

245. THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON GLOBAL MARKETS AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES

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This paper examines both immediate productivity gains concentrated in knowledge sectors of advanced economies and long-term structural labor realignment caused by AI.

The WEF's latest Chief Economists' Outlook reveals a clear consensus: despite analysts' anticipations, AI-related productivity gains are already here, and they are much bigger than expected. Financial and professional services have already shortened their research, analysis, and compliance cycles. EY-Parthenon estimates that Artificial Intelligence could lift economy-wide labor productivity by approximately 1.5 % - 3 % over the next 10 years with tech, finance, consulting, legal, and accounting being expected to notice the changes first [1].

Economic Index developed by Anthropic provides detailed empirical evidence: AI use remains highly concentrated. The top ten most common tasks account for 24 % of all usage, with computer and mathematics-related tasks representing a third of conversations on Claude.ai and nearly half of enterprise API traffic [2].

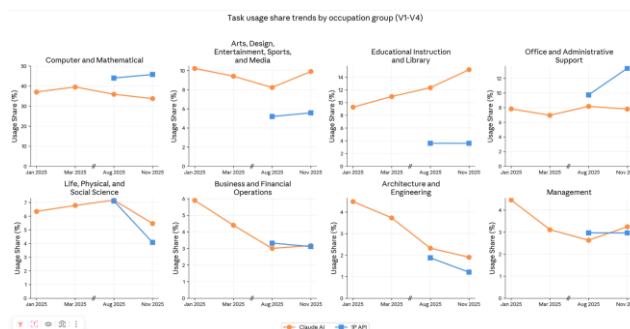


Figure 1 – Claude.ai and API usage over time

In contrast to automation-dominated patterns from a couple of years ago, nowadays symbiosis of AI and human workers represents 52 % of interactions

At the macroeconomic level, Artificial Intelligence is already reshaping demand and investment patterns. Harvard economist Jason Furman notes that in the first two quarters of 2025, 92 % of the increase in demand in the U.S. economy was attributable to just two GDP categories: information processing equipment and software. AI investment has grown from less than 0.1 % of U.S. GDP in 2022 to a projected 2 % in 2025 – approximately \$1,800 per capita.

However, this surge carries risks of crowding out other economic activity. Researchers estimate that roughly half of AI-driven growth may be offset by reduced investment in sectors like homebuilding and manufacturing. The "Magnificent Seven" technology companies now represent a disproportionate share of stock market gains, raising questions about concentration and potential asset bubbles reminiscent of railroad and internet overbuilding in previous eras [3].

OECD analysis suggests that an AI productivity surge could reduce debt across OECD countries by 10 % from projected 2036 levels. Researchers note that "the root of the debt issue is with ageing demographics, and AI, while helpful, merely buys time for necessary changes".

As Anthropic's research demonstrates, AI shows outstanding performance when used by a professional, however, it struggles with complex tasks, and its field of use is determined by country and occupation. In lower-income countries, artificial intelligence is typically used for educational purposes; in wealthier nations, AI's application is mostly personal and professional. This suggests that the diffusion of AI benefits will follow and potentially amplify existing economic hierarchies.

References:

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