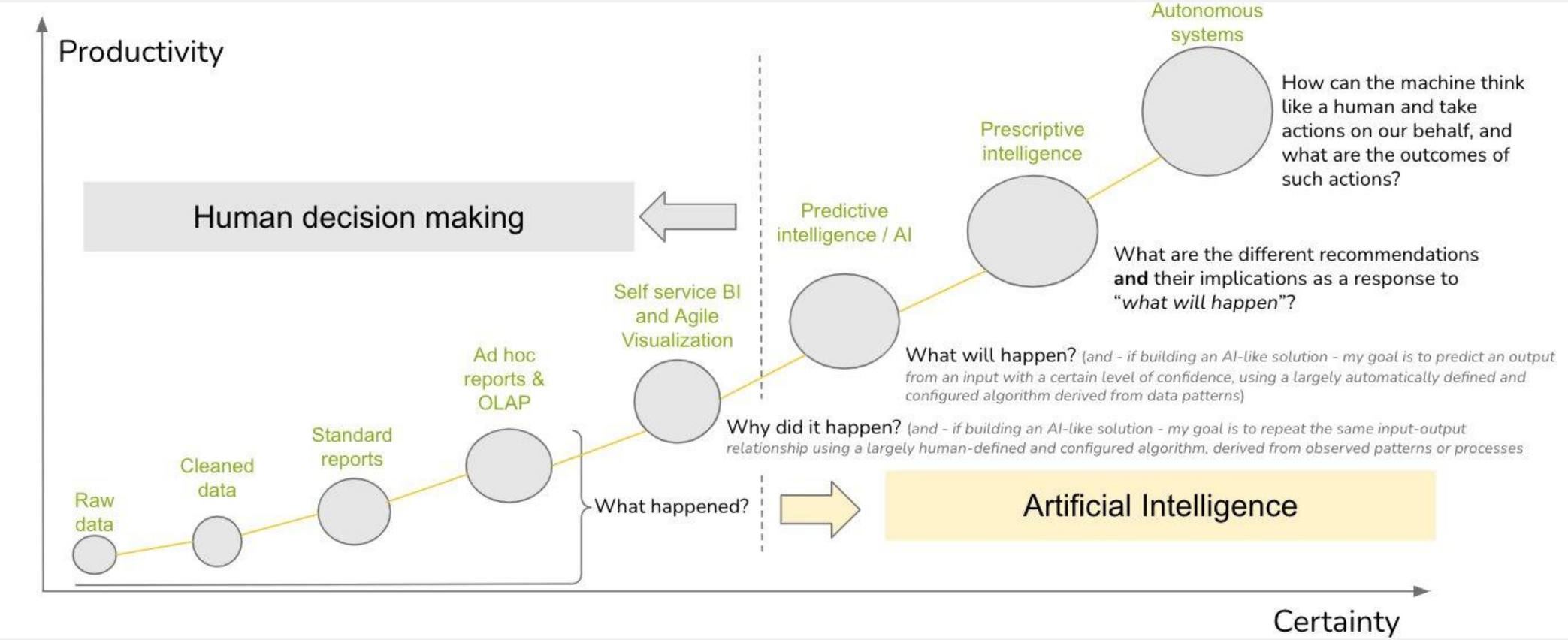
- Biased Systems
- Different Local Contexts
- Need for Computing Power
- Human Rights
- Digital Divide
- Gendered Impact
- Job Loss

AI for Development – Key Considerations

1. Policies are needed to steer between opportunities and risks
2. Digital and data literacy and rights must be foregrounded to encourage participation
3. Special attention to inclusion and diversity, including addressing risks to gender equality
4. Support local innovation: locally developed AI will be most relevant to local needs.

1. Public-private partnerships to leverage resources of private sector for public good
2. Economic regulation to distribute benefits fairly and ensure fair competition
3. Prioritise individual and community skills and capacity development
4. Infrastructure:

1. Network and connectivity
2. Computer power and cloud storage/ services
3. Access to representative, reliable and quality data



How to decide on when to use AI?

Google's AI Design Guide: Based on user need, can AI solve this problem in a unique way?

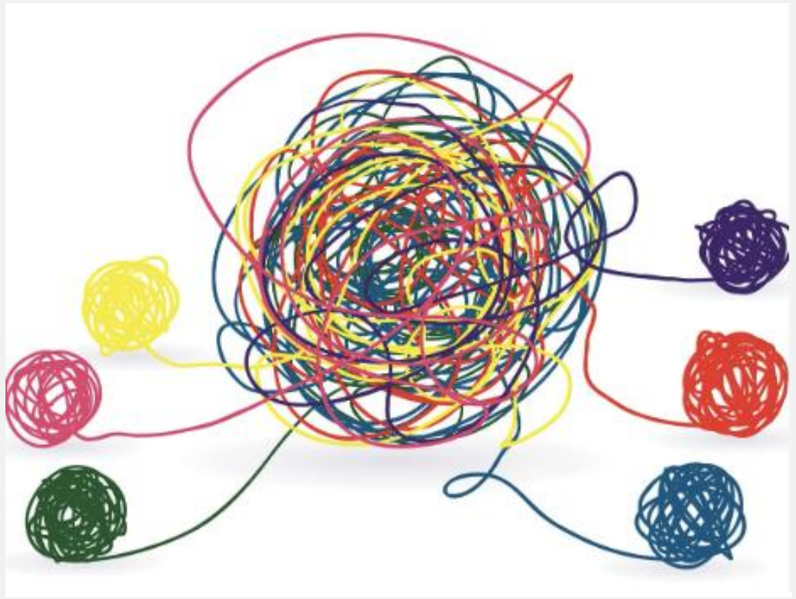
AI probably better	AI probably **not** better
☐ The core experience requires recommending different content to different users.	☐ The most valuable part of the core experience is its predictability regardless of context or additional user input.
☐ The core experience requires prediction of future events.	☐ The cost of errors is very high and outweighs the benefits of a small increase in success rate.
☐ Personalization will improve the user experience.	☐ Users, customers, or developers need to understand exactly everything that happens in the code.
☐ User experience requires natural language interactions.	☐ Speed of development and getting to market first is more important than anything else, including the value using AI would provide.
☐ Need to recognize a general class of things that is too large to articulate every case.	☐ People explicitly tell you they don't want a task automated or augmented.
☐ Need to detect low occurrence events that are constantly evolving.	
☐ An agent or bot experience for a particular domain.	
☐ The user experience doesn't rely on predictability.	

Module 2: Introduction to Tech Policy

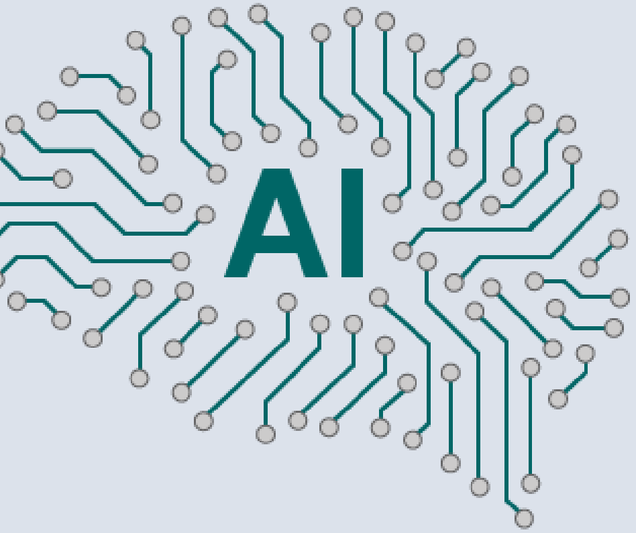
In the policy field, AI is a wicked problem

1. No definitive formulation of a wicked problem i.e even the definition and scope of the problem is contested
2. Wicked problems have no ‘stopping rule’ i.e. no definitive solution
3. Solutions to wicked problem are not true or false, but a matter of competing values.
4. Wicked problems create policy conundrums

Complexity of elements, sub-systems and interdependencies	Low	Moderate	High
Uncertainty in relation to risks, consequences of action, and changing patterns	Low	Moderate	High
Divergence and fragmentation in viewpoints, values, strategic intentions	Low	Moderate	High



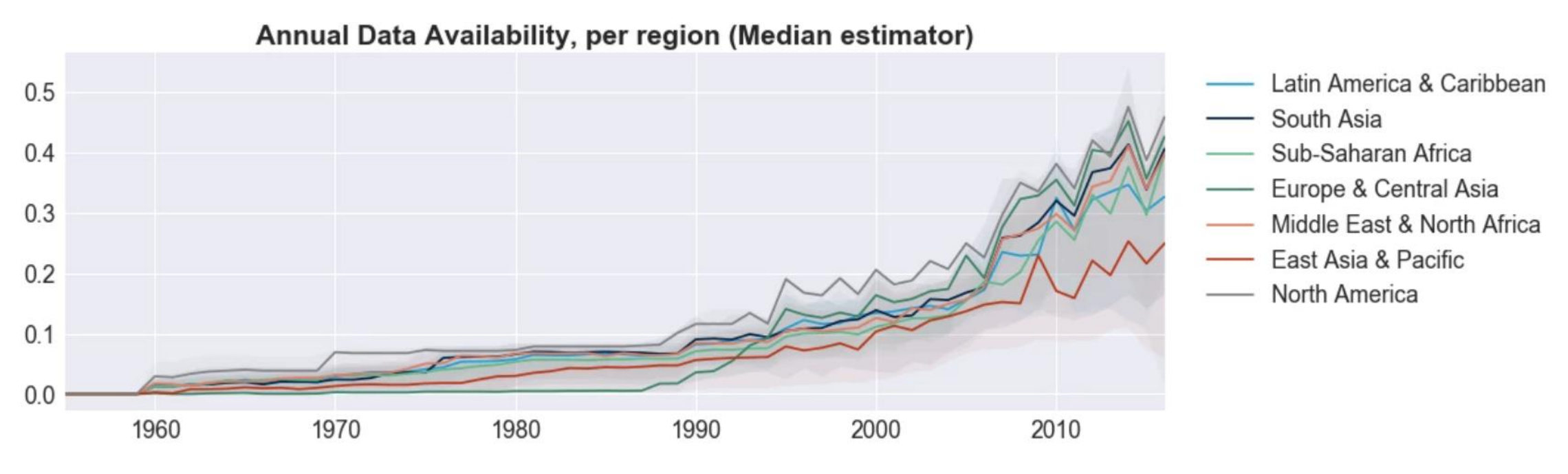
Toward a National Policy Framework for Responsible AI



- **Foundations**
  - Access to high quality, curated data sets
  - Reliable Infrastructure and Compute Capacity
  - Education, Skills and R&D investments
- **Enablers**
  - Market policies to support competitive domestic ecosystem
  - Labor market policies
  - Safe and Rights based adoption in the public sector
- **Safeguards**
  - Regulatory Interventions
  - Soft Governance
  - Civil society capacity and Public Education

