



Influence of digital transformation of EAEU on the change and development of competences of specialists of the financial market

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

- Digitization is an evolutionary path of adaptation and introduction of information technologies at micro, macro and meso levels.
- The threat to the countries of the EAEU is to turn into a scientific and technological periphery
- Free software is digital communism
- The spectrum of supra-professional tasks, respectively, the transformation of the labor market together with the transformation of the economy (displacement of non-professionalism)
- Creative capital - the focus of the person (knowledge), the economic model changes under the influence of technological development
- Deep penetration into the interests of the client (method of price discrimination)
- The company's ability to learn everything about artificial intelligence
- The Internet creates institutes
- Social capital
- Ephemeral administration and state
- Industry 4.0 - industry of people, ideas, paths, things, etc. Society 5.0. 6.0
- The Lord of the World should become a“ happy“ man
- The purpose of the report is to discuss the challenges faced by the education system due to the processes of digitalization of production and services, changes in qualifications and employment patterns as well as changes in the technological processes of education.

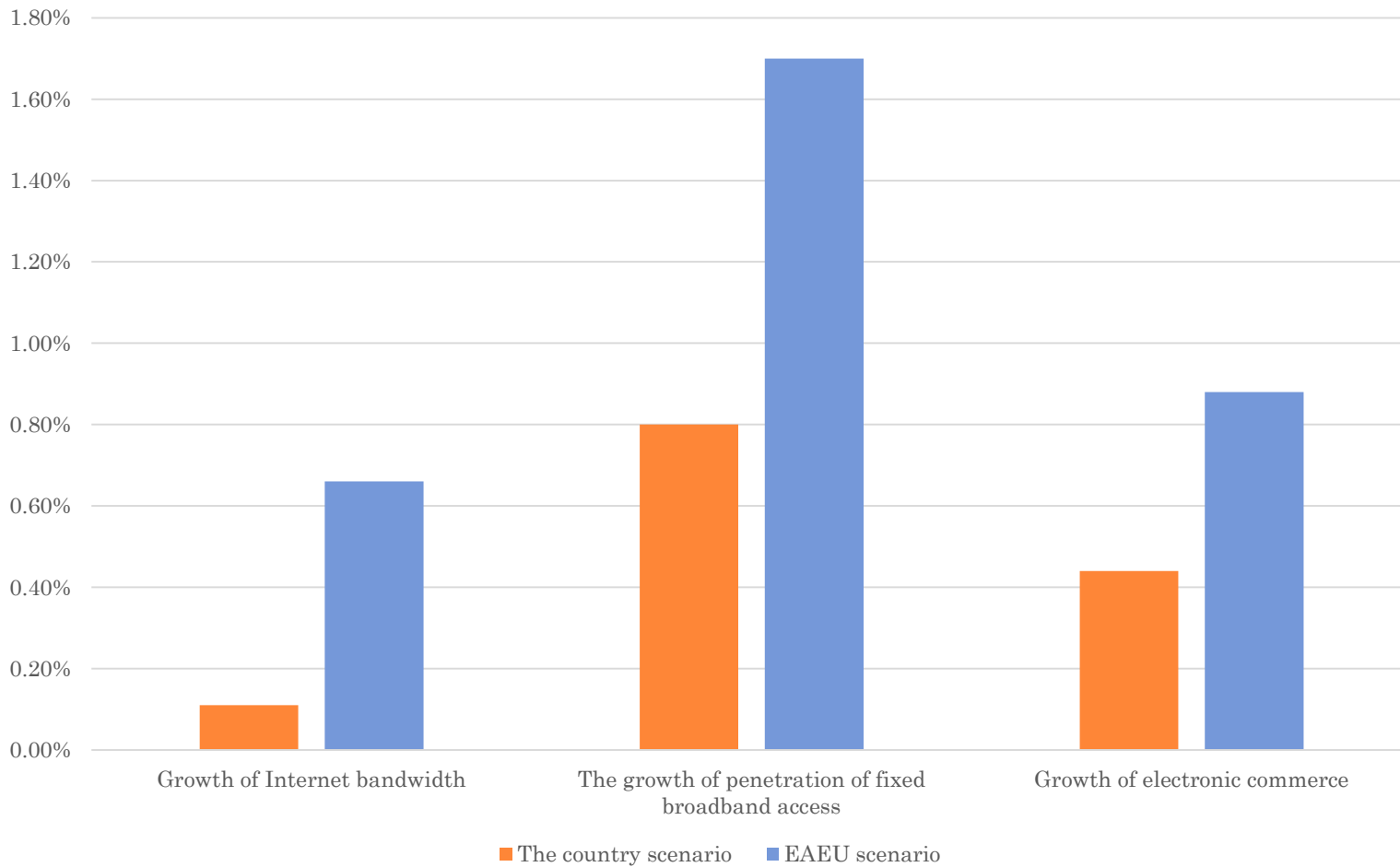


WAYS TO DIGITIZE

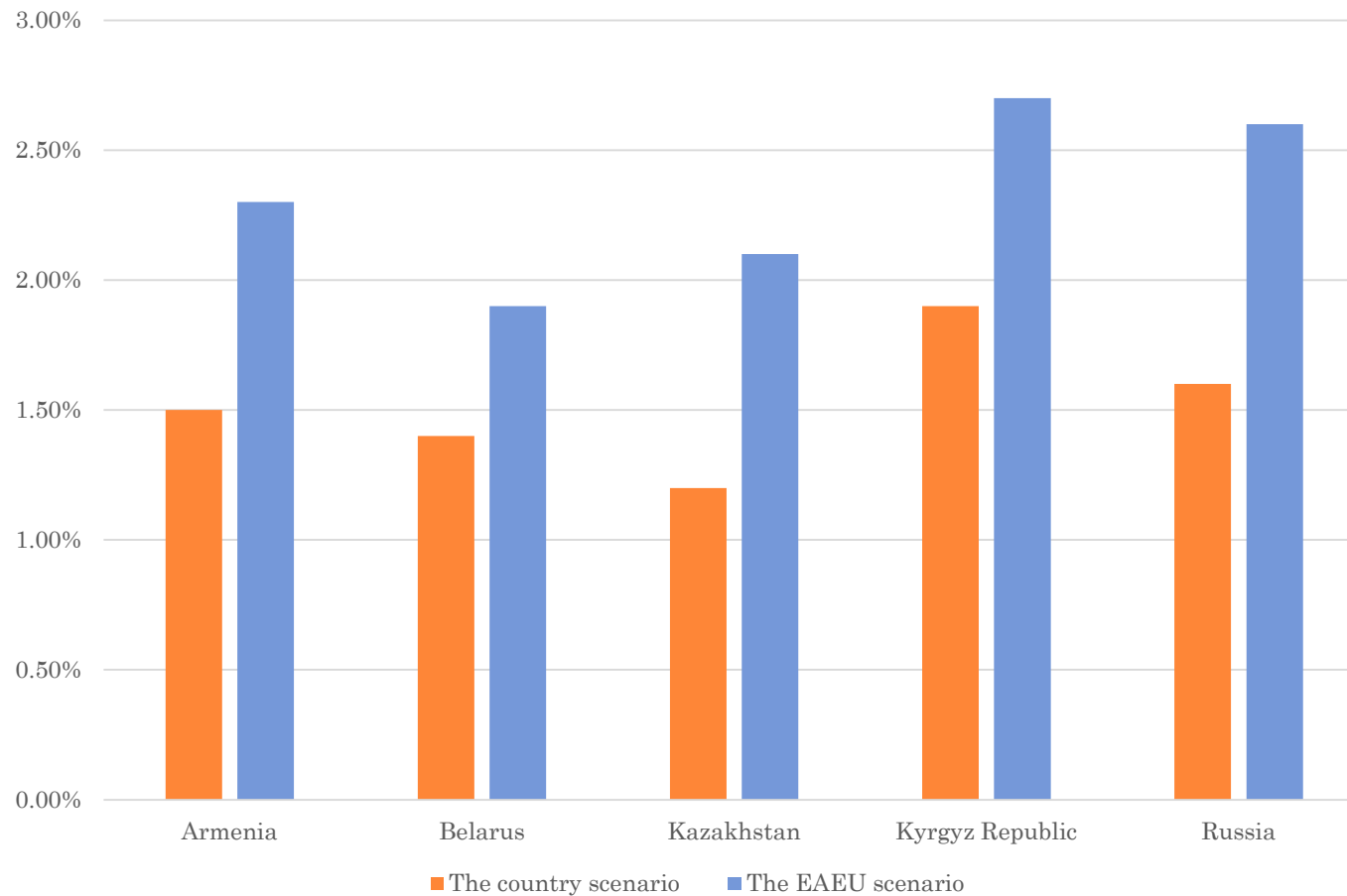
*Implementatio
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digitalization
at the
national
level*

