

World Bank and the IMF, the share of the shadow economy in Belarus in 2007 amounted to 43 per cent of GDP. The difference between these estimates is considerable.

Belarusian officials claim that F. Schneider's research is incorrect. However, they use the data from his report in the analysis of other countries' economies. So it can be assumed that the authorities of Belarus underrate the indicators of the shadow economy in our country, and its real size is about 24-30 per cent instead of the officially stated 8-10 per cent of GDP, which is similar to the size of the shadow economy in the neighboring countries of Eastern Europe.

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YOUTH LABOUR MARKET IN BELARUS: THE PROBLEMS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

The problem of youth labour market is very serious and actual nowadays. It is directly connected to citizens' safety (unemployment increases – violence in the society increases), to economic and demographic situation in our country. So we would like to elucidate this very topic because youth is the most defenseless social group on the labour market. It has been spoken about a lot, but we intend to examine it in more detail because there were many plans with no real steps to deal with the problem. Ironically, the labour market is showing a very low demand for professions which appear to be most desirable for students. The government has admitted to the alarming excess of young lawyers and economists, but there are no actions to this.

It seems that students themselves are not completely happy with their education. When they are asked 'What has your university failed to give you for pursuit of a job?' students say they are dissatisfied in different areas.

The youth from the higher social status doesn't have the motivation for proper training and as a result loses interest in their work. And it can be one of the reasons that students study a lot of theoretic material but don't have a practical use of it, thus there is a lack of practical preparation.

Second, the disconnection between the studies and a future job is one of the main causes of the students' anxiety. When applying for a job, potential employers also demand students to have some work experience (where should it come from, if a person has studied all his life?). It makes youth seriously think about work during studies.

There are some solutions to this problem and one of them is state distribution, which guarantees the compulsory recruitment after graduation from the university. Also

there are enough lawyers, economists, and managers – there's no place to put them, that's why universities should reduce the number of them by raising a passing grade. In regard to a profession of a teacher the government should restrict the selection in pedagogical universities and not recruit everyone who applies (when they have job placement, or just because of the corruption).

What concerns our economy, Belarusian authorities try to save the current economic model which is leading Belarus to a deep crisis. They should reform it, that is support small and medium business. Due to working in state enterprises, people don't have the motivation to their work, so the level of productivity is low.

Coming to the conclusion, it's needed to say that our government must reform the Belarusian economy by changing it fundamentally. Authorities have to do something instead of just speaking about this.

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NEUROECONOMICS: THE BLESS ANS THE CURSE

Neuroeconomics is a new field in scientific research. It benefits from great achievements of humanity in neuroscience, social psychology, behavioral economics, theoretical biology and computer science. Latest studies made it possible to consolidate knowledge in these different fields to find out the basics of decision making that psychology has speculated for many years.

The evidence of the breakthrough in economics is clear: most of the unknown mechanisms of how the brain influences the people's choices and how to manipulate the minds of billions will be soon possible to know. In fact, neuroeconomics is now implementing its methods in the cases, where economy laws or psychological observations itself are powerless. These cases can be divided into four special groups of studies: decision making under risk, loss aversion, intertemporal choices and social decision making.

There are two main purposes of neuroeconomic research: first of all to find out is the process driven by a single neural system that directly compares options and decides between them or whether there are competing systems, one responsible for a reasoned comparison among options and another more impulsive and emotional system driven by an aversion to potentially negative outcomes. Another point of conversations is why a person's body reacts to losses more than on gains – skin conductance, pupil dilation and heart rate get higher, when people lose some money or their own property, even if it have never been important to them.