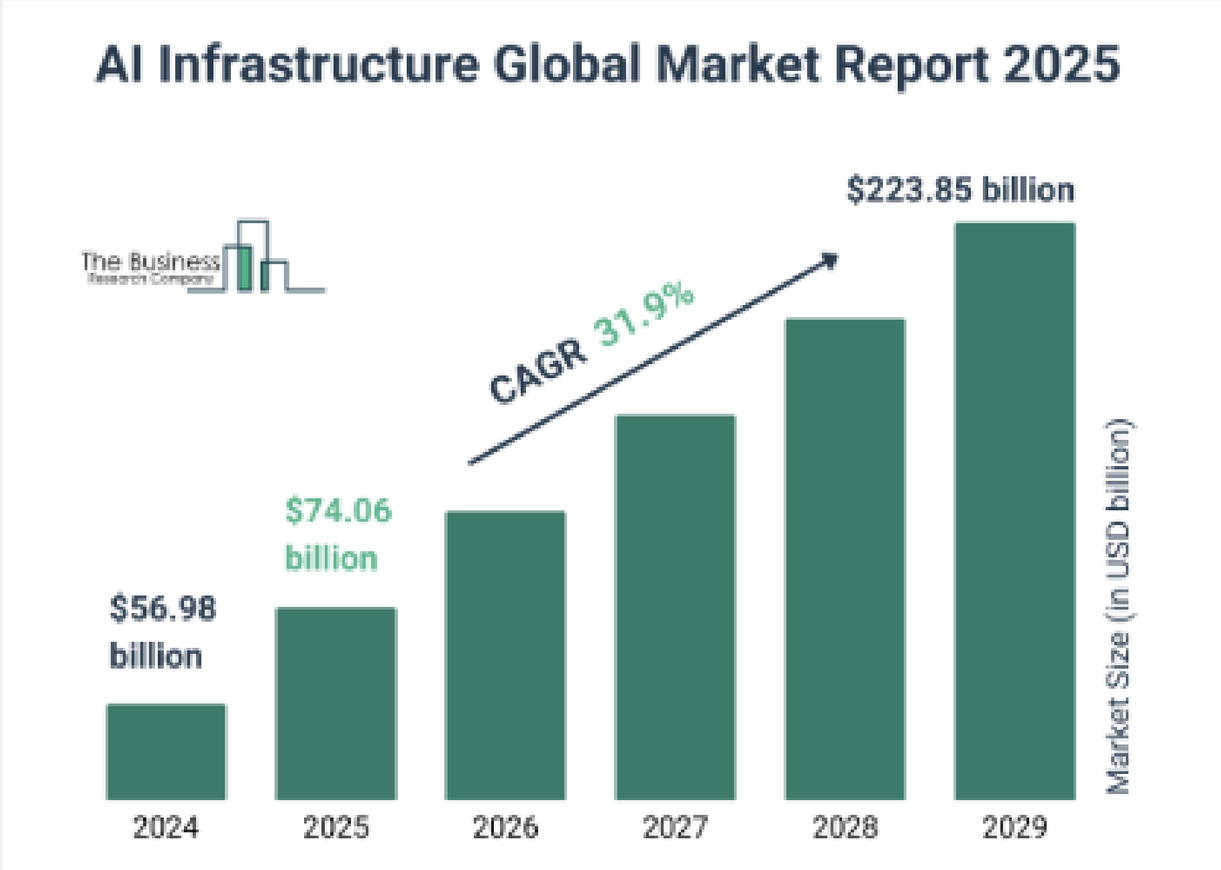
Foundation #1 : High Quality, Curated, Data

1. Data is the building block of AI
2. Data access
3. Data Parity
4. Data Processing



Foundation #2:
Reliable Infrastructure + Compute Capacity

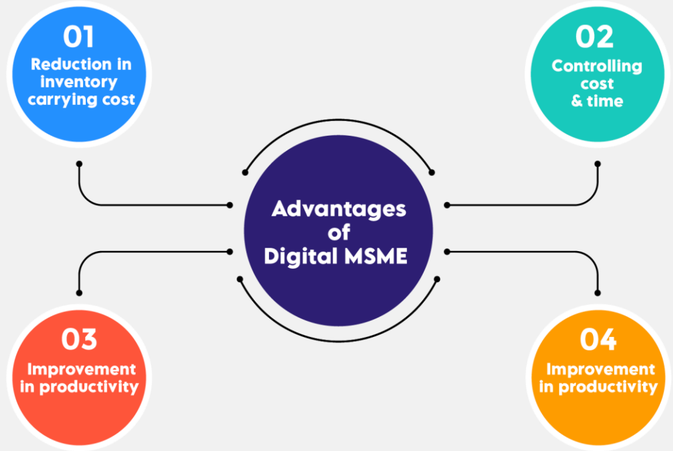
1. Investment in Infrastructure
2. Compute and Storage Capacities
3. Private Sector Partnerships
4. Data Policies



Foundation #3: Investments in Skills and R&D

1. Data Science
2. Logic skills, analytics, and more
3. Limited AI researchers
4. Attraction to work in private sector

Enabler #1 : Market Policies to support competitive domestic ecosystem



1. Regulate Digital Markets

1. Update competition policy to regulate control over data and market effects
2. Platform Neutrality to ensure a level playing field
3. Platform Interoperability to reduce switching costs and support innovation

2. Support for MSMEs

1. Access to Data, Finance and Talent
2. Ease of Doing Business
3. Cross border data flows
4. Data governance, privacy, and security

Enabler #3: Safe and Inclusive Use in Public Sector

1. Prioritize rights-based, interpretable, and inclusive AI use
2. Ensure transparency, accountability, and grievance mechanisms
3. Address risks in digital ID, data centralization, and welfare tech
4. Build institutional capacity and limit overreliance on tech firms

Safeguard #1: Top-down Regulation

1. General - Data Protection, Cyber Security, Consumer Protection, Intellectual Property, Taxation.

2. Application or Sector specific - Eg. Biometrics, Facial Recognition, Self-Driving Cars

3. Risks and Rights Based approaches ; Bans and Limited Use; Algorithmic Impact Assessment

4. Eg. EU's Approach to regulating AI - A layered, risk based approach
    1. Certain types of use-cases are prohibited.
    2. High risk uses cases are permitted, subject to compliance with specified conditions and ex-ante assessment.
    3. Exception: Biometrics are considered high risk and subject to strict requirements. Live use in public places is prohibited, but only for law-enforcement, not private actors; for law enforcement, some exceptions are included.
    4. Limitation : Narrow definition of risk; impact on fundamental rights, worker rights and environment not included; Dependent on self-regulatory measures.

Safeguard #2: Soft Governance

1. Standards, Guidelines, Codes of Conduct, Machine Ethics
2. Between 2015 and 2020, 117 initiatives have published AI ethics principles
3. High-level consensus around eight themes:
    1. privacy
    2. accountability
    3. safety and security
    4. transparency and explainability
    5. fairness and non-discrimination
    6. human control of technology
    7. professional responsibility
    8. promotion of human values
4. Benefits of soft governance :easily adaptable; space for experimentation; cooperative action; global scope
5. Drawbacks of soft governance: vague and general ; non-enforceable; incomplete participation; ‘ethics washing’ ; do not provide the same amount as reassurance to public as regulatory measures.

Emerging Global AI Regulations

AppSOC

Safeguard #3: Public Engagement

1. **Few studies on** the societal impacts of big data and AI in developing countries.
2. **Public consultation is needed** to build understanding and trust. Particularly important for emerging technologies where impacts are not well understood or still unfolding.
3. **Under-resourced and fragmented civil society** in developing countries makes it harder to monitor and evaluate AI deployment.
4. **Knowledge institutions** can help anticipate long term impacts and align AI development trajectories with societal good.
5. **Civil society should be involved** in early consultation processes; technical oversight; and monitoring and evaluation.

Policy Conundrums (?)

1. How can developing countries **develop foundational infrastructure** for AI in context of limited resources and talent, low levels of digitalisation, and environmental impacts?

2. How can developing countries l**everage AI for economic growth** while addressing growing inequality and protecting labor rights ?

3. How should developing countries **regulate digital markets** to prevent against monopolisation, enable healthy competition, and protect consumer interests?

4. How to **improve delivery of public services** while preserving rights and furthering accountability, amidst weak institutional capacity?

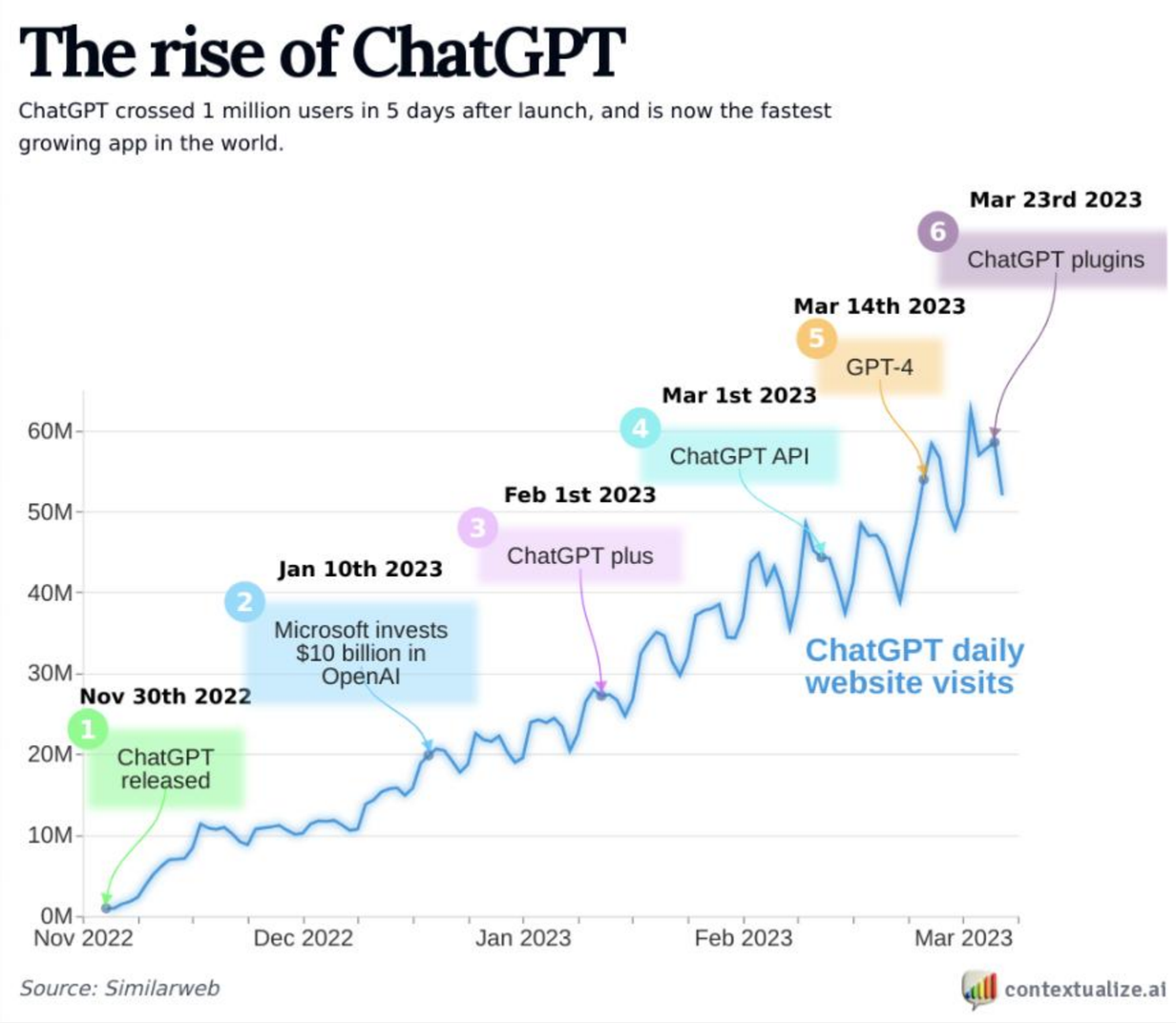
5. How can countries find the right balance **between hard and soft regulation,** in a way that protects human rights, anticipates structural transformations, and enables innovation?

Addressing wicked problems is ultimately a question of VALUES, not only more or better evidence.

AI for Anti-corruption

Oxford Insights lists Artificial intelligence as ‘the next frontier in anticorruption,‘ partly due to its ability to reveal patterns in datasets too large for humans to manage.

AI can analyze datasets far beyond human capacity, revealing fraud and corruption patterns previously impossible to detect. In public integrity work, these technologies offer new ways to strengthen accountability and oversight at scale.



AI Capabilities for Integrity Work

Integrity

1. **Data analysis at scale:** LLMs can rapidly digest and summarize massive volumes of text (e.g. reports, contracts, open data), helping auditors and investigators prioritize information and spot issues. This frees staff from time-consuming document review.

2. **Pattern detection:** Machine learning can uncover hidden patterns or anomalies indicative of corruption. For example, integrity agencies have used supervised learning on past cases to flag complex fraud patterns in public datasets.

