

# UNISMUNC XI

---

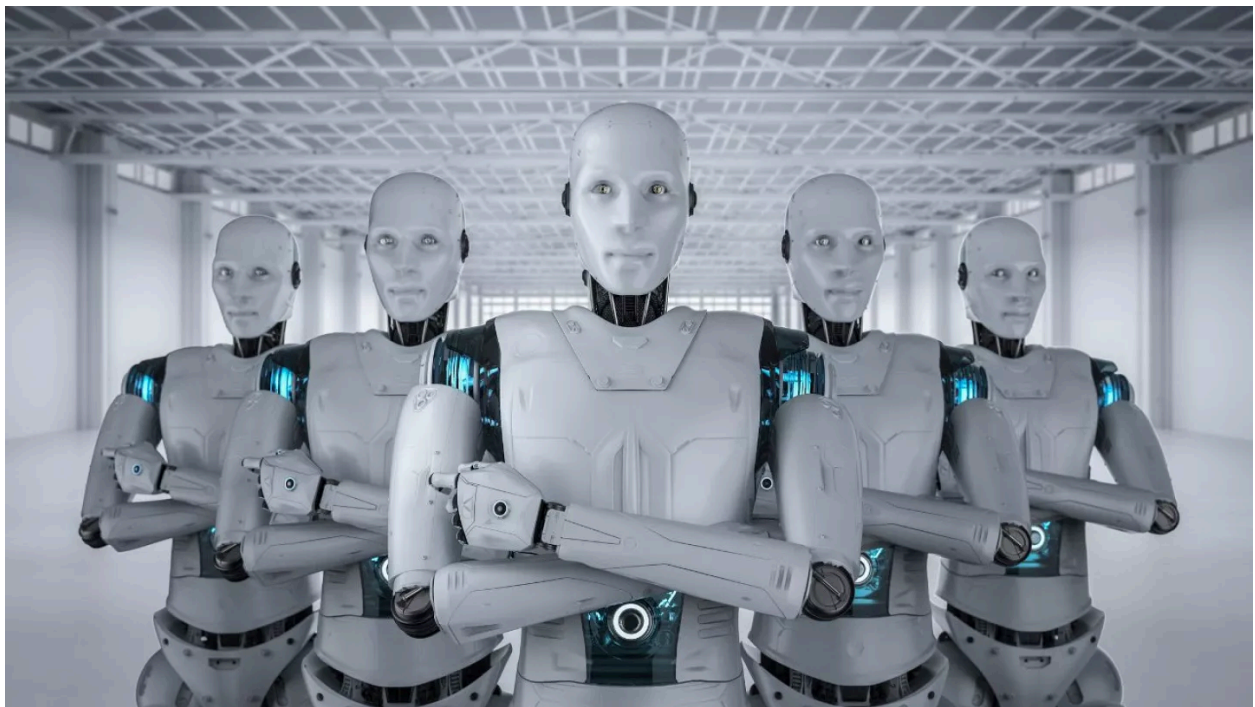


**Committee:** ECOSOC  
**Topic:** Unemployment in  
The Age of AI

Committee Type:  
General Assembly  
(Double Delegate)

December 7, 2025

---



Courtesy of Euro News

Chair: Layla Bouillon

Dias: Sophia Yu

# Table of Contents

Conference Schedule:	3
Letter From Chair/Director:	4
A Brief Overview of the Committee:	4
Written Papers:	5
Topic Background:	5
Current Situation:	5
Delegates and/or Bloc Positions:	5
Questions to Consider:	5
References:	6

# Conference Schedule

*Registration*

*8:00 am - 9:00 am*

*Opening Ceremonies*

*9:00 am - 10:00 am*

*Committee Session I*

*10:00 am - 12:00 pm*

*Lunch Break I*

*12:00 pm - 1:15 pm*

*Lunch Break II*

*1:15 pm - 2:30 pm*

*Committee Session II*

*2:30 pm - 5:30 pm*

*Closing Ceremonies*

*5:30 pm - 6:30 pm*

# Conference Policies

UNISMUNC X aims to foster debate, bringing students the opportunity to explore a range of topics and encourage collaboration and teamwork between delegates. Be that as it may, UNIS stresses the importance of respectful language as UNISMUNC X will see delegates debating topics that, at times, may be heated or passionate. MUNEX encourages you to remember to stay respectful and mindful of the other students around you. We are so excited about this conference and trust that no issues will arise. The following expectations and policies are designed so that every delegate gets the most out of UNISMUNC.

