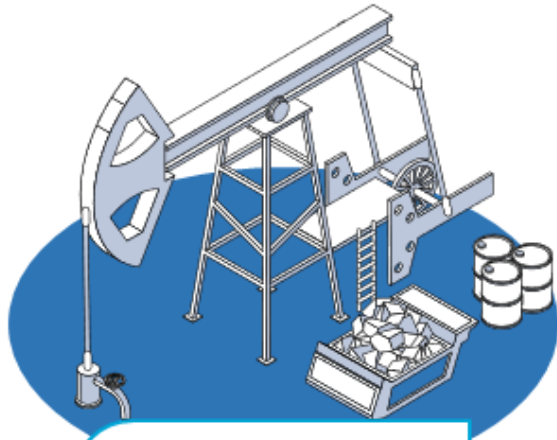
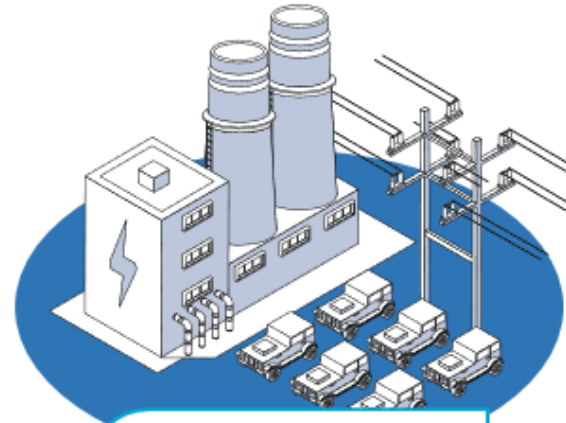


Industrie 4.0



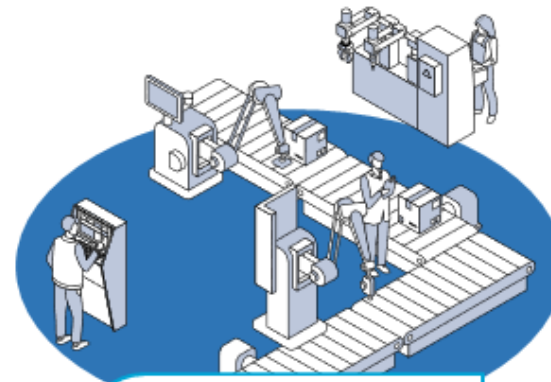
Industrie 1.0
(1784)

Mechanisierung
Dampfkraft
Webstuhl



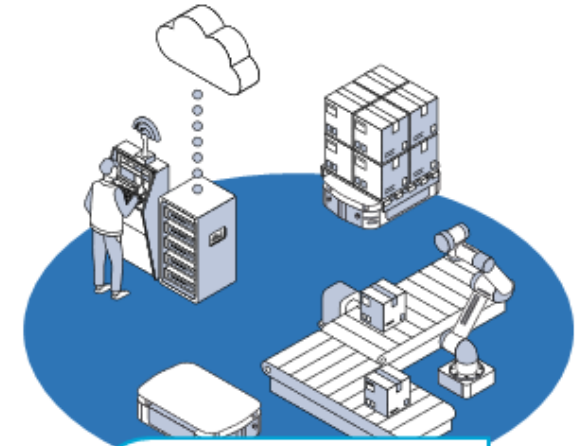
Industrie 2.0
(1870)

Massenproduktion
Fließband
Elektroenergie



Industrie 3.0
(1969)

