CALTRAIN'25

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item: The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Employment and Economic Resilience

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1. Letter From the Secretary General

Esteemed Participants,

As the Co-Secretary-Generals of Cağaloğlu Model United Nations, it is our distinct honor to welcome you all to the 2nd edition of CALTRAIN, which will take place on December 6th and 7th, 2025. It is with great pleasure that we present the study guide for ECOSOC, which aims to equip you with the essential knowledge and context for the upcoming two days. After months of preparation and dedicated effort, we are proud to say that we are now just one step away from CALTRAIN 2025. We hope that, by reading this guide, you will feel as ready and enthusiastic as we are. Without a doubt, this conference would not be possible without the contributions of our remarkable academic team. We are extending our gratitude to our Head of Academy, Azra Kayar; our Heads of Crisis, Ahmet Taha Özkul and his deputy Elif Köse; our devoted and hardworking team members; and our motivated trainees. Their commitment and passion have brought this vision to life and elevated CALMUN's academic quality to its peak. Furthermore, I would also like to extend my best wishes to all delegates participating in CALTRAIN 2025. Whether this is your first conference or not, we thank each of you for taking a step forward and joining us. We truly hope that CALTRAIN will be a special experience that you will remember warmly in the future. From our perspective, MUN is about motivation, enjoyment, meaningful discussion, and connection. We wish each delegate an inspiring, engaging, and memorable experience.

Warm regards,

Meryem Sultan Çok, Akay Engin

Co-Secretary-Generals of CALTRAIN'25

2. Glossary

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Artificial intelligence is a broader field than machine learning and it refers to machines designed to perform tasks that require human intelligence, such as reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making skills. Meaning Ai technology is able to simulate human learning and can understand and respond to human languages.

Big Data: Includes massive and complex data sets that traditional data management systems cannot store. Examples cıould be structured, unstructured, mixed (semi-structured) sets of data that continue to grow exponentially. Big data is used to provide a base to Ai and machine learning, as well as advanced analytics that help solving business problems and make decisions.

Blue collar worker: Blue collar jobs are known to be more practical labor based rather than requiring cognitive ability. The term blue collar is associated with manual (manufacturing) labor and industrial occupations such as construction workers, mechanics, electricians.

Deployment: Being a term used in many fields, deployment means using work force or resources in an efficient way or assigning them to achieve this goal in economics.

Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Indicates the total value of goods and services produced by a country or a region in a specific time frame. GDP is largely used to determine an economic order's health and efficiency. It could also help us compare how the economic growth has changed over time. Usually, GDP is calculated either every 3 months (called quarterly GDP) or on a yearly basis (called annual GDP).

Labor demand: Demand for labor could be explained as a worker's willingness or need to put in certain hours of work per week. As a firm's goods become popular among people, the firm's need for labor will also increase, causing their demand for labour to be higher.

Labor Market: It is a term used to define the relationship between the availability of jobs to the working population in a country or globally. The labor market contains all kinds of jobs from different industries regardless of their social or economical status. It is an umbrella term used to refer to a space in which it is possible to find a job in.

Machine Learning: This term is the main feature which makes Ai systems as powerful as they are today. With machine learning, a program is able to create a model from the data sets provided in order to make future predictions based off of its model. Thus, a machine learning based system will not be needing constant input and it will work through analysing previous experiences and feedback.

Wage: The amount of money paid by the offerer of the job for the labor performed, typically given weekly or monthly. Every country has a barrier which determines the lowest wage a person could get.

White collar worker: A white collar worker would be someone who works in an office or an office-like environment and does labor that requires cognitive ability and critical thinking skills. Thus, white collar workers are often people who come from higher education: such as lawyers, accountants, engineers, architects.

Third World Country: A third world country is a country that is behind almost all countries in terms of economic growth, stability, welfare levels and life expectancy.

