The rise of artificial intelligence and the reversal of globalization: The phenomenon of de-globalization facilitated by Al

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Over the past few decades, globalization has strengthened worldwide connectivity by breaking down economic, social, and cultural boundaries. It has been the driving force behind the expansion of international trade, advances in information technology, the free movement of capital, and the international migration of labor. Recently, however, the rapid development of artificial intelligence (Al) has accelerated de-globalization. I would like to analyze how globalization gave birth to Al, and conversely, how Al is changing the paradigm of globalization and promoting de-globalization. Globalization has facilitated the exchange of knowledge and technology, which has enabled the integration of globally dispersed knowledge bases. Open economies and the free flow of information have stimulated research and innovation, which in turn has led to the birth of Al technology. Globalization has enabled Al to harness resources on a global scale, combine with diverse human capital, and make remarkable advances. However, advances in Al are now causing us to rethink the economic integration that globalization has fostered. The changes brought about by Al have a range of social and economic impacts. Economically, increased regional independence promotes domestic consumption and production, but also carries the potential for reduced competitiveness in global markets. Emerging issues such as data sovereignty impose restrictions on the international flow of information, challenging traditional principles of globalization and accelerating de-globalization.

#deglobalization #automation #localization of production #local self-reliance #employment change #data sovereignty

Automation and regionalization of production



The combination of AI and robotics is revolutionizing the production process. Instead of shifting production offshore to reduce labor costs, companies are now exploring the possibilities of adopting AI technologies to produce efficiently within their own borders. This is dram countries with traditional cheap labor back to developed countries where capital is

Al can also make production more agile and responsive to local markets by optimizing den forecasting and supply chain management. This enables companies to produce products that are customized for each region, and empowers consumers to meet their diverse and segmented needs. As such, Al can facilitate the geographic dispersion of production and

Transforming your employment structure

Advances in AI technology are fundamentally changing not just the way we produce, but also the structure of employment. This will have a particularly large impact in labor-intensity ries and is expected to cause significant changes in the economies of developing countries, which are traditionally labor-rich. There are predictions that many jobs will change or ear with the introduction of Al and automation technologies. To respond to changes in the labor market, countries will need to strengthen education and training programs and prepare to create jobs that require higher skills. This means that countries will need to focus on promoting employment within their borders and strengthening the self-reliance of their economies. High-skill training and retraining are essential to responding to these changes.

Recent developments such as Generative AI are also putting professionals in creative and nced roles at risk. These technological advances are creating the possibility that even highly skilled professionals will see some of their work automated and transformed. Therefor lifelong learning and continuous upskilling will become even more important in the future, and the ability to respond to technological change will be essentially emphasized.



Strengthen data sovereignty



Data is the key fuel for modern Al technology. The freedom of data flow has been an important factor in driving globalization, but concerns about privacy and cybersecurity have led countries to take steps to protect their citizens' data. This data protectionism is placing restrictions on the flow of data between countries, and it's forcing a major shift in how global data-driven services

sovereignty. All requires large amounts of data, and ownership and access to data plays a key role. Each country or company has an interest in protecting and effectively utilizing its o This has led to a movement to strengthen data sovereignty.

Globalization has increased the number of times data crosses borders and is traded internationally, but each country seeks to strengthen its own data protection and privacy security. This can ctions on the international trade of data, and data protection through regulation and authority is what drives de-globalization.

ata, with the principle that data should be stored and processed within their borders. This m ally and can place constraints on global data flows

Finally, competition for patents and technology development is fierce in the Al space. Countries and companies are trying to protect their data resources and make their Al technologies competitive in international markets. This competition limits some aspects of globalization and accelerates economic and technological competition between countries.

nces in artificial intelligence (AI) technology are fueling major changes in economic and social structures around the world. The innovations brought about by AI are not only ally increasing productivity, but are also becoming a major factor in changing traditional forms of employment and industry structure. These changes are accelerating the autor and digitalization of the economy, which in turn is reinforcing the trend toward de-globalization

Changes in production and employment structures are being driven by the application of automation technologies, with many manufacturing industries shifting away from traditional laborintensive models and toward machines, robots, and Al systems. This is disrupting the job market and posing significant challenges, especially for low-skilled workers. Meanwhile, the demand for highly skilled workers is growing, creating new opportunities for those with expertise in areas such as AI, data science, and robotics.

The rise of data sovereignty coincides with a move by countries to protect the data of their citizens and control the data that happens within their borders. This imposes constraints or ational data flows, reinforces the tendency for countries to build internal data infrastructures, and ultimately contributes to the de-globalization trend toward building self-reliant economic systems rather than globalization.

These trends present new challenges and opportunities for countries around the world. For example, the shift from a traditional export-driven economic model to one centered on domes and regional markets could reduce uncertainty in global supply chains. At the same time, countries will need to develop policies to retool their education systems, adjust labor markets, and rage innovation in response to these changes, which will be an important strategy for future job creation and economic growth

In an era of de-alobalization, the role of AI is becoming increasingly important and requires an in-depth discussion on how to harness and orchestrate the changes it brings. We need to find ways to leverage AI technologies to create economic opportunities and maximize social benefits, while at the same time putting in place policies that minimize the negative side effects of AI and address ethical concerns. This is a challenge that requires collaboration and collective effort by national governments as well as the international community. A balanced approach is needed to ensure that Al brings benefits to humanity, while appropriately managing changes in the international order.

