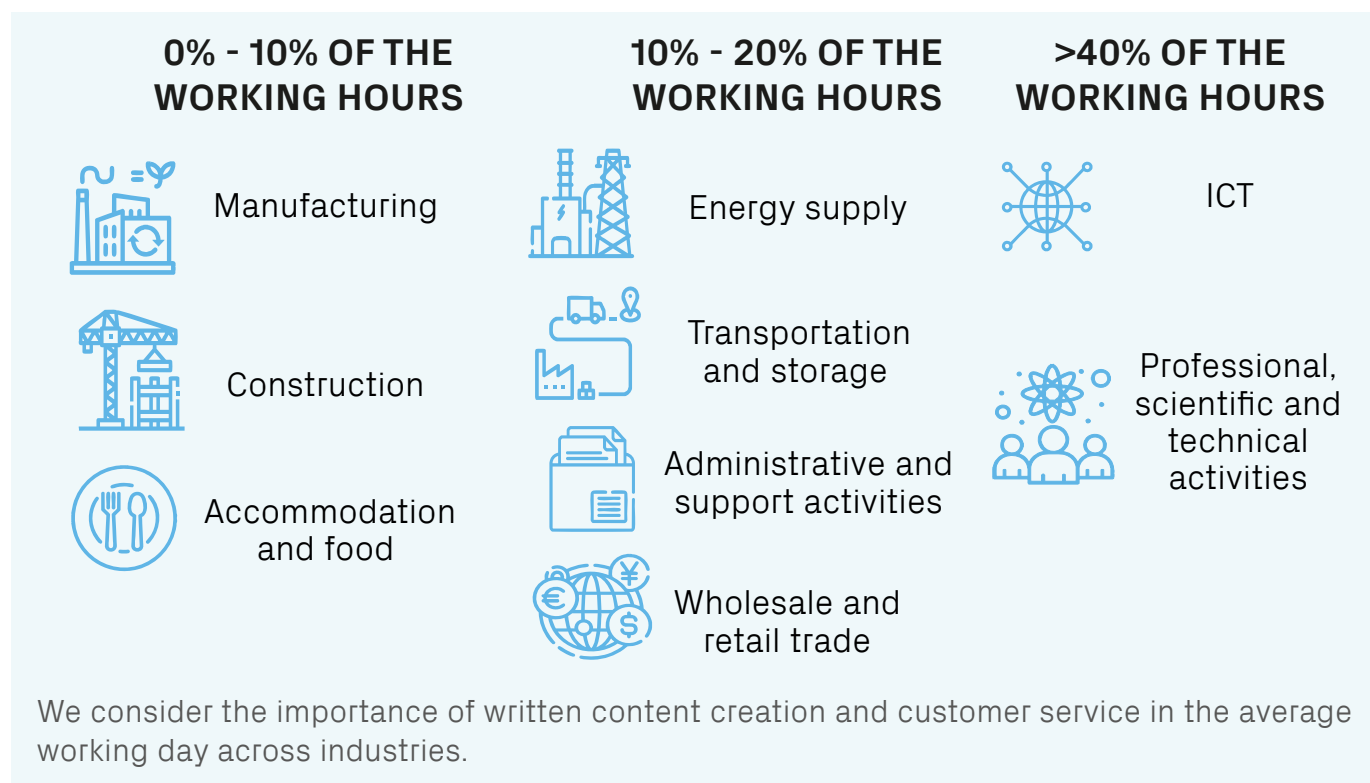


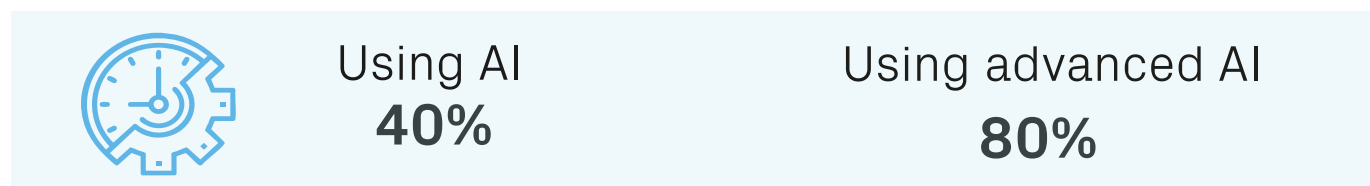
The aggregate productivity gains from using AI for writing tasks and customer service are estimated to range from 4% to 13%.

