

The UK Assessment of Future Competition: What's New and What Differs from the US?

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Dr Nick Wright: UCL

Mr Richard Leigh: Dstl

“No one can predict the future (meaning the next 30 to 50 years). But policy-makers are forced to attempt to do so very frequently.

From my experience, most decisions which affect development policies, for example, are based on wholly inadequate forecasts.

The problems of the present and the immediate past are generally reviewed and projected into the future, and then "planned" for.

While no one can say what the future certainly will be, I am quite certain that it will not be, primarily or significantly, like the present.

Thus most plans and policies for the future are made, in my judgment, on the least likely futures.”

Dator, J. (1981, p.1)



Global Strategic Trends 6

The Future Starts Today (Oct 2018)

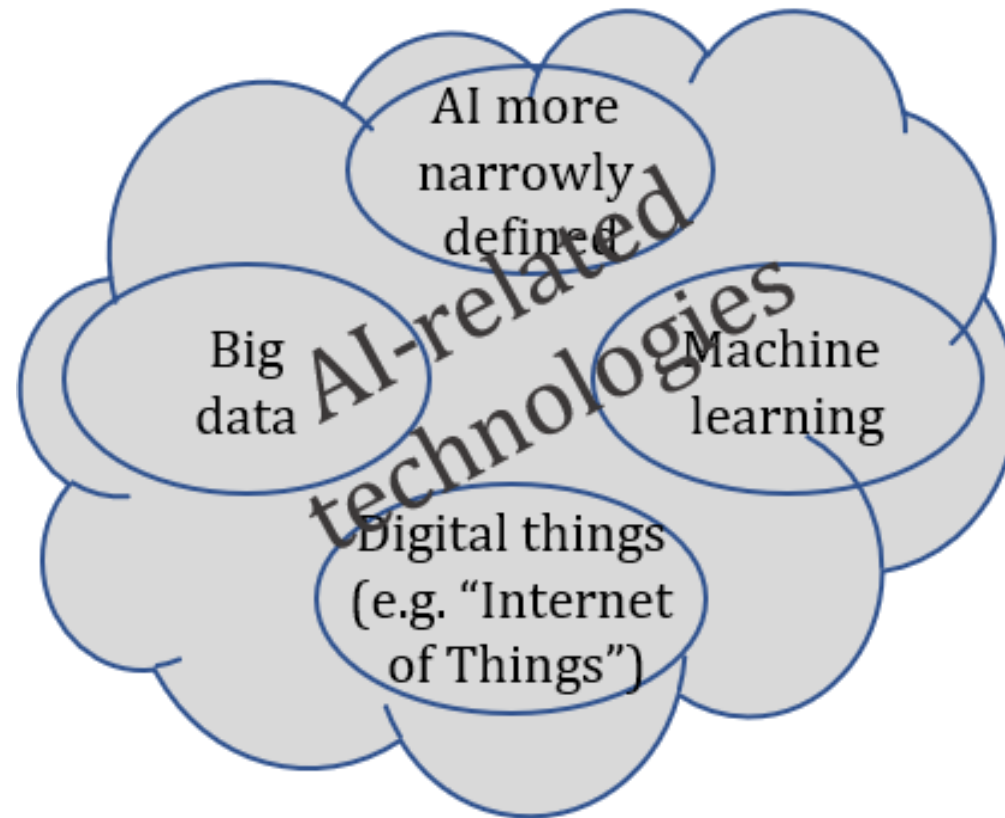
Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre,
DCDC

Artificial Intelligence: UK strategy

Nicholas Wright

Georgetown, UCL,
Intelligent Biology, New America

AI-related Technologies: What Specifically is New?