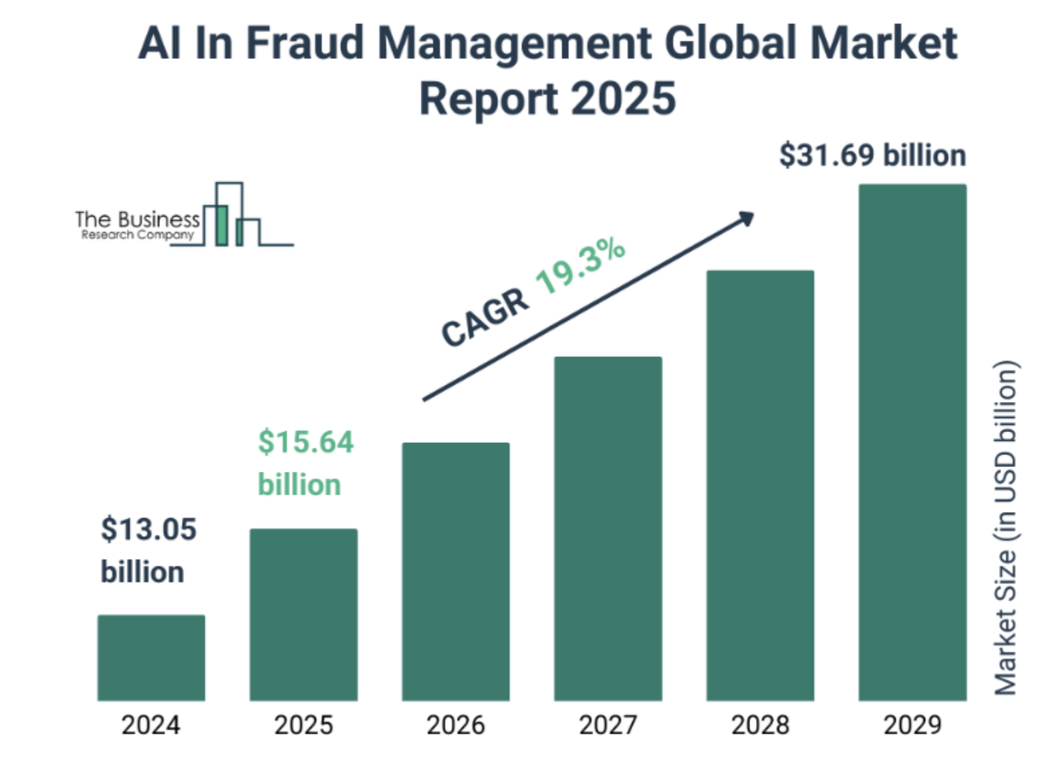
3. **Task automation:** AI can generate content and handle routine tasks. Some integrity bodies already use LLMs to draft documents, analyze spreadsheets, and answer common queries, greatly improving operational efficiency.

Opportunity: Enhancing Transparency & Accountability

1. **Uncovering hidden corruption:** AI tools can sift through financial records, procurement data, and audits to spot irregularities or red flags that humans might miss.

2. **Open data monitoring:** Automating analysis of public datasets (budgets, contracts, asset declarations) makes oversight more transparent. For instance, AI can screen companies and contracts for fraud risks at scale, alerting officials to issues and enabling timely public disclosure.

3. **Public communication:** Generative AI can help summarize complex audit findings or reports into plain language, making it easier to share integrity outcomes with citizens.



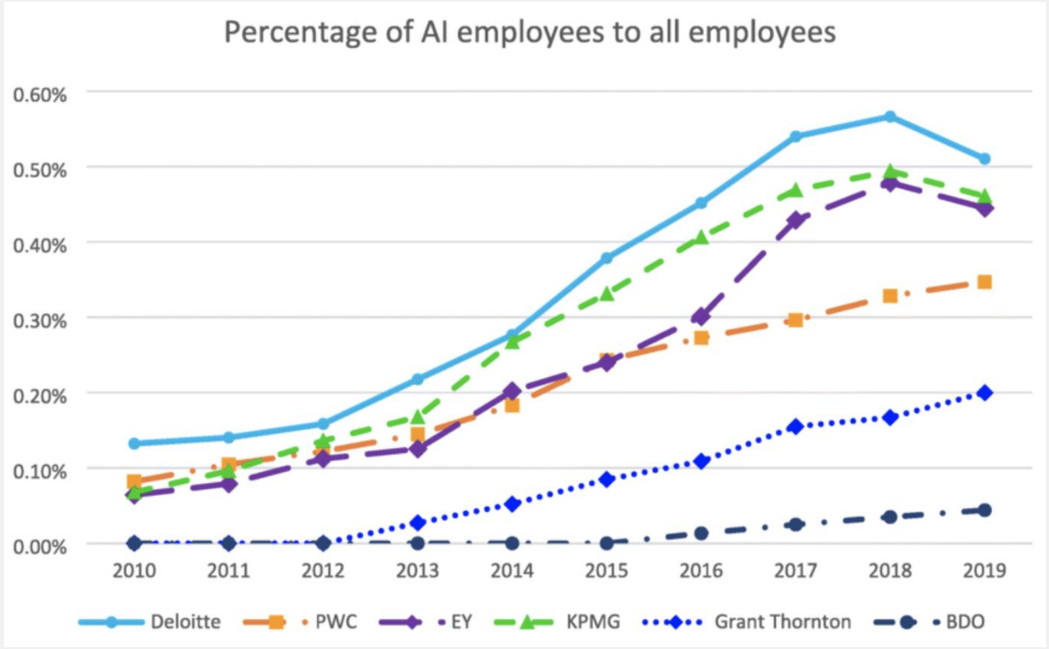
Opportunity: Strengthening Audit and Investigative Capacity

1. **Augmenting investigators:** AI can drastically speed up evidence gathering and document review. Oversight agencies report that LLMs add the most value in scanning evidence and reviewing documents, tasks which auditors traditionally spend huge time on.

2. **Targeted risk analysis:** Instead of random or manual sampling, AI algorithms can analyze entire datasets (transactions, audits) to flag suspicious cases. This improves the hit-rate of investigations, ensuring auditors prioritize the most pressing risks.

3. **Freeing human experts:** By automating tedious parts of audits (like cross-checking figures or compiling records), AI reduces error and saves time.

4. **Auditors and investigators can then concentrate** on high-value judgment calls and complex cases that truly require human expertise.

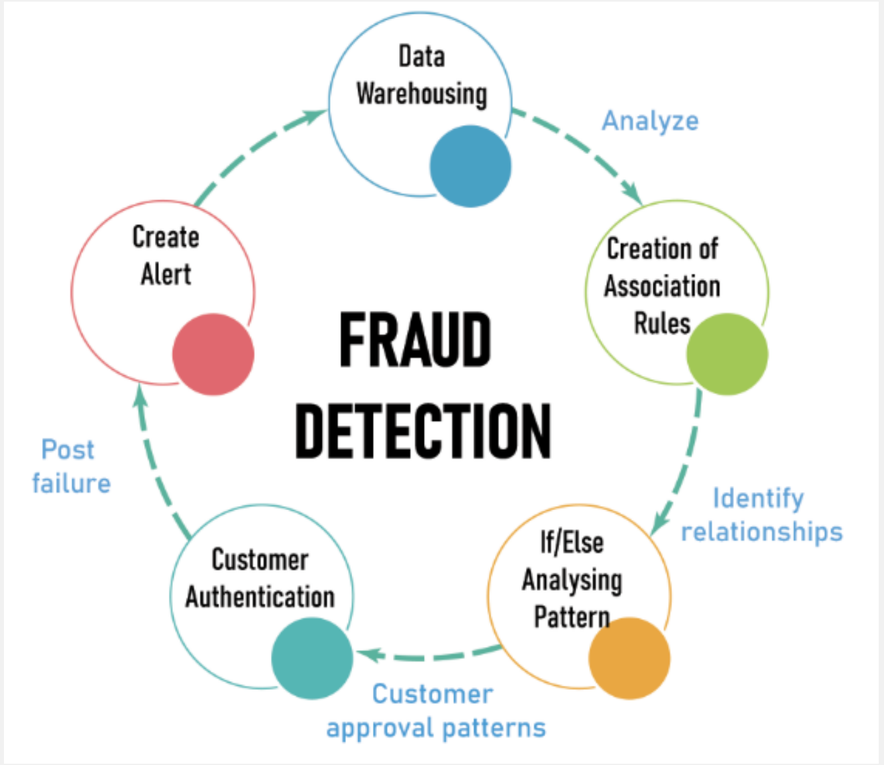


Opportunity: Pattern Recognition & Fraud Detection

1. **Advanced analytics:** Techniques like supervised machine learning enable proactive fraud detection. For example, Spain's audit authority trained models on past fraud cases to detect complex anomalies in public grants, uncovering fraud that would evade manual detection.

2. **Anomaly spotting:** AI systems excel at finding outliers – unusual payment flows, bidding patterns, or behavior that signals corruption. By scanning across systems (procurement, payroll, permits), AI can identify hidden networks or patterns of collusion that humans might not see.

3. **Proactive risk monitoring:** Data-driven AI tools let agencies move from reacting to scandals toward preventing them. They can continuously monitor transactions and flag issues in real time, enabling officials to intervene early and safeguard public funds.

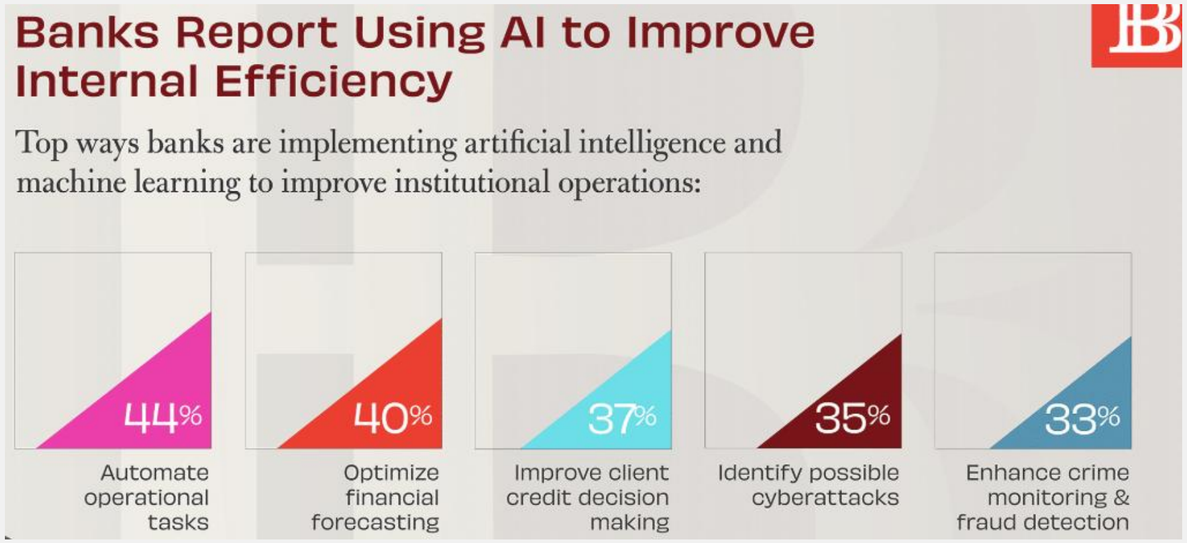


Opportunity: Efficiency and Automation

1. Operational efficiency: In an OECD survey, public integrity institutions saw the greatest potential benefits of generative AI in streamlining internal processes and analyzing unstructured data.

2. **Administrative tasks simplified:** Integrity actors in multiple countries already use LLMs to generate drafts, summarize texts, and handle clerical queries – saving time while maintaining accuracy.

3. Scaling up oversight: With AI, small teams can monitor much larger volumes of data and cases. This scalability means integrity agencies can cover more ground (more contracts checked, more declarations verified) without proportional increases in staff.



