

**Committee:** International Labour Organization (ILO)

**Subject:** Training and practicing the professions of 2030

**Pays:** Canada

Canada, one of the richest countries in the world, located in North America, is ruled by Justin Trudeau, Canada's 23rd Prime Minister. His vision of Canada is a country where everyone has a real and fair chance to succeed. The two historically dominant political parties in Canada are the Liberal Party of Canada and the Conservative Party of Canada.

In the age of artificial intelligence and the increasing digitization of the job market, the skills we need for professional growth are rapidly evolving. The question arises: as telecommuting becomes widespread, is the traditional concept of "going to the office" becoming obsolete? Furthermore, with the emergence of new technologies, is the role of teachers in preparing individuals for future careers still relevant? Are these changes leading to enhanced well-being at work, or are they contributing to a widespread sense of loss of purpose and uselessness, especially given the destruction of millions of jobs?

Canada is at the forefront of artificial intelligence (AI) and sees the rapid development of this technology as an opportunity to reshape the future of work. With AI changing how people work, learn, and interact, Canada is actively positioning itself to take advantage of these developments. To ensure that it stays competitive, Canada has made substantial investments in AI research and innovation. In recent years, the country spent over \$2.57 billion on AI research and development, outpacing many other nations like Germany or Japan. This investment has led to a 29% growth in the AI workforce, creating more than 140,000 jobs in the field, with many offering high salaries above \$82,000 per year.

Canada's strengths in AI are supported by its leading research institutes. The Mila Institute in Montréal, the Amii in Edmonton, and the Vector Institute in Toronto are all at the forefront of cutting-edge AI research, specializing in areas such as machine learning, data security, and healthcare applications. Moreover, Canada is home to over 1,500 AI startups, making it a vibrant hub for innovation across sectors like finance, healthcare, and manufacturing.

However, as Canada advances in AI, it faces significant competition from countries like China and Russia, which are rapidly developing their own AI capabilities, often with military applications. China's use of AI in surveillance and social credit systems poses a direct challenge to democratic values, while Russia's focus on military AI raises urgent questions about international security and ethical standards. This context highlights the importance of establishing responsible frameworks for AI development.

To address these challenges, Canada believes that AI should be developed responsibly to benefit everyone and not just a privileged few. The Canadian government has recently announced a \$2 billion plan to expand the country's AI computing capacity, ensuring that researchers and companies have the necessary resources to stay competitive on a global scale. Additionally, Canada is establishing an AI Safety Institute to create standards for ethical AI use, specifically focusing on military applications to prevent misuse and ensure compliance with human rights.

Importantly, Canada envisions a future where AI enhances human interaction rather than replaces it. The goal is to use AI as a tool to support and empower individuals, preserving the essential human connections

that foster collaboration and community. This vision emphasizes that technology should complement our lives, not deprive us of the meaningful contact we need.

As AI changes the types of skills required in the workplace, Canada is pushing for more programs to teach digital and AI-related skills. This approach would help people transition to the jobs of the future, reducing the risk of job loss and ensuring that the benefits of AI are shared widely across society. Specific measures include reskilling programs, partnerships with community colleges, and funding for vocational training targeted at underrepresented groups, including women, minorities, and people in rural communities. Additionally, Canada plans to implement support systems for those who have lost their jobs, including financial assistance and counselling services to help them adapt to the evolving job market.

In conclusion, Canada views AI as a tool with great potential to transform society for the better. However, this potential can only be realized if AI is developed and used in a way that prioritizes inclusivity, safety, and respect for human rights. Canada is committed to working with other nations to create a global framework that ensures AI contributes positively to economic growth and the well-being of the society. Through these efforts, Canada aims to shape the future of work in a way that benefits everyone, ensuring that AI becomes a force for good in the world. And doesn't shut us out of human contact. We would like to propose to the UN a commission on AI surveillance. The point of this commission would be to be able to supervise other countries' AI systems, especially China and Russia. Canada would engage itself to lend its services on this project but would especially pay attention to authoritarian regimes.