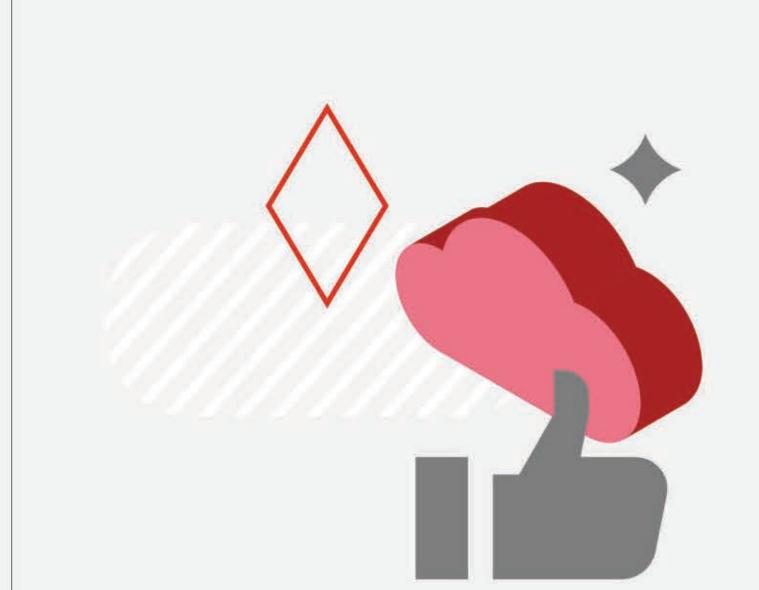
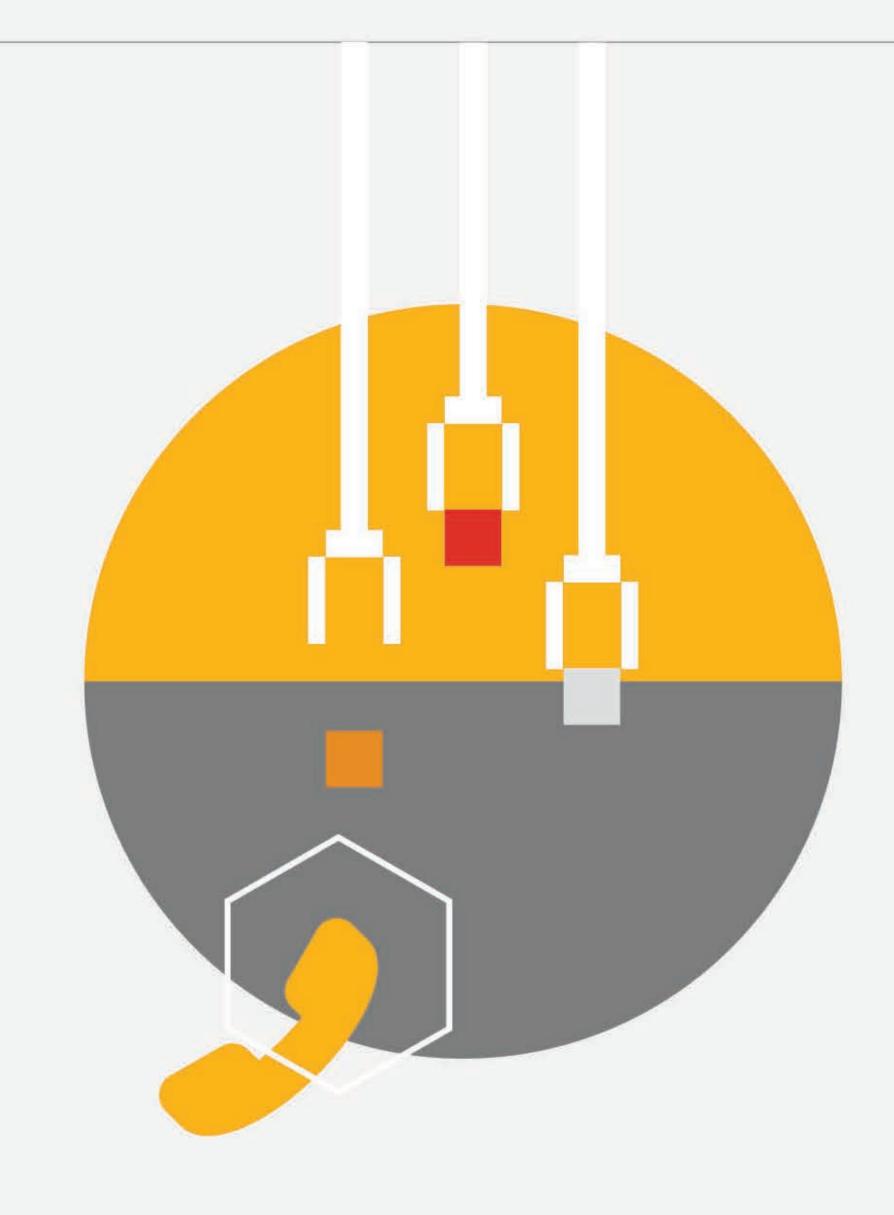
# Automation will continue to be a major driver of disruption and opportunity





# Automation of workplace tasks will become more widespread.

While some roles are entirely at risk of automation, most are only partially automatable.

