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MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Современные тенденции развития мировой экономики

The global economy is a system of interconnected national economies, linked through international trade and the division of labor. It encompasses various sectors and industries that operate on the world stage by exchanging goods and services. This article explores key indicators such as GDP, inflation, and unemployment, which are essential for understanding the economy's dynamics and progress.

Today's global economy is expanding at a remarkable rate. This rapid growth is driven by technological advancement, the progression of integration and globalization, a deeper international division of labor, and the swift, unrestricted flow of information.

A dominant force shaping the 21st-century world economy is globalization – the transformation into a unified global marketplace for goods, services, capital, labor, and knowledge. This process is accompanied by internationalization, which refers to the increasing participation of individual countries in the world economy. It is important to recognize that globalization brings both benefits and drawbacks.

Globalization remains a key trend influencing the international economic landscape. The facilitation of cross-border trade, the expansion of multinational corporations, and advances in communication technology have all promoted the integration of national economies. However, a counter-trend of regionalization has also gained momentum in recent years. Countries are focusing on strengthening economic ties within their regions by establishing trade blocs and agreements.

In light of global environmental challenges like climate change and the depletion of natural resources, sustainable development has become a priority for many nations and corporations. There is a concerted effort to transition towards more sustainable economic models that balance environmental, social, and economic factors. This shift is evident in rising investments in renewable energy, the advancement of «green» technologies, and the adoption of circular economy principles.

Current trends in the global economy are also closely tied to social shifts. Growing inequality within and between countries is becoming increasingly apparent. While certain regions and segments of society reap the rewards of globalization and technological progress, others are left in poverty and marginalization. This disparity leads to social unrest and pressures governments to implement solutions aimed at reducing inequality and enhancing citizens' quality of life.

Furthermore, geopolitical tensions and conflicts significantly impact the global economy. Trade wars, sanctions, and political crises can disrupt supply chains, increase

risks for investors, and create instability in financial markets. In an interconnected world, such factors can have profound consequences for economic growth and development.

In conclusion, contemporary trends in the global economy are complex and interrelated. The forces of globalization, digitalization, sustainable development, social change, and geopolitics are collectively creating a new landscape of challenges and opportunities. For policymakers and businesses, adapting to these changes is crucial. This requires developing strategies that address both economic and social dimensions to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth that benefits all members of society.

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**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND AUTOMATION:
TRANSFORMATION OF LABOR MARKETS
AND FORMATION OF THE ECONOMY OF THE FUTURE**

**Искусственный интеллект и автоматизация:
трансформация рынков труда и формирование экономики будущего**

Not long ago, artificial intelligence seemed like something distant – a topic for science fiction films and academic conferences. But today, it is already here, right beside us. We interact with chatbots, receive recommendations from algorithms, paint pictures, manage production, and even make medical diagnoses. Automation and AI are rapidly entering our lives, changing not only technology but also how we work, what we learn, and how the economy is structured. This paper examines how these technologies reshape labor markets and influence the future economy.

Work, as we knew it, is changing. Many professions – especially those involving repetitive tasks – are gradually giving way to algorithms. Cashiers, operators, accountants – more and more of their functions are being taken over by machines. This is alarming: after all, it is about people, about stability, about a familiar way of life. But at the same time, AI opens up new opportunities. A doctor with AI finds diagnoses faster, a designer draws inspiration from neural networks.

Nevertheless, automation also deepens social divides. Highly skilled professionals in IT, engineering, and data analysis are increasingly in demand, while traditional occupations lose relevance. Governments will need to invest actively in retraining, create new educational models, and support those who find themselves «on the other side» of technological progress [1].

From an economic perspective, AI and automation drive productivity growth, reduce costs, and enable new business models. Companies can scale operations, personalize