Current strengths

“Perception”, e.g. images, speech, or some kinds of patterns in big data

Choosing actions in **tasks constrained enough** to have vast amounts of data

NEAR FUTURES
e.g. “ISR”, logistics

Current limitations

Needs **huge amounts of data** (often labelled)

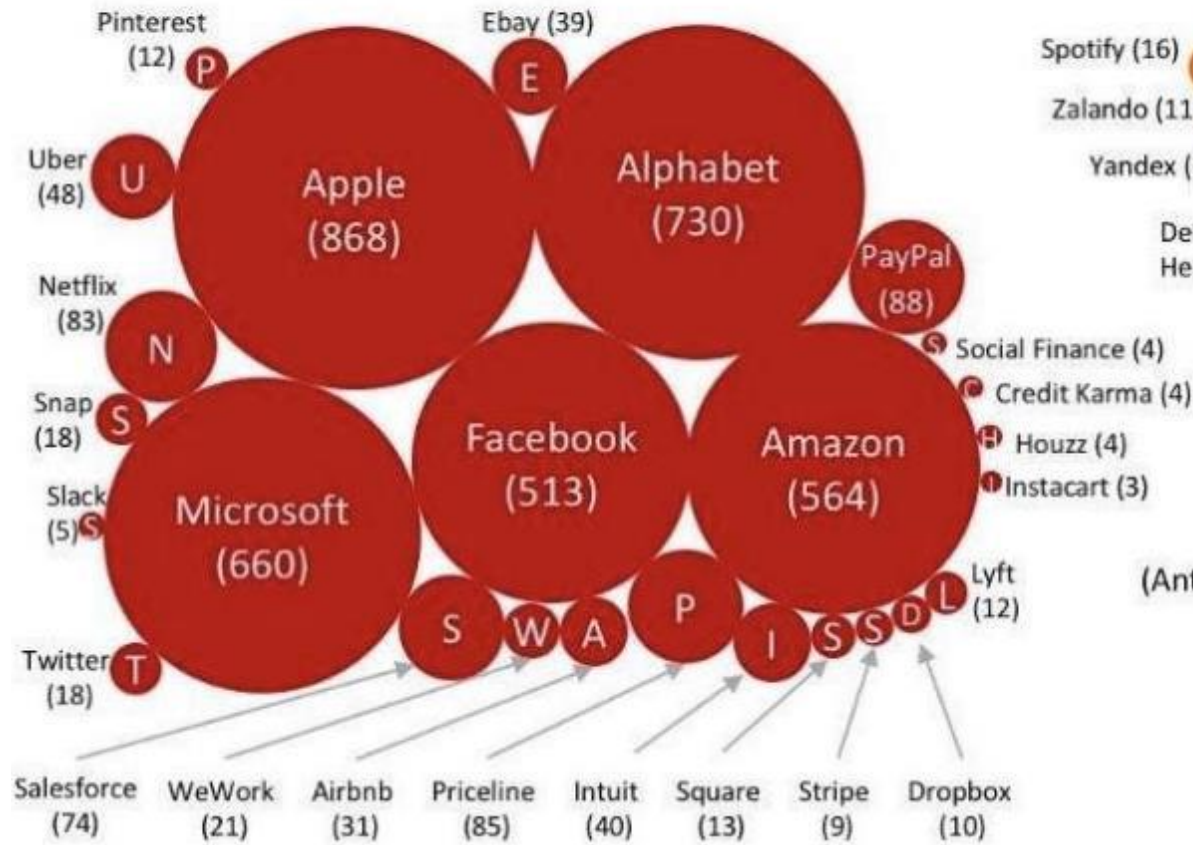
Context is very poorly understood

NEAR FUTURES
e.g. prepare datasets, human-machine teams
FURTHER POTENTIAL DISRUPTION



USA

(Anteil: 64% (2015: 67%))



Europa

(Anteil: 3% (2015: 3%))