## **Attire:**

The Dress Code for UNISMUNC is formal Western business attire, and all delegates are expected to comply with this. Exceptions can be made for character purposes in crisis committees at the discretion of the chair. If you have an idea for an outfit for a crisis committee that does not fall into the parameters of traditional Western business attire, please ask your chair for permission before wearing the outfit.

## **Committee Assignments:**

Committee assignments will be made on a first-come-first-served basis based on preference as communicated by the delegation's advisors (or individual delegates in the case of independent delegates), in order of receipt of preference. Before being assigned to a committee, payment must be received. If payment is not submitted promptly, delegations face the risk of not receiving committee assignments of their choice.

## **Expectations in Committee:**

As you engage in debates, we ask that delegates maintain politeness and respect at all times. While we recognize that you are representing your country's views, it is essential to express these perspectives without crossing the line into disrespectful or confrontational behavior.

Please respect one another when delegates are giving speeches. Only one delegate may speak at a time during moderated caucuses. To speak during a moderated caucus, you must raise your placard and wait to be recognized by the chair. During speeches, no ad hominem attacks will be allowed, should they occur, the subject will have the right to reply. Remember to be cognizant of your words and actions, and to listen to everyone's views and positions.

The Committee Chairs and Secretariat members are responsible for determining disruptive behavior.

Examples of disrespectful behavior may include but are not limited to:

- Speaking without being recognized,
- Use of cell phones,
- Note-passing unrelated to the committee,
- Use of technology when not allowed,
- Verbal, physical, or sexual harassment of other delegates.

The pre-writing of any resolution/directive clauses, crisis notes, or speeches is strictly forbidden and will be penalized. This does not include opening remarks. This does not include any writing during the lunch break, as UNISMUNC committees standardly operate with 'working lunches'.

UNISMUNC has a zero-tolerance policy for any plagiarism. This includes position papers, speeches, and resolutions. Improper citation of quotes and references may result in disqualification from awards or further disciplinary action at the discretion of the chairs.

### **Pricing:**

Please see the registration section for more information. Details on committee assignments are below.

### **Spectators:**

Please be aware that UNISMUNC X does not allow unregistered spectators. Student spectators are strictly prohibited. All advisors and delegates must be registered and pay the required fee(s). Non-compliance with this policy will result in exclusion from future invitations. We expect all

participating delegations to respect this policy. The Secretariat reserves the right to have any unregistered spectators removed from committee chambers and escorted off of the premises if necessary, as they see fit.

**Technology:**

All crisis committees are strictly no-tech. Neither laptops nor cell phones will be permitted during committee sessions in crisis committees.

General Assembly (GA) committees allow technology exclusively for the purpose of resolution writing. Delegates will be permitted to use their laptops to work on resolutions during unmoderated caucuses and outside of the committee chamber when allowed by the chair. It is, however, not permitted to use technology when a fellow delegate is speaking or during committee chambers during moderated caucuses. This includes your own speeches, so please write any notes by hand or have your opening remarks printed before the conference.

**Awards Criteria:**

UNISMUNC Chairs, Diases, and, in the case of crisis committees, Crisis Directors will work together to holistically evaluate delegates based on their performance throughout the entire day of debate. This includes:

- speeches given during moderated caucuses,
- performance during unmoderated caucuses (not only making one's voice heard but also including everyone in the discussion),
- writing/presenting resolutions/directions, especially those that pass,
- in crisis committees, as well as the detail and sophistication of crisis arcs.

# Letter From the Chair

Hey Delegates!

My name is Layla and I will be your Chair for this committee! I'm a senior and have been doing MUN since my freshman year and have previously directed a Shadow & Bone committee and chaired a Jurassic Park committee. Besides acting as the Under Secretary General of Committees for UNISMUNC XI, I'm also Co Head of the Yearbook and Fashion Clubs, manager of the UNIS Theater Guild, a shopping addict, dad joke lover, amateur rapper and aspiring writer! This committee was actually inspired by my IB Economics class, which sparked a new passion for both micro and macroeconomics. As the daughter of two diplomats, I've lived in Lebanon and Kenya and am myself German and British-Pakistani. MUN has been such a crucial part of my high school experience and whether this is your first conference or one of your last, I hope you all get to experience that MUN magic, not just in debate or awards but also in making new friends and seeing things from a different point of view. I've made some truly wonderful memories and met some of my now closest friends through MUN and I hope you get the chance to experience that for yourselves. I encourage you to approach this committee with boldness, creativity, humour, and, most importantly, an open mind. I'm so grateful to have been a part of this club and so sad that this will be my last UNISMUNC but I'm so excited to share it with you all and can't wait to see what you get up to!

