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In the past decades, Turkey has been facing internal turbulence, with dissidents who did not support the national, regional, and international ambition to pursue the execution of our industrial strategy to create value for our country. The country also faced external diplomatic challenges in the region and those challenges are slowing the ambition and strategy of the country

Unemployment is one of Turkey's major issues; the country is facing a high unemployment rate which reaches over 6,5 % of the population. To address this issue, Turkey wants to implement an UBI as a new social right for people who are in a situation of vulnerability and to help the population and create value for the country. The economy as a whole, would be improved and the country will have a sustainable growth. The main objective of the UBI is, on the one hand, to guarantee minimum income to ensure the development of a dignified life, and, on the other hand, to associate a social service to an active policy of insertion to facilitate social inclusion or labor insertion as a mechanism to guarantee people's autonomy and empowerment.

Technological dependence is the new economic dependence while automation and AI is Turkey's reality. This is the reason why Turkey, as a country, would like to create a major research and development center (R&D Center) for the region; this center would have a focus on new technologies hosting well known researchers and international students. This Center would be financed by the country, so that researchers can have access to cutting-edge equipment and make the country shine in the best-known and most interesting scientific publications, competing with the great American and European names.

Beside having a successful R&D Center, Turkey plans to attract university students all around the world and make sure they have access to high level education; Turkey is contemplating partnership with the most well-known universities such as Harvard or MIT to level up the education and universities to the highest standards

A major achievement for Turkey is the leadership in high-tech military drone production, a sector critical to both national defense and its standing on the world stage. This underscores Turkey's push toward high-tech industries like robotics, artificial intelligence, and aerospace.

All this has been a success because Turkey has been agile and helped workers reshape their functions and skills to be able to work in new areas. Workers in Turkey have shown a willingness to change career paths, while a tighter labor market has encouraged companies to hire from broader profiles and workers to be resilient and accept different jobs.

Labor supply in Turkey may continue to be constrained and needs to keep on being adjusted and reshaped, given that a high percentage will be of retirement age or older by 2060. Without higher participation rates, increased immigration, or meaningful productivity growth, labor shortages could be a lasting issue as the economy and the population grow.

These cutting-edge sectors demand a workforce with advanced technical expertise in areas such as engineering, software development, data analysis, and drone manufacturing. Ensuring that the workforce is adequately trained in these areas will be key for Turkey to remain competitive in the global market. Moreover, one of Turkey's important developments in 2030 is the move toward renewable energy. Turkey

has significantly lowered our CO2 emissions by transitioning away from coal and embracing renewable sources of power. This shift is generating new jobs in green energy, ecological design, and sustainability management and also is part of our reshaping of old skills for new jobs.

To equip future workers for this green transition, education and training programs will need to emphasize renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency, and innovation in reducing environmental impact; Turkey is also implementing large partnerships with major players in the industry to make sure the country is aligned with market standards and evolution.

To support the economy and the growth in Turkey, it has been noted that there is no growth without the contribution of women. During the last decade, women inequalities have been significantly reduced. Women are less and less associated with care professions and can apply for more senior and executive positions. Besides that, women's qualifications have risen by 24% due to their higher levels of education, enabling them to earn more.

Turkey is working to reduce women's barriers to accessing employment opportunities by designing and delivering work-readiness training and career-counseling services. This set up would foster collaboration with institutions such as universities and vocational training institutions, while recognizing the impact teachers and faculty members have on reinforcing positive role models for female students. It continuously encourages private sector partners to adopt a gender-balanced and inclusive approach in recruitment and staff training.