

acquisitions will grow accordingly and gain huge momentum every day, especially taking into account the current pandemic factor.

In conclusion, we can confidently assert the invaluable contribution of digital technologies to the complete transformation of the modern economy. Blockchain and its accompanying elements are gradually being introduced into a person's daily life, significantly improving its quality, and intellectual property objects are acquiring new forms of transfer and protection, which is undoubtedly appreciated in the conditions of a progressive world.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE LABOR MARKET

Digitalization is one of the bright modern trends that have a direct impact on the nature of labor relations and on the employment situation in various states and regions.

The labor market is the most sensitive indicator of changes taking place in a market economy and it is undergoing significant changes under the influence of digitalization processes.

The purpose of the research was to determine the degree of influence of digitalization on employment.

Currently, the scientific community has not formed an unambiguous point of view on the nature of the impact of digitalization processes on the labor market. The problem of predicting the impact of digitalization on the labor market is related to the complexity of assessing the resulting impact of factors that contribute to employment growth and factors that contribute to unemployment growth.

It should be noted that the development of the digital economy involves changing not only the quantitative parameters of the labor market, but also the transformation of the format of interaction between employees and employers.

It is possible to distinguish both positive and negative sides of the digitalization of the economy:

- the emergence and expansion of distance relationships, which leads to the processes of decentralization of labor activity in time and space; the difficulty of long-

term planning of a professional path for an employee; a certain specialty does not guarantee employment in the long term; an employee needs to constantly monitor the level of their demand – negative aspects;

- significant reduction of transaction costs; introduction of flexible labor organization and flexible staff; increase in labor productivity; increase in motivation; expansion of labor supply; increase in labor mobility; the emergence of remote forms of employment; the expansion of economic activity of population groups that were not previously present on the labor market (teenagers, elderly citizens, disabled people) – positive aspects [1].

To confirm or refute the theoretical data, global trends in the labor market in the digital economy were considered. The Professor of Queensland University of Technology believes that robotics in agricultural production will relieve the burden on workers and save millions of dollars. The 2018 World Economic Forum report says that machines and algorithms will increase their contribution to specific tasks by an average of 57%. New OECD Studies 2018 have shown that 14% of all jobs in the 32 analyzed countries have a high risk of automation. Another 32% of jobs may be significantly transformed in the near future. Researchers from Oxford University suggest that 47% of professions in the United States are vulnerable to automation. According to researchers from the McKinsey Global Institute, about half of all types of work in the world have the technical potential for automation, but the share of jobs actually automated by 2030 will average 15%. According to the President of the World Economic Forum, robotics and artificial intelligence will eliminate about 5 million jobs in the 15 largest developed and developing countries of the world by 2020, which is the equivalent of only 1.25% of the total number of jobs in these countries [2].

Digitalization contributes to the growth of employment. A striking example is the availability of online job search sites where job seekers post complete information about themselves. This information is processed with high efficiency and speed, which allows the employer to identify the necessary specialist and the candidate to find a job in the shortest possible time. Moreover, thanks to digital technologies, employers have the opportunity to conduct a number of online tests against candidates to determine the qualification of specialists.

Digitalization is not able to reduce the number of jobs. This fact can be confirmed by the following example. At the moment, many stores have self-service cash desks, which, it would seem, can replace cashiers in the future. However, complete replacement is not possible yet, since self-service cash registers are technologies that are subject to failures. Thus, it is necessary to constantly monitor the operation of such equipment by specialists.

The conducted research allowed us to conclude that the spread of digital technologies has a significant impact on the demand and supply of labour force, as well as on the essence of social and labor relations and the nature of their development.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The digital transformation of the economy is the greatest achievement of scientific and technological progress, aimed in the future at the sustainable socio-economic and environmental development of mankind. Digitization and the ease with which communications are established today with other business systems or information systems have forever changed the way people communicate and business functions. The development of the digital economy has led to the transformation of all aspects of human activity. If during the first 10 years (since 1995) the basis for the development of the digital economy was the business of electronic commerce and the Internet services, now it covers almost all spheres of society.

The development of an innovative economy in the modern conditions of the Republic of Belarus involves the widespread introduction of digital and information and communication technologies in the sphere of industrial production, which forms at least 30% of the gross domestic product.

The current direction of modern industrial policy is to ensure technological transformation based on the fourth industrial revolution called «Industry 4.0», which originated in Germany in 2011. It should be noted that innovative technical and technological transformations are the basis for increasing the competitiveness of industrial products and obtaining the best production indicators. Therefore, in Belarus, the transfer of the economy to an innovative path of development through information and communication technologies has been put forward as a priority for socio-economic development in the near future. For this purpose, Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 07.05.2020. No. 156 «On priority areas of scientific, scientific- technical and innovative activities for 2021-2025» and the State Program for Innovative Development for 2021-2025 was developed.

«Industry 4.0» involves robotic production, «smart factories», automation of full-cycle production, the introduction of ERP systems for managing production, personnel and company assets, the use of CALS technologies for information support of supplies and product life cycle, MES systems for coordinating and synchronizing the release of intermediate and final products. As a result, enterprise management is impossible without the use of various kinds of information systems that provide management of both business processes in general and individual elements of the enterprise as a system.