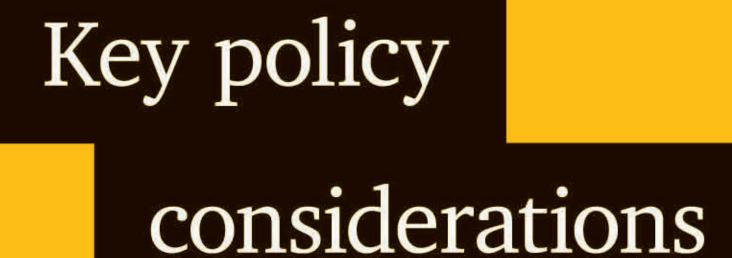


#### Lower-skilled occupations

that perform a higher number of repetitive tasks are more vulnerable to disruption.

These occupations are

These occupations are disproportionately held by women, young people, people with a disability, Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, and those of lower socioeconomic status.



### Explore taxation and regulation

disincentives for organisations that automate with a net deficit, resulting in the overall displacement of workers as a result of automation (i.e. France and South Korea).



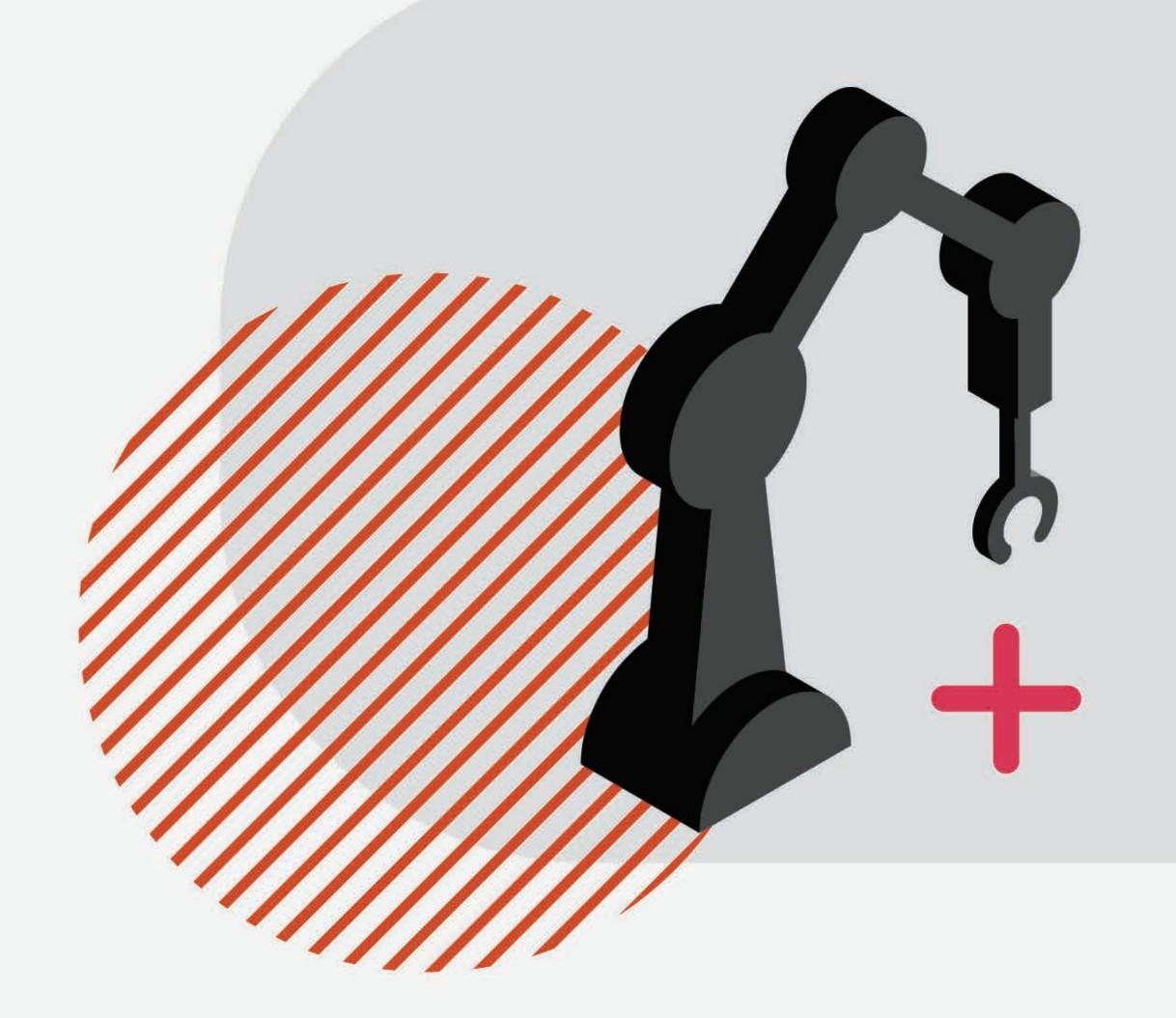
Implement a government automation dividend for government agencies to

or internal processes.

in Australia.

Fund innovative sectors that develop and/or make use of disruptive technologies in order to harness the economic benefits

achieve by automating services



## Automation will re-organise many tasks

within occupations, rather than replace them entirely. New roles will also be created.

