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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: INVESTMENT PATTERNS AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS IN LEADING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become one of the paramount driving forces, structurally influencing contemporary economy. Its notable potential is reshaping investment landscapes and economic growth in leading countries worldwide, and boosting their economic expansion. AI significantly contributes to the improvement of business efficiency, the decision-making process, and the creation of high quality and personalised products and services, thus contributing to consumer demand uplift and generating higher income. Global competition to obtain AI-driven benefits is strong, and leading countries dominate this competitive battle. Although all countries experience benefits from AI, economies at the forefront of AI investment, including the United States, China, and Europe, are leveraging AI to drive advancements in key industries. As an engine of economic prosperity and societal wellbeing, the economic impact of investments in AI is discussed in the paper, with a particular focus on generative AI, as well as AI's impact on productivity, economic growth, innovations, workforce, labour market, etc. Given the certain concerns related to the potential disruptive effects on the economy and society reflected in the creation of monopoly and super firms, the growing gap in countries' development, labour market volatility, etc., carefully designed public policy would encourage advantages in AI implementation and diffusion, and keep negative effects under control. The paper aims to assess and discuss investments in AI due to its unique capacity to accelerate innovations and productivity, and its multidimensional implications on economic performance, along with the accompanying potential challenges and risks.

Key words: artificial intelligence, leading countries, investment, innovations, economic growth.

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ВЕШТАЧКА ИНТЕЛИГЕНЦИЈА: ИНВЕСТИЦИОНИ МОДЕЛИ И ЕКОНОМСКЕ ИМПЛИКАЦИЈЕ У ВОДЕЋИМ ПРИВРЕДАМА

Апстракт

Вештачка интелигенција је постала једна од најважнијих покретачких снага која значајно утиче на обликовање савремене привреде. Њен велики потенцијал се огледа у преобликовању инвестиционих услова и економског раста у водећим земљама широм света, те у подстицању њихове економске експанзије. Вештачка интелигенција значајно доприноси унапређењу пословне ефикасности, процеса доношења одлука и развоју квалитетнијих и персонализованих производа и услуга, а тиме подстиче већу тражњу и веће приходе. Глобална конкуренција за остваривање предности коришћењем вештачке интелигенције је веома изражена, а водеће земље имају доминантну позицију у тој конкурентској борби. Иако све земље остварују користи од вештачке интелигенције, привреде које предњаче по улагањима у овој сфери, укључујући Сједињене Америчке Државе, Кину и Европу, користе вештачку интелигенцију како би убрзале напредак кључних сектора. Као покретач економског напретка и друштвеног благостања, у раду се дискутују економске импликације инвестиција у вештачку интелигенцију, првенствено у генеративну вештачку интелигенцију, али и утицај вештачке интелигенције на продуктивност, економски раст, иновације, радну снагу, тржиште рада, итд. Имајући у виду потенцијални утицај екстерналија на привреду и друштво, који се огледа у могућем настанку монопола и супер компанија, продубљивању јаза у развијености земаља, нестабилности тржишта рада, итд., пажљиво осмишљена јавна политика би подстакла предности у примени и ширењу вештачке интелигенције, а негативне ефекте држала под контролом. Циљ рада јесте сагледавање инвестиција у вештачку интелигенцију, имајући у виду њене јединствене могућности у подстицању иновација и продуктивности, као и многоструке импликације на економске перформансе, водећи истовремено рачуна о потенцијалним изазовима и ризицима.

Кључне речи: вештачка интелигенција, водеће привреде, инвестиције, иновације, економски раст.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) represents one of the most transformative technologies in the contemporary world, reshaping the way people live and work. By improving decision-making, automating processes, and opening up new avenues for creativity, AI has completely transformed many industries. Its ability to analyse massive amounts of data in real time is driving advancements in sectors ranging from agriculture to creative industries, improving efficiency and creating more personalised experiences. As AI continues to evolve, it reshapes societal structures, influencing everything from labour markets to ethical standards.

Over the past decade, the AI market has seen substantial growth, driven by advancements in machine learning, automation, and data analytics. As AI technologies become more widely adopted across industries, the market continues to expand at a rapid pace, with each year bringing

higher levels of investment and innovation (McKinsey, 2024; PwC, 2024). In particular, the last few years have witnessed a surge in demand for AI-driven solutions in areas such as financial services, retail, and software, further accelerating market expansion (IDC, 2024).

