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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – A STEP INTO PROGRESS OR A POTENTIAL THREAT?

With the recent strides made in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), it appears that significant transformations may be on the horizon for both the global and national labor markets. The integration of the ChatGPT tool, which occurred in late November of 2022, has brought particular attention to the notion of AI. In the contemporary discourse, opinions remain divided as to whether AI will have a positive or negative impact on the world of labor. Against this backdrop, our research aims to investigate the potential ramifications of AI's continued development in the near future.

Artificial intelligence is a rapidly growing field that involves computer systems designed to perform tasks that typically require human-level intelligence, such as language translation, image recognition, and complex data analysis. The demand for AI has been increasing as it has the potential to assist people in various tasks. To investigate the performance of specific AI-based tools we conducted a survey examining society's perception of these tools, including DeepL, ChatGPT, and MidJourney. These tools are designed to provide assistance with tasks like language translation, promotional advertisement writing, and artistic creation accordingly.

We have conducted a survey to evaluate specific AI-based tools and their potential impact on various professions. To accomplish this we have assigned experts from diverse fields to complete multiple assignments, while the same tasks were also assigned to AI tools. After completing the tasks, the interlocutors were asked to compare the results and give their assessment. They also had to guess which version was performed by a specialist and which one using AI tools. By comparing the performance of AI tools to human specialists we can better understand the potential impact of AI on various professions in the near future. Furthermore, we asked the participants to provide their opinion on which professions are likely to be replaced by artificial intelligence. The survey had 46 participants, with the majority being Belarusian university students (75.45%). A smaller

number of participants were students from Russia, while only 19.6% of respondents in general reported having a full-time job.

Task	AI Tool Used	Correctly Guessed AI Version	Gave Preference to	Expressed No Significant Difference
Translation of "England's Shame"	DeepL	60.9%	Specialist(60.9%)	17.4%
Promotional Advertisement for Nivea product	ChatGPT	32.6%	ChatGPT(47.8%)	21.7%
Painting Comparison: Roerich vs MidJourney	MidJourney	39.1%	MidJourney(45.7%)	8.7%

The table shows the performance of AI tools compared to human specialists for three different tasks, as well as the respondents' opinions on the results. The first task involved translating a text piece, the second was creating a promotional advertisement, and the third was comparing a painting created by an AI tool and one created by a renowned artist. The table shows that the respondents correctly guessed the AI version in two out of the three tasks, but the majority still preferred the version created by a human specialist. The survey's findings also present the information that the respondents had varying opinions on the potential impact of AI on different professions, with some anticipating job displacement and others seeing the emergence of new roles. What is more, 50% of the respondents hold a positive view on its progress, 41.3% express a neutral stance, and 6.5% are opposed to it.

The survey has revealed varying opinions among individuals regarding the advancement of artificial intelligence. It showed that people anticipate AI replacing professions like copywriters, interpreters, accountants, web-designers, teachers, and cashiers in the near future. The respondents also believed that manual labor will eventually be replaced with AI. On the other hand, some respondents believed that new professions such as "artificial intelligence assistant" may emerge, as well as AI may assist doctors by prioritizing MRI scans. Furthermore, some respondents stated that while AI won't replace certain professions, it will act as a helpful tool for people to work more efficiently.

To conclude, we need to emphasize that the use of artificial intelligence in various industries is a topic of debate. While some people view AI as a significant advancement in technology that can lead to increased efficiency and productivity, others see it as a potential threat to traditional jobs. Despite all the advantages of AI, a full-fledged replacement of human specialists is still questionable.

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USING TAX TOOLS TO OVERCOME THE PANDEMIC

Nothing is inevitable except death and taxes, the founding father of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, once said. Using death to avoid taxes is purely potentially possible, but is it possible to use taxes to avoid death? Recent years have been constantly challenging us, testing the strength of the financial system [1]. One of such global challenges that shocked the whole world was the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused millions of deaths and the decline of the economies of many countries due to its surprise and the speed of its spread. The governments of the countries take a variety of measures to support the population, enterprises and businesses. As of March 17, 2020, coronavirus has been declared in all European countries. Of these, the largest number of cases were: Italy, Spain, France, Great Britain.

Italy has taken measures to strengthen the interventional potential of healthcare and to maintain the solvency of families and businesses, as well as some tax measures [2]. Spain, France and England have taken tax measures to postpone the payment of income tax and contributions to the social security system, to postpone the payment of taxes to all citizens who lost their jobs or were reduced until the end of the year, as well as to stop the appointment of fines due to delayed payments on utility bills, respectively. In addition to tax preferences, the states provided business entities and citizens with compensation payments, state subsidies and subsidies.

According to a significant part of experts, Europe was completely unprepared for such problems from an economic point of view. However, most European countries have coped with this situation. European countries have decided to generously and intelligently support their populations and businesses. As a result, the internal economic policy of the EU has not suffered as much as it could in the absence of state support. A review of the measures used in world practice in response to such a challenge as COVID-19 shows that states operate with a well-known set of tax preferences, but for each, certain instruments