3. Introduction

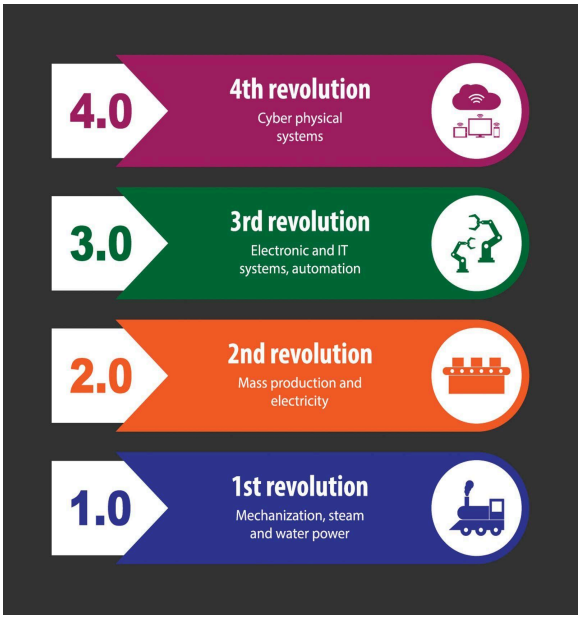
Economic orders all around the world have always relied on some side factors to be alive and lively. Sometimes it was industrialism and its need for a work force. As the need for the work force and human labor grew, urbanization started and the people moved to larger cities who could provide them with enough job opportunities. Our new normal started to look like working in factories for long hours or being at a higher level such as working for the government or a white collar job in general. The factors that carried this economical order were pretty simple: mass production in factories and selling those goods based on supply and demand while making sure that workers, who created a big portion of the population at the time, could also afford those products. However, as the years passed, class differences between the employees and employers started to grow rapidly, causing society to have an unbalanced distribution of money. Aside from the factories which made up almost all of the money flow, there were also governmental officers who received monthly salaries. This being said, the economy of the time relied on supply and demand chains and heavily needed manual labour. With the new centuries the world has witnessed, this dynamic also started to change. Many terms such as inflation, stagflation, deflation became the new normal of our daily lives. While the economic orders sustain themselves, various right violations, followed by strikes or riots have occurred. Due to the new technological and scientific advancements in human history, our need for heavy labour started to lessen. However, for some of the employers, purchasing those new equipment sets seemed less sensible than making their employees do the same work at a lower cost. Stance of employers has varied all across the globe, according to the economic conditions of the country they are located in. Counting all those factors, we could state that more production centers have been in a modernization process each year.

As of now, we are living in a new technological milestone of our time, which is called Ai. The practical concept of AI was firstly brought up to the public eye by Alan Turing, who is a British computer scientist and mathematician. In a paper of his, addressing the question, ‘Can machines think ?’ in 1950. Like all turning points of history, AI also took its time to spread and become more popular amongst society and when this finally happened, the date was the late 90s. The internet has developed significantly in the early 20s, which helped AI technologies to get known even faster.

When we consider computers as an example of tech usage in economic fields (such as work places), we can clearly observe that it could take decades for a new technology to be used on a large scale. Since the same principle was true for AI, it is still not used on a wide scale. However, there are certain issues we will have to take into account once it becomes widely spread. On the other hand, this data does not mean that AI has not affected our economy, it is possible to observe economical problems which arose and will continue to arise with the usage of AI based technologies. Multiple job categories are facing the possibility of going extinct, since they can be replaced by AI's cognitive skills. As we will deeply examine in the upcoming titles, AI's impact on the economy has been discussed and researched by many economists, both positive and negative impacts are expected in the far future. Anyhow, our mission must contain adapting our economical orders with the changing technological environment without sacrificing our people, on the contrary, making them a part of the economic circle.

4. History

Humanity went through multiple industrial revolutions in order to reach the hardware and technology we benefit today. We named them as Industry 1.0, Industry 2.0, Industry 3.0 and lastly, Industry 4.0, where we exist currently.



a. **Industry 1.0 (18th-19th century): Refers to the period of time in which humanity started to produce goods. Benefiting from coal and steam was prevalent, alongside with the foundation of first ever factories. As humanity started to own physical output from those productions, groups of people began to form more coordinated cities, causing the substructure of modern cities. It was both an area of wealth and wandering poverty. While significant improvements led to better living conditions for a small portion of the population, multiple issues such as child labor and inequality were also inevitable.**

b. **Industry 2.0 :** Could be defined as the area of mass production. This time is essential in the history of humanity since many inventions were based during this time. Some of them being electricity, cars, nuclear weapons, modern and industrialized welfare. International power and influence has been focused on the West by the establishment of some crucial organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the North Treaty Atlantic Organization (NATO). Unfortunately, new technical power was not only used to take humanity forward but also affected the outcomes of the World War by underpinning the production of some of the deadliest weapons of all time.

c. **Industry 3.0 :** The third industrial revolution is also called “The Digital Revolution”. Various technologic devices which shape our daily lives were created during this revolution. Computers, email systems, the Internet, mobile phones, electric cars were only the most substantial ones we could name. This incorporated the rise of the automation systems, which is the key element in today's manufacturing. The standard of living got higher by the usage of social media platforms, affordable air travel opportunities and decrease in the software-originated inefficiencies. Renewable energy started taking part in our world. However, with the wide spread of social media content, misinformation and trust issues were born. Wealth surrounded only the super riches of the society, causing the range between the low-income people and high class to widen rapidly. A brand new crucial problem was climate change and possible supply shortages it brought along.

d. **Industry 4.0 :** 4th industrial revolution aims to preserve what we have developed in the 3rd revolution and then enhance them to their full potential. As humanity, we are

currently living with the help of the technologies introduced and invented in this timezone. Since up to date AI technologies belong in this last revolution, it is considered the base of our agenda item. Not only the quality of already existing technologies have been advanced, new technological interventions such as the Internet of Things, Machine Learning, Big Data and the combination of automation systems with hardware have also been designed. Thus, resources surrounding our planet Earth have reduced over time, carrying us onto the edge of a global climate crisis.