My name is Sophia, and I'm a junior and I have the honor of being your Dais for this committee. Whether this is your first conference or you're already a seasoned MUN pro, I'm so excited to see what you bring to the table. My hope is that your experience here is full of learning, growth, and of course, a few moments you'll laugh about later. My MUN journey began freshman year as a page for SOCHUM, and in sophomore year, I served as a crisis staffer

for a Jurassic Park committee. This year, I'm thrilled to be chairing ECOSOC my very first time running a committee and I'm bringing along our unofficial mascot, Juno the dinosaur. Outside of MUN, I'm the President of Innoventure, my school's business club, where I explore entrepreneurship and help bring student ideas to life. I also major in piano at the Manhattan School of Music, which has taught me discipline, creativity, and how to keep going even when the notes get tough. In addition to this, I am also a part of UNIS's varsity squash team and manage our Instagram. I love reading, listening to music, doing makeup, traveling, swimming, photography, squash, and, of course, playing piano. I come from a family that blends both science and business. My dad is a dermatologist and my mom is a business owner so I've always grown up surrounded by curiosity and ambition. MUN has shown me the highs and lows of collaboration, leadership, and learning how to keep going when things don't go as planned. But through it all, it's been a space of growth and I hope ECOSOC is the same for you. Take risks, speak up, and don't be afraid to be yourself in committee.

We are so excited to meet you, but in the meantime feel free to email us if you have any questions or concerns.

See you in December!

Layla Bouillon

[26lbouillon@unis.org](mailto:26lbouillon@unis.org)

Chair

Sophia Yu

[27syu@unis.org](mailto:27syu@unis.org)

Dais

## **A Brief Overview of the Committee**

This committee will explore the issue of the impact that Artificial Intelligence (AI) poses on unemployment in different countries, and particularly how this will affect the existing gap between developed and developing nations as well as inequality between different income classes. The committee will focus on how AI should be regulated to protect jobs, specifically in factory and labour-intensive industries and prevent widening inequality gaps. Delegates will be tasked with resolving this rising threat and coming up with regulations to lower risks of unemployment as a result of automation.

# Committee Procedure

**Moderated Caucuses** are structured discussions where delegates sign themselves up to give short, regulated speeches. The speaking time and topic of discussion are set when the motion is proposed, and delegates take turns to speak.

**Unmoderated Caucuses** are divided between a regular Unmoderated Caucus and a gentleman's Unmoderated Caucus where everybody remains seated. A regular unmod entails a period free of structured, regulated debate, where delegates can mill about the committee and work with their blocs.

Some actions that are carried over from the usual committee procedure:

- Point of Order
- Point of Information
- Appeal to the Chair
- Suspension of Debate
- Adjournment of Debate
- Closure of Debate
- Roll Call Vote
- Set the Speaker's Time

## Double Delegate Procedure

Each position may decide how to divide up the work within the committee (e.g. one person represents during debate and moderates caucuses, and the other represents during Unmoderated Caucuses and takes charge in writing resolutions and forming alliances), however, **both** delegates **must** participate - this means that both delegates should be contributing **equally** in committee, not just one person doing all the work! Awards will be determined based on active and consistent participation from both delegates representing the position. Decisions for awards will be made based on a pair's overall performance and the extent to which both delegates contribute to the committee.

During moderated caucuses, delegates may choose to share or split their designated speaking time (e.g., if the total speaking time per position is 1 minute, delegates can choose to have each delegate speak for 30 seconds); however, this decision is up to the delegates.

# Written Papers

Resolutions: A piece of writing that outlines possible solutions to a problem and allows the committee to take action. Hopefully, towards the end of the committee blocs will work together to write a resolution that can be debated and/or passed.

Working Papers: The drafts of resolutions, i.e. resolutions before they are voted on by the committee – committee blocs work together to write these, brainstorming and fully outlining detailed solutions to the issues at hand. Then, they are voted on and formally become resolutions.