Automatisierung
Computer und
Elektronik



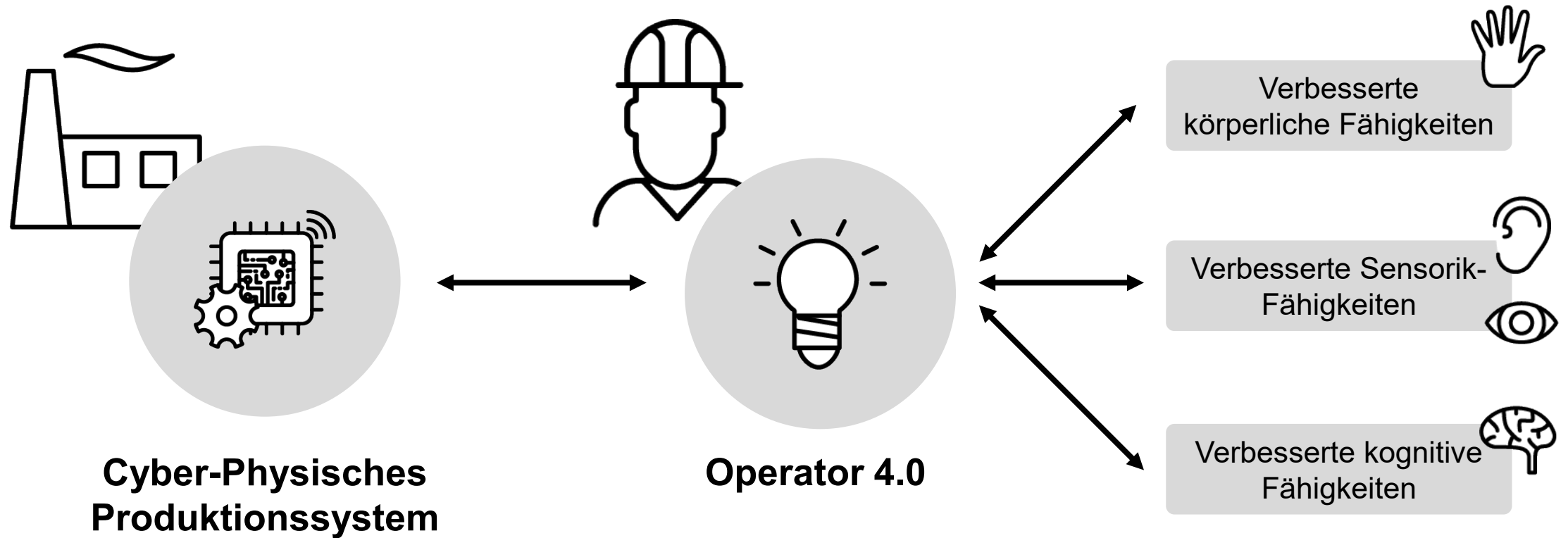
Industrie 4.0
(heute)