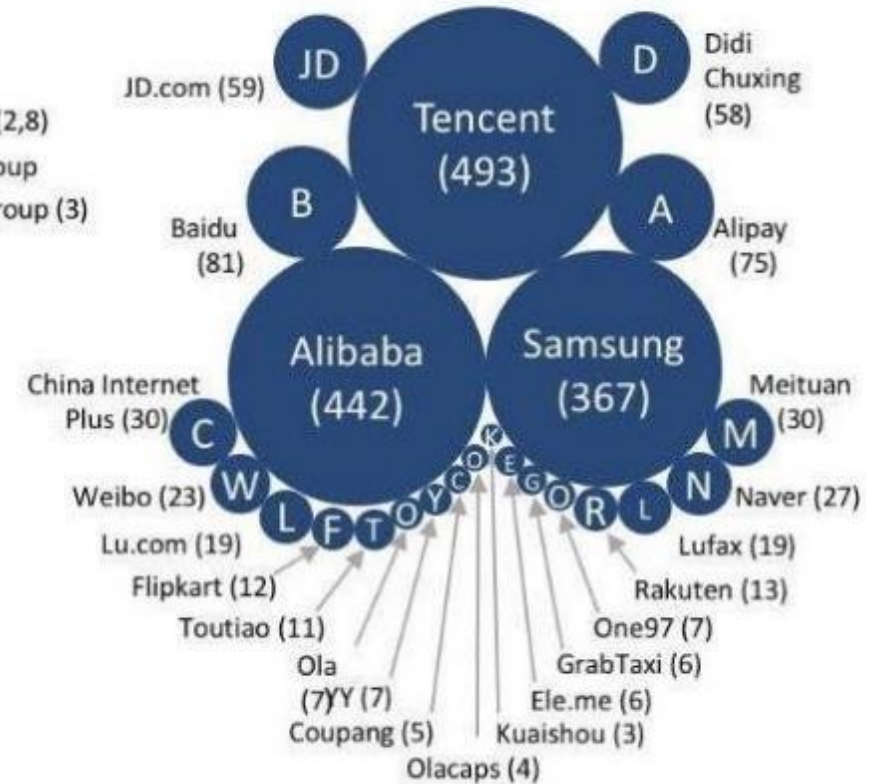
Afrika

(Anteil: 2% (2015: 2%))

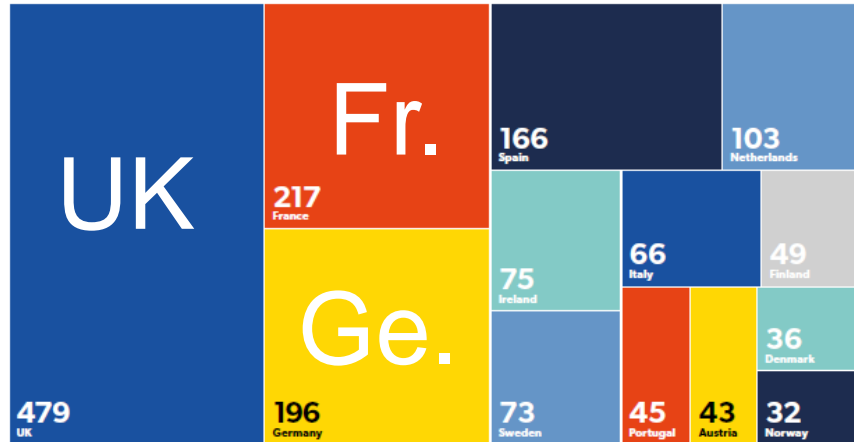


Asien

(Anteil: 31% (2015: 28%))

