

Committee: International Labour Organisation

Subject: Training and practising the professions of 2030

Author: OpenAI

Automation and improvements to artificial intelligence are quickly transforming the global workforce, and OpenAI, one of the top AI research organizations, is playing a key part in this. While artificial intelligence creates potential clients for growth and innovation, it also poses issues, including the loss of jobs, income disparity, and worker mental health issues. Although OpenAI views AI as a tool to boost output and enhance quality of life, advances in the field raises significant concerns about the nature of labour in the future, however OpenAI strives to adhere to the plight of workers and do everything in their power to prevent these disparities.

Furthermore, the mission of OpenAI is to establish that artificial intelligence is a reliable and advantageous tool for all to use. The company thinks AI may increase productivity by automating tasks that are repetitive, freeing up employees to concentrate on strategic, creative roles that AI can't substitute for. Additionally, due to the implementation of changes, workers will also need a substantial amount of training in their field as a result of this change and in response to the change of work environment. Specifically, those in positions with no prerequisite expectations. This can range from professions such as manufacturing, sales, and customer service. These jobs are especially vulnerable professions in 2030. To conclude, It will be essential and hopefully supported to create new training programs in cybersecurity, data analysis, and AI development.

Likewise, there has been growing support for Universal Basic Income from OpenAI's leadership. This includes OpenAI's efforts to mitigate the financial consequences of automation. As conventional jobs grow less stable, universal basic income might offer financial stability, allowing people the freedom to pursue new possibilities or retrain within the realm of their choice. Further, large-scale Ai implementation is not without its difficulties, nevertheless, including financial implications and the possibility of disgruntled workers. It needs to be combined with programs that encourage entrepreneurial and investment into the economy. In addition to these plights, the effects of AI on mental health are equally noteworthy. As sectors become more automated, employees may feel stressed out and anxious about their job security. Recognising the psychological impact of these shifts, OpenAI promotes mental health services and support systems to assist employees in acclimating to their new positions.

Additionally, the salary inequality is a valid concern for many seeing as low-skilled people are left vulnerable to replacement for many AI-related industries that are likely to witness stagnation in earnings while highly-skilled individuals are likely to see a wage rise as the use of AI creates tools for them rather than a replacement for their jobs. Further, policies that support fair wages and opportunity for all, including universal access to retraining programs, must be developed by governments and organizations. By 2030, AI will be able to better respond to natural disasters and optimise energy use, thus addressing global issues like climate change. To prevent damage to the environment, however, appropriate development is necessary. In order to create a just and inclusive future, the ILO must make sure that AI helps all workers by fostering education, training, mental health support, and fair compensation for work.