*Implementatio
n of
digitalization
at the
regional
level*

EFFECT OF DIGITAL INITIATIVES ON GROWTH OF EAEU GDP,%



INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL INITIATIVES ON EMPLOYMENT GROWTH OF EAEU, %



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT

- New technologies radically change the nature of work in all sectors and professions. Fundamental uncertainty concerns the extent to which labor is replaced by automation
- With regard to the impact of new technologies on the labor market, there are two opposing camps: those who believe in a happy ending, when workers replaced by technology find a new job, and technology will launch a new era of prosperity; and those who believe that technology will lead to the emergence of a progressive social and political armageddon, creating massive technological unemployment.



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT

- An example is agriculture. In the United States at the beginning of the XIX century people employed in this sphere accounted for 90% of the workforce, today their share in the market does not exceed 2%. Such a sharp decline occurred relatively smoothly, without any special social unrest or epidemics of unemployment.
- Professions such as lawyers, financial analysts, doctors, journalists, accountants, insurance agents or librarians can be partially or fully automated much earlier than one might expect.



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT

- Two researchers from the Oxford-Martin school - economist Carl Benedict Frey and computer training expert Michael Osborne - quantified the potential impact of technological innovation on unemployment by distributing 702 occupations in terms of the probability of their automation from minimally exposed automation risks ("0" corresponds to the absence of the risk) to the most at risk ("1" corresponds to a certain risk of replacement of a profession with this or that computer technology).
- The tables below shows certain professions that have the highest probability of automation.



Most susceptible to automation

Probability	Profession
0,99	Telemarketing specialists
0,99	Specialists in tax documentation
0,98	Insurance appraisers, car damage
0,98	Judges, arbitrators, other officials of the sports industry

Source: CARL BENEDIKT FREY AND MICHAEL A. OSBORNE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, 2013.