AI can make content creation and customer service tasks 14% to 40% faster.

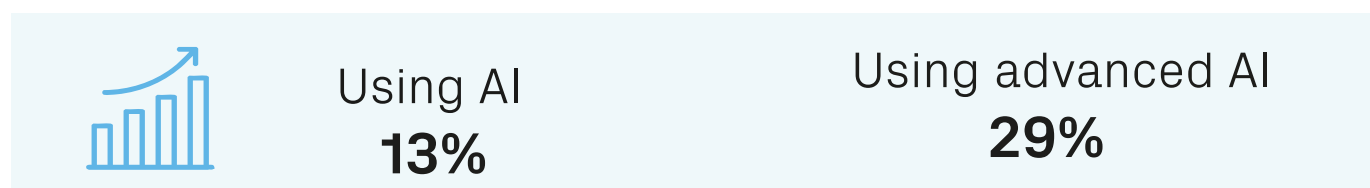
WORKING DAY IMPACTED BY IA



INCREASE IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY



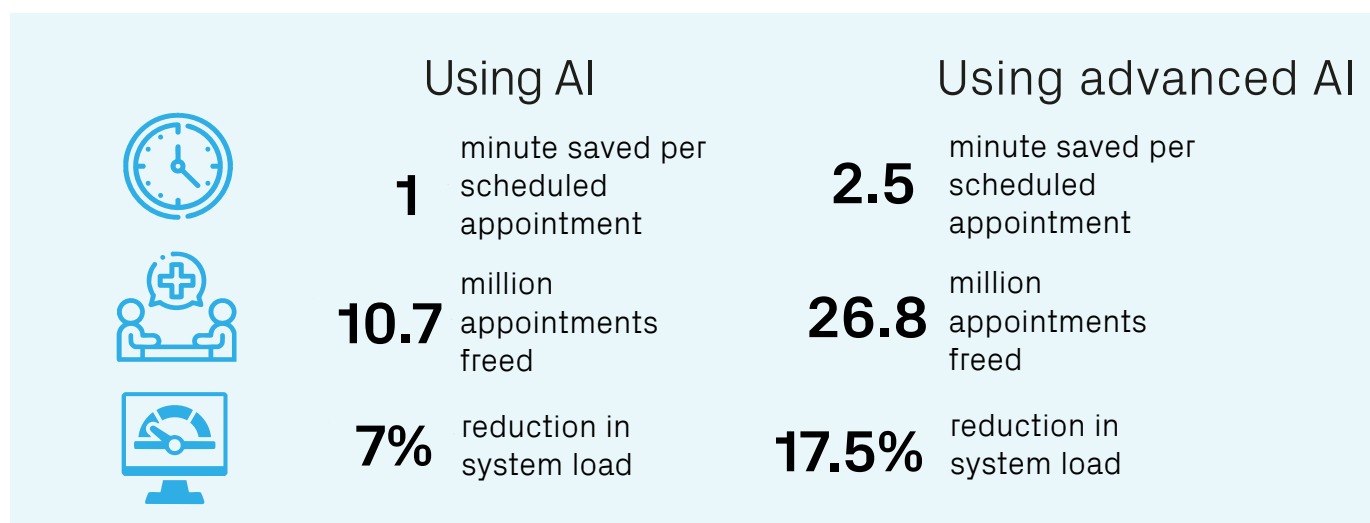
OVERALL IMPACT ON AGGREGATE PRODUCTIVITY



AI will ease the workload of primary care professionals by eliminating up to five appointments per day and reducing hospital waiting times by up to 22 days.