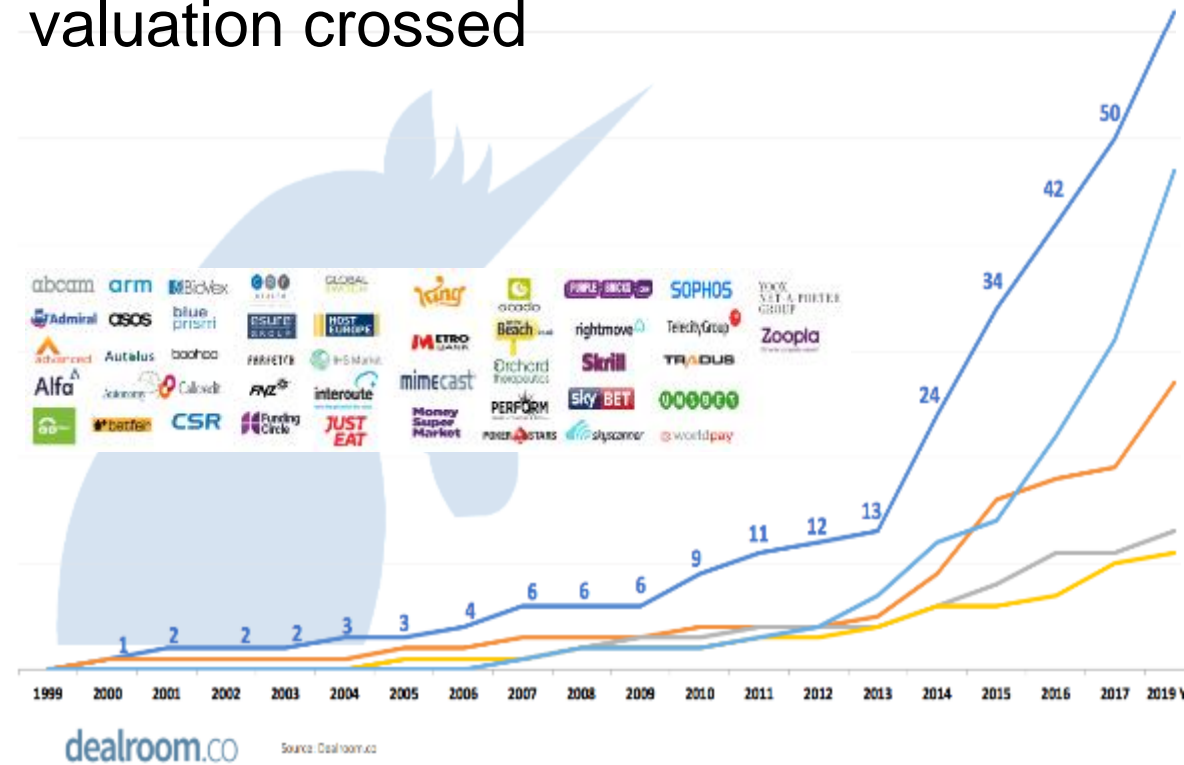


AI startups



Source: MMC Ventures, Besuhurst, Crunchbase, Tracm

Cumulative No. companies >\$1 billion valuation crossed



dealroom.CO

Source: Dealroom.CO

62 UK

47 Rest Eur.

27 Ge.

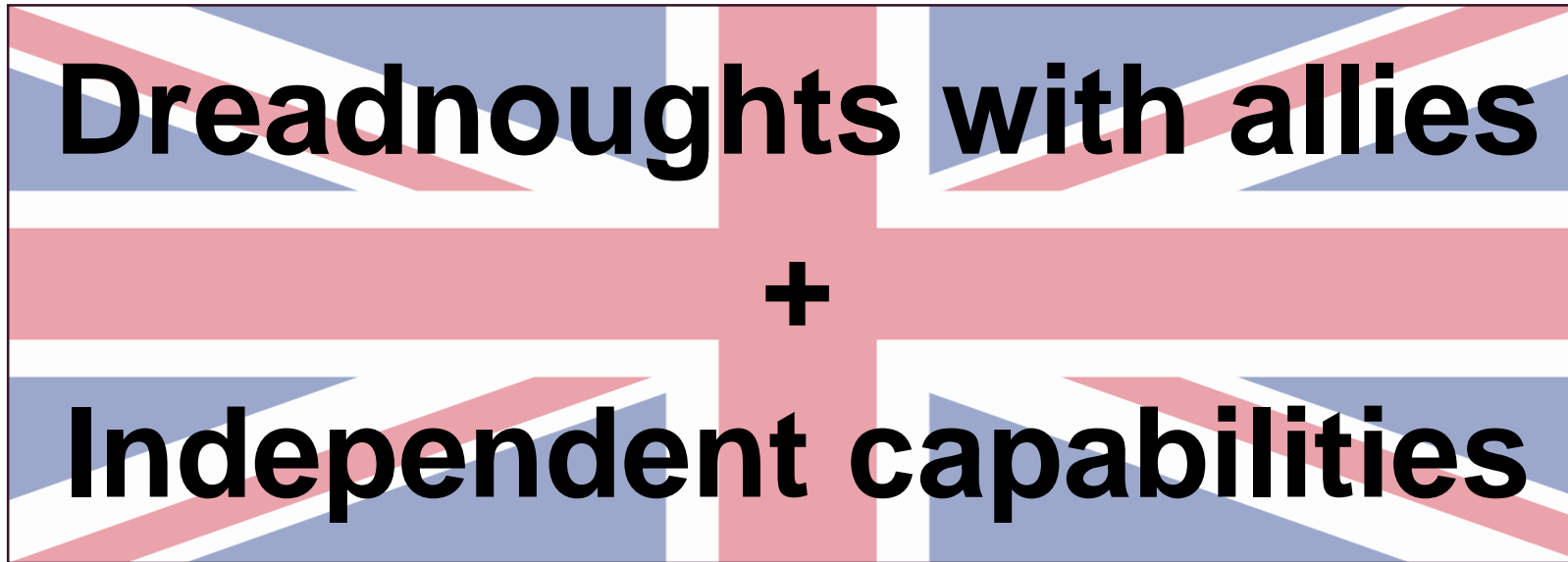
13 Ne.

11 Sw.