The global AI market experienced significant growth in 2024, surpassing $184 billion, marking an impressive increase of nearly $50 billion from the previous year (Statista, 2024). As businesses increasingly integrate AI to enhance efficiency, productivity, and innovation, the market's upward trajectory is expected to persist. Projections by Statista (2024) indicate that by 2030, the AI market will exceed $826 billion, underscoring the growing economic impact of AI on global economies. This surge is attributed to the expanding use cases of AI, including automation in manufacturing, AI-driven healthcare solutions, and the proliferation of AI in consumer-facing applications like chatbots and personalised marketing (Rashid & Kausik, 2024). The continued rise of AI investments by both private and public sectors further emphasises its role as a transformative force that will reshape industries and significantly contribute to global economic growth.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the economic impact of investments in AI, with a particular focus on generative AI, across leading countries and regions. By examining the distribution of AI investments, the paper aims to identify the dominant players in the global AI landscape, and explore how these investments contribute to their economic growth and competitiveness in the global market. The goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role generative AI plays in enhancing productivity, fostering innovation, and driving technological advancements, while also highlighting its potential to reshape technology-driven industries and labour markets. This analysis will offer insights into the future trajectory of AI adoption and its implications for policymakers, businesses, and economies worldwide.

INVESTMENT TRENDS IN AI: INSIGHTS FROM DOMINANT ECONOMIES

In the rapidly evolving landscape of AI, investments are essential for fostering innovation and economic expansion. Countries around the world are increasingly recognising the strategic importance of AI, leading to substantial private sector investments aimed at securing technological leadership. Figure 1 presents the private investment in AI by country for the year 2023, highlighting the financial commitment of leading nations to AI development. This figure provides valuable insights into the global distribution of AI investments and reflects the varying levels of commitment by the private sector across countries (Stanford University, 2024).

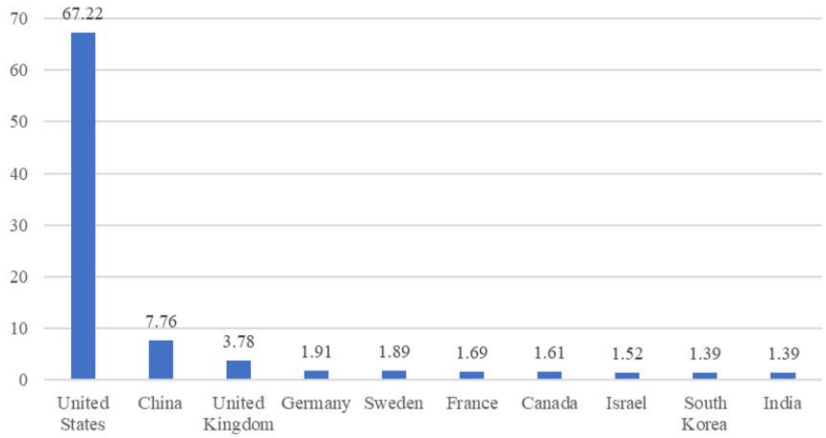

Figure 1. Private investment in AI by country (USD billions), 2023
Source: Stanford University, 2024, p. 247

According to the data in Figure 1, the United States (US) leads by a significant margin, with $67.22 billion in private AI investment in 2023. This overwhelming dominance, nearly nine times that of the next closest competitor, highlights the centrality of the US in the global AI landscape. The presence of major AI firms like *OpenAI*, alongside robust venture capital ecosystems and large-scale corporate investments, has made the US a global hub for AI innovation. Companies such as *Apple*, *NVIDIA*, *Microsoft*, *Google*, and *Tesla*, which have made significant AI-driven advancements, continue to attract both domestic and international investments, consolidating the US's leading position in AI (McKinsey, 2023).

China ranks second with $7.76 billion in private AI investments – a figure that, while considerably lower than the US, reflects China's growing focus on AI as a cornerstone of its national development strategy. China's government-driven initiatives, coupled with private sector efforts by companies like *Baidu*, *Tencent, Alibaba*, and *SenseTime*, are driving AI research and deployment, particularly in areas such as facial recognition, autonomous vehicles, and large language models (Johansson, 2022). Despite trailing behind the US, China's rapid AI growth is positioning it as a key competitor on the global stage.