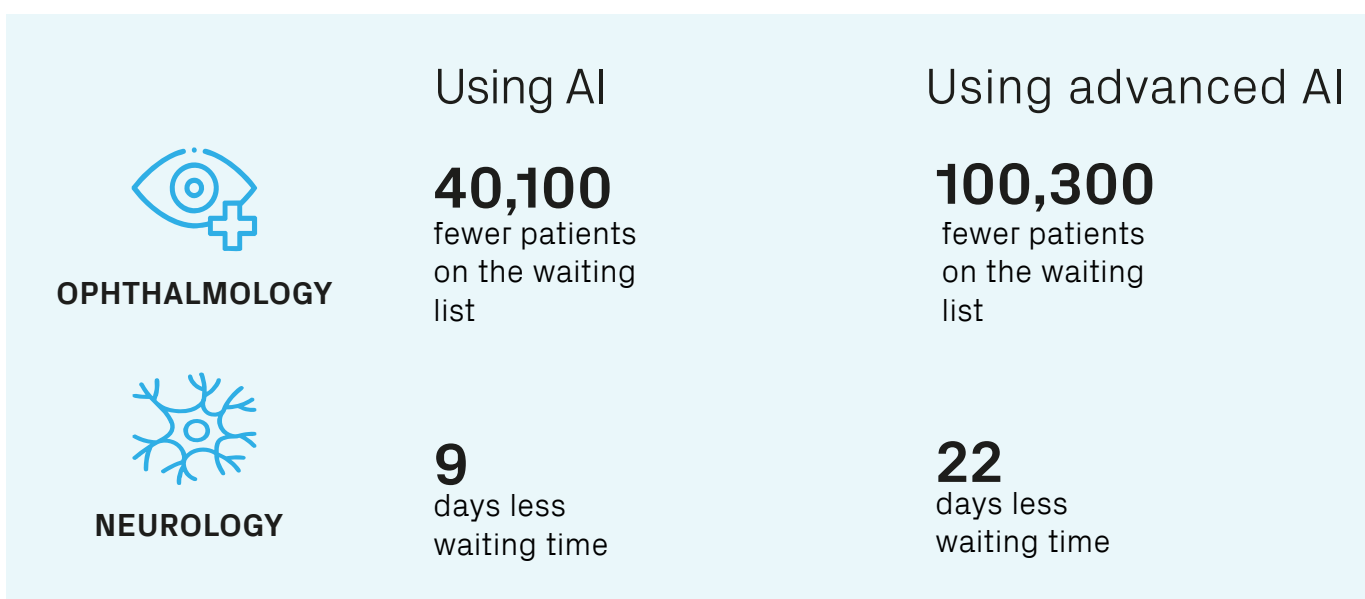
AI will also significantly reduce the time doctors spend writing diagnoses, which currently accounts for up to 25% of their working day. At its current stage of development, AI could cut this time by up to 40%. With further technological advancements, AI could eventually handle these tasks entirely, allowing healthcare professionals to dedicate more time to patient care.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PRIMARY CARE