HMG/UK wins many global comparisons, e.g. e-Government

British strategy



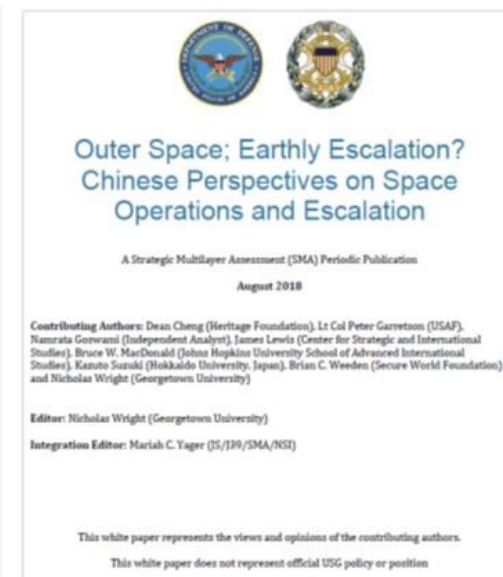
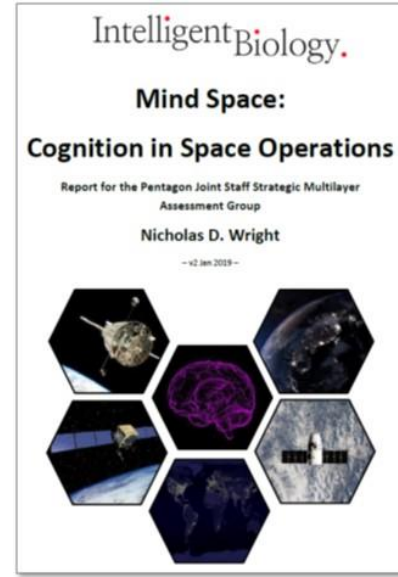
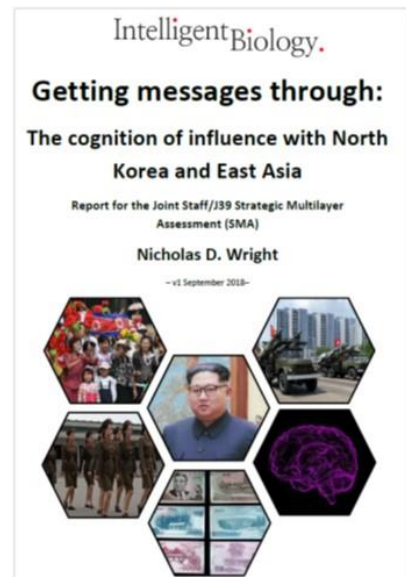
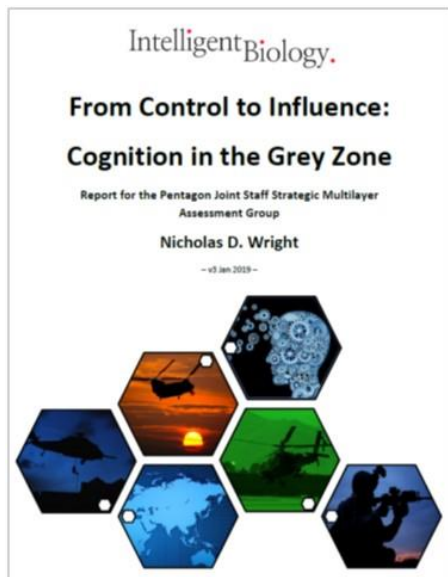
Investment: perception datasets
constrained choices human-machine teams