The United Kingdom (UK) follows with $3.78 billion, indicating a strong presence in the AI sector relative to its size. The UK's AI ecosystem benefits from its well-established financial services industry, strong academic research institutions, and government support for AI-related initiatives (UK Government, 2021). The UK's focus on ethical AI development and AI governance has also contributed to attracting investment, particularly in areas such as AI-driven fintech solutions and healthcare technologies.

Germany, with $1.91 billion in private AI investment, stands as a leader in the EU. Germany's industrial base, particularly in the manufacturing and automotive sectors, has increasingly adopted AI technologies for automation and optimisation, making it a critical player in AI-driven industrial transformation. German companies, including *Siemens* and *Bosch*, have been pivotal in integrating AI into manufacturing processes, contributing to the country's strong AI investment profile.

Sweden and France follow closely with $1.89 billion and $1.69 billion, respectively. Sweden's investment in AI reflects its focus on innovation in sectors such as telecommunications, where companies like *Ericsson* are leveraging AI for network optimisation (Vinnova, 2018). Meanwhile, France has developed a robust AI ecosystem, bolstered by government support for AI research and development through initiatives like the *AI for Humanity program*, making it a key player in Europe's AI landscape (French Government, 2024).

Canada, with $1.61 billion, has emerged as a prominent hub for AI research, particularly in deep learning and natural language processing. Canada's strong academic institutions, such as the University of Toronto and McGill University, have played a crucial role in advancing AI research, attracting substantial private investment and making Canada a leader in AI-driven innovation in North America (Deloitte, 2023).

Israel, known for its thriving tech start-up ecosystem, attracted $1.52 billion in private AI investments. Israel's focus on AI in cybersecurity, defense, and healthcare has positioned it as a leader in niche AI applications. The country's strong venture capital presence and government support for tech start-ups continue to fuel growth in AI-related fields (Scheer, 2019).

South Korea and India both recorded $1.39 billion in AI investments, indicating a growing interest in AI across Asia. South Korea's strength lies in AI applications in electronics and robotics, with companies like *Samsung* leading the charge in AI-powered consumer electronics and industrial automation (Lee, 2024). India, on the other hand, is rapidly expanding its AI capabilities, focusing on sectors such as IT services, healthcare, and agriculture, supported by a growing number of AI start-ups and government initiatives aimed at fostering AI innovation.

Summarising the above, the data in Figure 1 highlights the concentration of AI investments in a few key countries, with the US and China far ahead of the rest. However, the distribution of investment across Europe and Asia indicates a global shift towards increasing AI adoption, with each country leveraging its unique strengths to foster AI innovation. This trend underscores the critical role of private investment in shaping the future of AI and driving economic growth across nations.

Understanding this trend is particularly important for developing economies, which must invest in improving the knowledge and skills of

their citizens to remain competitive in a global environment (Krstić et al., 2016c; Radivojević et al., 2019). As AI technologies become more integrated into various industries, countries that lag in fostering a skilled workforce risk being left behind in terms of innovation and economic growth. By prioritising education and digital literacy, developing nations can equip their populations with the tools necessary to participate in the evolving AI-driven economy. This investment in human capital will be crucial for these countries to attract AI-related investments and create sustainable, long-term growth opportunities (Acemoglu & Restrepo, 2018).

ECONOMIC POWERHOUSES IN GENERATIVE AI: A FOCUS ON TOP START-UPS

Following the analysis of AI investments in leading countries, it is crucial to explore a specific branch of AI that has gained significant attention in recent years – generative AI. Generative AI refers to systems that utilise advanced neural networks to create new content, such as text, images, audio, and video, based on patterns learned from vast datasets (Goodfellow et al., 2016; Lv, 2023). This innovative technology, powered by models like *ChatGPT* and *GitHub Copilot*, is transforming industries by automating creative processes and enhancing decision-making capabilities (Javaid et al., 2023). The rapid advancement of generative AI has not only revolutionised various sectors but also emerged as a critical driver of economic growth and national competitiveness, further solidifying its role in shaping the future of global economies.

