

about job loss, particularly among low-to-medium-skilled workers. However, AI has also opened new employment opportunities, especially in high-skill areas such as data science, AI research, and cybersecurity. As AI integrates into industries like healthcare, it creates demand for new roles that facilitate human-AI collaboration, enhancing productivity and driving job creation in specialized fields.

As AI reshapes the workforce, there is a growing issue of skill mismatches, with many workers lacking the technical skills needed for new AI-driven roles. Educational systems have struggled to keep pace with this rapid change, highlighting the need for reform and the promotion of lifelong learning. Governments, businesses, and educational institutions must collaborate to provide workers with the necessary skills to succeed in an AI-powered economy. This includes not only technical skills but also soft skills like critical thinking, problem-solving, and adaptability, which are increasingly important in a world of human-AI collaboration.

Government policy plays a key role in managing AI's impact on employment. Countries with proactive AI strategies, such as Germany and Singapore, have focused on workforce development, reskilling initiatives, and digital infrastructure to mitigate risks and capitalize on AI's potential. Regions that fall behind in AI adoption risk higher unemployment and economic stagnation. To address this, governments must adopt policies that foster innovation while supporting vulnerable workers and industries. This includes providing social safety nets and ensuring fair labor practices as AI continues to disrupt various sectors.

Looking ahead, the future of work in an AI-driven economy will require adaptability from the workforce and careful management of both the opportunities and risks associated with AI. The key challenge will be ensuring that workers are prepared for new roles while addressing the ethical and social issues surrounding AI, such as wage inequality and job displacement. A coordinated, multi-faceted approach involving government, industry, and educational institutions is essential to fostering an inclusive and resilient workforce.

In conclusion, AI's impact on employment is complex, involving both new opportunities and significant disruptions. By understanding these dynamics and implementing targeted policies, we can maximize AI's benefits while mitigating its negative effects, ensuring that workers are equipped for the future of work in an AI-driven economy.

THE DUAL IMPACT OF AI ON EMPLOYMENT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force, reshaping global labor markets and creating both opportunities and challenges. As AI technologies advance, they are reshaping the nature of work, driving automation and displacing jobs while also creating new roles and industries. This complex dynamic is critical for policymakers, businesses, and workers to understand, as it offers both promise and disruption.

One of the most significant effects of AI is job displacement, particularly in sectors where routine, repetitive tasks are prevalent. Industries like manufacturing, transportation, retail, and customer service are most vulnerable, as AI systems can perform tasks with greater efficiency and precision than humans. In manufacturing, for instance, robots powered by AI handle assembly and quality control tasks. In transportation, autonomous vehicles threaten jobs in driving and delivery services. The displacement effect is most pronounced for low-to-medium skilled workers, especially in emerging economies where routine tasks are more common. However, it is not limited to manual labor—white-collar roles, including data processing and customer service, are also being replaced by AI systems.

Despite concerns about job losses, AI is also a driver of job creation. New professions are emerging, particularly in fields like data science, machine learning, AI engineering, and cybersecurity. The demand for professionals who can develop, manage, and maintain AI systems has surged, creating opportunities in the AI industry itself. Additionally, AI has fostered entirely new job categories that were not conceivable a decade ago, such as AI trainers who teach algorithms how to recognize patterns. AI's integration

into sectors like healthcare has also created roles in human-AI collaboration, as medical professionals use AI tools for diagnostics and treatment planning.

However, this dual impact of AI highlights a skills paradox. While some jobs are being displaced, new roles require entirely different competencies. The growing demand for technical skills such as programming and data analysis is matched by the need for soft skills like critical thinking and problem-solving. This shift has created a significant skills gap, with many workers unable to meet the demands of the AI-driven economy. To address this, there must be a concerted effort to invest in education and reskilling programs, ensuring that workers can adapt to the evolving job market. Lifelong learning initiatives are crucial to help the workforce remain competitive.