5. The Timeline of Artificial Intelligence

1950: Alan Turing mentioned the possibility of machines thinking and making decisions independently by addressing the famous question of "Can machines think ?" He researched the topic, that the ancient Greek philosophers have grounded theoretically, by practice and experiments. Cited experiments resulted in Alan Turing's criteria of evaluating a machine's intelligence, called the "Turing Test". In the Turing Test, a person engages in a conversation with both another person and a machine under the ensured circumstances in which the person who is examining will not be seeing the subject he is having the conversation with, to provide clarity. If the examiner ends up not being able to differentiate the machine from the actual human, the machine is accepted to have passed the test and fulfill the criteria of Turing.

1956: The term 'Artificial Intelligence ' was used for the first time in history during the Dartmouth Conference, which was gathered in order to discuss the future of AI and hosted the most enlightening scientists of the time. The conference led to the acknowledgement of AI as a separate field of formal study. Thus, it holds a great importance since it eased the research process about AI and how we could stimulate an intelligence that resembles a human brain and neuron connections.

1960-1970s : This timezone is also known as "The AI winter" , since the scientific AI researches have settled down due to decreased funding and difficulties in reaching the needed data sets.

1997: IBM's Deep Blue defeated the world chess champion of the time, Garry Kasparov. IBM, which is a leading company in AI research and commence, has designed a chess

playing computer system for the sole experimental purpose of defeating a human. This event made its place in headlights on the news.

1990-2000s : During the late 90s and 2000s, the conditions for AI to be developed further were the best they have ever been. The main reason naturally being the diffusion of the Internet and its positive impact on computer systems.

2006: Geoffrey Hinton published a paper in which he introduced the concept of "Deep Learning". Deep Learning's groundwork is based on deep neural networks. These neural networks are used to simulate the multi-layered tissue of the human brain to make the AI gain the skill to make human-like complicated decisions.

2011: IBM's AI model Watson won on the "Jeopardy!" quiz show, presenting the advanced development on AI's interpretation of human language systems. As of then, AI was able to work around the natural structure of language.

2012: Researchers from Stanford University and Google co-published a paper called "*Building High Level Features Using Large Scale Unsupervised Learning"* , showcasing the enhanced features of deep neural networks. The system they have builded in order to conclude this research has excelled on recognizing cat visuals.

2017: Google's team, Google Brain, released a model called Transformers Architecture, which made it significantly easy to process data and was a milestone on natural language progression.

2018: Open AI released the first version of their GPT models, GPT1. The importance of this occurrence lies in the baseline of utilizing transformers (language progression modal mentioned above), GPT was finally able to utilize the transformers in order to create Large Language Models (LLM). Provided that, Open AI builded the first AI chatbot, known globally: ChatGPT.

6. Living with an AI-Powered Economy

Our experiences with AI tells us that it has not unlocked its full potential yet. In fact, there is no potential or limits to AI's enhancement, since it is constantly learning on its own. Economists were not certain about how AI could impact the world's future economy a decade ago. However, the foresights have gotten more clear in recent years and the experts agree on the need to take precautions due to estimations have been made.

a. Potential Risks of AI

In order to fully understand the potential AI carries, it is crucial to recognize its abilities. The most important one being the decision making process AI is now a part of. With the cognitive ability AI offers, it is possible to replace the experts whose tasks are analyzing data and conclude a final decision out of it. Since advanced AI systems leave no space for errors or inaccuracy, they are likely to be perceived as much more efficient and trustable than human workers by employers. The situation must also be examined in terms of money. Purchasing an AI to fulfill the duties of an actual human employee working a white collar job would cost less than keeping the mentioned worker in the company. Meaning that if a person's job definition includes duties such as, organizing documents, keeping track of data sets, their role is highly under a risk of going extinct.

One of the other risks AI revolution can cause is the increased inequality problems within the society. The several countries; which own the power, necessary technology and funding to utilize AI are estimated to be the leading states in the global economy. If AI researches only center at few places around the world, a monopolization problem would be inevitable due to the rising difference between the economies that could integrate AI and use it to provide strength to the order and the economies that do not entertain the chance of a new technological development because there are more vital issues occurring. It is crucial to keep in mind that the new technological age aims for a non-monopolized world with equal opportunities.