Cyber-physische
Systeme
Internet der Dinge

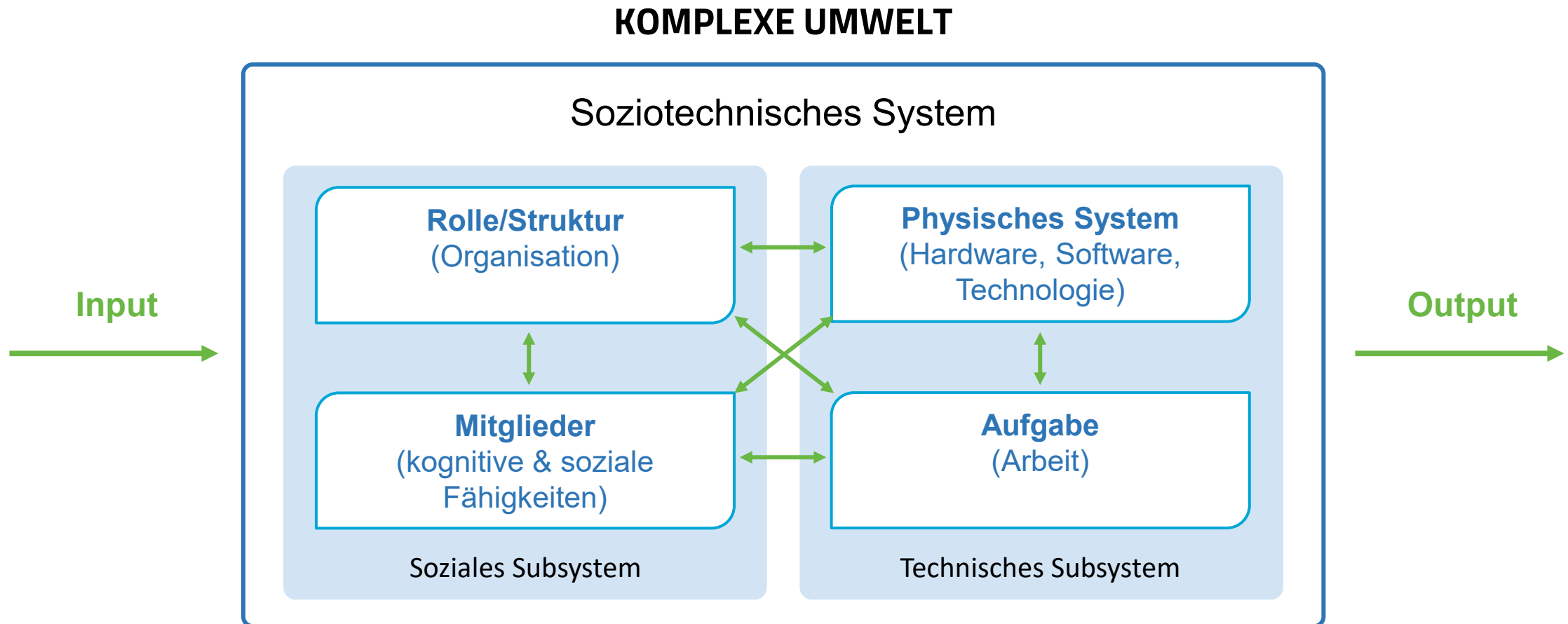
Zukunft der Arbeit



Operator 4.0



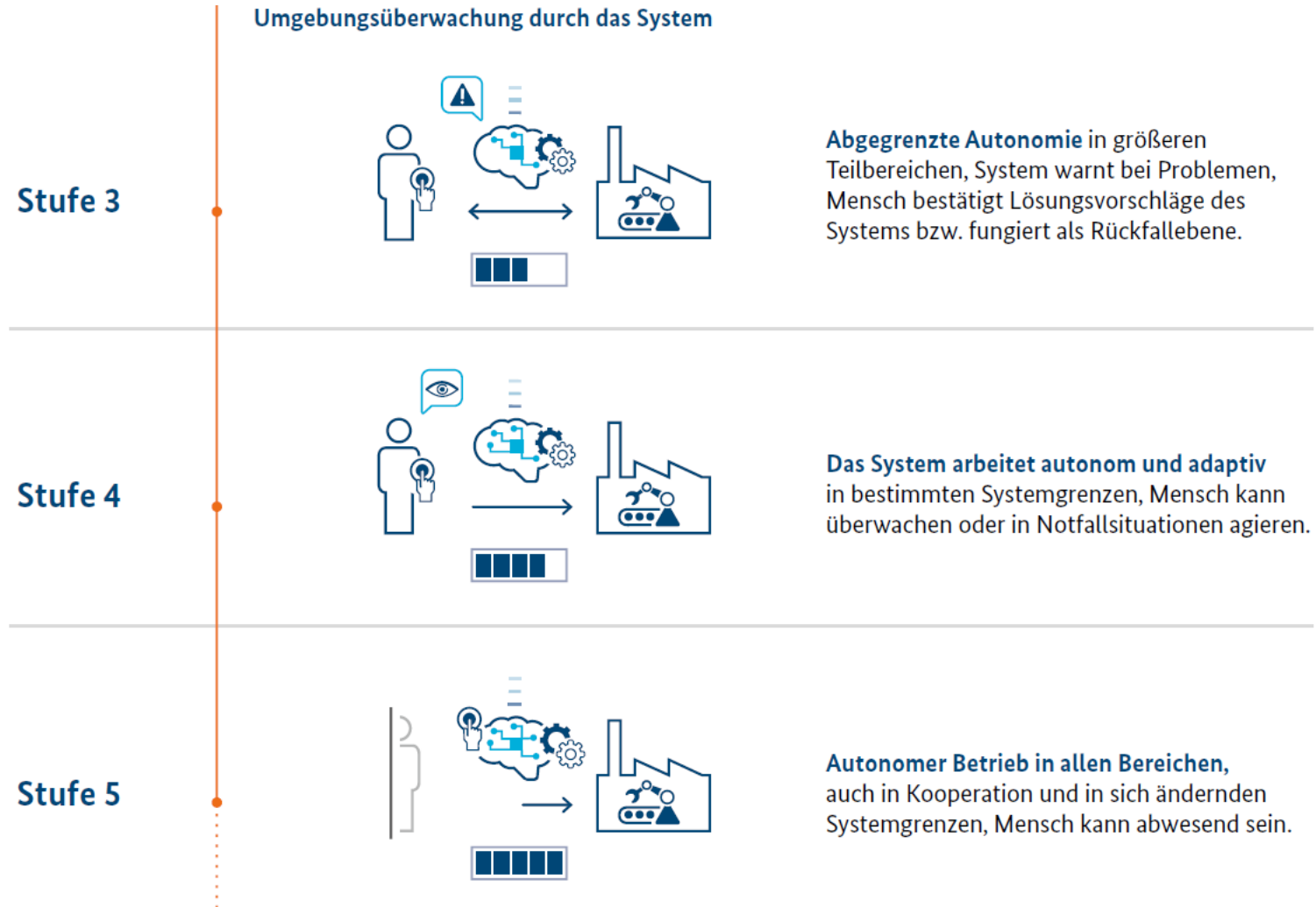
Sozio-technische System



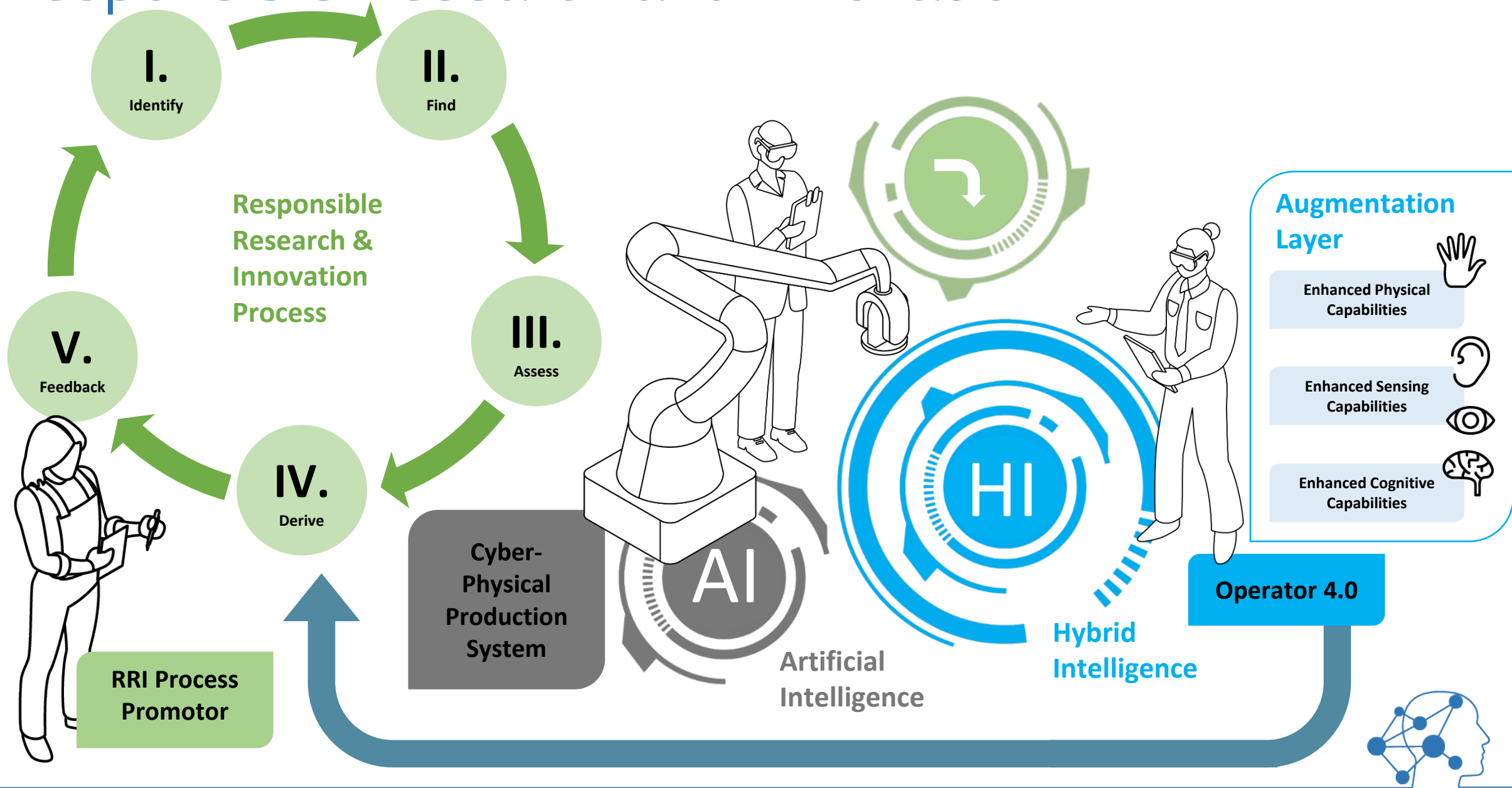
Autonomiestufen



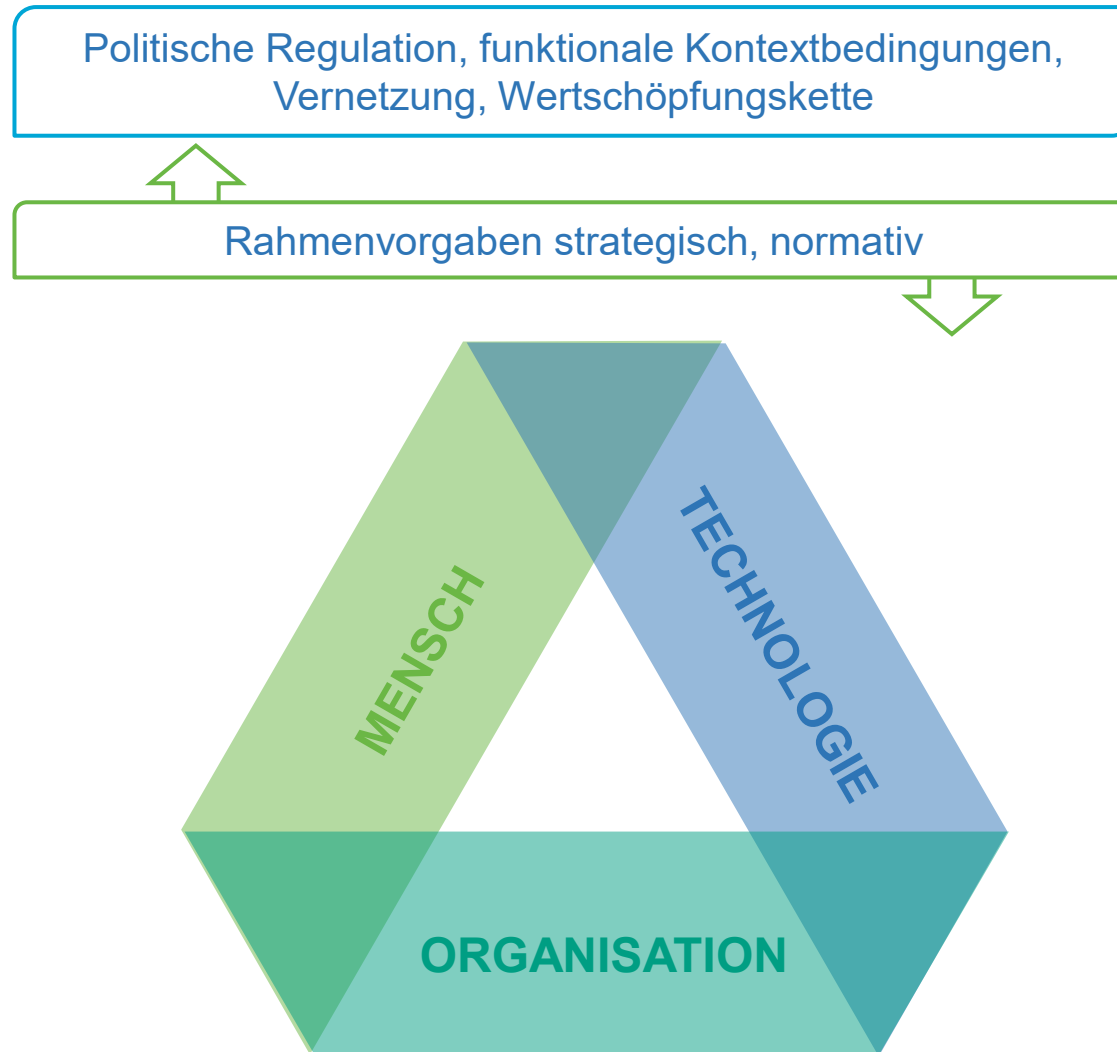
Autonomiestufen



Responsible Research and Innovation



„Magisches Dreieck“



Fachdiskussion im „KI Observatorium“

- Dicks, Markus; Peters, Robert; Altepost, Andrea; Aschenbrenner, Doris; Burmester, Michael; Gerst, Detlef; Hustedt, Carla; Kramm, Bruno; Peissner, Matthias; Suchy, Olli; Westhoven, Martin; Wienrich, Carolin; Wittlich, Marc: Demokratische Technikgestaltung in der digitalen Transformation. Impulspapier zum Fachdialog „MTI – Arbeiten mit Künstlicher Intelligenz“ / Berlin: BMAS, 2021 https://www.denkfabrik-bmas.de/fileadmin/Downloads/KI-O/210303_KIO_Demokratische_Technikgestaltung_Impulspapier_barrierefrei.pdf
