

fields such as digital services and AI-based agriculture. However, there is also a danger of falling into a «technology trap», where automation outpaces human capital development. Since many developing countries rely on cheap labor as their competitive advantage, rapid automation could reduce foreign investment and slow economic growth. To prevent this, governments must invest in innovation ecosystems, technological education, and digital infrastructure to ensure that the benefits of AI are widely shared.

The ethical and social dimensions of this transformation are equally important. As AI takes on greater roles in decision-making – from recruitment to law enforcement – societies face questions about bias, transparency, and fairness. Without proper regulation, algorithms can reproduce human prejudices or deepen existing inequalities. Therefore, both developed and developing countries must create legal and ethical frameworks that guide the responsible use of AI, balancing innovation with human dignity.

The future of work will not be defined solely by machines replacing people. Instead, it will depend on how effectively humans and technologies can collaborate. The most successful economies will be those that use automation to enhance human creativity, empathy, and problem-solving – traits that machines cannot replicate. Rather than protecting every existing job, the focus should shift toward helping people adapt to new, meaningful forms of work.

In conclusion, automation and AI bring both promise and disruption. Developed nations must manage technological progress without deepening inequality, while developing ones must harness it for inclusive growth. The key to a balanced future lies in combining innovation with education, ethics, and social responsibility. If societies align technological change with human values, the future of work can become a source of shared prosperity, not division.

A. Petrushin

А. П. Петрушин

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Г. Е. Казючич

THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION DECREASE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRY

Проблема сокращения населения в развитых странах

The aim of the research is to discover and analyze the reasons of the problem of population decline in developed country.

South Korea can be taken as an example. According to statistics, in 2024 there were a population decline. That was caused by a low birth rate – 0.75 child per woman. The death rate exceeded the birth rate. This problem is already leading to problems in different spheres. For example, for the last 5 years the number of military personnel has been reduced by more than 20 percent. A similar situation is observed in other developed countries like Japan, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and others.

There are reasons why this depressing trend happens specifically in developed countries. But they are consequences of a significant reason that is described by a theory of the urbanization approach.

According to this, each country has its urban population percentage. If it is more than 50 percent, that means that the country moved from an agrarian to an industrial-urban society. The first type of society means lower development level than the second one. In an industrial society men and women can be equally educated and there are more opportunities to work for either of them. Urbanization means «cities», so not only more places to work, but there are better medicine, real estate, technologies, comfort life. In such «hothouse» conditions people don't want to have many children and want to live «for themselves». On the contrary, in countries with a more traditional society there are old values (big family are considered normal, men have to work, women have to bring up children), there is not such scientific development (there is no modern technologies that why children are a useful labor force) and rural areas predominate over cities. For example in Africa (all continent) the urbanization rate is 41 percent. It's less than 50 and that means that African countries didn't pass an urbanization transition.

All that theories and statistics explain why in such countries as South Korea there is a population decrease. It can be concluded that this problem can lead to: economy problems (lack of labor force e.g.), social problems (aging population e.g.) and as a result – a decline of the political and military influence.

V. Pilipchik, K. Utovka

В. А. Пилипчик, К. В. Утовка

ГрГУ им. Я. Купалы (Гродно)

Научный руководитель С. И. Рапецкая

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL) IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Деятельность международной организации уголовной полиции (Интерпол) по борьбе с торговлей людьми

Human trafficking is a serious modern problem with roots deep in history. Slavery continues to exist, manifesting itself in new, contemporary forms. In the 21st century, human trafficking is spreading to unprecedented levels. The types of trafficking, organizational techniques, and methods of this crime are constantly evolving and changing. Victims of the modern slave trade include not only the poorest populations of countries, but also those from economically developed nations [2]. Human trafficking disrupts the synergy of human resources. The role of human resources has grown significantly over the past hundred years. They drive and organize the interaction of all