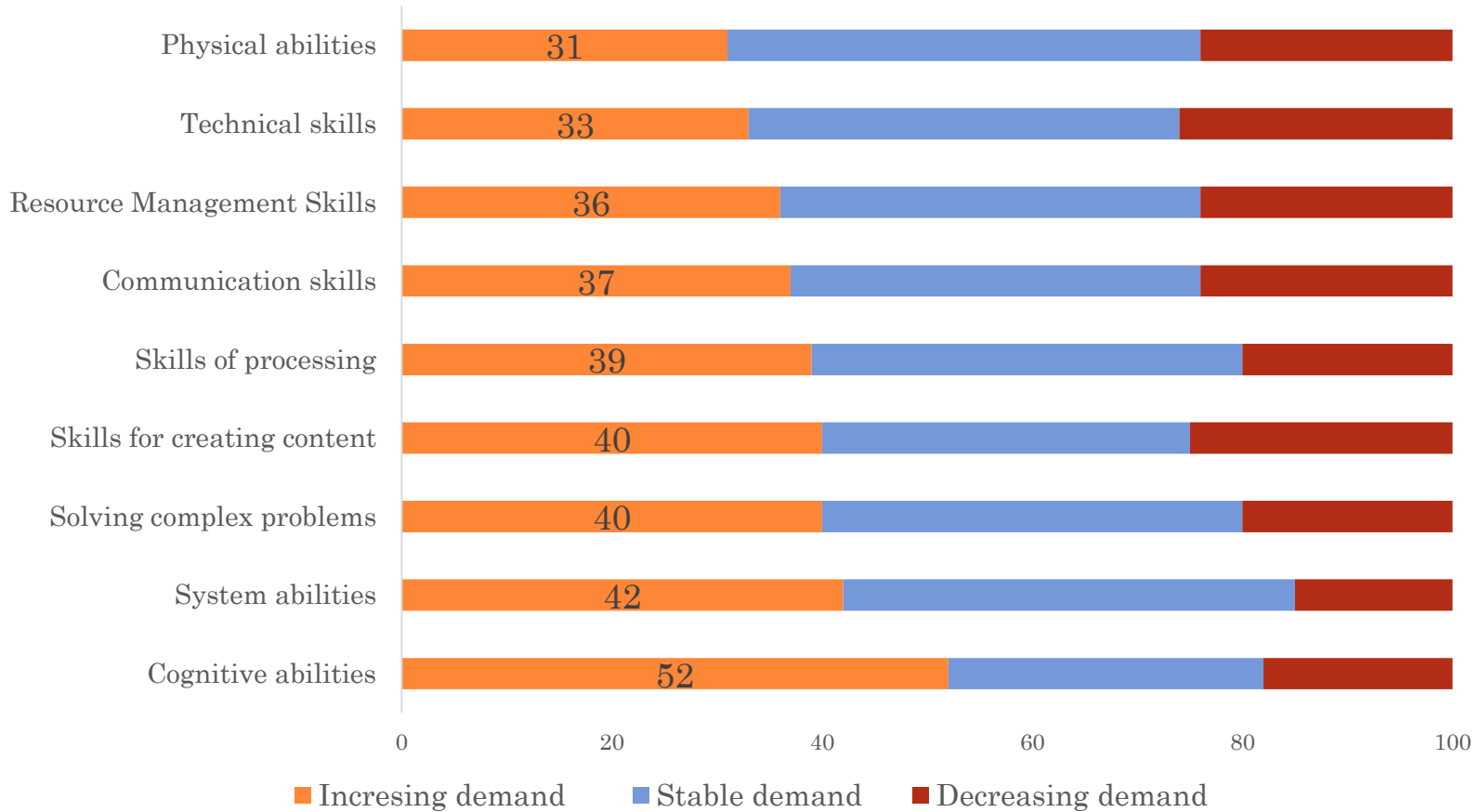
Most susceptible to automation

Probability	Profession
0,98	Secretaries of law
0,97	Waiters and hostess
0,97	Real estate agents
0,97	Contractors in the agriculture industry
0,96	Secretaries, administrative assistants, except for the legal and medical spheres, as well as assistants to senior management
0,94	Couriers and peddlers

Source: CARL BENEDIKT FREY AND MICHAEL A. OSBORNE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, 2013.



Demand for professional skills in 2020



- These problems will force us to reconsider the very notion of "high qualification" in the context of the fourth industrial revolution. Traditional definitions of skilled labor are based on the availability of higher education or specialized education and a set of specific abilities within the profession or expert field.
- According to the accelerating development of technologies, the fourth industrial revolution will emphasize the ability of employees to permanent adaptation and assessment of new skills and approaches in various context.



HOW KEY COMPETENCES ARE CHANGED:

Digital: the growth of requirements not only for digital skills, but also for creativity, critical thinking, and skills in the field of mathematical sciences;

Socially-behavioral: tolerance, high cultural abilities;

Cognitive: "emotional" intelligence, self-organization



Quantitative and qualitative characteristics of education systems

Component	USA		Russia		KR	
	Value, %	Rank	Value, %	Rank	Value, %	Rank
Primary education enrollment rate	93,1	84-e	95,2	66-e	97,9	37-e
Quality of primary education	-	25-e	-	49-e		98-e
Secondary education enrollment rate	97,6	59-e	100,6	43-e	92,1	71-e
Tertiary education enrollment rate	86,7	5-e	78,7	18-e	46,9	62-e
Quality of the education system	-	17-e	-	69-e		104-e
Quality of management schools	-	7-e	-	75-e		

Business innovation

Component	USA		Russia		KR	
	Value, %	Rank	Value, %	Rank	Value, %	Rank
Company spending on R&D	5,9	2-e	3,5	54-e	2,4	134-e
University-industry collaboration in R&D	5,7	2-e	3,9	42-e	2,5	132-e