Numerous researchers have looked into how generative AI techniques affect productivity in test environments. According to Dell'Acqua et al. (2023), the utilisation of generative AI can substantially enhance the productivity of highly skilled professionals, such as consultants, by as much as 40% when compared to their counterparts who do not adopt this technology. A study by McKinsey (2023) found that generative AI has the potential to significantly boost global productivity, adding an estimated annual sum between $2.6 and $4.4 trillion to the economy across various use cases. This represents a 15% to 40% increase in the overall impact of AI. The study unequivocally showed that generative AI could revolutionise industries like banking, high tech, and life sciences, potentially adding $200 to $340 billion annually in banking alone. The technology's ability to automate up to 70% of current work tasks, particularly those involving natural language processing, highlights its transformative effect on knowledge work. This could accelerate workforce automation, with half of today's work activities potentially being automated by 2045 (McKinsey, 2023).

The following Table 1 presents a comprehensive overview of the top generative AI start-ups by country or region, highlighting the leading players

in terms of total capital raised and their respective year of establishment. This table is designed to emphasise the economic powerhouses in generative AI, revealing the significant financial investments made by countries such as the US, China, and key European nations. The total capital raised by these start-ups demonstrates the critical role that private investment plays in fuelling AI innovation and development. With the US significantly in the lead, followed by China and major European players like France and the UK, the data underscores the strategic importance of AI investments in shaping global competitiveness in this rapidly evolving field.

Table 1. Top generative AI start-ups per country/region, 2024

Country/ region	Company	Total raised (USD millions)	Industry	Year of establish.	Example of product
United States	OpenAI, LLC	11,307	Media, social platforms, marketing	2015	ChatGPT
	Anthropic, PBC	5,563	IT infrastructure and hosting	2021	GPT-3
	Primer Technologies, Inc.	309	Government, security and defense	2015	Primer Automate
China	Baichuan AI	350	IT infrastructure and hosting	2023	Baichuan2-53B
	AI Being	228	Business processes and support services	2020	Zbee
	Memory Connected	44	Financial and insurance services	2019	C funding
EU	Mistral AI	526	IT infrastructure and hosting (France)	2023	Mistral Nemo
	Contents SpA	21	Media, social platforms, marketing (Italy)	2020	Contents.com
	Crunchr	20	Business processes and support services (Netherlands)	2014	Crunchr
United Kingdom	Stability AI Ltd.	126	Business processes and support services	2019	Stable Diffusion 3
	AutogenAI Ltd	60	Media, social platforms, marketing	2022	AutogenAI
	Quill Content Ltd	13	Media, social platforms, marketing	2010	Quill Expertise

Source: OECD.AI, 2024

Based on the data presented in Table 1, the global AI investment landscape in 2024 is characterised by significant disparities across regions, particularly in terms of total capital raised by top generative AI start-ups. The US, China, and leading European countries are at the fore-

front of AI innovation, with firms that have attracted significant financial backing within a short period, particularly those involved in generative AI technologies.

In the United States, *OpenAI*, established in 2015, exemplifies a case where early entry into the AI landscape has led to remarkable financial success. *OpenAI*'s flagship product, *ChatGPT*, a language model capable of performing a range of tasks from natural language processing to coding assistance, has revolutionised AI applications globally. By 2024, *OpenAI* had raised a staggering $11.3 billion, making it a dominant force in the AI sector. This substantial investment can be attributed not only to the firm's early establishment but also to the rapid adoption and commercial success of products like *ChatGPT*, which is widely used in both consumer and corporate settings.

Similarly, *Anthropic*, a more recent entrant founded in 2021, raised $5.6 billion, indicating that firms established in the early 2020s can also attract massive investments quickly, particularly when operating in high-demand sectors such as IT infrastructure and hosting. *Anthropic*'s focus on advanced AI systems, like *GPT-3*, underscores the growing appetite for cutting-edge technologies that provide safer, more steerable AI solutions, which cater to both industrial and governmental needs.

In China, a noteworthy player is *Baichuan AI*, established in 2023. Despite its recent entry, it has already raised $350 million, positioning itself as a fast-growing AI company focused on large language models akin to *OpenAI*'s. Its products, such as *Baichuan2-53B*, demonstrate the Chinese market's strategic interest in developing localised AI models for content generation, which are designed to cater specifically to the Chinese language and cultural context. The rapid financial backing for *Baichuan AI* highlights China's aggressive push in the AI sector, emphasising the country's aim to close the gap with the US in AI research and development.