AI also exacerbates economic inequality by benefiting highly skilled workers while leaving others behind. Professionals with expertise in AI-related fields are commanding higher salaries, contributing to wage polarization. Low-to-medium skilled workers, on the other hand, face wage stagnation or job displacement, deepening economic inequality. This divide is most apparent in developed economies where access to education and training is more readily available, giving skilled workers a competitive edge. In contrast, regions with limited educational infrastructure struggle to adapt to the AI-driven economy. To reduce these disparities, policymakers must promote equitable access to education and training.

The dual impact of AI requires a balanced approach to ensure its benefits are maximized while minimizing risks. Governments must adopt strategies that foster innovation while supporting workers who are displaced by AI. This includes investing in digital infrastructure, workforce development, and social safety nets. In conclusion, while AI presents challenges such as job displacement and wage inequality, it also offers significant opportunities for job creation and economic growth. A coordinated approach from governments, businesses, and educational institutions is needed to equip the workforce with the skills necessary to thrive in the evolving AI-driven economy. By addressing these challenges, we can harness AI's potential for a more inclusive and prosperous future. In this regard, the following data are of interest: by 2022, the share of tasks performed by machines was 34% and the share of tasks performed by humans was 66%, while the same data by 2027 are expected to be, respectively, 43% and 57%. In addition, the main trends in the movement of jobs have also been clearly identified recently [11]:

SKILLS FOR THE AI ERA

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is fundamentally changing economies and industries, and reshaping the skills needed for the workforce of the future. As AI becomes increasingly embedded in business operations, healthcare, education, and other sectors, the demand for new competencies has grown exponentially. This transformation presents both challenges and opportunities, requiring a reevaluation of traditional skill sets and the development of new frameworks for education and training. Understanding the critical skills necessary for the AI era is essential for workers, educators, and policymakers to ensure individuals remain relevant and competitive in an evolving labor market.

The nature of work is being redefined by AI, with routine tasks being automated, decision-making processes enhanced, and entirely new roles created that demand both technical and human-centric skills. Many traditional jobs are being transformed, as some roles become obsolete while others evolve to integrate AI tools. For instance, customer service representatives are now working alongside AI chatbots, allowing them to focus on complex, high-value interactions that machines cannot handle. In healthcare, doctors use AI-driven diagnostic tools, but human judgment and empathy remain indispensable. This shift underscores a key point: AI does not simply replace jobs; it alters the nature of work itself. Workers must learn to collaborate with AI systems, using their capabilities while providing the human skills that machines cannot replicate.

Technical skills are foundational in the AI era. These go beyond coding and programming and include competencies such as data analysis, machine learning, cybersecurity, and AI ethics. Proficiency in lan-

languages like Python, R, and Java is essential for AI developers, but the ability to analyze and interpret data is increasingly in demand. With AI systems generating vast amounts of data, the need for professionals who can transform raw data into actionable insights is critical. Moreover, understanding machine learning and deep learning techniques is crucial, as these skills are no longer confined to AI specialists but are required in fields such as finance, marketing, and healthcare. As AI systems become more widespread, cybersecurity professionals are also needed to ensure the security of these technologies and prevent potential cyber threats. Additionally, as AI's deployment raises ethical concerns, there is a growing need for experts who can navigate these complex issues, ensuring that AI systems are deployed responsibly.

However, technical skills alone are not sufficient. Soft skills are equally essential and often distinguish humans from machines. Skills like critical thinking, emotional intelligence, and adaptability are necessary for roles that involve creativity, problem-solving, and interpersonal interactions. As AI takes over routine tasks, human workers will increasingly be responsible for addressing more complex challenges that require judgment and creative solutions. Emotional intelligence, which AI cannot replicate, remains crucial in fields such as healthcare and customer service, where empathy and understanding are vital. Adaptability and a commitment to lifelong learning are also essential, as workers must continuously update their skills to keep pace with technological advancements. Effective communication and collaboration skills will be necessary as workers increasingly interact with AI systems, ensuring that teams can maximize AI tools' potential.

