# UNESCO: AI and Next Generation of competences

Human vs machine intelligence. What's at stake, really?

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

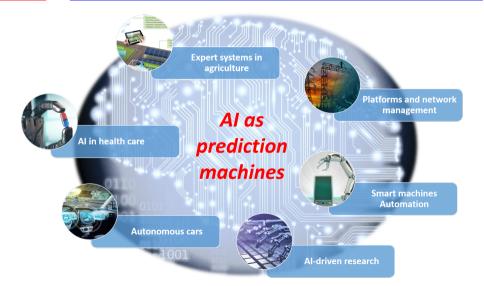
# Should we be afraid of AI?



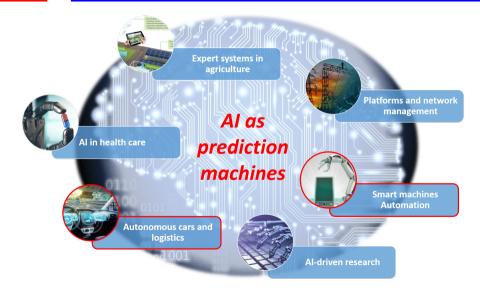
"Large neuronal networks today have a maximum of 1 million nodes but consume the energy of a nuclear power plant. The human brain has 84 billion neurons and runs on a slice of bread."

Chris Boos, AI expert and founder of Arago

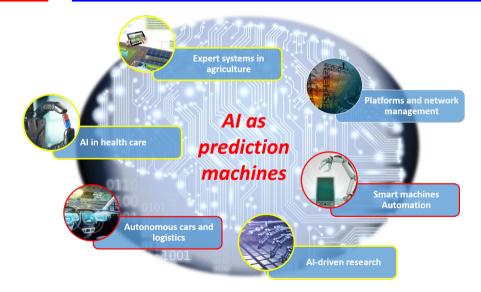
# **Examples of AI applications**



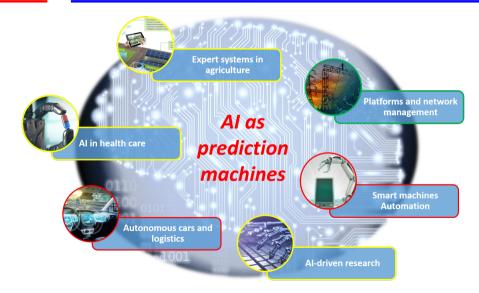
# **Examples of AI applications: Labour saving**



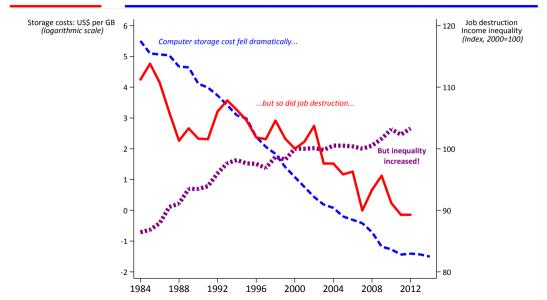
# **Examples of AI applications: Capital saving**



# **Examples of AI applications: Factor enhancing**



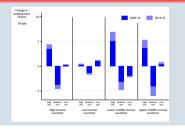
# Al increases inequality, not unemployment





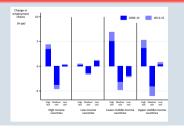


### Job polarization

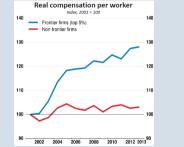




Job polarization



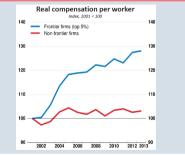




# Rising demand for skills

Job polarization

## Winner-takes-all with AI

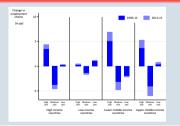


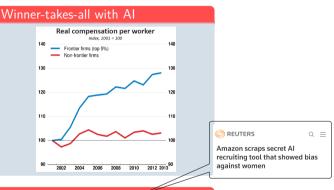
### Granular discrimination

- Enhances matching efficiency....
- ...but increases price discrimination
- and perpetuates historical biases



Job polarization





### Granular discrimination

- Enhances matching efficiency....
  - ...but increases price discrimination
- and perpetuates historical biases

# What about developing countries?

Dependent variable:	World		Developed		Developing	
Employment (in logs)			countries		countries	
robot stock	$-0.055^{**}$	$-0.044^{**}$	- <b>0.029</b> ***	$-0.034^{***}$	- <b>0.343</b> ***	-0.329
	(0.028)	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.112)	(0.480)
robot stock $ imes$ labour intensity		-0.023		0.012		-0.011
		(0.044)		(0.019)		(0.411)
labour intensity	0.007	0.015	0.002	0.001	-0.016	-0.010
	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.021)	(0.217)
N	477	477	360	360	117	117
$R^2$	0.84	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.35	0.38

*Note:* Regressions include country and industry fixed effects. Trends are the coefficients of regressions on a linear trend. Robust standard error in parentheses. Significance levels: \*, \*\*, \* \* \* indicate significance at 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01. Controls: value added, wage. Estimates are weighted by sectoral employment in 2005.

Estimated equation:

$$N_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \textit{robots}_{ij} + \beta_2 \textit{robots}_{ij} \times \textit{li}_{2005} + \beta_3 \textit{li}_{2005} + \beta_4 \textit{VA}_{ij} + \beta_5 \textit{W}_{ij} + u_{ij}.$$

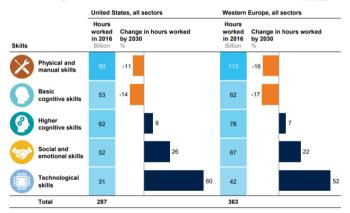
# **Emotional intelligence trumps STEM**

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100

### Automation and AI will accelerate the shift in skills that the workforce needs.

Based on McKinsey Global Institute workforce skills model



NOTE: Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute workforce skills model; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

# New forms of taxation to ensure protection



### **Digital taxation**

Move from income to consumption tax



Taxing public goods Sovereign wealth funds



Digital social security

Universal basic income or tax credit



Profit sharing arrangements Social partnership and cooperation

# Maintaining level playing field



# Public infrastructure to promote AI



# Man vs machine: More than meets the eye

### **Structural transformation**

...is a constant feature of our economies ...might bring more inequality

### **Preparing businesses**

...prepare workforce to use digital technologies ...be aware of significant up-scaling costs

### Al promises large productivity gains

...including in low-skilled sectors ...with strong boost for developing countries

### AI transforms capitalism

...creates challenges for sharing wealth ...and requires international cooperation

# Want to know more?





RESEARCH DEPARTMENT III WORKING PAPER NO. 34

# Setting out for Digital Social Security