In Europe, *Mistral AI*, founded in 2023 in France, quickly raised $526 million, highlighting how newly established AI firms in Europe are attracting significant venture capital, particularly in the generative AI space. *Mistral*'s *Nemo* product is set to offer open-AI services, which underscores the trend in Europe of developing scalable, open-source AI tools to support a variety of industries. Meanwhile, firms like Italy's *Contents SpA* and the Netherlands' *Crunchr* illustrate how European firms, while smaller in scale, are diversifying their focus on AI applications such as business process automation and digital content generation.

The relationship between the year of establishment and the total raised points to the increasing speed at which AI start-ups can secure funding, especially when they operate in high-growth areas like generative AI and offer transformative products like *ChatGPT*. The ability of recent entrants, such as *Anthropic* and *Baichuan AI*, to raise significant capital within a short

period also suggests that investors are highly responsive to the potential for rapid scalability and innovation within this sector.

The disparities in investment between the US and other regions highlight both the concentration of capital in certain AI hubs and the potential for growth in other regions, such as Europe and China. The trends suggest that, while the US dominates in AI funding and technological development, other regions, particularly China, are rapidly catching up, leveraging AI to boost competitiveness across a variety of sectors. This growing global landscape underscores the critical role of AI investments in driving technological innovation and economic growth across countries.

In addition to the concentration of capital in certain countries, the rapid financial success of companies such as *OpenAI* and *Anthropic* highlights a growing concern about market dominance in the AI sector, as typical indicators for measuring market concentration would likely reflect a high concentration level (Krstić et al., 2016a; Krstić et al., 2016b). *OpenAI*'s early entry and significant funding, totalling $11.3 billion by 2024, have positioned it in a dominant place, raising alarms about the ability of smaller firms to compete effectively. As these early entrants solidify their market power, the risk of monopolistic behaviour increases, potentially stifling innovation and diversity in AI applications.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF AI INNOVATIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

The introduction of modern computer science and digital technology in the early 1990s, especially the recent expansion in machine learning and AI, has significantly contributed to productivity and growth rates. Following advancement in new technologies, relevant empirical studies confirmed that technological innovations lower labour costs (Zeira, 1998), and represent an important source of economies of scale (Krstić et al, 2016; Wang et al., 2011; Nchake and Shuaiby, 2022, Todorović & Kalinović, 2022).

AI leverages economic development by stimulating advantages in both demand and supply (Gonzales, 2023). On the supply side, the role of AI in business productivity improvement is reflected in the standardisation and automation of processes and routine tasks, as well as the augmentation of workforce capability and the complementation of existing employees with new AI technologies. On the other – demand side, AI is boosting consumer demand, offering high quality and personalised products and services based on better insights and available consumer data. Although the economic impact of AI is considerable, its outcomes are not uniform across all regions, countries, and sectors. Some sectors experience extremely positive changes, such as manufacturing, health, finance, energy, and transport, while others deal with disruptive effects and chal-

lenges. Sectors that fail to properly and quickly adapt to new technologies struggle with an endangered position on the market. Thus, the precondition for the prosperous implementation of AI technologies is an appropriate infrastructure and data availability, investments in new software, systems and machines, supported by adequate public policies.

McKinsey Global Institute research (2018) proposed several factors of AI-driven contribution to productivity, along with innovations, workforce automation, and new competition. These factors refer to both the micro and the macro impact of AI, including the adoption rate of AI as micro, and labour market structure and the economy's openness as macro factors (Table 2).

Table 2. Net economic impact of AI

Production channels	Augmentation	
	Substitution	*AI technologies substituting existing labor*
	Product and service innovation and extension	*Innovation*
	Competition effect	
Externality channels	Global data flows and connectedness	
	Wealth creation and reinvestment	
	Gross impact	
	Transition and implementation costs	*Disruption to the economy*
	Negative externalities	
	Net impact	

Source: McKinsey Global Institute analysis, 2018

The research focuses on seven potential channels of impact. The first three examine the impact of AI technologies on factors of production and their direct effect on productivity. The remaining four channels are externalities referring to the transition to AI and the wider economic environment. Three of the seven channels stand out: (1) complementing the existing workforce with new AI technology, (2) AI-driven new high quality and personalised products and services, and (3) fierce competition as a result of the implementation of AI technologies and its disruptive effect on companies and employees. In general, the impact of AI technologies is more evident in the recent period considering the accumulated effect of AI innovations generated over time.