Risks and Limitations

- Hallucinations
- Bias
- Data Quality
- Black-box Decisions
- Privacy Concerns
- Over-reliance and Ethics

Case Study: Brazil’s ChatTCU (AI Assistant for Auditors)

1. **What is ChatTCU?** An AI chatbot launched in 2023 by Brazil’s Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) to assist auditors. It’s built on OpenAI’s GPT model and integrated with TCU’s own databases and case files. Auditors can ask ChatTCU to summarize a case document, query prior decisions, or get guidance on procedures – all through a conversational interface

2. **Within the first year, ChatTCU gained over 1,400 users at TCU**, indicating enthusiastic uptake. Auditors report it significantly speeds up information retrieval – what used to take hours of digging through archives can now be obtained in seconds. By automating document searches and FAQs, it frees auditors to focus on analysis and judgement.

Armenia – AI for Verifying Asset Declarations

1. **Challenge:** Armenia's Corruption Prevention Commission (CPC) must vet asset declarations from thousands of public officials, but initially had limited capacity and non-machine-readable datafiles. Manual checks were nearly impossible at that scale, allowing potential conflicts or illicit enrichment to go unnoticed.

2. **The CPC built an electronic data platform** that aggregates declaration data and links to other government databases (e.g. property registry, tax data). An automated system now conducts initial screenings of declarations and flags discrepancies or "red flags" (such as sudden wealth changes or undeclared interests) for investigators' attention.

Spain – Using ML to Detect Fraud in Grants

1. **Spain's General Comptroller (IGAE) leveraged supervised machine learning to uncover fraud in public grants.** They input data from known fraud cases as training data, enabling the algorithm to learn patterns associated with fraudulent grant applications or disbursements.

2. **Results:** The ML model could then scan current grant data to find similar patterns and anomalies indicating possible fraud – for example, detecting if multiple grant applications were coordinated or if declared expenses didn't match known benchmarks. This approach helped IGAE flag suspicious grants that would likely have evaded traditional manual audits, thus catching fraud earlier in the process.

3. **Wider impact:** Spain's success has spurred other governments to experiment with data-driven fraud detection. OECD reports that members like Brazil, Colombia, Korea, Lithuania, and the US are advancing similar efforts using AI.

Guidance: Deploying AI in Phases

Module 3: Governance as an Enabler

Data storage and retention

1. **Data is stored in centralised servers.**
2. Cloud computing offers data storage solutions, and related services.
3. Large data servers are built on land, or increasingly underwater, and require huge amounts of energy to keep cool.

What about how its retained?

1. Data that contains personal data can only be retained as long as it is lawfully required
2. If data is anonymised, it can be retained indefinitely
3. Data can also be retained if it is being used for statistical, historical or research purposes, or where the data subject has consented
4. Storing data indefinitely is not efficient and requires sophisticated auditing systems and security safeguards.

ASK THE TIMES

'Where Does Cloud Storage Really Reside? And Is It Secure?'

By Quentin Hardy

Jan. 23, 2017

Ask The Times, a Times Insider feature, draws on New York Times expertise to answer questions about current events, science, sports, culture and whatever else is making headlines.

Data Governance

Data governance relates to the technical or political (policy, law, institutional) prescriptions which restrain or enable what can and can't be done with data.

What seeks to be achieved through data governance?

1. Use of data to enhance economic productivity, build data-based entrepreneurship
2. Use of data to inform society and policy-making
3. Protection of data from malignant mis-use, such as undermining state security or exploitation of individuals
4. Good data governance can boost inclusive economic development and attract responsible FDI

Data Types

Data are heterogeneous: different types of data require different forms of governance.

Sensitive data	Non-sensitive data
Geolocation data (can reveal an individual's whereabouts)	Online search metadata
Financial transactions data	Telecommunications big data
Personal data	Smart city data, e.g. traffic data
National security data	Aggregated data on use of a product / service
Data relating to commercial secrets or protected by IP	National health statistics

Key Concepts of Data Protection

1.Accountability

Data controllers are accountable to data subjects about who holds their data, what it is used for, and how it can be accessed.

2.Transparency and Explainability

Data systems are transparent about their purpose to those affected by them, and any decisions based on data systems can be explained.

3.Security

Data controllers take all steps within their power to protect data from unauthorised access.

4.Data subject rights

Data subjects have the right to know what's happening with their data, and the rights to correct or delete their data.

5.Data quality and accuracy

All personal data held must be true, accurate and not misleading.

6.Data minimality

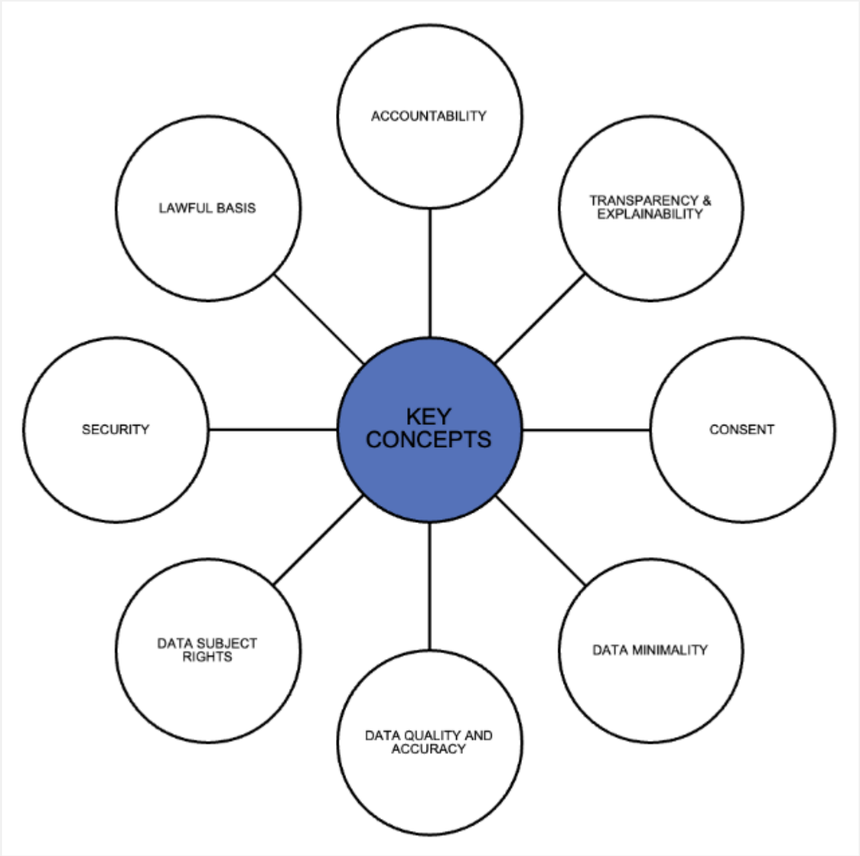
No more data than is absolutely needed is collected, and data is not held for longer than it is required.

7.Consent

Data is collected, by default, directly from the data subject and with the data subjects express consent.

8.Lawful basis

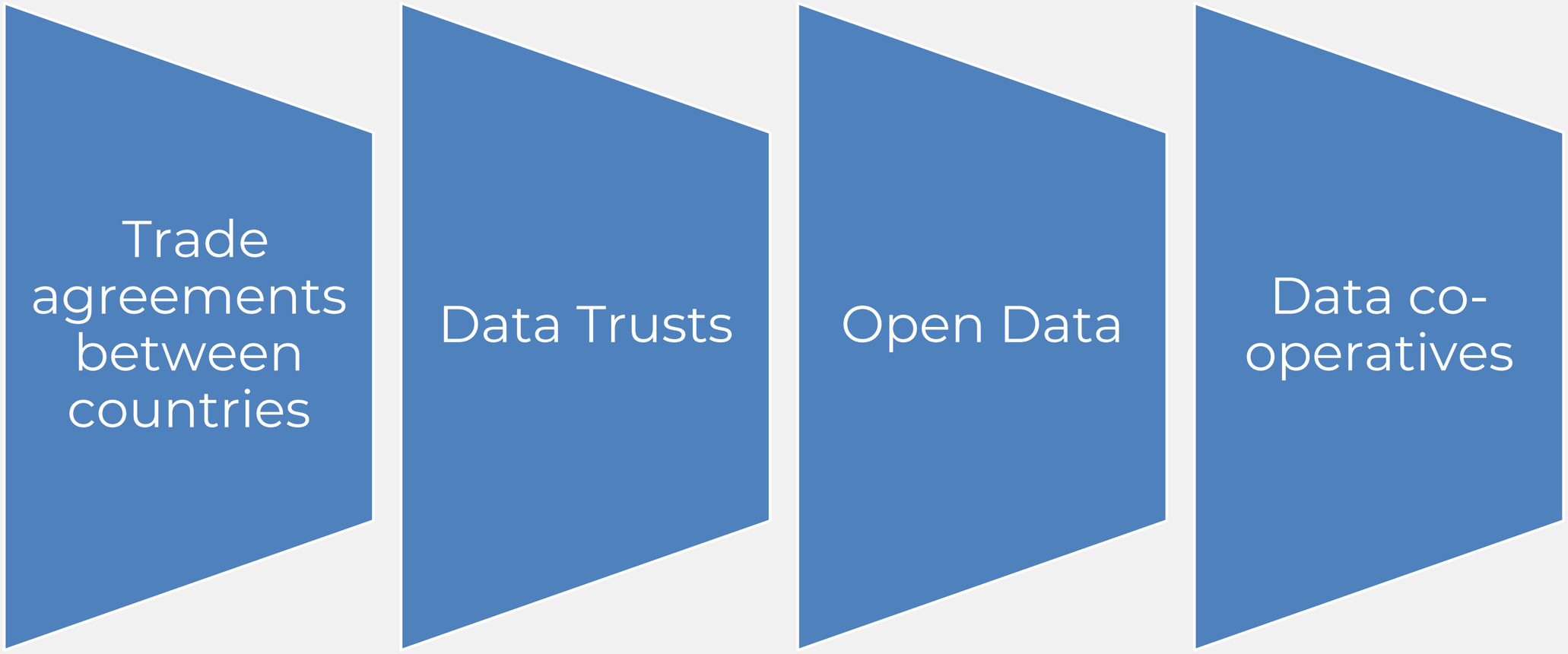
There is a lawful basis for the collection of personal data.



Why share data?

Locally	International
To enable local AI innovation and data-driven services	To train AI systems using comparative data. This may improve accuracy of AI systems
To increase transparency and accountability, improving responsive governance	Build collaboration between countries, for research and innovation purposes
To address knowledge asymmetries in society	To attract AI-driven FDI and boost economic growth
Support public participation and civic engagement in public decision making	To support cross-border transactions and commerce
Support the development of more inclusive data-driven services	

Data Sharing Models



Principles and Frameworks for Data Sharing

UN Global Pulse Risks, Harms and Benefits Assessment Tool

Considerations for Using Data Responsibly at USAID

Oxfam Responsible Program Data Policy

GovLab's Contracts for Data Collaboration Framework and Open Data Toolkit

the engine room Responsible Data in Development Hand-Book

Open Data Charter Measurement Guide

Data Sharing and Annonymisation

Can ask a series of questions similar to the Vienna or UK ICO steps:

1. Is there confidential personal, govt. or commercial information in the dataset?

2. If yes, can you anonymise the information?

3. If no, has consent been obtained for publishing or sharing?

4. If no, is there some overriding public interest requirement to use the data?

5. If yes, is the amount of personal information being shared proportionate to requirement (i.e. as little data as possible)