- Peters, Robert; Dicks, Markus; Altepost, Andrea; Aschenbrenner, Doris; Burmester, Michael; Carolus, A.; Diener, K.; Fetic, Lajla; Gerst, Detlef; Kramm, Bruno; Kurz, Constanze; Peissner, Matthias; Suchy, Olli; Westhoven, Martin; Wienrich, Carolin; Zimmerling, Marcel: **Arbeiten mit Künstlicher Intelligenz – Perspektiven für eine menschenzentrierte Gestaltung von KI** / Berlin: BMAS, 2021 (forthcoming)

Interessante weiterführende Gedanken

- Hybrid Intelligence (HI) depicts the notion "that humans and computers have complementary capabilities that can be combined to augment each other." (Dellermann et al., 2019: 639). Such a HI collaboration can take place in decision processes, but also in operational task fulfillment when machines and humans become co-workers. While such HI scenarios offers huge opportunities (Abdul et al., 2018), they need to sufficiently incorporate societally acceptable solutions, i.e. societal values in terms of "things worth striving for" (Taebi et al., 2014) of all stakeholders, even those not directly involved into the task.
- While this development can increase operational efficiency, sustainability, resilience, or strategic flexibility (Burmeister et al., 2016), it also raises serious concerns about human's substitution or degradation. The Second Machine Age, as Brynjolfsson & McAfee (2011) called it, may offer "a worse time to be a worker with only 'ordinary' skills and abilities to offer, because robots ... are acquiring these skills and abilities at an extraordinary rate". It is less the decrease but the change of jobs, the marginalization of a workforce, and a potential "leadership by algorithm" that is causing anxiety (De Cremer, 2020; Hankammer et al. 2018).

Dellermann, D., Ebel, P., Söllner, M., & Leimeister, J. M. (2019). Hybrid Intelligence. *Business & Information Systems Engineering*, 61(5), 637-643.

Taebi, B., Correljé, A., Cuppen, E., Dignum, M., & Pesch, U. (2014). Responsible innovation as an endorsement of public values: the need for interdisciplinary research. *Journal of Responsible Innovation*, 1(1), 118-124

Burmeister, C., Lüttgens, D., & Piller, F. T. (2016). Business Model Innovation for Industrie 4.0: Why the Industrial Internet Mandates a New Perspective on Innovation. *Die Unternehmung*, 70(2), 125-140.

Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2011). Race against the machine: How the digital revolution is accelerating innovation, driving productivity, and irreversibly transforming employment and the economy. Brynjolfsson and McAfee.

De Cremer, D. (2020) Leadership by algorithm. Harriman House, 2020

Hankammer, S., & Kleer, R. (2018). Degrowth and collaborative value creation: Reflections on concepts and technologies. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 197, 1711-1718



Danke!

