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The productivity and wellbeing of workers has always been a central concern for the People's Republic of China. Global labour landscapes have been profoundly shaped by the developments in artificial intelligence (AI), including in China. Given that the economic slowdown in China caused some concern for workers, China strongly believes that it is essential to reemerge more prosperous than before. It believes that the further development and implementation of AI in global cooperation will play a key role in this process. Together with ensuring the wellbeing of all Chinese workers through the creation and increased funding of public health organisations, these actions will create a powerful, thriving workforce and increase welfare. To this purpose, China believes in the need for a global collaboration on AI development and regulation and is willing to explore a global initiative for workers' mental health.

China has demonstrated its willingness to collaborate on AI for a long time, since much of the AI developed there is open source, e.g. Zhipu AI, 01.AI, Moonshine AI. This practice allows for a far greater spread in knowledge. Developing countries especially have not yet been able to fully access AI and its benefits, and the economic gap is widening. China is committed to helping these countries develop and implement AI, as it further demonstrated by authoring and presenting resolution A/78/L.86, "Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence". China also believes that the development of AI must be guided by the relevant state to ensure that AI complies with the peoples' interests, and thus the state's interests. Xi Jinping emphasized that the challenges posed by the risks associated with AI should be dealt with as a global community and objects to a cyberspace hegemony. AI must be made safer, more controllable and fairer, which would be facilitated by a global standard and global collaboration. China is certain that global cooperation is the best way forward to more quickly develop better, safer and more reliable AI.

Furthermore, China recognises the importance of mental health and wellbeing. In the last decades, China has made great progress in improving its mental health institutions and reacting to the needs of the people. It has committed itself to expanding its mental health service in the Mental Health Law of the People's Republic of China (2012), and to increasing the focus on the mental health of the public with the Health China Action (2019). Given the developments in AI and technology in general, a new plan for coordinating mental health services and protecting the public must be laid out, firstly in China itself, with a further focus on the public and a greater cooperation between employers and the health services. But China also believes in the possible merit of a global initiative. A worldwide cooperation on mental health will result in vast amounts of shared expertise, which is highly valuable to other countries, especially developing countries.

In some countries, there have been calls for a Universal Basic Income (UBI). China strongly believes in aiming at common prosperity, a concept put forth by paramount leader Xi Jinping in 2021 to capture China's policy goals. Since then, China has moved away accordingly to these goals from a high quantity growth to a high-quality growth that is people-centered. The goal of even further reducing inequality and uplifting the Chinese people remains. While China is always ready to explore new policies, UBI has been deemed not financially viable. A report by the UNDP in March 2020 has come to this conclusion, and China stands by this assessment today. Pilot projects have however already been undertaken and will continue to be undertaken. For the time being, China prioritises improving the existing social welfare programmes with the goal of common prosperity. Furthermore, China believes that the implementation of the UBI is completely unfeasible in most member states of the UN. Instead of insisting on UBI, in recognition of the needs of developing states, China suggests the sharing of expertise on existing social welfare systems and bilateral or multilateral aid arrangements, for example through foreign direct investment (FDI).

China believes in the immense significance of global cooperation, of a prosperity shared by all and in workers' wellbeing. In particular, China believes in the necessity of collaboration on development and regulation of AI and on social welfare systems, as well as being open to a global mental health initiative for the workers. All these steps should be aimed at a high quality, sustainable growth and a common prosperity within China and the entire world.