6. But what about re-identification of anonymised data?

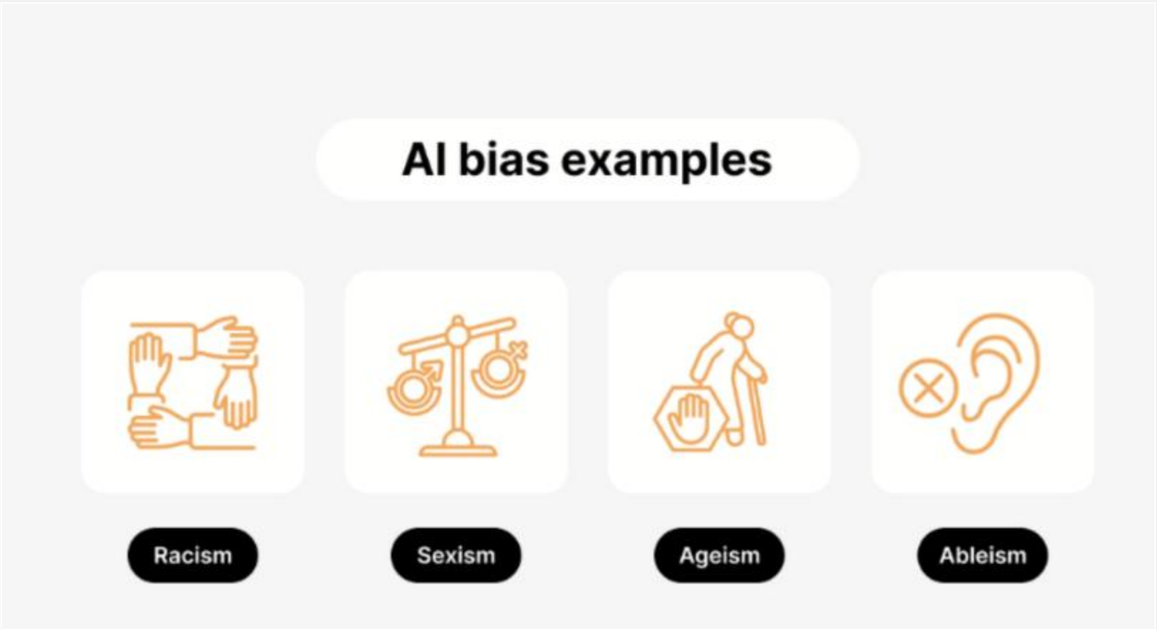
File type	Considerations
Spreadsheet eg xls(x), ods	○ Are you sure you know where all the data is? ○ Are there hidden columns? ○ Are there hidden rows? ○ Are there hidden work sheets? ○ Do pivot tables contain linked data? ○ Do charts contain linked data? ○ Are there formula included which link to external files? ○ Is there any meta-data that should be removed? ○ Is the file size larger than you might expect for the volume of data being disclosed?

AI Ethics - Where does bias originate?

1. Building AI models involves a series of complex human choices, which are necessarily subjective.

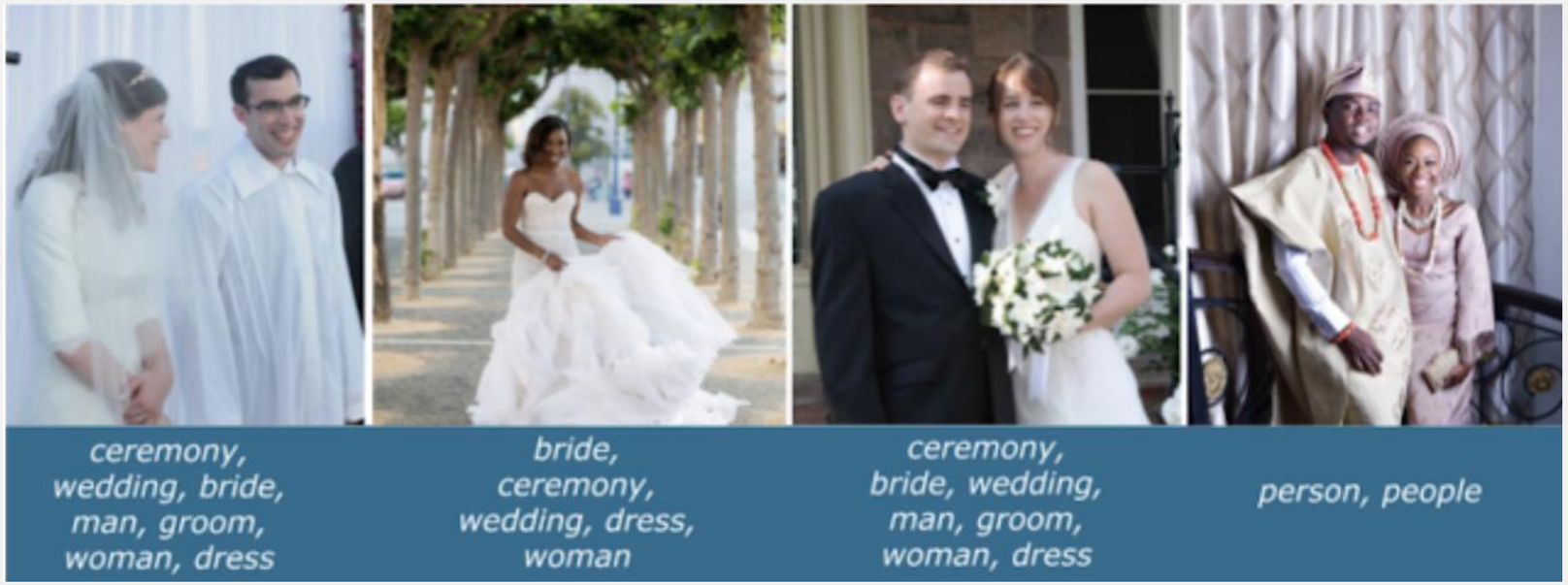
2. Data is always partial and representative.

3. Bias creeps in at many levels, including problem framing, data collection, model development and attribute selection.

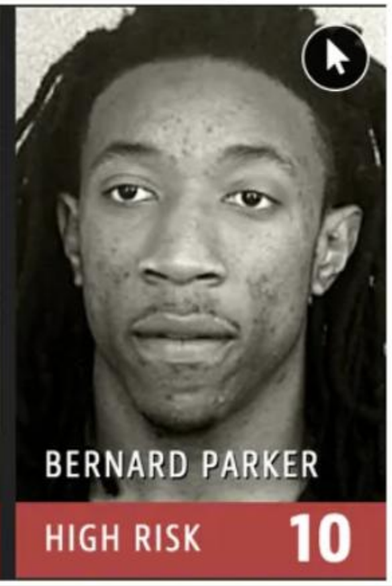


Representation Bias

- **Some open source data sets have been found to be geographically skewed based on how they were collected. Such skew may cause the research community to inadvertently develop models that may perform less well on data drawn from geographical regions under-represented in those data sets.**



Racial Bias – Justice Systems



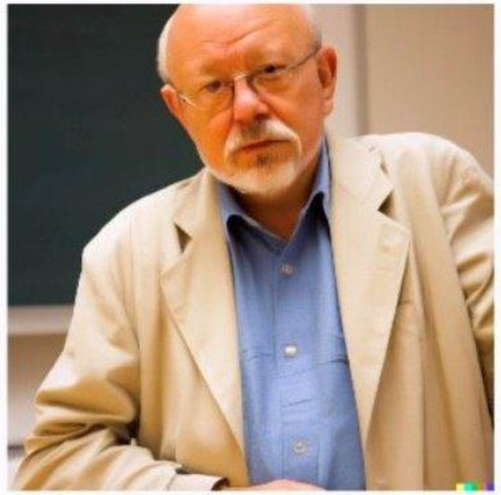
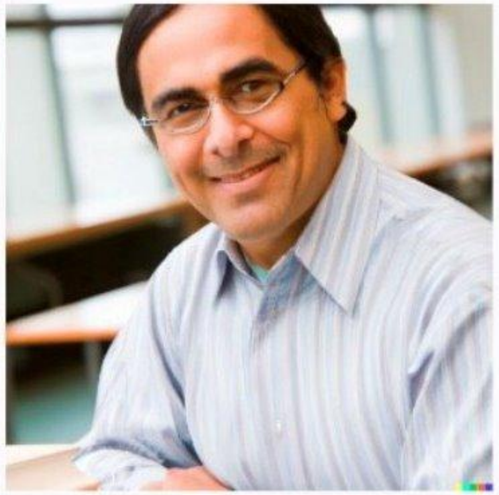
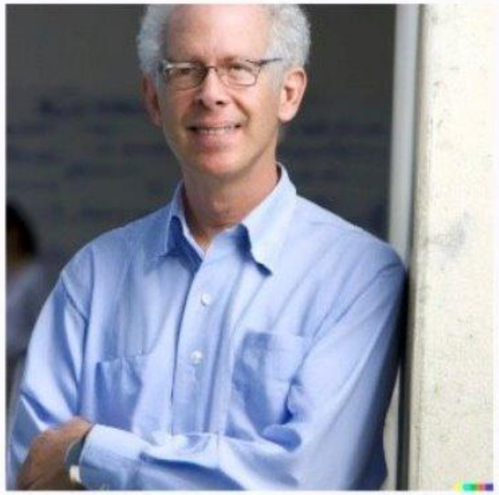
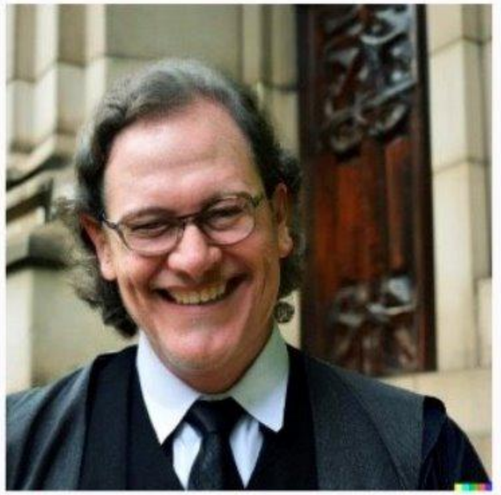
Gender Bias

