Similar to Reagan, Thatcher implemented significant tax reforms and pursued deregulation across various sectors.

The economic success of the Asian Tigers – South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan – has been attributed, in part, to policies that share similarities with Reaganomics. These countries pursued export-oriented growth strategies, embraced free markets, and prioritized investment in infrastructure, education, and technology. They achieved rapid economic development and became major players in the global economy.

The tech industry provides an example of how deregulation can foster innovation and economic development. Companies like Google, Facebook, and Amazon have thrived in an environment with relatively lighter government regulation, allowing for rapid technological advancements, job creation, and economic growth.

Many countries have benefited from embracing international trade and globalization, consistent with Reaganomics principles. Countries like China and India have experienced significant economic growth by integrating into global supply chains and participating in international trade [3].

It is worth noting that the fundamental economic principles advocated by Ronald Reagan have stood the test of time and continue to inform economic decision-making, policymaking, and growth strategies in the modern era. As countries navigate complex economic challenges and opportunities, Reagan's legacy serves as a beacon for promoting economic dynamism, innovation and sustainable growth in a rapidly evolving global economy.

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Alina Vashkova
Science tutor *G. Karlova*
BSEU (Minsk)

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE WORLD ECONOMY

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a term used to describe machines performing human-like cognitive processes such as learning, understanding, reasoning and interacting. AI looks increasingly likely to deeply transform the way in which modern societies live and work [1].

With the rise of AI come the important questions of how much it will affect businesses, consumers and the economy in more general terms. That is why the question of the impact of artificial intelligence on the world economy is becoming relevant.

AI can analyze large amounts of economic data and predict future economic conditions. These predictions can help policymakers, businesses, and individuals make informed decisions. AI is a critical enabler of sustainability, providing businesses and governments with the tools they need to reduce waste, optimize resource usage, and develop more sustainable products and services. With advanced analytics and machine learning, businesses can optimize their energy usage, reduce emissions, and minimize their carbon footprint [2].

The McKinsey Global Institute estimates that AI may deliver an additional economic output of around US$13 trillion by 2030, increasing global GDP by about 1.2% annually. This will mainly come from substitution of labor by automation and increased innovation in products and services [1].

AI is revolutionizing the way businesses interact with customers, by providing personalized recommendations based on customer preferences and behavior. AI can be used to analyze large amounts of data on human behavior to understand how individuals make decisions and how markets work. According to Deloitte's latest survey, 62% of consumers are more likely to shop with retailers that offer personalized recommendations. AI-powered algorithms are making it possible to improve product quality, increase customer satisfaction, and drive customer loyalty [2].

If such technologies as AI, robotics and automation, are widely deployed across the economy, there will be job creation as well as job destruction. Demand for jobs could shift away from repetitive tasks toward those that are socially and cognitively driven and require more digital skills. Job profiles characterized by repetitive activities or that require a low level of digital skills could experience the largest decline as a share of total employment to around 30 percent by 2030, from some 40 percent [3].

The disruptive effects of AI may also influence wages, income distribution and economic inequality. Rising demand for high-skilled workers capable of using AI could push their wages up, while many others may face a wage squeeze or unemployment [1]. This may lead to a 'paradox of plenty': society would be far richer overall, but for many individuals, communities and regions, technological change would only reinforce inequalities [4].

It is possible that AI technologies could lead to a performance gap between front-runners (companies that fully absorb AI tools across their enterprises over the next five to seven years) and nonadopters (companies that do not adopt AI technologies at all or have not fully absorbed them in their enterprises by 2030) [3].

The development of AI raises intellectual property (IP) issues with international trade implications. As noted, AI relies on large amounts of input data. Training data will often need to be copied and edited for use. Depending on how the data is collected, this could involve unauthorized copying of thousands of protected works [5].

In summary, the impact of AI on the economy is complex and multifaceted. While the technology can potentially displace human workers in specific industries, it can also lead to increased productivity, reduced costs, and greater efficiency, boosting economic growth and creating new job opportunities. As businesses continue to integrate AI into their operations, it is essential to consider its impact on the economy and find a balance between the benefits of AI and its potential impact on human labor [4].

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Snezhana Dybal
Science tutor *L. Kazhemskaya*
BNTU (Minsk)

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Given the complexity of the globalization process, it is necessary to evaluate this process from the point of view of international and national security.

The category "criminal globalization" itself appeared relatively recently; individual manifestations of this phenomenon were more often considered. Traditionally, criminal globalization has been reduced to the activities of transnational organized crime and international terrorist organizations. However, this phenomenon is much broader, it also includes the activities of completely legal companies and legitimate national governments that are engaged in illegal economic activities on an international scale and use criminal methods.

In global development, destructive forces that violate the norms of law and morality are increasingly manifesting themselves. This leads to the fact that the world economy is being divided into two parts: one part includes legal processes, the other – illegal, or