

**Meeting: Future of Work (employment)**

**Committee: Robot vs. Human Labour**

**Country: China**

It is widely known that the world is moving to a new era of industrial revolution. With the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies such as the cognitive computing, cyber-physical systems, cloud computing and the Internet of Things, every country is involving in a fast rate to climb the Industry 4.0 and contribute efforts to their economy. China recognizes the new revolution and the opportunity it creates in the expansion of the industries and the economy. In 2017, the China Artificial Intelligence (AI) market value reached 23.7 billion Yuan equivalent to US\$ 3.5 billion and this growth rate is expected to reach 75% in 2018. For the past five years, China's investment and financing in the AI industry recorded for 60% of the world's total and has become the most attractive country in AI investment and financing. China is growing with more AI companies over the year but nevertheless, China has evaluated the impact caused by this revolution in human labour to be decreased.

The demand for human labour in China kept increasing in the fourth quarter of 2017, and although the labour supply declined, the economy in China grow steadily. Even though this is the case, China has seen that there is a talent shortage with new jobs created in the AI sector. It is an era with a new manufacturing model, where a large number of low-end jobs will be replaced by robots in intelligent manufacturing and caused an inevitable trade. In the present and future of China, industry 4.0 will leave no option to keep surviving on low-end jobs even if some Chinese companies chose to survive on human labour. Instead, China sees this as an opportunity to improve the Chinese industrial structure and make up Chinese manufacturing level.

China's high-speed growth will last for the next 10 to 15 years especially since industrial robots have already entered the market now for mass production after developing for half a century. China believes that having robots employed in the industry is not creating human-less jobs where it is wholly up to robots in the industry in the future but intelligently combining new technologies and human labour. In the Chinese industry, it has to be made easier for the workers to handle the robots while reliving the creative path of the workers. For tedious works, smart robots are used in working side by side with human employees. China is positive that the future industry will not squeeze out human labour but would assist in combining personalized amount with mass production industry.

China sees that this, in fact, improves the economic structure and it is reported that by the end of 2017, there are 18,232 AI technology research talents in human labour recording for 8.9% of the world's total. China is looking forward to giving its support as a member of the United Nations in improving the industry where robots and human labour combined, create new opportunities and new jobs that are beneficial to the community.