# Topic Background

## *Rapid Innovation*

Each era of innovation and technological advancement has come with benefits as well as the same question of how labour markets will be impacted. During the 19th-century Industrial Revolution, a time of rapid mechanisation and industrialization, German philosopher Karl Marx described his concern for how mechanisation would impact mankind's motivation and need to work, and in doing so would lose touch with the purpose of life. He feared that workers would begin to suppress creative instincts, that working environments would become competitive and isolating, that they would lose their voice in the production process while not gaining any benefit from what they produced. In addition, technological innovation often means employers no longer have need for labour when they can produce something faster and cheaper with technology, as was the case in the Industrial Revolution when hand spinning, an industry that employed around 8% of Britain's population, became mechanized.

Since then, technology has advanced exponentially: from the globalization of mobile phones to now the rapid rise of artificial intelligence, a system that already surpasses human capabilities. AI is everywhere: from students who use ChatGPT to write essays to companies who replace humans with computer systems as a cheaper form of labour. The UN Trade and Development Agency estimates that by 2033 AI will have a market value of over \$4.8 trillion. From a Marxist perspective, AI poses a huge risk in that as people become more reliant on AI technology they will no longer have the incentive or motivation to do things themselves when there is an easier, cheaper alternative.

## *Labour Markets*

The threat of automation is huge and very real as the UNCTAD estimates that 40% of jobs worldwide will be in some way impacted by the rise of AI. As AI becomes more integrated in different industries, traditional jobs will be taken over by technology and machinery while humans are most likely to transition to operating these systems, which severely limits individual choices and forces people to have the same skill sets, unable to follow their interests or natural talents as they aren't able to find employment in industries they actually want to work in. The strongest example of this is teachers who are likely to be replaced by AI technology in the near future, so those who have natural teaching abilities or strong desires to work in education will no longer be able to do so and will find themselves structurally unemployed as the career that they have the skills for no longer needs them. However, though jobs will be lost, new ones will also be created, although these will probably require different skills. This means that people who lose their jobs to AI will have to spend more money to retrain to become qualified for these new, tech-based jobs, which they may not be able to afford or may not want to pick a different career path.

## *Inequality*

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), though the employment losses caused by AI will be minimal, they will heavily impact clerical support workers, many of whom are women. Women being more likely to face the risk of unemployment from automation could greatly increase inequality, especially since in most industries women are paid significantly lower wages than male counterparts. The ILO estimates that 2.3% of employment is threatened

by AI automation and 5.1% in higher income countries. The IMF predicts that “in most scenarios, AI will likely worsen overall inequality.” However, much of the impact on labour as well as income inequality is unclear.

The UNCTAD has previously stated that “the benefits of AI-driven automation often favour capital over labour, which could widen inequality and reduce the competitive advantage of low-cost labour in developing economies,” especially for nations such as China or Cambodia where cheap labour is used to mass produce things like clothing which are then mass exported to developed countries in the West. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also found that 41% of employers planned to use AI in place of human capital where possible as a means of reducing costs. As AI continues to develop and be introduced into new industries - from film to data analysis - giant tech companies have a major advantage. Since many of these companies are either Chinese or Western, this gives these countries a huge advantage as well as monopoly power and continues to widen the gap between developed and developing nations who struggle to keep up with all the technological advancements. Since developing countries lag behind in the technological infrastructure needed there is a much lower percentage of exposure to AI (the IMF estimates this to be between 26 and 40%) but also means that these nations aren't reaping the benefits that technology can provide, such as increased productivity and more efficient labour and supply costs.

# Current Situation

As artificial intelligence increasingly weaves itself into the fabric of our daily lives and industries, we stand on the border of an extreme transformation that could change employment as we know it. According to the International Labor Organization, by 2030, up to 300 million full-time jobs worldwide are projected to be at high risk of automation. This approaching shift poses a pressing challenge, with many blue-collar positions likely to vanish, potentially leading to a significant surge in unemployment rates.

In the past decade, AI has evolved from a research tool into a game-changer across multiple sectors. This committee has gathered to explore the wide-ranging implications of this rapid transformation, with a particular focus on its effects on local workforces and economies. Delving into innovative strategies for reskilling and upskilling workers to navigate this ever-evolving job market, ripe for growth in an age dominated by automation. Aiming to develop a comprehensive plan that equips our community to adapt successfully to these changes.