The rapid evolution of AI technologies has created a significant skills gap, with many workers lacking the competencies required to thrive in the new economy. Bridging this gap requires a multifaceted approach. Education and training programs must adapt to include both technical and soft skills, with an emphasis on AI-related topics. Partnerships between educational institutions and industries can help ensure that curricula align with labor market needs. For workers whose jobs are at risk of automation, reskilling and upskilling initiatives are essential, and investments in these programs are necessary for smooth workforce transitions. Lifelong learning opportunities, including online courses and workshops, will help workers stay current and competitive as AI continues to transform the job market.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS AND ECONOMIC STRATEGIES

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to reshape the global economy, policymakers must proactively address the far-reaching economic implications of AI adoption. While AI offers significant opportunities for growth, innovation, and productivity, it also brings challenges such as labor market displacement, income inequality, and the ethical use of technology. To fully capitalize on AI's potential, governments must adopt policies and strategies that encourage innovation, ensure workforce readiness, and mitigate the negative effects of AI. This involves a range of policy considerations that will help guide the transition to an AI-driven economy.

One of the key policy priorities for governments in an AI-driven economy is to foster innovation and investment in AI technologies. Governments can create an environment that encourages the development and deployment of AI by providing incentives for research and development (R&D), supporting AI startups, and investing in AI infrastructure. Tax incentives for companies that invest in AI-related research can stimulate private sector innovation. Additionally, public funding for AI research, particularly in high-impact areas such as healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability, is essential to ensure that AI benefits society at large. Public-private partnerships can also be pivotal, as these collaborations between academic institutions, research centers, and private companies can help accelerate the commercialization of AI innovations. Furthermore, governments need to invest in building the digital infrastructure necessary to support the widespread use of AI, such as high-speed internet, data storage, and computing resources, ensuring that AI technologies are accessible across industries, including small and medium-sized enterprises.

As AI automates more tasks, some jobs will inevitably be displaced, necessitating workforce transition strategies. To ensure that workers are prepared for these changes, governments must invest in reskilling and upskilling programs. Immediate measures to address job displacement must be coupled with long-term strategies to equip future generations with the skills needed in an AI economy. Lifelong learning policies should be promoted to create flexible educational systems that enable workers to continuously adapt to the changing landscape. Governments can foster partnerships with private companies and educational institutions to offer accessible training in AI, data analysis, machine learning, and other relevant skills. Additionally, publicly funded reskilling programs should focus on industries most vulnerable to automation, such as manufacturing and retail, while also targeting emerging fields like AI ethics, cybersecurity, and data science. Encouraging STEM education from an early age is another critical measure, as it ensures that the next generation is prepared for an increasingly AI-centric workforce.

Another significant challenge posed by AI adoption is labor market disruption, which could exacerbate income inequality and create divisions between those who benefit from AI-driven productivity gains and those whose jobs are displaced. Policymakers need to address these disparities to ensure that the benefits of AI are widely distributed. One potential solution is the introduction of a Universal Basic Income (UBI), which could provide a financial safety net for individuals whose jobs are displaced by AI and automation. While UBI has its critics and presents challenges in terms of funding, it could serve as a means to mitigate the economic effects of job losses. Progressive taxation policies could also be used to ensure that the benefits of AI-driven growth are more equitably shared. By taxing AI-driven companies and the wealthy at higher rates, governments can generate revenue to fund social welfare programs, public services, and reskilling initiatives. Additionally, AI will create new opportunities in sectors like AI development, healthcare, renewable energy, and digital services. Policymakers should focus on fostering these emerging industries to ensure the creation of new jobs. Inclusivity must also be a priority, ensuring that marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women, low-income communities, and minority groups, have access to the opportunities generated by AI.