DALL·E History Collections

Edit the detailed description

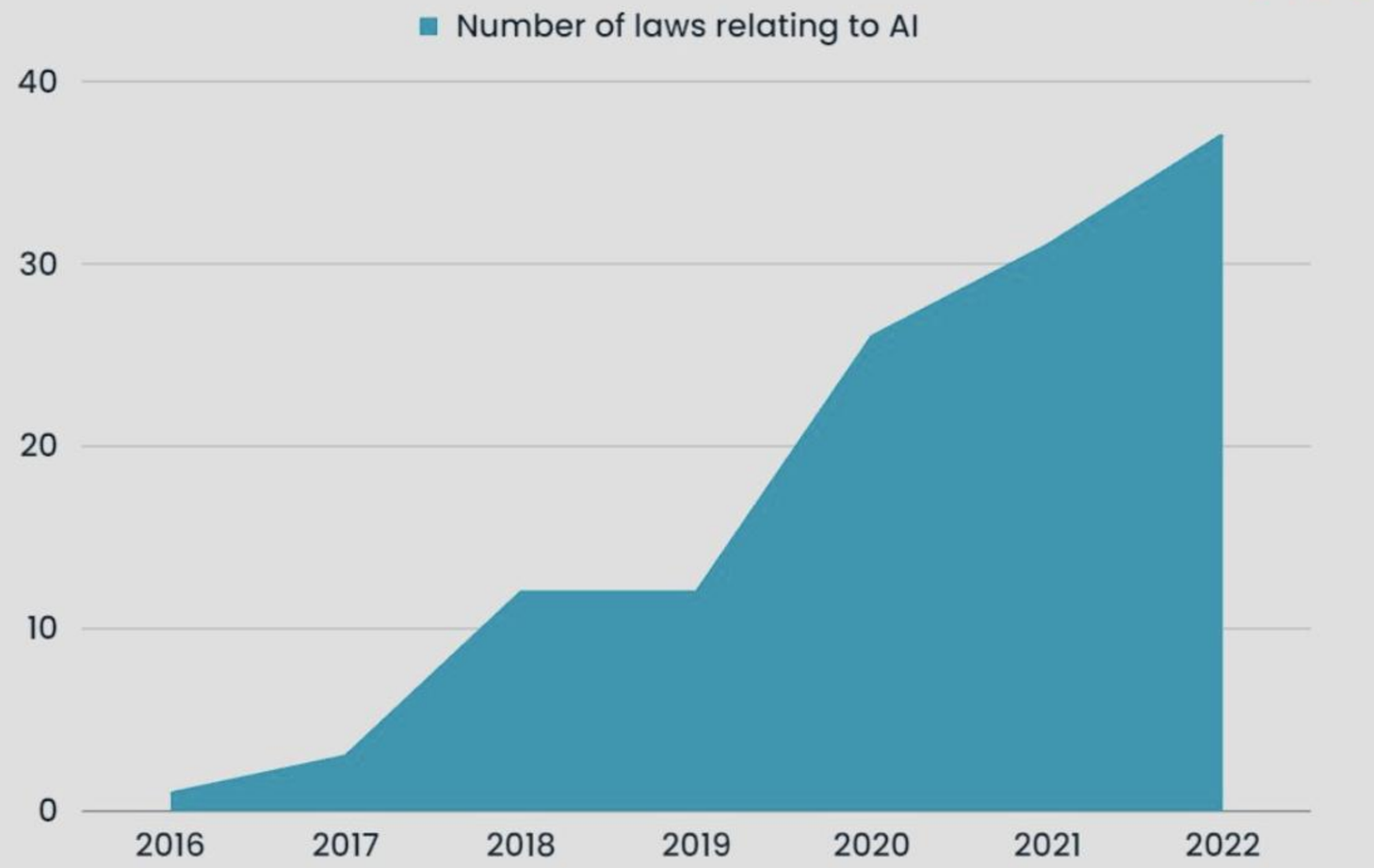
Surprise me Upload

Professor at a university Generate

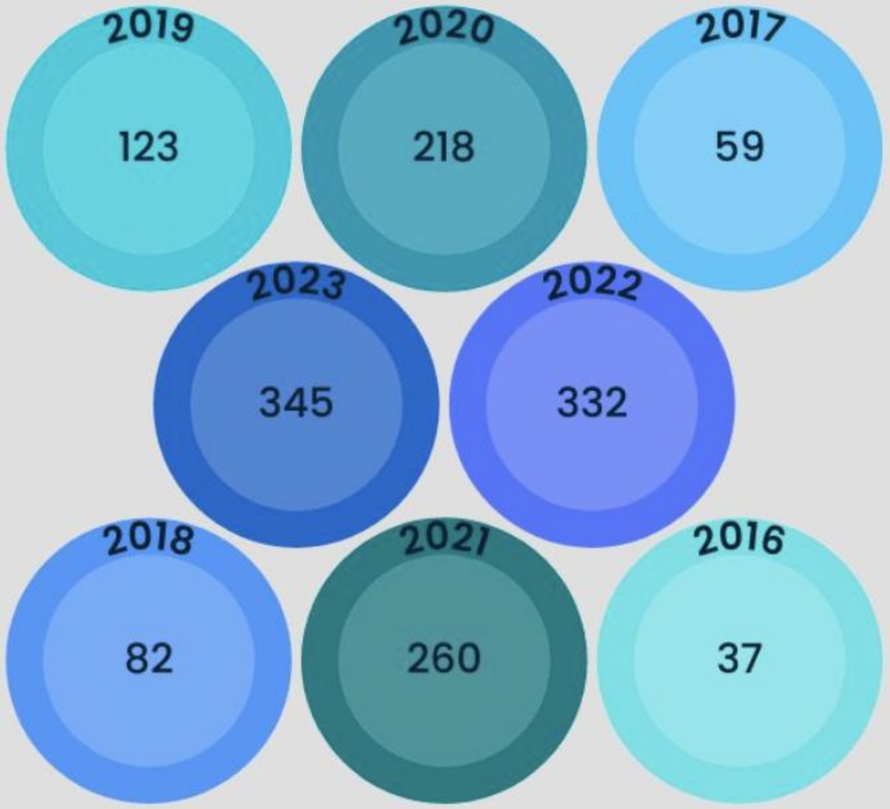
Deep Fakes – Who is real?

Several laws associated with AI have started to catch up



Source: 2023 AI Index Report

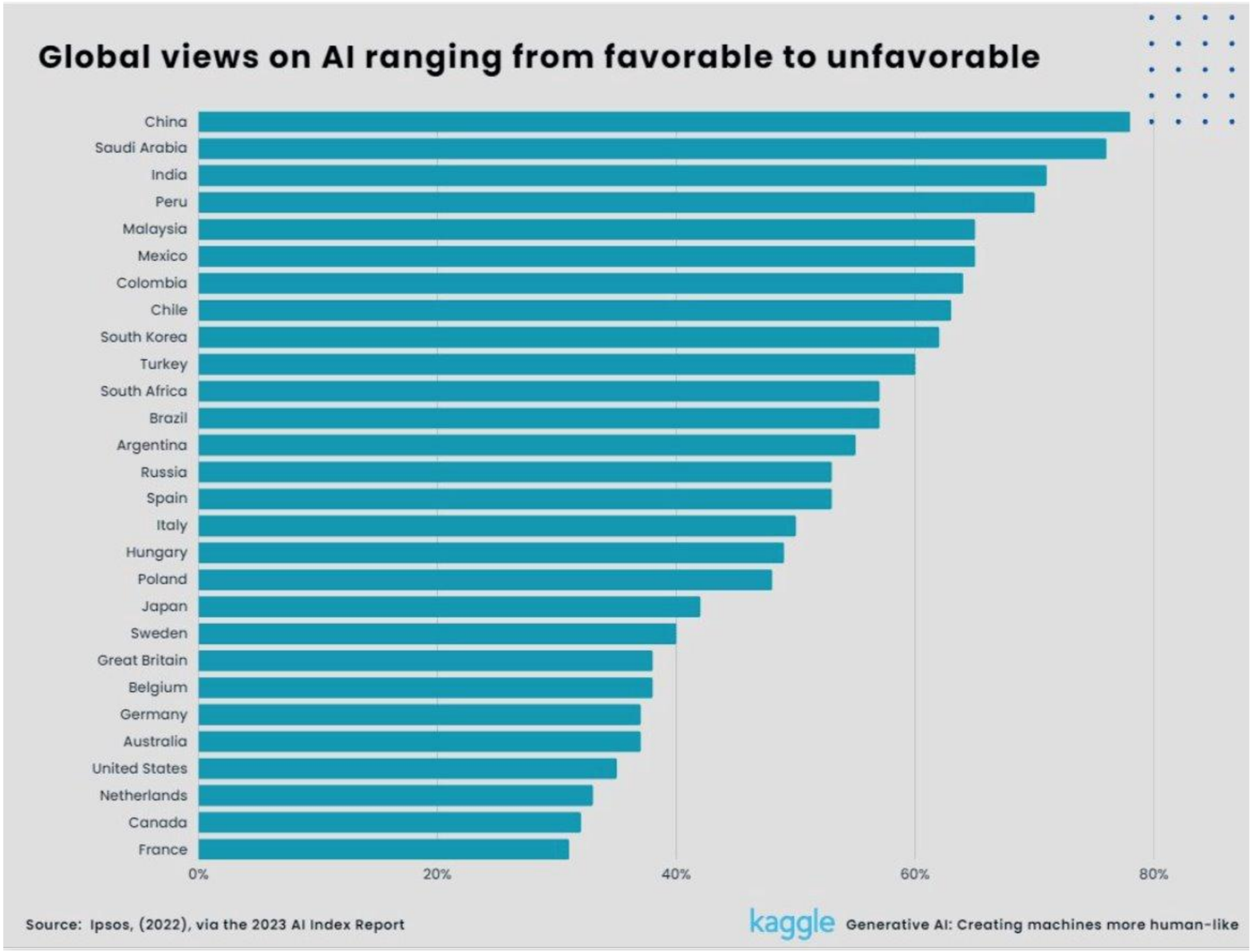
AI-related disputes and occurrences from 2016 to 2023



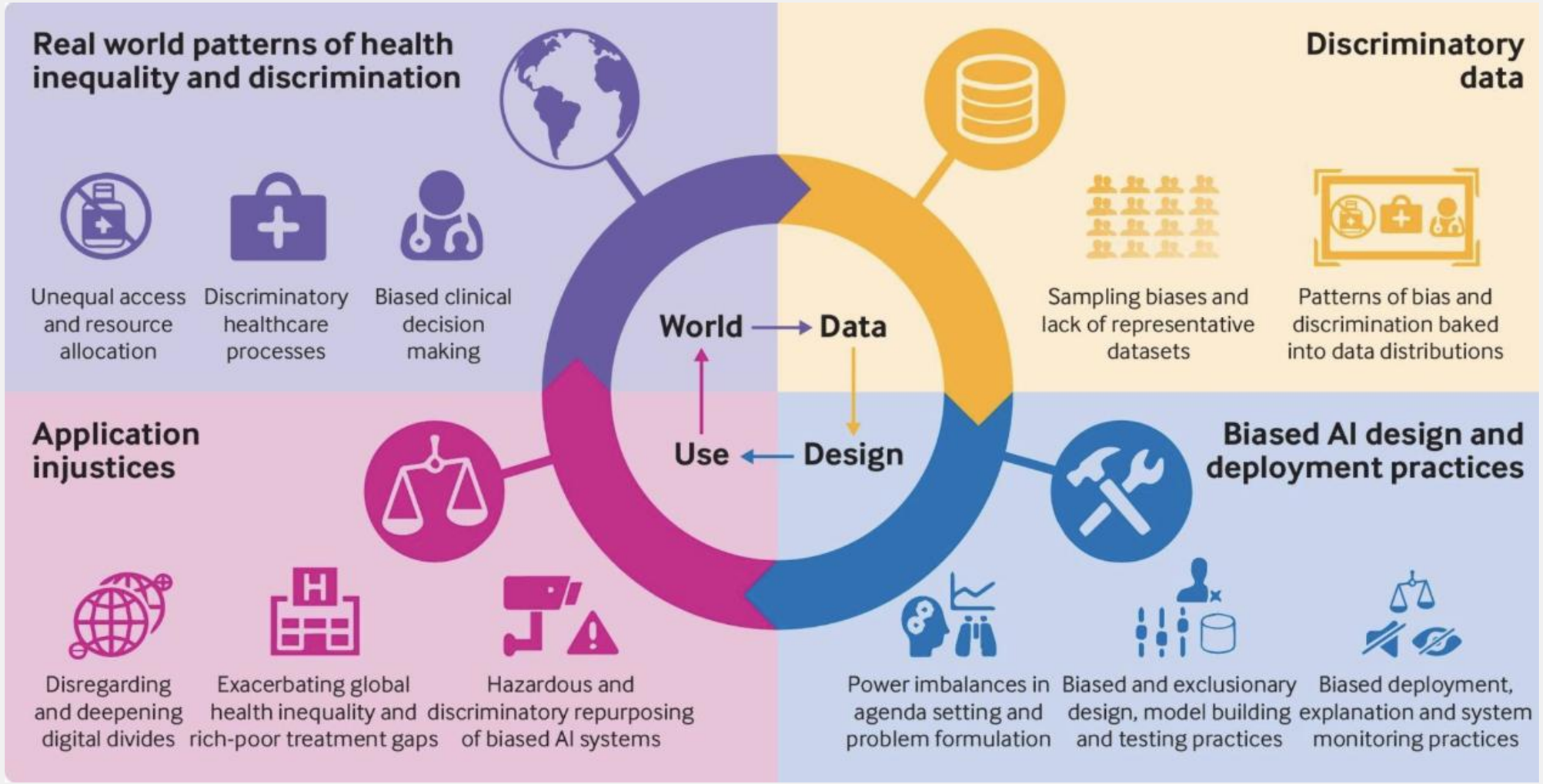
Note: The number of incidents in 2023 is taken into account till July