Industries like manufacturing are already feeling the impact, with garment and electronics factories in manufacturing-heavy economies such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Mexico increasingly investing in AI-powered machinery that operates with fewer employees. In advanced economies, the advent of autonomous trucks threatens to displace over 3 million professional drivers in the United States alone. Additionally, AI accounting systems are beginning to replace junior finance roles across Europe and East Asia. Even fields once deemed "safe" from automation, including creative industries, are being disrupted, as AI can now generate marketing campaigns, design graphics, and compose music at professional-quality levels.

In response to this momentous shift, responses from governments have been inconsistent. Progressive nations like Finland, Singapore, and South Korea have launched large-scale reskilling initiatives, offering free training in cutting-edge fields such as data science, robotics maintenance, and renewable energy systems—industries expected to flourish alongside AI. However, many low and middle-income countries struggle with inadequate funding and infrastructure for such programs, creating a widening divide between those economies adept at adapting to AI and those that fall behind. This gap raises urgent concerns about a “technological divide,” where wealthier nations consolidate economic power and talent, while less affluent regions grapple with extended unemployment and social instability.

The challenges posed by this technological revolution extend beyond economics; they are fundamentally social as well. Prolonged job displacement risks fueling populist movements, exacerbating inequality, and destabilizing governments.

# Bloc Positions

## Western Bloc:

*Australia, Canada, the United States, and New Zealand*

The Western Bloc contains some of the most AI-advanced economies, where automation has already transformed logistics, manufacturing, and service industries. According to Goldman Sachs, up to 25% of current jobs in the U.S. could be automated in the next decade, with transportation and administrative sectors most affected. The United States has seen rapid adoption of AI in customer service and autonomous trucking, raising concerns about over 3 million potential job losses in trucking alone. Canada is expanding programs like the *Future Skills Centre* to retrain workers, while Australia has invested \$124 million into its *National AI Centre* to drive innovation and fund digital literacy programs. New Zealand's AI strategy emphasizes ethical adoption and protecting rural workers from disproportionate job losses. While this bloc leads in AI innovation, internal debates persist over regulation versus market-driven growth.

## European Bloc:

*France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom*

Europe has adopted a more regulatory approach, with the EU AI Act aiming to ensure transparency and ethical standards in AI use. The European Commission predicts automation could affect 14% of EU jobs directly, with another 32% seeing significant task changes. Germany's *Work 4.0* program focuses on upskilling manufacturing workers, while France has committed €1.5 billion to AI research and training initiatives. Southern States like Spain and Italy are more vulnerable due to high dependence on tourism and hospitality, sectors increasingly experimenting with AI service systems. Poland and tech hubs to offset losses; however, Ukraine's ongoing conflict limits the workforce adaptation efforts. The Netherlands, a leader in

AI agricultural technologies, has invested heavily in retraining farmers and supply chain workers for tech-oriented roles.

### **North African and Middle Eastern Bloc:**

*Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Turkey*

This bloc is marked by stark contrasts in readiness. The UAE and Saudi Arabia have pledged over \$20 billion combined to AI development as part of economic diversification efforts, aiming to create new tech jobs while automating low-wage migrant labor. In contrast, North African nations such as Egypt and Morocco face youth unemployment rates exceeding 20%, with limited infrastructure for digital retraining. Turkey is working to integrate AI into manufacturing and defense sectors, but job displacement risks remain high. Algeria's oil-dependent economy is slowly adopting AI in energy management, yet workforce transition plans are underdeveloped. While wealthy Gulf states aim to become AI leaders, many North African states risk being marginalized without targeted international support.

### **African Bloc:**

*Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, South Africa, Ethiopia*

African economies already face high unemployment in Nigeria; youth unemployment sits above 40% and automation threatens to worsen this issue. The ILO warns that jobs in agriculture, manufacturing, and retail, which make up a large share of employment in these countries, are among the most vulnerable. South Africa's Digital Skills for All program targets re-skilling for the IT and green energy sectors, while Kenya's Aijra Digital initiative trains youth for online freelancing and tech work. Ghana is exploring AI in healthcare and agriculture, but access to training is concentrated in urban areas. Ethiopia, with a large rural population, faces challenges in building the digital infrastructure needed to prepare for AI-driven economic changes.