PwC estimated (2018) that AI could contribute to a rise in global gross domestic product (GDP) of up to 14%, or 15.7 trillion dollars, by 2030, representing more than the combined current output of China and India. Almost half of this comes from increased productivity (42%), and the remaining 58% refers to advances in consumer demand (PwC, 2018). Although the benefits of AI are global and experienced by all economies,

some of them are dominant in its development, investments, and diffusion, and therefore outcomes. China and North America are likely to experience the biggest benefits from AI (Figure 2).

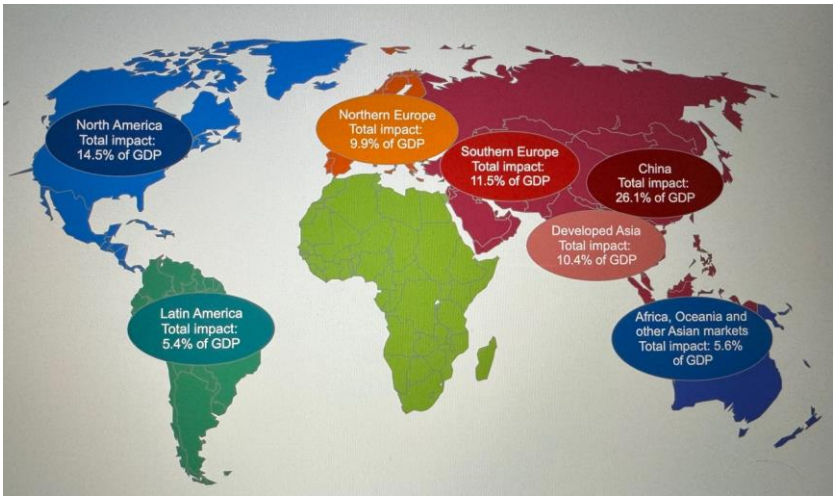

Figure 2. Expected benefits from AI in the world by 2030
Source: The macroeconomic impact of artificial intelligence, PwC, 2018

Based on Figure 2, the biggest gains from AI are likely to be in China, given AI's total impact on GDP, which will amount to 26.1%, or 7 trillion dollars by 2030, which is almost double compared to the next in terms of gains – North America. North America's total impact of AI on GDP is 14.5%, or 3.7 trillion dollars. Europe and Developed Asia will also experience important economic implications from AI-driven advancements (Southern Europe 11.5% of GDP, Developed Asia 10.4% of GDP, Northern Europe 9.9% of GDP). The overall impact of AI in developing countries is expected to be lower due to their low rates of adoption of AI technologies.

Despite multiple gains from new AI technologies, there are some concerns about the effects on economic growth (Trabelsi, 2024). These disruptive effects can be grouped as: (1) *technological* – being still in the experimental phase, some AI technologies do not have a sufficient maturity and do not provide enough information to assess their economic gains; (2) *legal* – cybersecurity and inadequately regulated protection of personal information; (3) *socio-professional* – insufficient workforce skills to apply AI technologies and resistance to companies' changes and adaptation to AI technologies are difficult to assess; (4) *organisational* – AI paradigm is not implemented and integrated into existing management systems to a more significant extent; (5) *institutional* – AI trainings to promote digital technology literacy, lower the digital gap and improve

skills of professionals are not adequately recognised by authorities in most countries; and (6) *market* – unequal ability to invest and adopt AI technologies could potentially enlarge the gap in development between countries, creating monopoly and super firms.

CONCLUSION

Innovations in artificial intelligence existed even fifty years ago, but they came into widespread use in the last ten to twenty years. The great wave of innovations in AI, followed by numerous patent registrations which, tangible or intangible, are consumed daily, proves the impact of AI technologies on the global economic landscape. Technology-driven companies, particularly in e-commerce, have managed to predict consumer behaviour and increase overall revenue based on natural language processing. Multinational companies that experience supply chain challenges, adopt AI technologies aiming to predict scheduling and demand, optimise inventory and risk management, etc. Generally, the evolution of AI technologies has significantly encouraged the modernisation and automation of production processes, and a rise in business productivity and workforce skills, enhancing total consumer demand and revenue streams.