Innovation: networks of expertise

Ethics and norms: spiralling grey zone conflict

Intelligent Biology.

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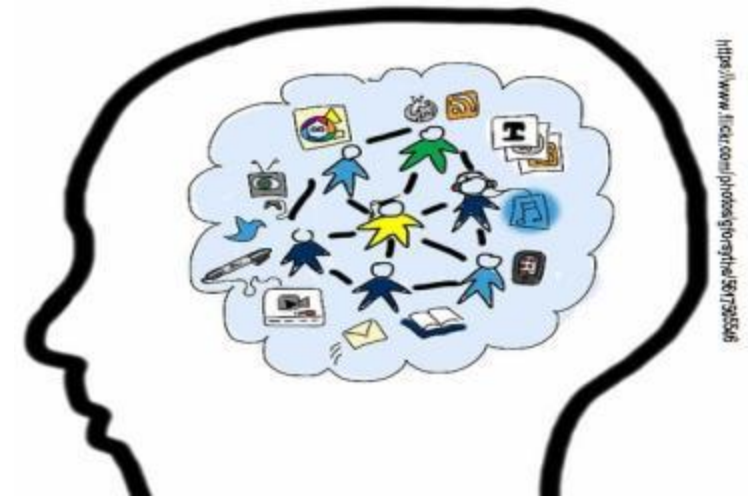


Influence Programme

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Behavioural Analytics: an emerging analytical capability that will deliver a significant capability advantage for Defence and Security.

>>Multi-disciplinary >>Multi-agency >>Multi-national



PHASE 1:
DISCOVERY

PHASE 2:
INNOVATION

PHASE 3:
IMPLEMENTATION

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/competition-behavioural-analytics-for-defence-and-security>

Links and useful references

Jim Maltby

- Scenario 2018: [“Complex thinking and reasoning: explaining a theoretical basis for scenario planning”](#)
- “Warspite”: [A Conceptual Model for Designing a Personality Baseline for an Artificial Intelligence](#)

Malin Severin

- Global Strategic Trends : “the Future Starts today” 6th Ed.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/771309/Global_Strategic_Trends_-_The_Future_Starts_Today.pdf
- YouTube Video
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/748294/Global_Strategic_Trends_video_transcript_with_timestamp.odt

Richard Leigh

- Behavioural Analytics Competition
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/competition-behavioural-analytics-for-defence-and-security>