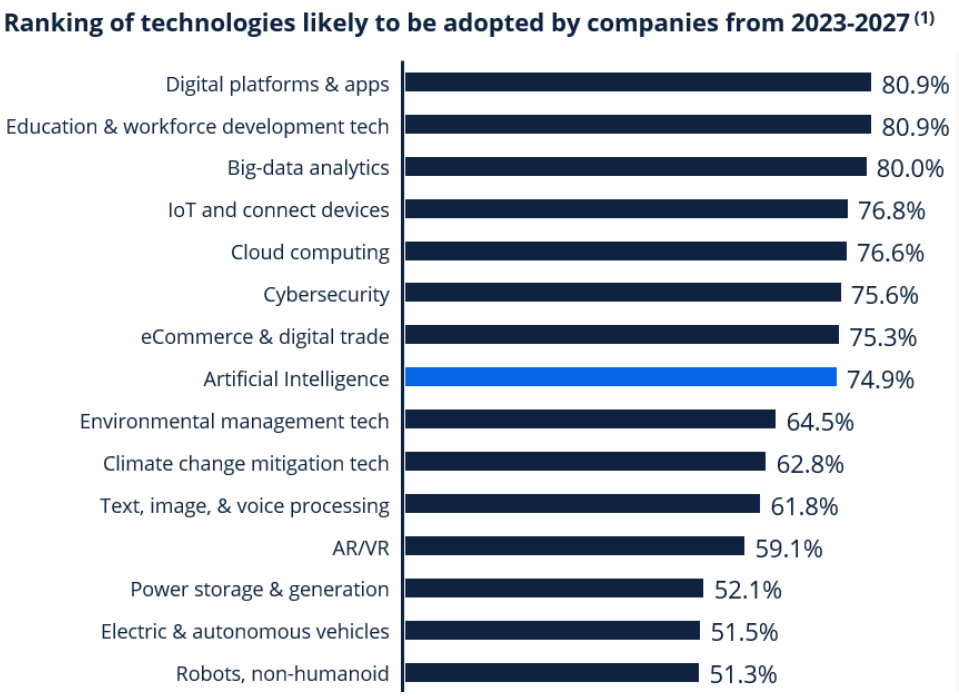
Generative AI modals are relatively recent to us, however, they are already replacing creative jobs. Since AI started to be able to create images, video clips, visuals, designs with only a single prompt given, the user rates have been constantly increasing. Therefore, artists will progressively have less chance to get paid for their creative products.

Survey results show us that most of the experts expect AI to create new jobs in order to obtain the balanced nature of the job market, to be counted for the job positions AI will replace. However, the rising issue is pointed out to be the employees who work in those fields with AI prevalence. These include clerical, secreterial, data entry and customer service roles. Which means they required no high level education and mostly fast-learnable skills such as communication and basic computer programmes. The main issue starts to form at this point, since the jobs AI produces will not be suitable for those who got replaced and dismissed. Some of those jobs are as follows : machine learning specialist, robotics engineers, digital transformation specialist.