The Global Competitiveness Report 2017–2018. World Economic Forum

URL: <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017->

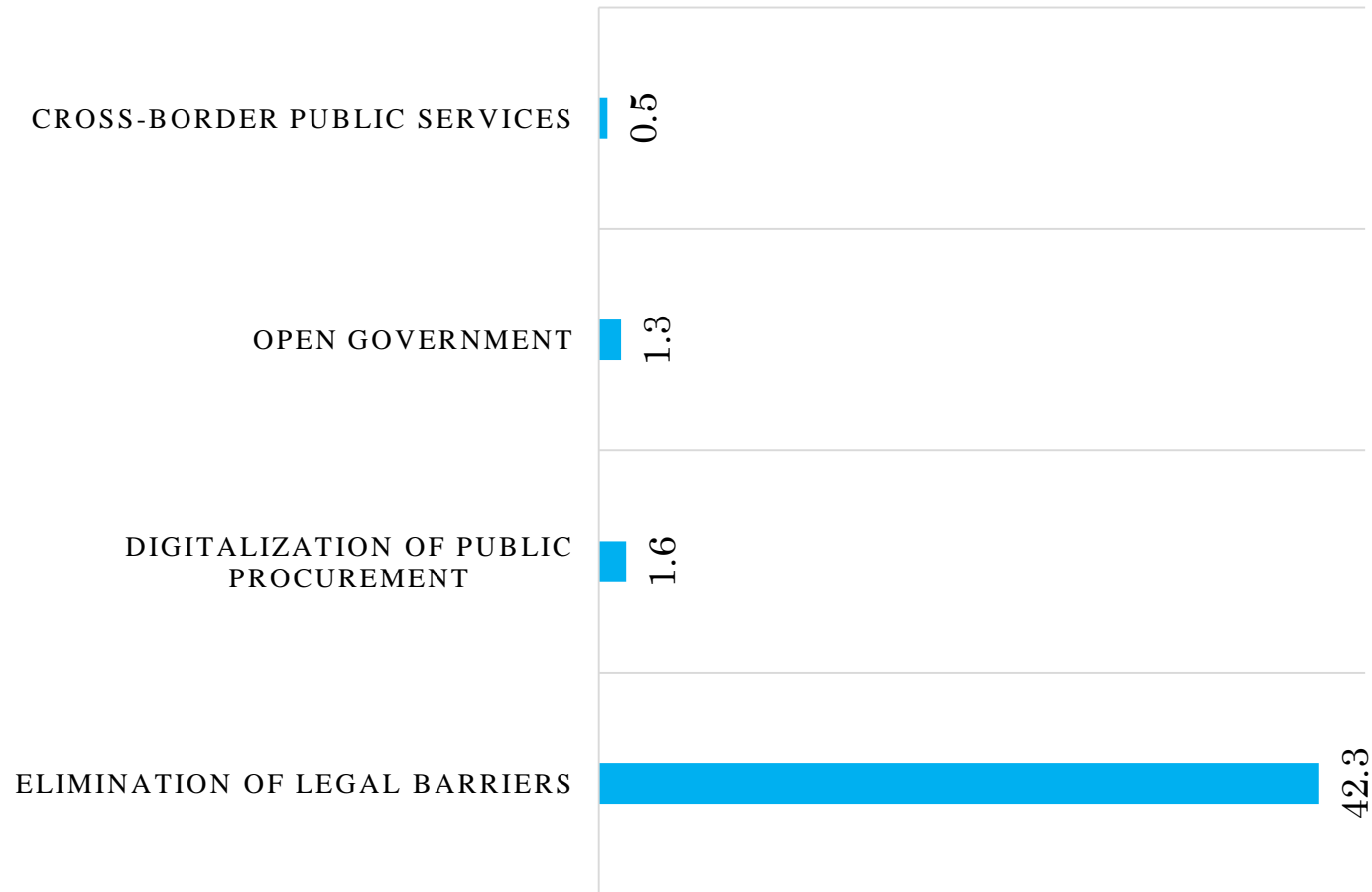
[2018/05FullReport/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017-2018/05FullReport/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf)

Показатели инновационной деятельности

Component	USA		Russia		KR	
	Value, %	Rank	Value, %	Rank	Value, %	Rank
Extent of staff training	-	14-e	-	83-e	-	101-e
PCT patents, applications/million pop.	173.1	10-e	7.9	41-e	0,1	97
ICT PCT patents, applications/million pop	31,1	7-e	2,8	28-e	0,0	103-e
Firm-level technology absorption	-	3-e	-	98-e		118-e
Capacity for innovation	-	2-e	-	84-e		98-e



EFFECT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE GDP OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EAEU, BLNS USD.



