

**Commission :** International Labour Organization

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

**Author :** France

In 2030, France faces a plethora of challenges to their economy, and ultimately labour force. The facts are that almost a third of the population has breached 60, thus unable to work full time or at all, that France has also faced a confirmed decline in fertility and that immigration restrictions are ever growing to boot, the labour market of France in 2030 paints the unseemly picture of labour shortages and possible market failure due to a lack of economic efficiency. Attempts to curb these issues have been made, such as the re-industrialisation policy, but these attempts have been met with mixed results. Public debt is ever growing, leading to the government selling historical monuments to the Qataris or other middle eastern countries, which seem to be ever more prosperous. UBI seems like a hailing grace for French citizens, and there have been many similar systems such as RUA implemented in the past, but the French government is strong in the fact that they are no longer able to fund it without UN aid.

Thus, these consecutive losses make the idea of the introduction of “AI Workforce” ever more appealing to France, a country that has attempted to weaken restrictions and support AI since the very beginning. AI has the potential to correct the market failure in the French Labour market, through the automation of processes in which labour is lacking or non-existent.

France is well aware of the fears and implications of AI taking over the labour market, and for a country in which one in four people struggle with mental health issues, it is imperative to the French government that the modelisation creates a policy that protects the jobs of people before the implementation of AI, in a way that still allows for economic growth and prosperity. Examples of this are making a job half-automized, so that a worker is more efficient at their job, but at the end of the day still has one. France believes that no AI should have a job title, and thus replace the need for human work, if there is a suitable human candidate for the position but should aim to aid in increasing the productivity of the worker to close the productivity gap. In situations where there is no suitable human candidate for the job, AI shall take over the position, its position limited to that of a singular task, so that if a suitable human candidate presents themselves, there will be a seamless takeover of the position.

France also recognises the suitability of AI in catastrophe situations, as it has the ability to propose suitable solutions and aid much quicker than its human counterpart, and thus needs to be implemented in some areas of government. Of course, these AIs would need to have suitable security measures in place so as to not reveal confidential information, so its abilities would be limited to that of a GPT machine with no security measures at all. In light of this, AI is still better equipped, with human intervention in some occasions, to deal with crisis scenarios.

However, France would need the aid or guidance of a technologically advanced country such as India or China to carry out this automation process, as there is a technological gap that needs to be filled first before these ideas are feasible. France suggests the creation of a fund, one similar to that of the A2D fund created in collaboration by Rishi Sunak and UNIDO, for countries such as France with an essential labour

gap, specifically for AI implementation in failing industries, with the previously mentioned specifications, so even though we have failed to reach goal nine of the sustainable development goals, we can continue to strive for it.

Even though AI seems like an end-all solution, France would like to put forward one issue that the UN needs to address, and that is the carbon emissions created by AI, specifically GPT machines. France has always aimed and will continue to aim to be a green country, with 40 percent of our energy resources in 2030 being green. However, in a paper conducted by Goldman Sachs, they came to the conclusion that a GPT query creates 10 times the carbon emissions of a google query, and predicted that the more sophisticated AI gets, the more energy it will need. France urges that GPT machines and other AI mechanisms need to be powered by renewable energy, unlike its current oil energy resource, such as solar or nuclear, for it to become a most suitable solution for issues in the labour market, and that the consul should make this as priority in the AI decision making process. Only then will AI become Frances and others best possible guide into a better future for labour and ultimately economy.

In September 2018, the president at the time Emmanuel Macron implemented a new variation of UBI, called RSA, which was only available to those who were actively seeking out employment. Of course, this fund was helpful to those who were unemployed but cannot really be considered as UBI. This fund worked for France, as it made sure that people who aimed to contribute to the economy were taken care of until they were in the position to do so and allowed them to search for the job best suited for them, and ultimately the economy, as they so pleased. In the day of 2030, this is a system that has little to no application in France, as the issue is a lack of labour force, not one of employment opportunities. It is true that with France's dwindling economy, many industries have collapsed, however, the amount of people who are of suitable working age has collapsed further, leaving the previously mentioned and "labour gaps".

Thus, France no longer has the money to support UBI or a similar system, but no longer has the need for them, and considering the issues with the French economy because of a lack of labour, the inflationary pressures that UBI provides would do more harm than good for France, despite us being a part of the Eurozone. Frances funds need to go elsewhere, partially to assimilation of AI in the labour force, but also to the reinvestment of our depleted military post-Corsica. Although France recognises that UBI would help with the standard of living of those on the lower end of the wage gap in more developed countries that could stand inflationary pressures, and the way that it could aid those struggling with mental health issues stemming from a lack of cash.

Thus, France believes that AI has suitable applications to solve the market failure of labour markets, if the intervention is staged in a way that puts its human counterpart first, and in a way so that it could be decommissioned if suitable labour is acquired. France also recognises the applications of AI in crisis scenarios, with the correct security measures, however, urges the consul to find a way to do this so as to not impede on the sustainability goals that we have or are still continuing to achieve. France also believes that UBI is not the way forward in certain labour markets and is only suitable in certain economies which are not influenced by inflationary pressure but recognises how it can help people who struggle with mental health and general standard of living. Therefore, the delegation of France wishes to support and

implement AI in the labour market as a market failure solution and make UBI a possibility in countries that have the correct economic conditions.

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