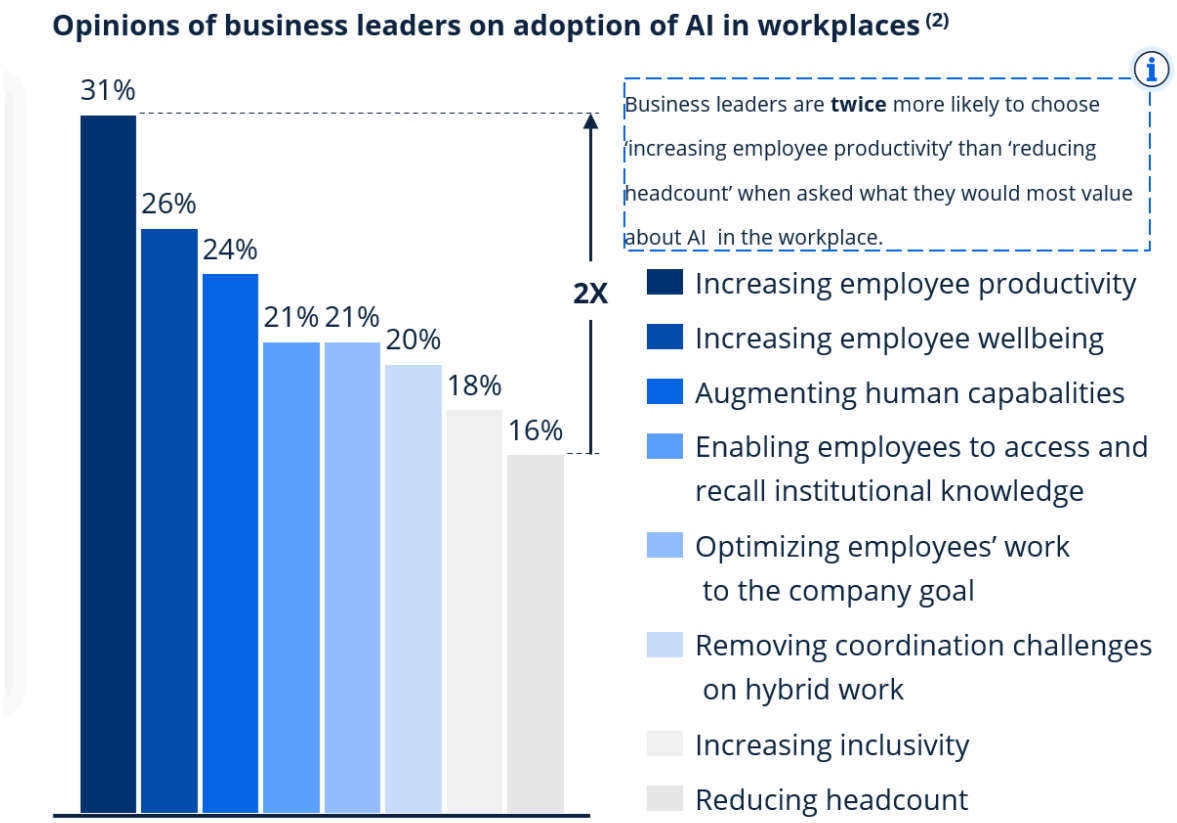
b. The Advantages of AI

As highlighted previously, AI proved to be much more accurate and beneficial than it previously was. AI can help our world move to a better future with equality and economic growth, if used correctly. Recent developments showcased that automation technologies powered by AI could be used in various sectors and fields from factories to data centers. According to estimations, AI specialists aim AI to be used for both practical and cognitive labor in order to save time and resources for humans. In conclusion, AI offers increased productivity without the lack of efficiency, better automation and innovation.

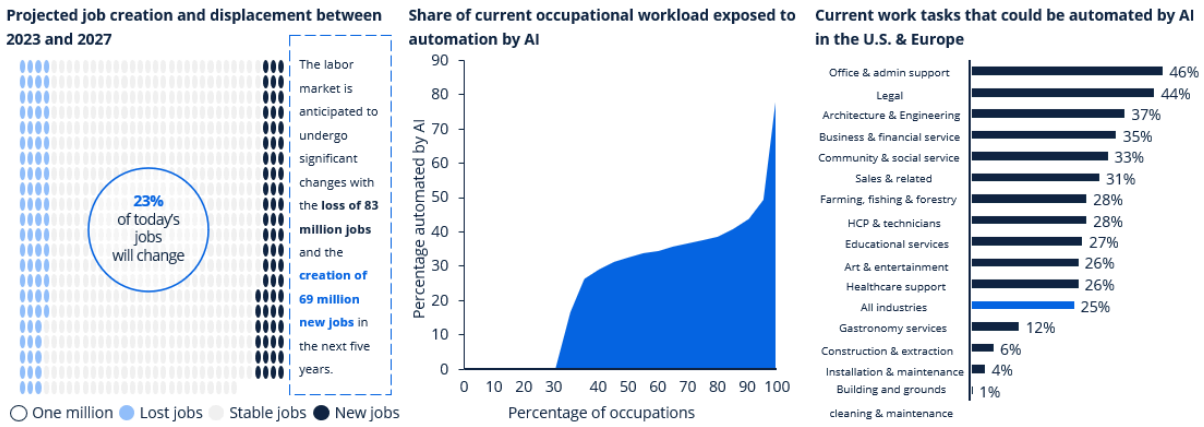
7. Statistics



AI is expected to be one of the most adopted technologies in between all information technologies by companies worldwide.



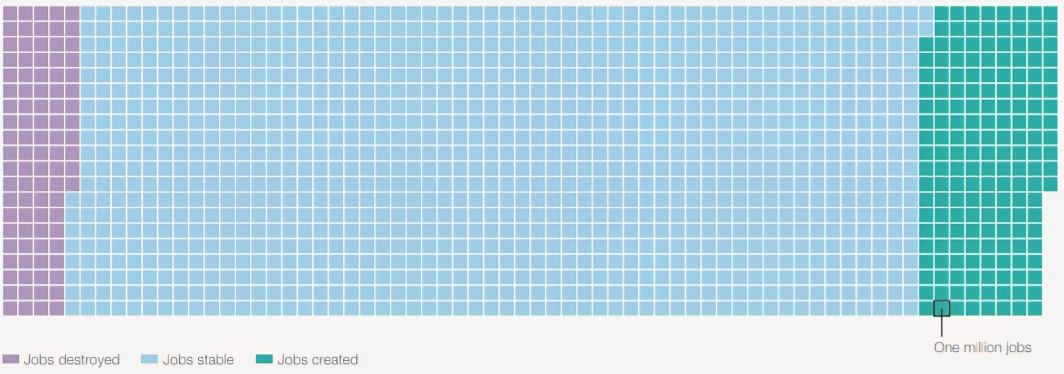
As shown, business managers are more likely to lean towards the productivity increase thanks to AI , rather than its disadvantages.