This paper set out to assess the concentration of AI investments on the global level. The distribution of investment across Europe and Asia indicates a global shift towards increasing AI adoption, with each country leveraging its unique strengths to foster AI innovation. Meanwhile, there is also some evidence of the top generative AI start-ups by country or region, highlighting the leading players in terms of total capital raised and their respective years of establishment. There are economic powerhouses in generative AI, revealing the significant financial investments made by countries such as the US, China, and key European nations. The total capital raised by these start-ups demonstrates the critical role that private investment plays in fuelling AI innovation and development.

Finally, the paper assesses the relationship between AI investment and economic growth. AI encourages economic growth by stimulating gains from productivity advancement through the automation of processes and consumption expansion, by offering high quality and personalised products and services. In general, the impact of AI technologies is more evident in the recent period considering the accumulated effect of AI innovations generated over time. Although the benefits of AI are global and experienced by all economies, China and North America are likely to obtain the biggest gains from AI, followed by Southern and Northern Europe, and Developed Asia. Therefore, it can be concluded that countries with the largest investments in AI are those with the biggest economic gains.

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ВЕШТАЧКА ИНТЕЛИГЕНЦИЈА: ИНВЕСТИЦИОНИ МОДЕЛИ И ЕКОНОМСКЕ ИМПЛИКАЦИЈЕ У ВОДЕЋИМ ПРИВРЕДАМА

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Резиме

Вештачка интелигенција представља једну од најважнијих покретачких снага која изузетно утуче на обликовање савремене привреде. Њен велики потенцијал мења инвестиционе услове и економски раст у водећим земљама широм света, те подстиче њихову економску експанзију. Вештачка интелигенција значајно доприноси унапређењу пословне ефикасности, процеса доношења одлука и развоју квалитетнијих и персонализованих производа и услуга, а тиме подстиче већу тражњу потрошача и остварује увећане приходе. Изузетно је велика глобална конкуренција у придобијању бенефита од употребе вештачке интелигенције, а водеће земље имају доминантну позицију у тој конкурентској борби. Иако све привреде остварују користи од вештачке интелигенције, земље које предњаче по улагањима у овој сфери, укључујући Сједињене Америчке Државе, Кину и Европу, користе вештачку интелигенцију како би убрзале напредак кључних сектора. Као покретач економског напретка и друштвеног благостања, у раду се дискутују економске импликације инвестиција у вештачку интелигенцију, првенствено у генеративну вештачку интелигенцију, али и утицај вештачке интелигенције на продуктивност, економски раст, иновације, радну снагу, тржиште рада, итд.

Циљ рада јесте да процени концентрацију инвестиција у вештачку интелигенцију на глобалном нивоу. Распрострањеност инвестиција у вештачку интелигенцију широм Европе, Азије и Израела указује на глобални тренд ка усвајању вештачке интелигенције, при чему свака земља користи своје компаративне предности у подстицању тих иновација. Даље, постоје и извесни докази о најбољим генеративним новооснованим предузећима из области вештачке интелигенције по земљама или регионима, наглашавајући водеће играче са аспекта укупно прикупљеног капитала и године оснивања. Економске снаге генеративне вештачке интелигенције оправдавају значајне финансијске инвестиције од стране земаља као што су САД, Кина и кључне чланице Европске уније. Укупан капитал прикупљен у овим новооснованим предузећима потврђује круцијалну улогу коју приватне инвестиције имају у подстицању иновација на пољу вештачке интелигенције. На крају, у раду се сагледава однос инвестиција у вештачку интелигенцију и економског развоја. Вештачка интелигенција доприноси економском развоју стимулишући раст продуктивности кроз аутоматизацију производних процеса, као и експанзијом потрошње. Генерално, утицај вештачке интелигенције је евидентнији последњих година имајући у виду акумулирани ефекат иновација генерисаних током времена. Иако су бенефити од вештачке интелигенције глобални и остварују их све земље, Кина и Северна Америка доминирају, а одмах после њих и Јужна и Северна Европа, и Азија. Стога, може се закључити да земље које доминирају по инвестицијама у вештачку интелигенцију истовремено остварују и највеће економске користи.