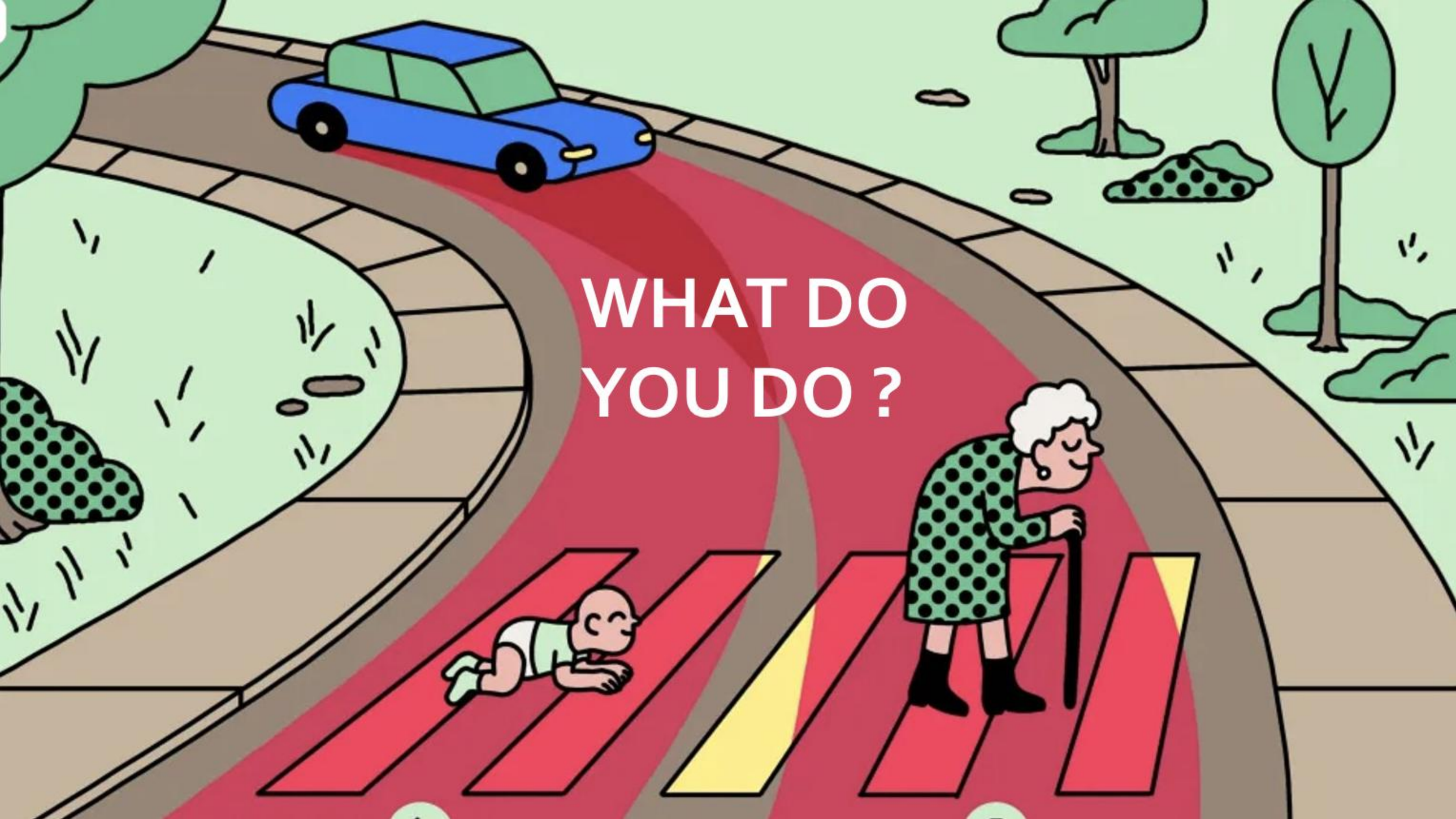
Source: AIAAIC Repository (2022), via the 2023 AI Index Report and AI Incident Database

kaggle Generative AI: Creating machines more huma


Global views on AI ranging from favorable to unfavorable
China
Saudi Arabia
India
Peru
Malaysia
Mexico
Colombia
Chile
South Korea
Turkey
South Africa
Brazil
Argentina
Russia
Spain
Italy
Hungary
Poland
Japan
Sweden
Great Britain
Belgium
Germany
Australia
United States
Netherlands
Canada
France
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
Source: Ipsos, (2022), via the 2023 AI Index Report
kaggle
Generative AI: Creating machines more human-like

AI systems reproduce and entrench existing inequities




WHAT DO
YOU DO ?

UN AI Ethics Principles

Do no harm
Defined purpose, necessity and proportionality
Safety and security
Fairness and nondiscrimination
Sustainability
Right to privacy, data protection and data governance
Human autonomy and oversight
Transparency and explainability
Responsibility and accountability
Inclusion and participation

Social Impact Matrix - Assessing Harms - *Use Case 1*

Apply the following Social Impact Matrix to an AI use-case that could be piloted in your country.

	Individual	Collective	Societal
Type of Harm			
Source of Harm			
Measure of Harm			
Mitigation of Harm			

Social Impact Matrix - Amplifying Benefits - *Use Case* 1

Apply the following Social Impact Matrix to an AI use-case that could be piloted in your country.

	Individual	Collective	Societal
Type of Benefit			
Source of Benefit			
Measure of Benefit			
Amplification of Benefit			

Module 4: Getting Practical

Activity 1: Flag Corruption Risks in Contracts (ChatGPT)

Goal: Use ChatGPT to identify red flags in a sample procurement contract.

Instructions:

1. Find a sample (sanitized) public procurement contract with participants (printed or PDF).
2. Paste a paragraph into ChatGPT (or your own hosted GPT-based bot).
3. Prompt:
   - *"Review this contract excerpt and highlight any potential red flags that could indicate corruption, favoritism, or lack of transparency. Be specific."*
   - ChatGPT returns a flagged list (e.g. vague deliverables, no penalties, short timelines, single bidder).

Activity 2: Spot Anomalies in Financial Transactions (Excel + GPT)

Goal: Detect suspicious transactions using AI and simple logic.

Instructions:

Find a CSV/Excel file of mock financial records (e.g. employee expense claims, contract payments).

Sort and look for obvious issues (e.g. duplicate payments, weekend spending).

Then give this prompt to ChatGPT:

"Here's a list of financial transactions. Highlight any anomalies that may indicate fraud or corruption risk. Output a short summary."

#1 PDF Chat AI
Original

Q's answered every day
1,000,000+

Gen AI apps of 2024
Top 50

a16z

Chat with any PDF

Join millions of students, researchers and professionals to instantly answer questions and understand research with AI

DRAG + DROP YOUR PDF FILE HERE

Click to upload, or drag PDF here

Upload PDF

Chat & Ask AI

+ New Chat

Advanced Tools

AI Assistants

- Interviewer
- Legal Assistant
- Astrologer
- Wellness & Therapy Coach

Chat History

Language

Theme

Settings

Upgrade to Pro

Y

Legal Assistant

Legal documents can be very confusing. If you need expert advice, I'm here to help!

- What are key legal rights in contracts?
- Consequences of breaching a contract
- What are my rights if wrongfully terminated?

Write your message

0/10000

New accounts and extended data access requests

New account and extended data access requests are temporarily unavailable while we make updates to the platform. We appreciate your patience and will share updates when available. — 6 hours ago

OCCRP Aleph

The global archive of research material for investigative reporting.

Try searching: Vladimir Putin, TeliaSonera

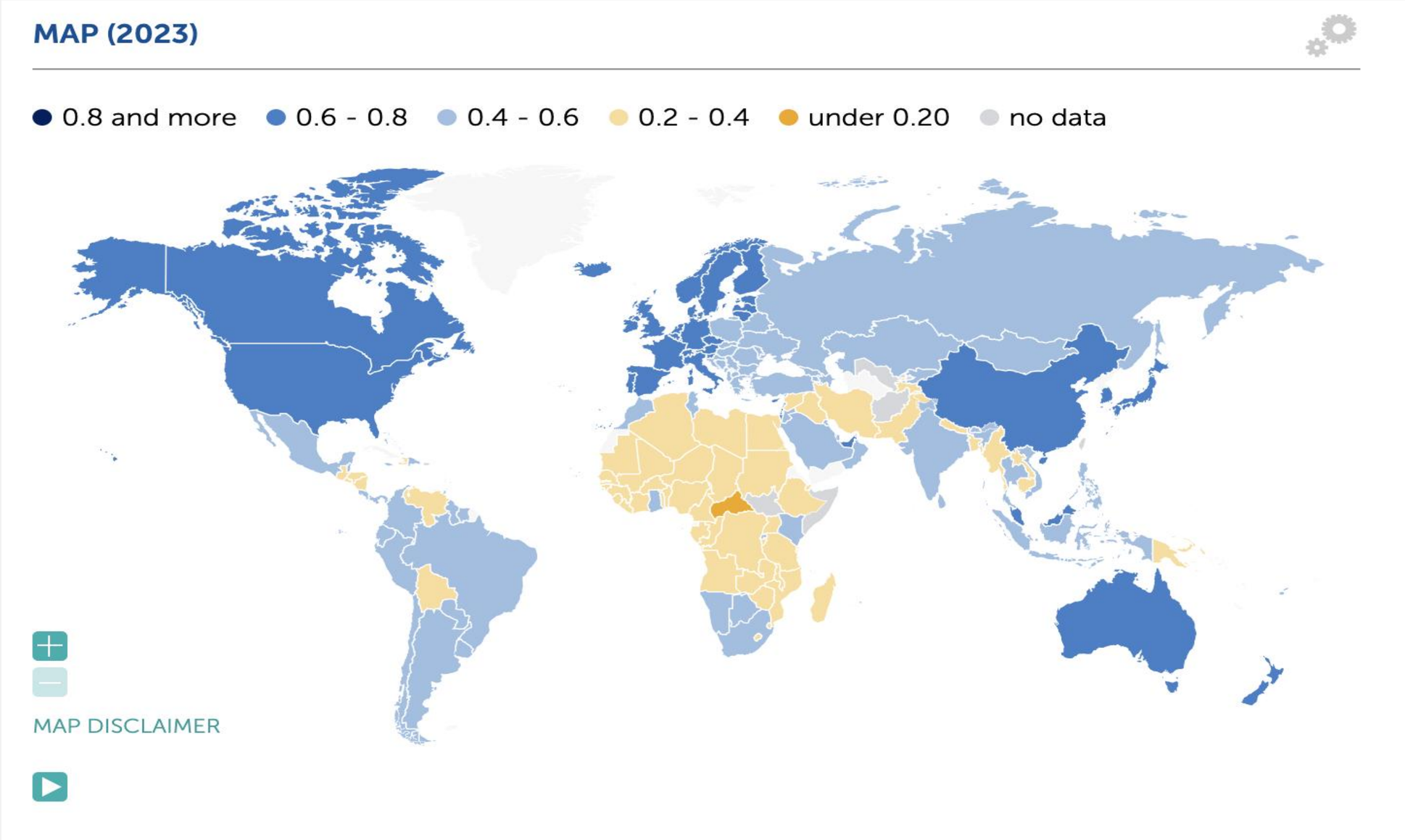
335m	236	141
Public entities	Public datasets	Countries & territories

Module 5: AI Readiness

AI is now making crucial decisions, like who gets a loan, a job, or flagged for fraud. **But can we trust these decisions to be fair and unbiased?**

The following will guide you through the Lifecyle from AI readiness to AI Policy:

