

Assas

**Session :** Mai 2019

**Année d'étude :** Deuxième année de Licence économie-gestion mention  
économie et gestion

**Discipline :** *Anglais*  
(Unité d'Enseignements Complémentaires 2)

**Titulaire(s) du cours :** Mme Virginie BUHL  
Mme Elizabeth DODARD  
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**Document(s) autorisé(s) :** Aucun document n'est autorisé

**Durée de l'épreuve :** 1h30.

## ESSAY

*Read the text and write an essay of 400 words (+/-10%) commenting on the following topic. Do not copy a sequence of three or more words from the text. Do not forget to indicate the number of words on your exam paper.*

Do you agree or disagree with the following quote?

**"The state could introduce a kind of 'human quota' in any sector and decide whether it intends to introduce a 'made by humans' label or tax the use of machines."**

## **AI FEARS: New laws DEMANDED over concerns at speed of super robots taking over our jobs**

Vast swathes<sup>1</sup> of the global workforce could be replaced by machines thanks to rapid technological change and innovation in artificial intelligence and robotics. And future governments will be forced to bring in legislation to ensure quotas of human workers as traditional working practices are turned on their head.

Gerlind Wisskirchen, a Cologne-based employment lawyer who is vice-chair of the International Bar Association's (IBA) global employment institute, said existing legal frameworks regulating employment and safety are becoming rapidly outdated.

He said: "What is new about the present revolution is the alacrity<sup>2</sup> with which change is occurring, and the broadness of impact being brought about by AI and robotics.

"Jobs at all levels in society presently undertaken by humans are at risk of being reassigned to robots or AI.

"And the legislation once in place to protect the rights of human workers may be no longer fit for purpose.

"In some cases new labour and employment legislation is urgently needed to keep pace with increased automation."

Mr Wisskirchen's report for the IBA said the competitive advantages of poorer, emerging economies which rely on cheaper workforces will soon be a thing of the past as robot production lines and intelligent computer systems undercut the cost of humans. A German car worker costs more than £34 an hour but a robot costs around £5 per hour. He said: "A production robot is thus cheaper than a worker in China. Nor does a robot become ill, have children or go on strike and it is not entitled to annual leave".

Mr Wisskirchen warned that white collar professions will not be immune to the AI revolution and predicted a third of graduate level jobs would eventually be replaced by machines or software around the world. Among the professions most likely to disappear are accountants, court clerks and 'desk officers at fiscal authorities'.

The report covers both changes already transforming work and the future consequences of what it describes as 'industrial revolution 4.0'. The three preceding revolutions are listed as: industrialisation, electrification and digitalisation. Industry 4.0 involves the integration of the physical and software in production and the service sector.

The report names Amazon, Uber, Facebook, 'smart factories' and 3D printing as pioneers.

Mr Wisskirchen said governments will one day have to decide what jobs should be performed exclusively by humans such as childcare. He said: "**The state could introduce a kind of 'human quota' in any sector and decide whether it intends to introduce a 'made by humans' label or tax the use of machines.**"

Adapted from *Express.co.uk*, Apr 8, 2017

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<sup>1</sup> Areas or sections.

<sup>2</sup> Speed.