On the further right side, it is possible to see the work tasks that could be automated by AI. Such as mentioned before, office and admin support comes first. All industries being impacted as much as %25 indicates the massive changes AI could be the reason to. Secondly, on the left side stands a chart, which shows the job creation and job loss projected until the year 2027. As visible, the lost jobs are expected to be more than the those AI technologies will lead to.

FIGURE 2.1 **Global employment change by 2030**

In the next five years, 170 million jobs are projected to be created and 92 million jobs to be displaced, constituting a structural labour market churn of 22% of the 1.2 billion formal jobs in the dataset being studied. This amounts to a net employment increase of 7%, or 78 million jobs.



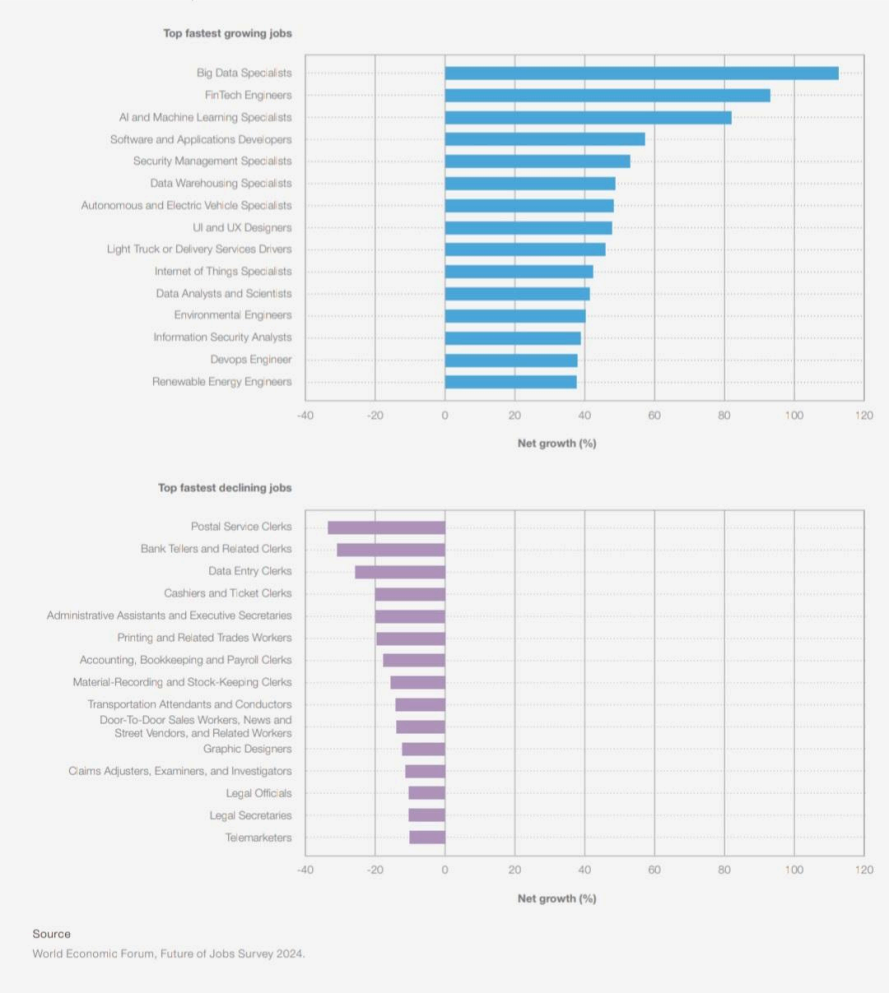
Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Jobs Survey 2024; International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT*.

Note
Please refer to the Appendix for the methodology.

The employment market is predicted to be changed drastically. Although the total number of new jobs suppresses the destroyed ones, it is crucial to address the work force which will be employed with those occupations. This particular situation must be taken into consideration, since the work force that used to work in the destroyed jobs will not own the essential skills needed for the recently featured jobs.

FIGURE 2.2 **Fastest-growing and fastest-declining jobs, 2025-2030**

Top jobs by fastest net growth and net decline, projected by surveyed employers



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Jobs Survey 2024.

The two sided chart above is a perfect demonstration of the jobs of our future world and the jobs that will stay as a part of history. Between fast growing jobs are: big data specialists, fintech engineers and AI and machine learning specialists ; while postal service clerks, bank tellers/related clerks and data entry clerks are estimated to be the ones who will face unemployment.

