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## THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LABOR MARKETS

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Today, artificial intelligence (AI) is not just science fiction, but a reality that is increasingly appearing in news headlines and determining the future of the economy. The relevance of the study of the impact of AI on employment, skills and wages is due to the need to respond promptly to changes caused by automation.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming an increasingly powerful tool that penetrates all spheres of life, including the economy and labor markets. Its development affects the structure of employment, the skills required for work, and the level of wages.

AI is mainly used in areas where tasks are well-structured and predictable. For example, office work, data processing, customer service, logistics, quality

control, and even healthcare. AI is able to perform such tasks faster, more accurately, and cheaper than a human.

AI reinforces the trend of «wage polarization, this is when the wages of high- and low-skilled workers rise, while the wages of middle-skilled workers stagnate or decline» [1]. Automation of medium-skilled workflows reduces the demand for these workers and increases the demand for highly skilled workers capable of developing, implementing, and maintaining AI systems.

Some low-skilled jobs are difficult to automate completely. They often require physical presence, adaptability to unpredictable situations, and human interaction, which are currently difficult to replicate with AI and robots.

Current global trends show that the impact of AI on employment is two-pronged - it eliminates some jobs through automation, while creating new jobs and complementing many existing roles. The overall outcome for labor markets will depend on how societies adapt to these changes through education, policy, and innovation [2].

The impact of AI on jobs in Belarus should be considered taking into account the current trends in the country's labor market. Unlike some countries where the main problem is job losses due to automation, Belarus faces a demographic challenge, namely a shrinking workforce. From 2012 to 2022, the number of people employed in Belarus decreased by about 477,000 people (a significant reduction for a country of 9.3 million people) [3]. Aging populations, low birth rates, and labor migration contribute to labor shortages in key industries. For example, traditional sectors such as agriculture, engineering, and construction still employ about 800,000 Belarusians (18% of the workforce), but employers in these industries have difficulty finding young skilled professionals. In this context, automation and AI are seen as part of the solution to labor shortages. By using modern technologies such as robotics in manufacturing or AI technologies for precision agriculture, companies are looking to increase productivity with fewer workers. In other words, automation with the help of AI in Belarus is aimed not only at reducing costs, but also at solving the problem of structural reduction of the workforce.

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## 中文：职业前途和机遇

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В эпоху увеличения взаимосвязи экономик разных стран, у людей разных профессий появилась необходимость в знании не только своего родного языка, но и хотя бы одного иностранного, чтобы обеспечить будущий карьерный рост. Выбор языка, как правило, основывается на его мировой популярности, связанной с историей страны языка. Среди таких примеров находится место и для китайского языка.

В современном мире невозможно переоценить важность навыков владения иностранными языками; без них полноценная жизнь становится затруднительной. Большинство средств коммуникации так или иначе связано с языками других стран. С раннего детства мы сталкиваемся с различными объектами, которые либо иностранного происхождения, либо имеют иностранное звучание. В эпоху информатизации, с развитием высоких технологий и появлением интернета, необходимость изучения иностранных языков становится особенно актуальной. Сегодня у людей есть больше возможностей для общения друг с другом и даже не выходя из дома. В профессиональной сфере знание языков открывает двери к работе в крупных компаниях, сотрудничеству с иностранными партнерами и установлению международных деловых связей [1]. В особенности это касается китайского языка по ряду причин:

1) экономическая мощь Китая. Со времен реформ Дэн Сяопина Китай прочно закрепил позиции среди ведущих экономик планеты, что существенно изменило мировую бизнес-среду. Активное участие страны в международной торговле, масштабные инвестиционные проекты и растущее число коммерческих соглашений с китайскими корпорациями создают новые возможности для профессионалов. В этих условиях владение