f) Garrote
g) Crucifixion
Known methods of execution & ways of execution in the United States of America.

V EFFECTIVENESS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
The fundamental questions raised by the death penalty are whether it is an effective deterrent to violent crime, and whether it is more effective than the alternative of long-term imprisonment. The current prevailing view among criminologists is that no conclusive evidence exists to show that the death penalty is a more effective deterrent to violent crime than long-term imprisonment.

VI MORAL CONCERNS
Moral arguments in favor of the death penalty & against it. «Let the punishment fit the crime,» says the Bible. But there is the risk of executing the innocent.

VII CURRENT STATUS
Today’s situation with the abolishing of capital punishment in the world. Statistics of executions have been carried out.

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OFFSHORE AND ITS ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER FORMS OF BUSINESS

1. Introduction
The history of the appearance of Offshore Companies. Start of the economic revival at the beginning of the 20th century and taking the opportunity of the territories with legal tax privileges first for German Corporations in 910s.

2. Definition
The definition of Offshore and Offshore Companies. The gist of offshore business. The main Offshore countries of the world.

3. Offshore: business or criminal?

4.1. Significance of the domestic law and International Business Companies Law (confidentiality, tax privileges, principle «judge in chamber», etc.).
4.2. Bank-customer relations in Offshore zones.
5. Disadvantages of Offshore Companies.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is the macroeconomic problem that affects individuals most directly and severely. Economists study unemployment to identify its causes and help to improve the public policies that affect the unemployment.

1. The natural rate of unemployment is the steady-state rate of unemployment. It depends on the rate of job separation and the rate of job finding.

2. Because it takes time for workers to search for the job that best suits their individual skills and tastes, some frictional unemployment is inevitable. Various government policies, such as unemployment insurance, alter the amount of frictional unemployment.

3. Wait unemployment results when the real wage remains above the level that equilibrates labor supply and labor demand. Minimum-wage legislation is one cause of wage rigidity. Another cause is unions and the threat of unionization. Finally, efficiency-wage theories suggest that, for various reasons, a firm may find it profitable to keep its wage high despite an excess supply of labor.

4. Whether one concludes that most unemployment is short-term or long-term depends on how one looks at the data. Most spells of unemployment are fairly short. Yet most weeks of unemployment are attributable to the small number of long-term unemployed.

5. The unemployment rates among demographic groups differ substantially. In particular, the unemployment rates for younger workers are much greater than for older workers. This difference results from a difference in the rate of job separation rather than from a difference in the rate of job finding.

6. The unemployment rate has gradually drifted upward over the past 40 years. Various explanations have been proposed, including the changing demographic composition of the labor force, the increase in

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