### **Latin American Bloc:**

*Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela*

Automation poses a serious threat to Latin America's reliance on manufacturing, textiles, and agriculture. The World Bank estimates that up to 37% of jobs in the region could be automated within 15 years. Brazil and Mexico are piloting AI integration in industrial production, but these projects risk large-scale job losses unless matched with reskilling efforts. Colombia is investing in digital literacy programs through a public-private partnership, while Chile promotes AI in mining and renewable energy. Argentina struggles with economic instability that limits funding for workforce transition, and Venezuela's political crisis has halted serious planning for automation's impact. Many states in this bloc advocate for international funding mechanisms to support large-scale reskilling.

### **East Asian Bloc:**

*China, Japan, South Korea, Mongolia*

The East Asian Bloc contains some of the most technologically advanced AI economies. China leads globally in AI patents and investment, integrating automation into manufacturing, logistics, and healthcare, but risks displacing tens of millions of factory workers. Japan faces an aging population and shrinking workforce, prompting heavy investment in robotics to maintain productivity, but this may further reduce low-skill job availability. South Korea has allocated \$2.2 billion for AI development by 2027, with part of the funding going to national retraining programs. China is focused on digital finance and tech startups, while Mongolia, dependent on mining, has limited capacity to transition workers into AI-compatible roles.

### **South Asian Bloc:**

*India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives*

South Asia is home to large workforces in manufacturing textiles, and outsourcing all sectors to treat from AI. The ILO warns that 69% of jobs in India's garment sector could be automated, while AI threatens millions of call center positions in both India and the Philippines.

Bangladesh's garment exports, employing over 4 million workers, face risk from AI-powered

production in other regions. Pakistan's limited investment in education and digital infrastructure slows adaptation, while Sri Lanka's economic crisis hinders reskilling efforts. Smaller states like Bhutan and the Maldives rely heavily on tourism, where AI adoption in booking systems and service roles may cut local employment. Regional strategies focus on professional training, improving internet access, and attracting ethical AI investment.

## Questions to Consider

- How can human ingenuity and creativity be preserved?
- How can the threat AI poses be checked? How can we preserve jobs and prevent AI from taking human jobs?
- What impact will AI have on inequality?
- How will this impact employment in different industries and sectors?
- What impact will this have on developing nations or nations that already face high unemployment rates?
- How will this impact lower and middle-income groups as well as working classes?
- Can AI be used as a tool to combat unemployment? How?

## References

- "AI Impact on Labor Markets." *International Economic Development Council*,  
[www.iedconline.org/clientuploads/EDRP%20Logos/AI\\_Impact\\_on\\_Labor\\_Markets.pdf](http://www.iedconline.org/clientuploads/EDRP%20Logos/AI_Impact_on_Labor_Markets.pdf).  
Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.
- Bairstow, Nigel R. "AI and Alienation of Work: Parallels to Karl Marx's Vision." *Psychology Today*,  
[www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/disconnection-dynamics/202505/ai-and-alienation-of-work-parallels-to-karl-marxs-vision?scrllybrkr=53a411e9](http://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/disconnection-dynamics/202505/ai-and-alienation-of-work-parallels-to-karl-marxs-vision?scrllybrkr=53a411e9). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.
- Berg, Janine. "Minimizing the negative effects of AI-induced technological unemployment." *International Labor Organization*, 9 Oct. 2024,  
[www.ilo.org/resource/article/minimizing-negative-effects-ai-induced-technological-unemployment](http://www.ilo.org/resource/article/minimizing-negative-effects-ai-induced-technological-unemployment). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.
- Butts, Dylan. "Tech AI could affect 40% of jobs and widen inequality between nations, UN warns." *CNBC*, 4 Apr. 2025,  
[www.cnn.com/2025/04/04/ai-could-affect-40percent-of-jobs-widen-inequality-between-nations-un.html](http://www.cnn.com/2025/04/04/ai-could-affect-40percent-of-jobs-widen-inequality-between-nations-un.html). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.
- Casas, Juana. "AI could eliminate up to 5% of jobs in Latin America, study finds." *Reuters*, 31 July 2024,  
[www.reuters.com/technology/artificial-intelligence/ai-could-eliminate-up-5-jobs-latin-america-study-finds-2024-07-31/?utm](http://www.reuters.com/technology/artificial-intelligence/ai-could-eliminate-up-5-jobs-latin-america-study-finds-2024-07-31/?utm). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.
- "Driverless trucks promise to revolutionise freight transport." *Financial Times*,  
[www.ft.com/content/184af307-a389-446a-9243-906be1572cb1?utm](http://www.ft.com/content/184af307-a389-446a-9243-906be1572cb1?utm). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