Out of hundreds of large companies surveyed around the world, 77% said that they were planning to reskill and upskill their workers between 20205?-2030 to better work alongside of AI (World Economic Forum - Future Jobs Report)

A survey of 93 major banks on Wall Street found that workforces would be cut by an average of %3 (200.000 roles approximately)by 2030 at the latest. (Bloomberg)

Depending on data from over 1000 companies, it is clear that the skill gap continues to be a significant barrier to business transformation today, with nearly 40% of the skills required on the job set to change and 63% of the employers already citing it as the key barrier they face. (World Economic Forum)

AI could replace the equivalent of 300 million full time jobs, which represents 9.1% of all jobs worldwide. Potential job losses will not be evenly distributed across different sectors. (Goldman Sachs via BBC)

8. Major Parties and Stakeholders Involved

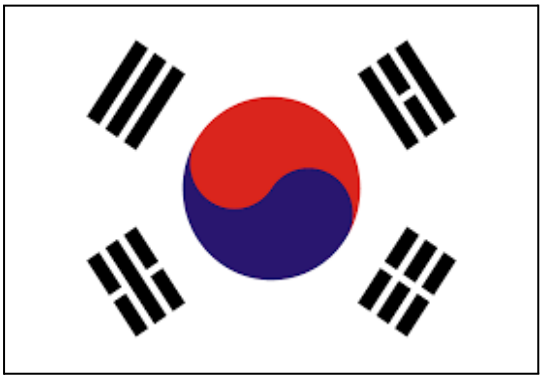
The United States of America : The US has released the document called “Winning the AI Race : America’s AI Action Plan ” on July 23, 2025. This document underlines the key elements which will define America's role in the global economy. These policies Include:

Exporting American AI; The commerce and state department will cooperate to deliver AI export packages. Promoting the Building of New Data Centers; enhancing the existing data processing centers and building new ones alongside with the national initiatives to promote occupations such as electricians and technicians. Enabling Innovation and Adaption; this article encourages the removal of heavy federal regulations that could potentially restrict AI

development and urge the private sector to be a part of the movement. Upholding Free Speech in Frontier Modals; reassuring the government will be in contact with the language model developers who are known for developing non-biased and objective models.

The European Union (EU) : "EU AI Act" came into force on August 1, 2024 in order to legislate the legal framework EU will be following precisely. This law requires different risk situations of AIs to be handled accordingly. For example, an AI that was intentionally created to manipulate people into serving actions they would not serve normally is a strictly prohibited practice. Following restrictions are for general purpose AI development; the system must respect EU copyright laws, publishing publicly available detailed data sets.

Germany: Industry 4.0 project aims to familiarize German people with the developing new world and business models. The German government wants to u[8]tilise the enormous potential of "Industrie 4.0" to strengthen Germany's manufacturing base. Smart, digital production processes present great opportunities for businesses. Thanks to these goals, the commerce value and partnerships are expected to increase.



South Korea: South Korea is widely known for its splendid rise in AI-based industries and technologies in passing years. Thus, it would be inevitable to be obligated to legislate their AI policies as a nation. The process resulted in the finalization of "the Basic Act on the Development of Artificial Intelligence and Creation of a True Base" (shortly, AI Basic Act) on January 21, 2025. Since it has an overarching quality, the AI act aims to achieve many

goals such as balancing AI advancements without any inequality or indignity. The law will start taking effect on January 22,2026 and makes South Korea the second country to establish a comprehensive legislative framework on AI after the EU. The AI Basic Act covers responsibilities for AI developers and AI operators. In the framework, the term high-Impact AI is defined as AI systems that pose significant risks to human life. According to Article 27, which outlines the obligations of an AI operator, an AI system must not endanger a human's physical or mental health and also must be reachable by the user without any inconveniences. There are also many transparency requirements for high-impact generative AI outlined such as, informing the user beforehand that an AI based service is being used and labelling any AI generated image, sound or video as AI-made.

China: The Chinese government has set the goal of becoming the global leader of the artificial intelligence industry by 2030. In order to achieve this, Beijing is deploying industrial policy tools across the full AI technology stack, from chips to applications. A rapid progress in AI is expected in the near future since there is constant fund support to the field from both state and private tech firms. The funded research results brings out the possibility of further expedition of AI across sectors such as automobile engineering and healthcare. Even though China is in a competitive status with the US, there are some factors affecting Chinese AI developers. The most important one of them being the US-led export controls on AI chips. Thus, the material inadequacy on topic is limiting Chinese developers' compute capacity on produced products. Limited access to compute forces Chinese companies to make trade-offs between investing in near-term progress in model development and building longer-term resilience to sanctions. Chinese officials want AI to be an advancing factor to China's economy by upgrading traditional sectors in which physical work is mainly required. By 2030, according to the nation's current plan, AI will become a 100 billion worth industry and create more than 1 trillion of additional value in other industries. Numerous labs and research centers are being opened and encouraged to work for, in the country.

WEF: World Economic Forum is an international organization for public-private cooperation. It aims to provide a global, impartial and non-profit platform for the economic cooperation of its stakeholders. Highlighting the importance of dignity and transparency, it was a not-for-profit organization ever since its foundation in 1971. Their mission is to improve the state of the world by encouraging respectful dialogue between leaders and committing to systemic positive change through its 11 Centers, all of them specializing on different aspects of the world's economic problems and serving actions towards preventing them.

