



REDEFINING WORK AND HR

At the same time, HR functions are undergoing profound change. They must integrate artificial intelligence, enhance employee experience, and manage increasingly diverse and flexible workforces. In Slovakia, these global trends are further intensified by local challenges such as brain drain, labor shortages, limited flexibility in hiring third-country nationals, and a rapidly aging population linked to the emerging silver economy.

The following trends are reshaping the future of work and the role of HR.

FROM JOBS TO SKILLS

The future of work is defined by a shift from roles to skills. Traditional job descriptions are becoming obsolete as organizations focus more on capabilities than formal titles or university degrees. Skills-based hiring enables companies to respond faster to changing business needs and opens access to a broader talent pool.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

Artificial intelligence, automation, robotics, and blockchain are transforming job roles across sectors. While some jobs will disappear, many new roles are emerging, particularly in data science, AI, and advanced technologies. This transformation extends well beyond IT functions and affects nearly every profession.

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

Aging populations and generational diversity

are reshaping workforce composition. Many companies struggle to integrate Generation Z into established working processes, motivate them to overcome challenges, and retain them for longer periods. At the same time, some employers increasingly prefer hiring employees aged 50+, who are often seen as more reliable, motivated, and loyal.

Given Slovakia's significant demographic aging, organizations must also engage older workers who want to remain economically active and contribute by transferring their knowledge, skills, and experience.

GREEN TRANSITION

Sustainability goals and EU regulations are creating demand for new "green skills." Companies are establishing roles such as ESG managers and technical positions in renewable energy, sustainable production, and environmental compliance. Sustainability is no longer just a regulatory requirement but an important driver of competitiveness.

GEOECONOMIC FRAGMENTATION

Global supply-chain disruptions and geopolitical tensions increasingly influence workforce strategies. Many companies operate internationally and must remain flexible in response to external shocks. Workforce optimization and adaptability have therefore become critical success factors.

EMERGING WORKPLACE TRENDS

Employers expect the expansion of digital access to be the most transformative trend by 2030. As a result, employees are increasingly motivated to develop digital skills to remain competitive and improve work efficiency.

Hybrid work models have become a standard expectation, even though many companies are encouraging a return to the office. Employers often believe that in-person collaboration strengthens engagement, loyalty, and innovation, and may also influence career progression. Nevertheless, flexibility in work location and time is a trend that will remain.

Organizations are also learning that transformation is not a one-time event but a permanent condition. Continuous pressure to improve performance, combined with unpredictable global developments, requires high levels of resilience and adaptability.

At the same time, human-centric workplaces are gaining importance. Employee well-being and purpose-driven work are increasingly prioritized, and many large organizations now offer mental-health support, including access to therapists or psychologists, a benefit that has gained significance since the COVID-19 pandemic.

SKILLS TRANSFORMATION AS A STRATEGIC IMPERATIVE

Technology and AI fluency

The future of work is no longer a distant concept, it is already unfolding. Rapid technological progress, demographic shifts, and sustainability imperatives are forcing organizations to rethink how work is designed, how talent is acquired, and how skills are developed. Continuous skills transformation has therefore become a strategic necessity rather than an optional investment.

are becoming essential skills. Data literacy, basic understanding of AI and machine learning, and digital collaboration tools are now expected across most roles. Employees are increasingly required to act as "AI orchestrators," using AI tools and prompts to enhance productivity, an expectation that extends far beyond technical positions.

Automation in manufacturing and other sectors also demands higher technical skills from workers who must operate and collaborate with advanced machines and robots. As a result, technical competence is becoming essential even in traditionally non-technical roles.

At the same time, soft skills such as adaptability, creativity, emotional intelligence, and complex problem-solving remain critical. While AI excels at data processing, uniquely human capabilities, such as ethical judgment and innovative thinking, are seeing a significant increase in demand.

Continuous learning, reskilling, and upskilling are therefore no longer optional. However, lifelong learning remains relatively underdeveloped in Slovakia, and many employees are still reluctant to invest their own time and resources in further education. This represents a major challenge for employers and policymakers alike.

HR IN TRANSITION: TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

Technology and AI fluency

AI into recruitment, performance management, and workforce planning. Talent intelligence platforms allow organizations to map existing skills against future needs and identify internal candidates before turning to external hiring.

Employee experience has become a core HR responsibility, yet a significant share of employees remains dissatisfied. Managing multi-generational and multicultural workforces requires inclusive policies, while remote and hybrid work models demand new approaches to leadership, engagement, and productivity.

Despite the availability of advanced tools, many HR departments still do not fully leverage digital solutions, including generative AI. Integrating technology while maintaining the human touch remains a delicate balance. HR must also navigate evolving labor regulations while responding to rising employee expectations and intense competition for talent.

CONCLUSION

Today's labor market, and the future one, demands adaptability, flexibility, and resilience. These qualities must extend beyond individuals and be embedded in organizational culture, leadership, and HR strategy. Companies that invest in skills, embrace human-centric technologies, and proactively address demographic and societal change will be best positioned to succeed in the future of work.