AI Readiness Index Globally

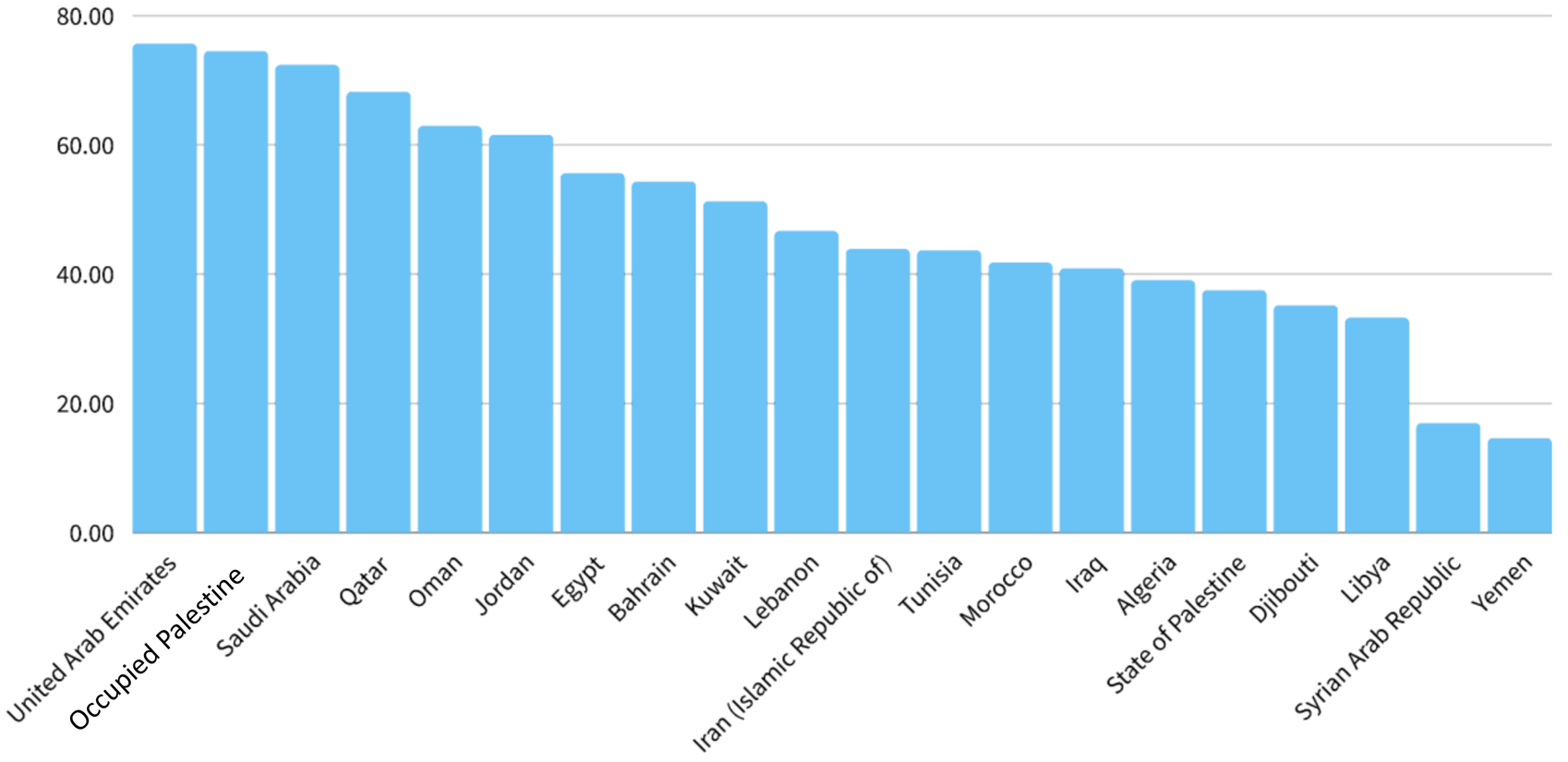


Regional Snapshot

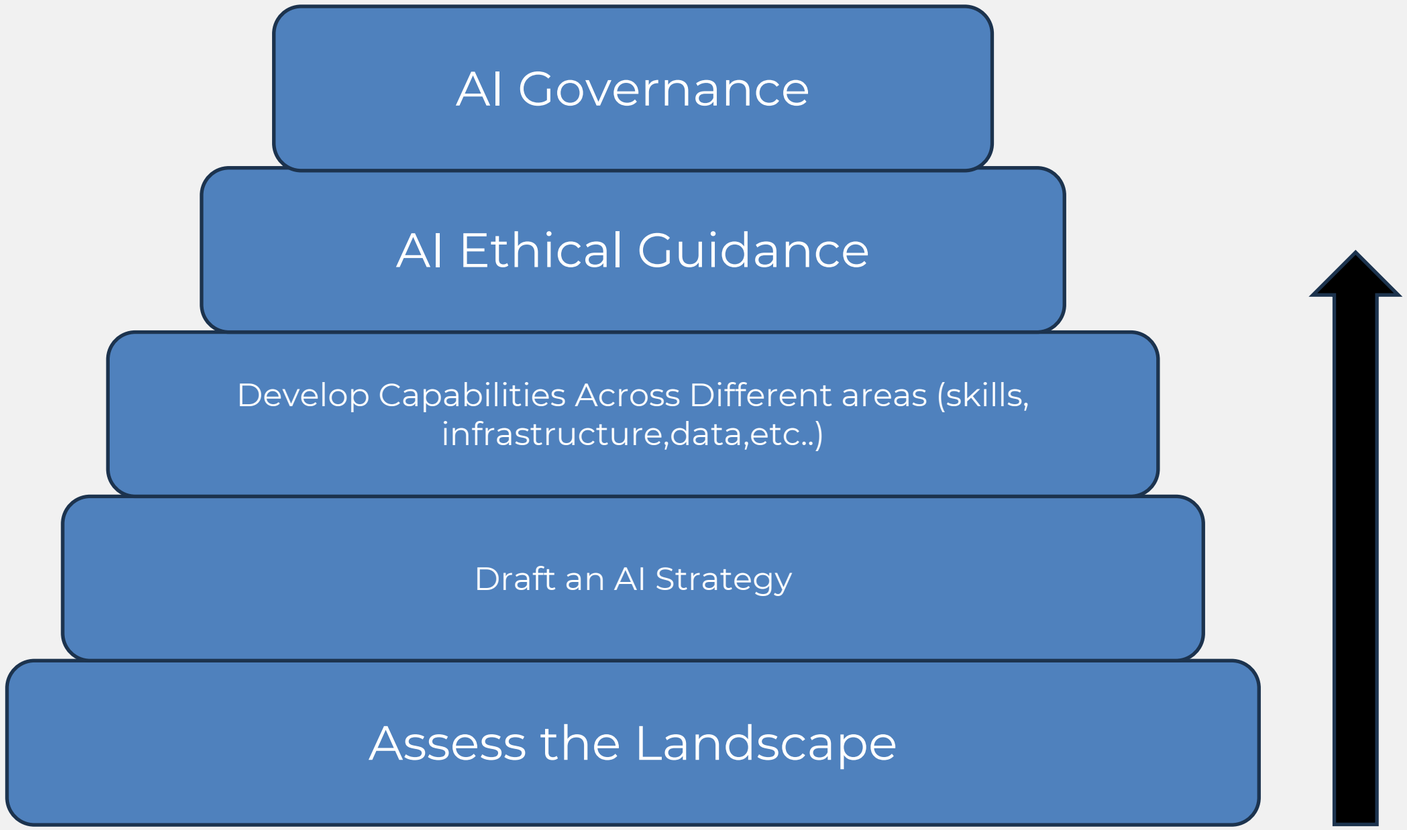
Rank: 5

Average Score: 48.50

Figure 10: Middle East and North Africa - Overall Scores



Building Blocks for AI Readiness



AI Readiness

Government as an Enabler of the AI environment

- Data
- Skills
- Infrastructure
- Innovation

Government as a User of AI

- Data
- Skills
- Technology
- Vision

AI Ethics

- Accountability
- Inclusivity
- Safety
- Transparency

Why AI Governance Matters

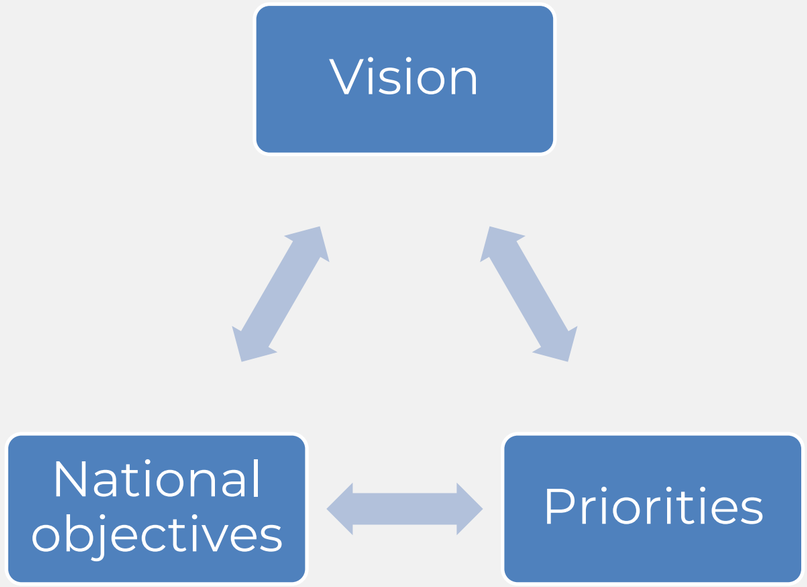
The Core Principles of AI Governance

Fairness & Bias Mitigation	Transparency & Explainability	Accountability & Human Oversight	Security & Privacy
For example, a hiring algorithm trained on past hiring data might favor male candidates simply because the company historically hired more men.	AI Systems must be understandable and provide clear reasoning for their decision-making, especially when AI-driven decisions impact lives. In industries like healthcare, finance, and criminal justice this is critical.	Who is responsible when AI makes a mistake? AI should assist humans, not replace them. For example, AI that scans loan applications should highlight candidates, but a human makes the final decision.	AI systems process large amounts of sensitive data, making them prime targets for hackers. For example, hackers manipulating tesla's self-driving AI by placing small stickers on road signs causing the car to misinterpret speed limits. Highlighting the need for strong AI security measures.

Drafting AI Governance Policies

Setting the Vision and Goals

- National AI Strategy: Outlining a clear vision and goals for AI development and deployment



Developing Regulatory Frameworks

Learning from the EU & US

Risk-Based Approach

EU AI Act: Classifies AI systems based on risk levels (e.g., high-risk systems like biometric identification) and sets specific requirements for each category.
US EO on Trustworthy AI: Emphasizes managing risks from dual-use AI models and AI in critical infrastructure.

Prohibited Practices

EU AI Act: Bans AI systems that manipulate behavior, exploit vulnerabilities, or engage in social scoring.
US EO on Trustworthy AI: Focuses on preventing misuse of AI in areas like biotechnology and cybersecurity.

Transparency and Accountability

EU AI Act: Mandates transparency measures, such as informing users when interacting with AI and labeling AI-generated content.
US EO on Trustworthy AI: Encourages transparency in AI development and use, with guidelines for safe and reliable AI.

Establishing Regulatory Bodies

EU AI Act: Creates the AI Office and national competent authorities for oversight and enforcement.
US EO on Trustworthy AI: Establishes the White House Artificial Intelligence Council to coordinate AI policies.


5.0
Male
Age : 50
4.9
Female
Age : 22
4.8
Male
Age : 36

Developing AI Capabilities

Through three leadership areas

Strategy

- Defining a clear roadmap leading to large-scale adoption of AI

People and skills

- Equipping government workforces with the necessary skills and knowledge to leverage AI effectively

Institutional governance

- Establishing robust guidelines and processes to govern AI’s responsible and ethical deployment

Institutional readiness for AI

I want you to reflect / discuss how ready your government is with implementing AI in the delivery of public services to their citizens? => You CAN use the digital services maturity framework for these discussions

Political environment (e.g. supporting legal frameworks, political capital etc)

The government is putting up an expert team to develop legal framework

☆ Rate

There are fragmented legal framework relating to laying the foundational elements to deliver AI for public benefit. There is currently no resolute AI policy

☆ Rate

Anomalies with policy adoption and implementation

☆ Rate

Institutional capacity (e.g. budgets, ease and availability of quality data etc)

Diminished institutional capacity (lack of skills, policies, infrastructure, budget, affordable data) to implement AI

☆ Rate

Protection commission is helping with institutional capacity building, currently what we have is not up to standard

☆ Rate

Delivery capability (e.g. access to tools, the governments' e-capability etc)

E-government framework not implemented as yet. There is a policy. Fragmented state and infrastructure. No central coordinating body for E-government

☆ Rate

Active advocacy programme is required to promote AI

☆ Rate

Skills and hiring (e.g. a robust talent pool)

Pushing for a science-based policy on education and capacity building

☆ Rate

There is a strong focus on sciences and STEM skilling now. Not sure how this science-based policy on education and capacity building will affect the AI landscape in the comping years!

☆ Rate

Positioning itself as a tech hub

☆ Rate