Al advances and human jobs

elligence is one of the biggest topics in our society right now, and there is a general cor and labor. In this article, we will discuss what aspects of human labor will be changed and replaced by the development of Al.

#artificialintelligence #futurejobs #workautomation #autonomousdriving #legaltech

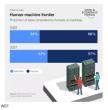
1. Advances in artificial intelligence and human job changes



ve fields, Al is making it easier than people thought," said Sam Altman, CEO of Open AJ. A key technology in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, AI is the technology that empowers machines to be human intelligent. The emergence of machine learning and deep perform creative activities on their own, has made it possible for machines to analyze data and perform intelligence activities without the need for humans. Highly advanced artificial intelligence will provide judgment and decisions in many fields, including economics, socie politics, family, and education, and humans will come to rely on these technologies. While the advances in technology make our lives easier and bring efficiencies to labor production, there s that many jobs could be lost as robots replace hu

The World Economic Forum (WEF) has released the Future of Jobs 2023. According to the report, a quarter of all jobs will be transformed over the next five years due to rapidly growing tre ion, renewable energy, and supply chain reshoring, while the adoption of artificial technology and increased digitalization will disrupt the labor market. It dicts that up to 26 million jobs will be lost, including cashiers, ticket takers, com rammers, and record-keeping and administrative positions.

In 2022, 34% of work will be done by machines and 66% by humans, and by 2027, 43% will be done by machines and 57% by humans, further driving automation. While automation has freed us from the horrors of repetitive labor, it's also seeping into creative tasks like writing, coding, and making music. In one case, musician Paul McCartney used AI to partially generate the voice of his bandmate John Lennon to create a posthumous Beatles song.



2. Example of a highly replaceable job



Al-powered chatbots are reducing the need for human workers by providing quick and personalized responses to customer questions. With features such as robotic process. automation, customer self-service, chatbots, and sentiment analysis in the customer service technologies. Customer service roles are becoming more automated, with tools like chatbots and virtual assistants handling a wider range of customer inquiries. Self-checkout in grocery stores will become less involved with human workers, reducing the number of jobs in re

ady help brainstorm ideas and generate repetitive content. For basic content marketing tasks like writing formal emails or short social me enough. In some cases, Al can take over many of the tasks for human content ma ers, drafting longer-form o

Generative Fill, a new feature in Adobe Photoshop, is an example of how generati editing to edit photos realistically using text prompts. Tools like Dall-E, Midjournal, and Lensa also create realistic-looking images and detailed artistic render and individuals will be less reliant on graphic design services to produce eye-catching visuals in the future.

- Engineers

given set of parameters. This is even possible when the design is completely new and a radical departure from anything that came before.

3. Will Al rapidly replace jobs?

ivers and have impacted both the taxi a nd ride-sharing industries. In fact, Uber has partnered with self-driving ca companies like Waymo and Aurora to give riders more choices, which has increased the potential for conflict with human drivers. However, most autonomous vehicles today are only partially automated, according to levels of driving automation proposed by the Society of Automotive Engineers. The world's leading companies are developing vehicles that are more advanced, with automation systems taking over all aspects of driving in some environments, but they still require a driver, in order to achieve full automation without the need for a driver, not only the automation system itself, but also the environmental conditions, such as the advancement of mobile communications, the accumulation of big data, and the improvement of road conditions. will need to be in place

eventually take on many of the tasks typically handled by paralegals and lawyers. A March 2023 Goldman Sachs study estimates that Al could perform 44% of the tasks typically handled by U.S. and European paralegals. OpenAl's top language model, GPT-4, passed the bar exam at the 90th percentile. Al will help automate routine legal tasks such as document review, contract analysis, legal research, and relevant case law. However, Al can only work within the data it is given. If the nature and scale of the existing data is unfavorable to a particular group, it will continue to raise questions of bias and impartiality. While many people expect an "Al judge" to be more impartial and remove personal feelings from the equation, it's also possible that the Al will be swaved by the data it's trained on

4. Reflections on job changes

New technologies like artificial intelligence have a lot to do with the labor market, both destroying and creating jobs. While advances in technology like AI can make the econommore multifaceted and complex than those of the past. We need to raise the question of how much work will be done by Al as it becomes more advanced. Even if your job disapp are plenty of new jobs that can coexist with Al and constantly create new jobs. What should we be aware of in terms of job changes as Al advances?

First, new technologies will require new jobs. Just as the first revolution in the 18th seeded engineers to build steam engines, the second revolution in the 19th century needs Revolutionizing mass production with electrical energy

electricians, and the third revolution in the 20th century needed computer operators to manchips, the fourth revolution will need people to operate Al. In other wor

Second, new technologies lower costs, and lower costs create new jobs. Whereas in the past it was expensive to make a single product, today it is possible for a large number of product. status for little cost. High-cost jobs will gradually become less expensive, creating many employment opportun

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ence Replace Human Jobs? A Preliminary Study on the Technology and Labor in Artificial Intelli

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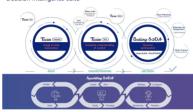








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