REDUCING WAITING LISTS FOR SPECIALISED CARE

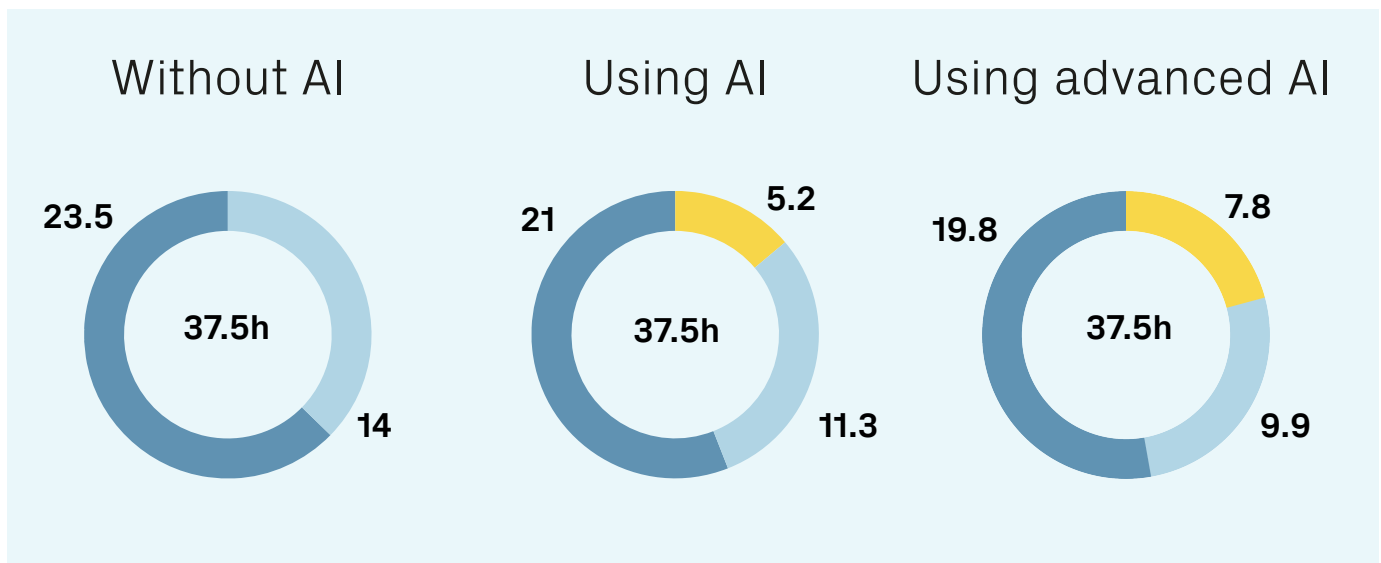
Ophthalmology has the highest number of patients on the waiting list, while neurology has the longest waiting time.



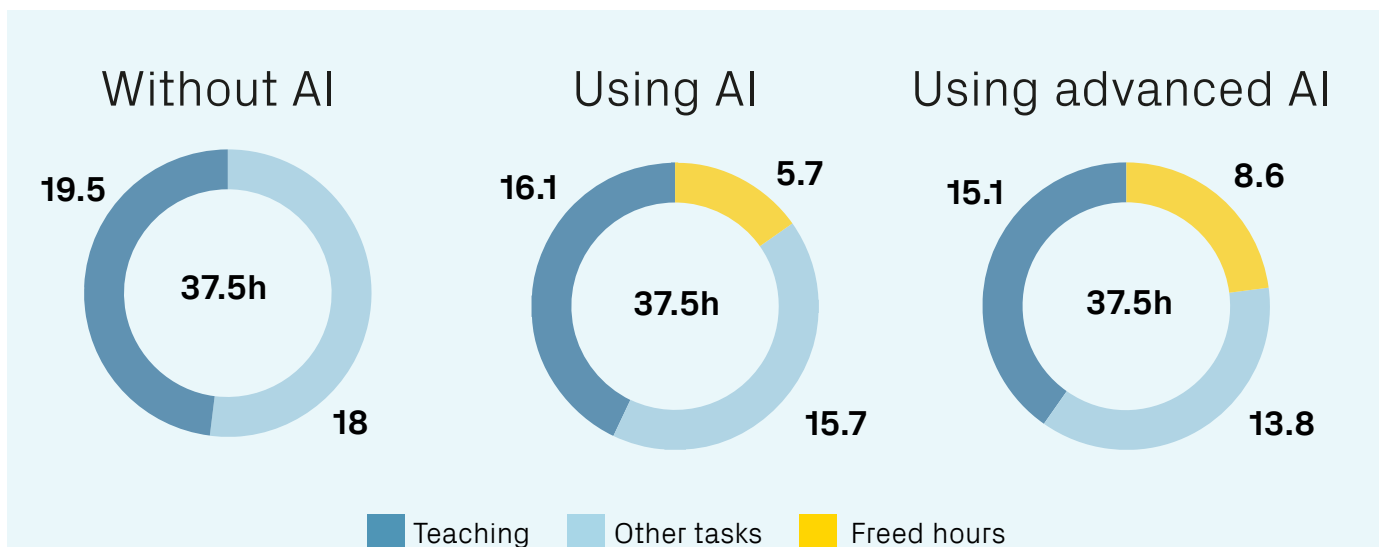
By 2040, AI could save teachers up to one full workday per week.