The rapid deployment of AI technologies raises significant ethical concerns, particularly related to privacy, security, accountability, and bias. To address these issues, governments must establish regulatory frameworks that ensure AI is used ethically and responsibly. Clear AI governance and ethics frameworks should be established to provide guidelines for AI development and deployment. These frameworks must address critical issues such as algorithmic transparency, data privacy, and the prevention of biases in AI systems. Independent regulatory bodies could be tasked with monitoring and enforcing compliance with these standards. Transparency is also vital for building public trust in AI. Companies should be required to disclose the workings of their AI models and ensure accountability in their decision-making processes. This will help mitigate the risks associated with algorithmic bias and ensure that AI systems are used responsibly. Furthermore, governments must implement robust data protection laws to safeguard individuals' privacy, drawing on examples like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union.

AI's global nature means that its development and deployment must be guided by international cooperation. Governments should collaborate with international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to establish global standards for AI development. These collaborations will help ensure that AI is developed in a way that respects human rights, avoids discrimination, and benefits society as a whole. Establishing global AI ethics standards, akin to those in fields such as medicine or law, could also help ensure that AI systems are deployed in an ethical and socially responsible manner. By working together internationally, governments can maximize the benefits of AI while addressing its challenges in a way that is equitable and sustainable for all.

CONCLUSION

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to reshape the global economy, its impact on employment and economic policies becomes more significant. AI brings both opportunities and challenges, including job creation in new fields and displacement in others. The key to managing this transformation lies in preparing the workforce through reskilling initiatives, educational reforms, and strategic policy interventions.

AI's impact on employment is twofold—while it automates routine tasks, displacing jobs in sectors like manufacturing and retail, it also creates new opportunities in areas such as AI development, data analysis, and ethics. To ensure a smooth transition, it is crucial to focus on lifelong learning and workforce development, fostering a flexible labor market that can adapt to these changes.

Governments must implement proactive policies to support AI-driven growth while addressing potential inequalities. Investments in AI research, infrastructure, and reskilling programs are essential. Policies like progressive taxation, universal basic income (UBI), and promoting AI innovation can help mitigate the social and economic challenges posed by automation. Additionally, ethical considerations—such as privacy, transparency, and accountability—must be central to AI regulation to protect individual rights and minimize risks.

In conclusion, successful AI integration requires collaboration among governments, businesses, and educational institutions, ensuring that AI benefits are shared equitably while safeguarding vulnerable populations.

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ხელოვნური ინტელექტი და შრომის ბაზრის დინამიკა: დასაქმების პრობლემები და განვითარების ტენდენციები

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გამოკვლეულია ხელოვნური ინტელექტის (AI) ორმაგი გავლენა დასაქმებაზე, შესწავლულია როგორც სამუშაო ადგილების შექმნის შესაძლებლობები, ასევე ის რისკები, რომლებიც ხელოვნური ინტელექტის მოაქვს შრომის ბაზრებზე. როდესაც ხელოვნური ინტელექტის ტექნოლოგიები პროგრესირებს ისეთ სექტორებში, როგორიცაა წარმოება, ჯანდაცვა, ფინანსები და მომსახურება, ისინი ქმნიან ახალ ინდუსტრიებს რუტინული ამოცანების ავტომატიზაციის დროს. თუმცა, დასაქმებაზე ზემოქმედება არათანაბარია, მაღალკვალიფიციური მუშაკები უფრო მეტ სარგებელს იღებენ, ვიდრე დაბალი და საშუალო კვალიფიკაციის მუშაკები, რაც ხელს უწყობს უფრო დიდ ეკონომიკურ უთანასწორობას. ნაშრომი განიხილავს უნარების შეუსაბამობის გამოწვევას ტრადიციულ საგანმანათლებლო სისტემებსა და ხელოვნური ინტელექტის საფუძველზე მართული ეკონომიკის განვითარებად საჭიროებებს შორის. იგი ხაზს უსვამს ამ ხარვეზების აღმოსაფხვრელად ინიციატივების ხელახალი კვალიფიკაციისა და ცხოვრების მანძილზე სწავლის მნიშვნელობას.

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