Freeman, Simon, editor. "Amazon to cut jobs as AI takes over white-collar roles." *The Times*, 18 June 2025,  
[www.thetimes.com/business-money/technology/article/amazon-to-cut-jobs-as-ai-takes-over-white-collar-roles-fv9dgcd3g?utm](http://www.thetimes.com/business-money/technology/article/amazon-to-cut-jobs-as-ai-takes-over-white-collar-roles-fv9dgcd3g?utm). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

"Future of Jobs Report 2025: The jobs of the future – and the skills you need to get them." *World Economic Forum*, 8 Jan. 2025,  
[www.weforum.org/stories/2025/01/future-of-jobs-report-2025-jobs-of-the-future-and-the-skills-you-need-to-get-them/?utm](http://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/01/future-of-jobs-report-2025-jobs-of-the-future-and-the-skills-you-need-to-get-them/?utm). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

*Generative AI and Jobs*. 20 May 2025. *International Labour Organization*,  
[webapps.ilo.org/static/english/intserv/working-papers/wp140/index.html](http://webapps.ilo.org/static/english/intserv/working-papers/wp140/index.html). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

"Generative AI and Jobs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Is the Digital Divide a Buffer or Bottleneck?" *World Bank Group*,  
[www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/publication/generative-ai-and-jobs-in-lac?utm](http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/publication/generative-ai-and-jobs-in-lac?utm). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

Georgiva, Kristalina. "AI Will Transform the Global Economy. Let's Make Sure It Benefits Humanity." *International Monetary Fund*, 14 Jan. 2024,  
[www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2024/01/14/ai-will-transform-the-global-economy-lets-make-sure-it-benefits-humanity](http://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2024/01/14/ai-will-transform-the-global-economy-lets-make-sure-it-benefits-humanity). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

"The Impact of AI on the Labour Market." *Tony Blair Institute for Global Change*,  
[institute.global/insights/economic-prosperity/the-impact-of-ai-on-the-labour-market](http://institute.global/insights/economic-prosperity/the-impact-of-ai-on-the-labour-market). Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

"Jobs at Risk – U.S. Employment in the New Age of Automation A Society of Human Resource Management (SHRM) Data brief." 7 May 2025. *Adult's Program Research Corner*,  
mn.gov/deed/assets/jobs-at-risk-us-automation\_tcm1045-684799.pdf?sourcePage=%2Fdeed%2Fnewscenter%2Fpublications%2Fblank%2F%3Fid%3D1045-684806&utm.  
Accessed 1 Sept. 2025. Data set.

Krishner, Tom. "Tractor-trailers with no one aboard? The future is near for self-driving trucks on US roads." *AP News*, 29 Apr. 2024,  
apnews.com/article/trucks-selfdriving-highways-automation-driver-083409631158f54d806d75309c4764e2. Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

McCammond, Alexi. "Robot trucks could replace 2 million drivers by 2030." *Axios*, 1 June 2017,  
www.axios.com/2017/12/15/robot-trucks-could-replace-2-million-drivers-by-2030-1513302689?utm. Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

Rege, Manjeet. "Tommie Experts: Generative AI's Real-World Impact on Job Markets." *University of St. Thomas Newsroom*, 28 May 2024,  
news.stthomas.edu/generative-ais-real-world-impact-on-job-markets/?utm. Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

Tan, Huileng. "AI is already driving up unemployment among young tech workers, according to Goldman Sachs." *Business Insider*, 5 Aug. 2025,  
www.businessinsider.com/ai-impact-unemployment-job-loss-young-tech-workers-goldman-sachs-2025-8?utm. Accessed 1 Sept. 2025.

"Think your job is safe from AI? These 4 careers are already on the chopping block." *Economic Times*, 22 July 2025,  
economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/think-your-job-is-safe-from-ai-these-

4-careers-are-already-on-the-chopping-block/articleshow/122836105.cms?utm. Accessed  
1 Sept. 2025.