AI will help reduce the administrative burden on teachers, freeing them up to provide more personalised guidance to students. AI has the potential to cut 12% of teaching hours and 22% of time spent on other tasks, with even greater benefits as technology advances.

PRIMARY EDUCATION



SECONDARY EDUCATION



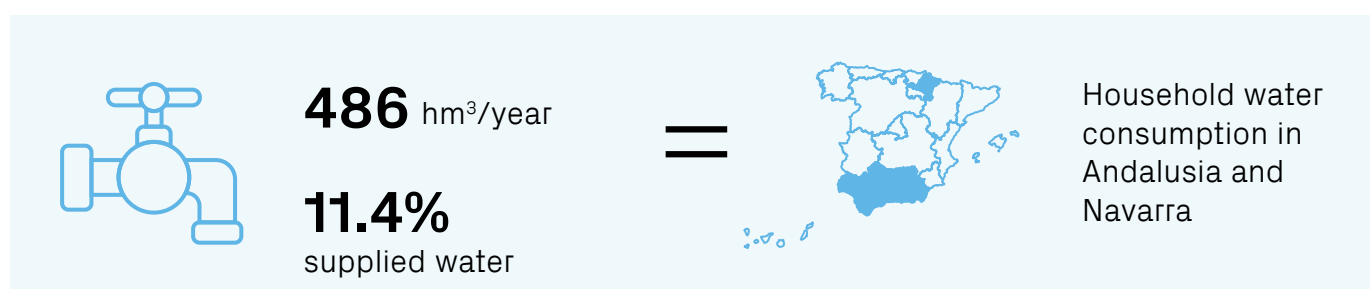
The "advanced AI" scenario assumes time savings that are 50% greater than those in the "AI" scenario.

AI will help reduce water consumption and CO₂ emissions in urban transport.

The use of AI in water management can reduce supply network losses by up to 70% and cut agricultural irrigation consumption by 20%. In urban transport, AI-powered traffic optimization can lower a car's emissions at intersections by more than 10%.

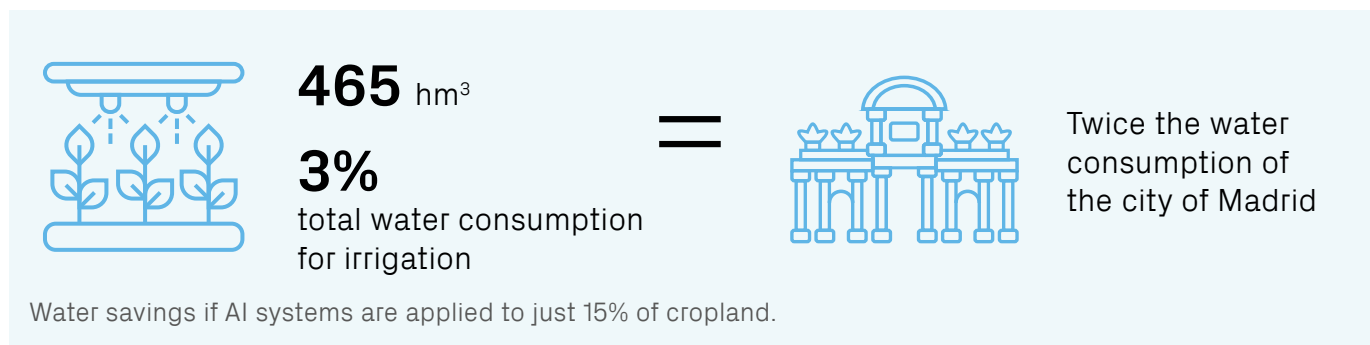
REDUCING WATER LOSSES IN THE URBAN SUPPLY NETWORK

AI systems can detect leaks in distribution networks, reducing water losses by up to 70%.



REDUCING WATER CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE

Applying AI to agricultural irrigation systems can reduce water use by up to 20%.



REDUCTION OF CO₂ EMISSIONS IN URBAN TRANSPORT

Using AI to optimize the timing of traffic lights could reduce a car's emissions at an intersection by more than 10%.