**Degradation of human relations
(The transformation of man into a biorobot)**

The growth of inequality (the scientific and technological periphery - the countries of the EAEU)

Information Security

Technological unemployment

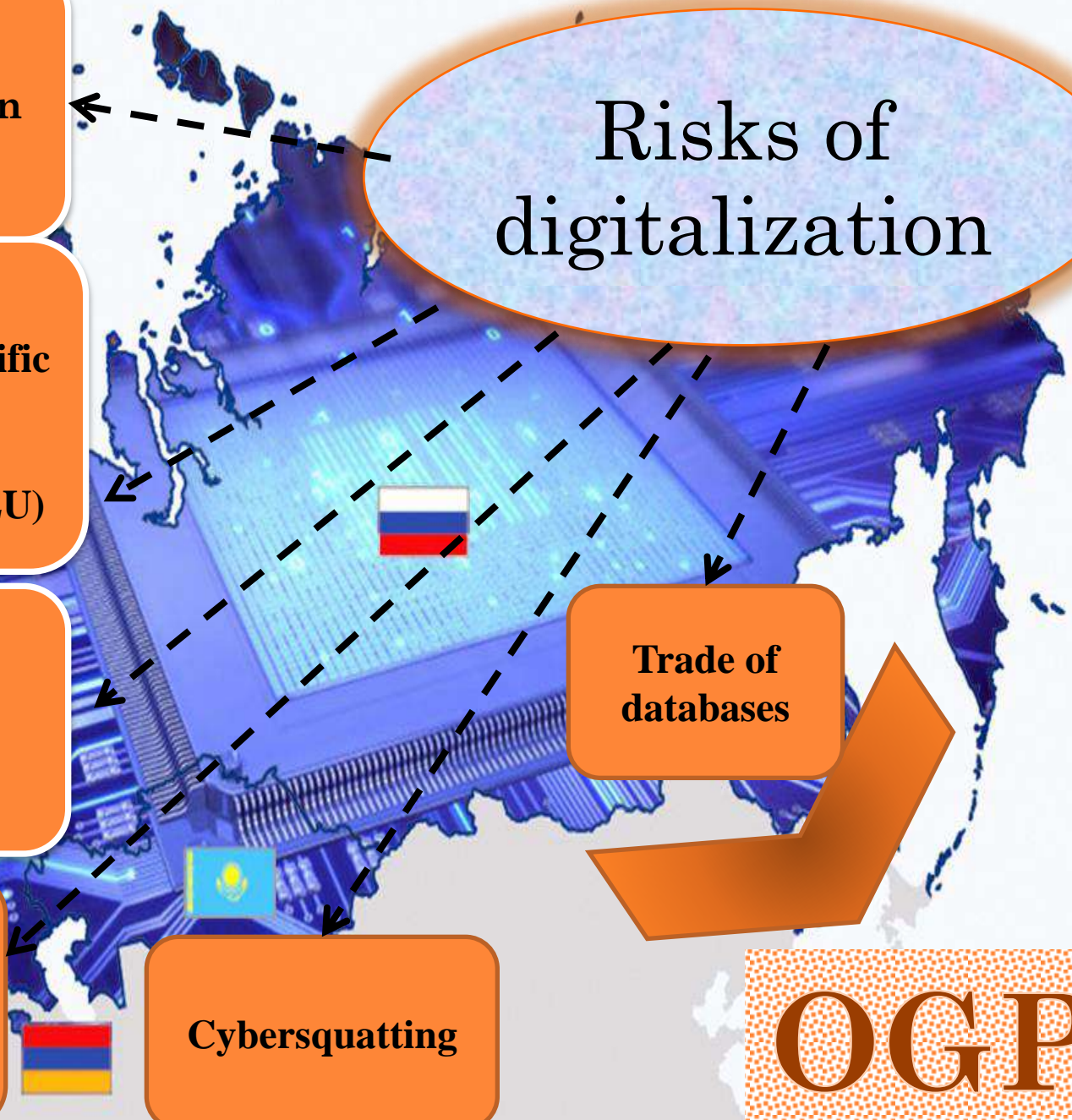


Cybersquatting

Risks of digitalization

Trade of databases

OGP



A person in a dark suit and patterned tie is holding a smartphone. The background is a digital collage featuring a globe, a network of white nodes connected by lines, a laptop, and silhouettes of people. An orange arrow points from the 'Digital Space' box to the 'Digital Inequality' box.

Digital Space

Single digital
platform

Digital
Inequality of
the EAEU
Countries

**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!!!**