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) was founded as a follow-up organization after the OECC (Opto Electronics and Communications Conference), which was aiming to support the development and the recovery of Europe from World War II. However, OECD leads a broader mission. It was founded in 1961 and currently has 37 member states, 20 of them being founder nations. Numerous purposes of the OECD are all serving prestigious acts. To sum them up, OECD works to upscale the level of welfare globally in fields such as economic growth and stability, investment, entrepreneurship by cooperating. Additionally, the organization provides suggestions to those nations which are in need of better economic order. Economic data and analyses are being published on their websites in order to raise awareness. OECD believes that the social equality and employment ıssues must be demonstrated and solved world wideWEF: World Economic Forum is an international organization for public-private cooperation. It aims to provide a global, impartial and non-profit platform for the economic cooperation of its stakeholders. Highlighting the importance of dignity and transparency, it was a not-for-profit organization ever since its foundation in 1971. Their mission is to improve the state of the world by encouraging respectful dialogue between leaders and committing to systemic positive change through its

11 Centers, all of them specializing on different aspects of the world's economic problems and serve actions towards preventing them.

IBM: Originally founded as a Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, bounded by a merger between businessman Charles Ranlett Flint and Hollerith Tabulating Machine Company in June of 1911, later on turned into IBM. Flint was able to see the promising nature of this new sector of tabulating in early 19s America. In 1914, Flint hired Thomas J. Watson as the manager, who would later on be the famous president of the company. Watson envisioned a company which was devoted to developing every bit of information technologies. By time, IBM grew to be a significant leading company with their undeniable contributions to technology of our world. Today, IBM operates with 19 research facilities, more than 300 thousand employees and various products in order to be the catalyst that makes the world work better, in their words.

Open AI: Open AI is a private company based in California, the USA. Founded in December 2015 by Sam Altman and Elon Musk as chairmen, even thought company is relatively new compared to other tech leaders, it has released many globally recognized products such as ChatGPT, DALL-E, Sora in order to create a safe and beneficial Artificial Intelligence, which will help humanity rise above the limits.

9. Possible Solutions

- Establishing international guidelines for ethical and assisted AI development, which will cover the way AI development must continue in order to protect the existing economy and the people who are facing possible job losses.
- Encouraging international cooperation for the countries that lack the necessary baseline and construction in order to enforce AI developments independently.

- The Council could decide on social safety mechanisms to prevent displaced people.
- Partnership between private sector and governmental organizations could be essential to sustain a habitable economy.
- Social awareness activities about AI and needed skill sets for the near future could be organized.

10. Points to Cover

1. How could we provide balance within the job market between new jobs and existing ones ?
2. Which policies could be implemented in order to protect those impacted by the AI market shift ?
3. What can we do to encourage ethical AI development across the globe ?
4. How can monopolization be prevented ?
5. How could we eliminate the inequality of opportunities in third world countries with limited access to AI ?
6. Is the already existing legal framework enough to accommodate the future or must it be regulated ?
7. What type of renovations are needed in work places to accommodate new technologies ?

11.Resources and Links for Further Research

- https://www.cnbc.com/amp/2025/07/26/china-ai-action-plan.html
- https://www.rand.org/pubs/perspectives/PEA4012-1.html
- https://securiti.ai/south-korea-basic-act-on-development-of-ai/
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/614db4d1e90e077a2cbdf3c4/National_AI_Strategy_-_PDF_version.pdf
- https://www.ibm.com/
- https://www.weforum.org/
- https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/ai-principles.html
- Americas-AI-Action-Plan.pdf https://share.google/kwyTkIPWqKdri1dMd
- https://share.google/mIKwfPOTt2r85Wh1r (imf)
- Beginners:GDP - What is gross domestic product (GDP)? - Statistics Explained - Eurostat https://share.google/eVbrTRNcA5nlKYod5
- https://share.google/QY8Bfpkar2ayqvEbl - big data definition
- What is Machine Learning? https://share.google/mZ8zptkdTlsoSUELD
- How Does Industry 4.0 Differ From The Previous Generation? https://share.google/VyaQbUQWamR35awbp
- 60+ Stats On AI Replacing Jobs (2025) https://share.google/9nTVGjjYB6hsAQQzz

- https://www.nu.edu/blog/ai-job-statistics/
- https://sites.wp.odu.edu/ava-baratz/wp-content/uploads/sites/25880/2024/11/The-Analysis-and-Impact-of-Artificial-Intelligence-on-Job-Loss.pdf
- https://amp.cnn.com/cnn/2025/01/08/business/ai-job-losses-by-2030-intl
- https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12762
- The impact of Artificial Intelligence on productivity, distribution and growth | OECD https://share.google/lIk0bSQDU1gbEF6ZM
- https://www.statista.com/site/insights-compass-ai-future-ai-work